



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND WATER WORKS
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY



2011

**GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY
ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT**



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2011 ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITY REPORT

STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

ANKARA

2012



PRESENTATION BY THE MINISTER

Rapid population growth and industrialization in the world creates intense pressure on the natural resources, and forests are severely affected by such adverse effects.

Forests, which host multi-dimensional and ecological processes that are created by plants, animals, microorganisms, soil and water in a certain balance and by mutual interactions, possess the biggest share in terrestrial ecosystems. Although forests are renewable natural resources in themselves, the deforestation occurring as a result of illegal interventions made to the forests, due to practices not compatible with the proper technique, or utilization of the forests without taking into account their social and ecological functions *do* actually result in a great deal of economic, ecological and social value that can not be restored by new afforestation / plantation works.

The forestry issues brought about by deforestation such as pollution of air, soil and water resources, desertification, climate change, danger of extinction for biological diversity, hunger and so on has placed forestry at the focal point of sustainable development towards process the end of the 20th century.

Nowadays, forests are regarded and evaluated as the natural resources with the global dimensions. We are now inside the process of the preparatory works for an enforceable "International Forestry Convention" in order to regulate conservation, development and utilization principles for this particular natural resource that is so important for humanity. Our country's forestry provides active contribution to these studies, and shares its experiences with other countries in order to shape the process of international forestry.

Our country is among the rare countries that are able to expand their forestry assets. Fundamental changes have been launched and put into effect since 2011, in the understanding of forest management for the purpose of ensuring a better management of forest resources in accordance with international developments, for significantly more effective conservation of forests as a source of biological diversity, for improving forest - public relations, for the fight against climate change, and for increasing the efficiency in the protection of clean air and clean water.

The following successful activities in the forestry field are closely monitored not only in our country but also by other countries and are reported in various activities arranged: further enhancing our forest assets by promoting private forestry, providing support to the capacity increase works of the private sector in the seedling production by means of purchase-guaranteed production, maintaining credit support to the forest villagers by further increasing the credits, the success level obtained in the fight against forest fires, the decrease in forest crimes, the positive outcomes observed in the fight against the pests by especially applying biological control methods, development and implementation of basin-focused integrated projects, actual implementation of functional planning, rapid rehabilitation works to convert degraded forest lands to the productive forests, and utilization of information technology in forestry applications.

Prof. Dr. Veysele EROĞLU

The Minister





PRESENTATION BY THE GENERAL DIRECTOR



Gradually dwindling forest resources throughout the world are becoming more and more important when such issues we have been experiencing during recent years as global warming, climate change, shortage of clean water resources, as well as social expectations are taken into account.

General Directorate of Forestry performs its tasks of protection, development and expansion of the forests, and operating the forests to provide multiple benefits to society, within the framework of a sustainable, nature-compatible forest management approach. Significant progresses have been achieved in the realization of the objectives as a result of effective and efficient use of the resources.

Our General Directorate is committed to ensure that its Sustainable Forest Management concept, which we can summarize as an operation approach that is ecologically friendly, economically viable or feasible and socially beneficial, is internalized by its entire organization and remains at the focal point of its activities in this direction,

In this context, radical changes were made in 2011 in the Law on the Establishment and Organization of General Directorate of Forestry, based on the belief that forest resources should be centrally managed in line with the principle of efficient, effective and economic use of the resources.

The duties and functions of the General Directorate of Forestry include expansion of forest areas; meeting the needs of our country for forest trees, seedlings and seeds; taking preventive measures against erosion, flooding, flood and avalanche hazards; providing support for socio-economic development in forest villages, and activities aiming to solve the bottlenecks in the forestry sector, which tasks were carried out by the main service units of Ministry of Environment and Forestry when Legislative Decree No. 645 entered into force.

With its strong organizational structure and its unique feature of being a well-established department, Our General Directorate fulfills its assigned mission with success today, as always has been in the past.

I sincerely wish that this present 2011 Annual Activity Report of General Directorate of Forestry, which is one of the important means of accountability and which contains a summary of our services and activities conducted in 2011, will be of help for informing all concerned and the public.

Mustafa KURTULMUŐLU

General Director



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GENERAL INFORMATION

A. OUR MISSION AND VISION

OUR MISSION

To protect forests and forest resources against any dangers, to develop an approach close to nature, and to manage them within the integrity of the ecosystem and to provide multi-dimensional, sustainable benefits to the society.

OUR VISION

To be a transparent and respectable institution, which that provides a sustainable forest management, at the same time sensitive to human, nature and environment-friendly.

B. POWERS, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

General Directorate of Forestry is an organization having a special budget with a public entity status, which is responsible for operation of the forests with a view to ensuring protection, development and expansion of the forests, and providing multiple benefits to society. Due to the nature of its services, it was founded on the principle of decentralized management principle. The General Directorate has served as a “dependent” department under various ministries since its foundation, and was placed under the direction of Ministry of Environment and Forestry in 2003, and of Ministry of Forestry and Water Works in 2011.

Tasks of the General Directorate of Forestry according to the Law No. 3234 on the Organization and Tasks of General Directorate of Forestry are enumerated as follows:

- To manage forest resources within the integrity of the ecosystem together with the existing plants and animals, taking into account ecological, economic and socio-cultural benefits; to plan them in a participatory and multi-purpose way; to protect them against illegal interventions, natural disasters and fires; to fight and cause to be fought against various pests; to carry out and improve forestry quarantine services; to expand forest areas and forestry services; to develop and improve the forests, and to ensure silvicultural care and rejuvenation,
- To carry out procedures and tasks related with ownership of forests, cadastre services, permission and easements.
- To operate forests in accordance with technical, socio-cultural, ecological and economical requirements by ensuring the continuity of forest products and services; to perform and cause to be performed processes and procedures for manufacturing, transportation and storage of forest products; to market these products both in home and abroad,
- To ensure allocation, preservation and operation of picnic areas, urban forests, research forests, forest park (arboretum), biodiversity protected areas inside the forests, model forests and protection forest areas, as well as to cause them to be operated.
- To conduct reforestation, erosion control, forest-related pasture improvement,

desertification combat works, and flooding and avalanche control works in all kinds of the land, either within or outside the boundaries of forests; to prepare and implement integrated basin projects,

- To produce and to cause to be produced the seeds and saplings of plant species for forest trees, shrubs and flora; to generate, to conduct grafting activities; to set up, operate and if necessary to close permanent or temporary nurseries.
- To provide support to the real and juridical persons to set up private nursery facilities by afforestation, improvement-revitalization and erosion control works, as well to operate and market,
- To establish and operate, if necessary shut down, circulating capital enterprises and other necessary units in order to ensure maximum benefits from the products and services provided by forest ecosystems; to purchase or lease all kinds of materials, land, land plots, buildings, plants, equipments, to exchange the same as necessary; to ensure their repair and maintenance works; to provide the services and the machinery required the tasks and to maintain and overhaul the same and to have such works done; to conduct all the necessary infrastructure works required in the forests; to prepare study projects for roads required for forestry activities, and to make or cause to be made maintenance and repair works for these roads.
- To provide and ensure the provision of all types of pre-service and in-service training that is required by the services. To set up and operate institutes, departments, research units, training centers and social facilities that will serve at local, national and global level for services covered by the scope of activity of the General Directorate.
- To conduct / prepare / issue all kinds of research and development, inventory, printing, publishing and promoting works and projects related with its services, or to have the same done, and to market the results of such activities at home and abroad,
- To make efforts to promote the use of forest products and services; to ensure close cooperation with private sector, Non-Government organizations and universities that produce, process, market, import and export all kinds of forest products; to provide consultancy services both at home and abroad and implement projects; to carry out all types public awareness-raising activity related with forests and forestry.
- For the purpose of ensuring forest integrity, to conduct expropriation procedures in order to include the real estates under the ownership of individuals and legal entities within the forest regime, and to make the transfer and, if necessary proceed with swap transactions and if necessary transfers, of the real estates owned by public agencies and institutions; to provide goods and cash assistance to the villagers residing in within and adjacent to the state forest resources, to improve forest-people relations, and take all necessary measures in this regard,
- To determine technical and administrative principles for the subjects covered by its field of tasks; to establish and cause to be established laboratories for the study subjects within its field, and to determine unit prices.
- To determine the procedures and principles that are to be followed other public institutions and organizations in respect of the tasks, services, and activities of the General Directorate, and to ensure coordination in this respect.
- To carry out other tasks and services as assigned by the legislations.



C. INFORMATION RELATED TO ADMINISTRATION

1. Physical Structure

General Directorate of Forestry was established on the basis of decentralized management due to the nature of its services. Forestry services are conducted in a total of 9713 building units, of which 705 registered to the special budget and 9008 to the circulating capital budget. Those buildings that are registered with the special budget include mostly administrative buildings, first-response team buildings, buildings for collective protection teams and fire monitoring towers. In addition, 10,378 housing units are allocated for the use of the personnel.

The information regarding the buildings, facilities, and other real estates belonging to General Directorate of Forestry is given in Table 1 and Table 2. Compared to 2010, no significant changes have occurred in the buildings and facilities with respect to both in quantity and in surface area.

Table 1: Information Relating to Real Estates, 2011

Type of Immovable Property	Summary Budget		Revolving Fund		Total	
	Quantity	Area (m ²)	Quantity	Area (m ²)	Quantity	Area (m ²)
Regional Directorate Building	6	9,437	21	55,774	27	65,211
Operation Management Building	12	10,209	179	142,427	191	152,636
Operation Chief Building	9	2,987	471	106,747	480	109,734
First-Respond Team Building	75	13,410	341	44,907	416	58,317
Collective Protection Team Building	95	14,984	529	61,871	624	76,854
Production Storage Building	20	244,298	405	82,729	425	327,027
Social Facilities	7	2,137	159	75,369	166	77,506
Sales Shop	6	701	94	17,194	100	17,895
Fire Tower Cottage	122	7,764	514	30,004	636	37,768
Backgammon Building	1	70	115	6,954	116	7,024
Resin Building			21	11,093	21	11,093
Service House	325	38,611	5,369	617,347	5,694	655,959
Other Buildings	25	3,182	787	85,809	812	88,991
Fire Training Center	2	3,500	3	152	5	3,652
Total	705	351,290	9,008	1,338,377	9,713	1,689,667
Land	39	681,862	3,268	33,372,060	3,307	34,053,922

Of the existing land and plots, a total of 39 covering an area of 681,862 m² are registered to the special budget, and the other 3268 covering an area of 33,372,060 m² are registered in the Revolving Fund budget.

Table 2: Information on the Social Facilities, 2011

Type	Quantity	Capacity (Persons/Year)	Utilized by (Persons/Year)
Education and Recreation Facility	5	294	1670
Clubhouse	107	4.401	26544
Officials House	125	329	318
Guesthouse	164	2.140	69474
Day nursery	3	305	275

Since 2006, works have been conducted regarding the sale out surplus immovable property to be converted into public institutions, hospitals, schools, universities and prisons, and an income of TL 10,358,262.- was obtained for 1,009,374 m² immovable properties transferred to public organizations on the basis of estimated prices; on the other hand, 810,433 m² of real estate were sold to private individuals and corporations by open auction procedure and an income of TL 29,911,924.- was obtained, totaling to an income of TL 40,270,186.- for a total of 1,819,807 m² of property. The income generated from these sales was used in forestry services.

The information on the sales of the surplus real property is given in Table 3.

Table 3: Information on the Sales of Surplus Real Property, 2006-2011

Year	Real Estates Sold to the Public Sector		Real Estates Sold to private Individuals and Organizations		Total	
	Area (m ²)	Price (TL)	Area (m ²)	Price (TL)	Area (m ²)	Price (TL)
2006	140,535	972,334	121,725	16,445,812	262,260	17,418,146
2007	142,436	2,007,597	34,317	1,107,958	176,753	3,115,555
2008	137,411	2,959,592	57,957	916,294	195,368	3,875,886
2009	60,641	620,823	38,060	1,872,482	98,701	2,493,305
2010	78,711	2,211,727	324,886	2,435,686	403,597	4,647,413
2011	449,640	1,586,189	233,488	7,133,692	683,128	8,719,881
Total	1,009,374	10,358,262	810,433	29,911,924	1,819,807	40,270,186

A large part of the central units of the Directorate General provide their services in the premises located in Beştepe / Ankara Gazi district. The distribution of units according to their locations is specified below.



Gazi Premises Building No.1: Located in this site are General Directorate Office, Assistant General Managers, Strategy Development Department, Foreign Affairs, Education and Research Department, Personnel Department, Department to Combat Against Forest Pests, Construction and Supply Department, and Meeting Rooms.

Gazi Premises Building No.2: Located in this site are Internal Audits Department, Legal Consultancy Department, Cadastre and Ownership Department, Permission and Easements Department, Business and Marketing Department, Forestry Department, Administrative and Financial Affairs Department, Special Budget Accounting Unit, Department for Fight Against Forest Fires, and Fire Operations Center.

Gazi Premises Building No.5: Information Systems Department, Interactive Meeting Room and System Room.

Gazi Premises Building No.7: Forestry Management and Planning Department.

In addition, Ankara Regional Operation Directorate provides its services in Building No.6, Ankara Regional Directorate of Forestry in Building No.9, and Central Anatolia Forestry Research Institute Directorate in Building No.3, all being located inside Gazi Premises. Spare Parts Warehouse Manager also serves in a building in the same premises. Social Facilities are located in Building Nos. 4 and 8.

Building No.10 located in Gazi Premises is allocated to the use of Natural Heritage Protection General Directorate, the old stone building of the Ministry of in Kızılay to the use of TBMM (National Assembly), and the administrative buildings at the locality of Fidanlık-Söğütözü have been allocated to the Ministry of Forestry and Water Works.

Internal Audits Department of our General Directorate provides its services in 6th Floor B Block of the administrative building allocated to Ministry of Forestry and Water Works, while Soil Conservation and Basin Rehabilitation, Department, Nursery Stock and Seed Works Department, and Afforestation Department are located at the 21st Floor.

As for Non-Wood Products and Services Department and Forest and Rural Affairs Department, they both continue their services respectively at 18th and 19th Floors in TOBB twin towers, located at the address of Dumlupınar Boulevard No: 252 Eskişehir Highway 9 Km.

The vehicles and machine park used by the General Directorate of Forestry in its forestry activities are given in Table 4 by their budgets.

Table 4: Information on the Vehicles Existing in the Machine Park, 2011

Type of Vehicle / Machine	Special Budget	Revolving Fund	Total
	Quantity (No.)	Quantity (No.)	Quantity (No.)
Service Vehicles	172	2.141	2.313
Passenger 4x2	10	51	61
Passenger Station Wagon 4x4	14	242	256
Minibus	16	4	20
4x4 Pick-up	132	1.836	1.968
Midi-bus		6	6
Ambulance		2	2
Work & Protection Machines	2.027	1.080	3.107
Dozer	167	17	184
Digger	155	1	156
Loader	7	8	15
Trailer	50	18	68
Water Supply Vehicles	282		282
Excavator	17		17
Fire Engine	411	562	973
First Response Vehicle	467		467
Truck	2	55	57
Heavy Duty Truck		3	3
Crawler Loader		11	11
Motorcycle	466	379	845
Mobile Repair Vehicle		26	26
Fuel Tanker	3		3
Production Machines	32	243	275
Loader and Stacker	18	29	47
4x2 Tractor	6	56	62
4x4 Tractor	3	12	15
Pusher Tractor		107	107
Tractor, with Attached Bucket		6	6
Air Lines	5	23	28
Snow Rotary		2	2
Snow Plow		3	3
Wood Cutter (Harvester)		2	2
Tree Remover and Planter		2	2
Peeling Machine		1	1
Total	2.231	3.464	5.695



Of the existing machinery and vehicles, 41% are service vehicles, 54% are work and protection machines, 5% are production machines. Detailed information on the numerical and proportional distribution of the machinery and vehicles is provided in Figure 1, and their age information is given in Figure 2.

Figure 1: Distribution of the Machine and Vehicles Existing in Machine Park, 2009-2011

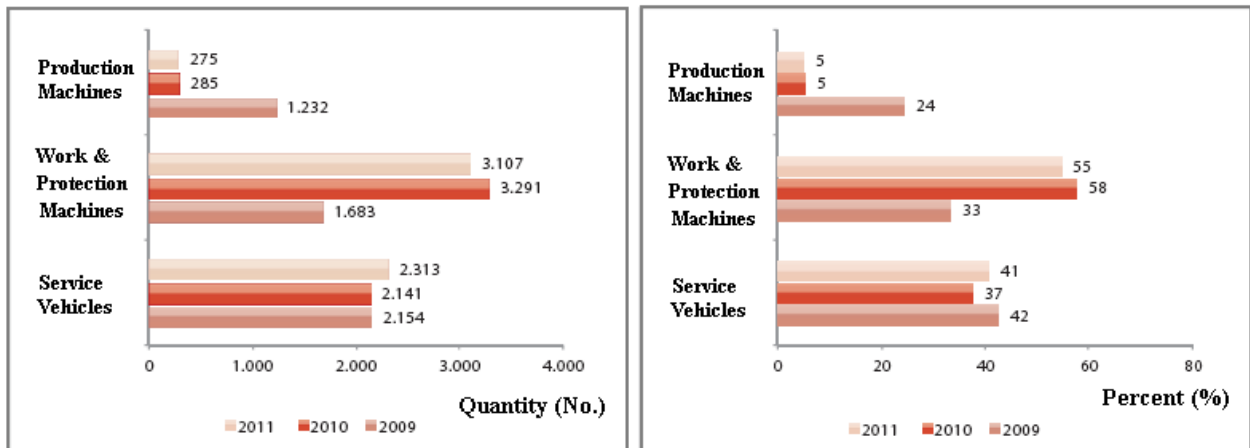


Figure 2: Age Information of the Machine and Vehicles Existing in Machine Park, 2010-2011



Accordingly, of the existing 2313 service vehicles 33% (763 units) are under 10 years of age, 55% (1,279 units) between the ages of 10-15, and the remaining 12% are over 15 years old. Of the 3107 work and protection machines, 65% (2015 units) are under 10 years of age, 25% (788 units) between the ages of 10-15 while the remaining 10% are over the age of 15. 97%. Of the production machines, 97% are over the age of 20.

Service vehicles, production and protection machines and work machines operated for 533,658 hours, running 70,318,331 km in total. A total of 19,944,452 liters of fuel, 196,150 liters of oil, 4590 liters of grease and 9129 liters of antifreeze were consumed in total as a result all these works / tasks. An allowance of 59,012,161 TL was spent for fuel, 1,174,404 TL for oil, 27,941 TL for grease and 9,129 for antifreeze expenses.

In addition, 2,754,986 TL was spent for tires; 15,507,083 TL for spare parts and 4,707,741 TL on labor costs. In 2011, the operation, repair and maintenance expenses for the service vehicles and the production and protection machines turned out to be a total of 83,193,445 TL.

2. Organizational Structure

The central organization of the General Directorate of Forestry consists of Information and Control Units, Main Service Units and Auxiliary Service units. The Headquarters accommodate Inspection Board Department, Legal Consultancy Department, Internal Audit Department, as well as 18 departments, with 118 branch managements that function under these departments.

Provincial organization consists of 27 Regional Forestry Directorates and 12 Research Directorates. Operating under the Regional Directorates are 243 Forest Operation Managements, 28 Nursery Managements, 4 other Division Directorates and 282 Senior Engineering Offices, and under Research Directorates, there are 86 Senior Engineering Offices. The number of branch management offices under the Regional Directorates is 407.

Under Forest Operation Managements, there are 366 Forest Operation Chiefs and 159 other branch chiefs while 5 nursery chiefs operate under Nursery Managements.

The central and provincial organizational structure of the General Directorate of Forestry was substantially amended by Law Decree nos. 636, 645, 648 and 657 issued in 2011. Accordingly;

- Under the Legislative Decree No. 645, dated 06.29.2011, "the Department of Forest Protection and Fire Fighting" in the Head Office was shut down and its duties and functions were transferred to newly established two separate departments, namely "Department to Fight against Forest Fires" and "Department to Fight against Forest Pests". New departments under the titles respectively "Soil Conservation and Basin Rehabilitation," "Nursery and Seed Works Department", "Forestry and Rural Relations Rehabilitation", and "Non-Wood Products and Services Department" were founded and included in the organizational structure as the units of the main service provider. Education Department were closed, and its duties and functions were combined with External Relations Department, which was set up under Legislative Decree No. 636, dated 03.06.2011, and a new department was set up under the name of External Relations, Education and Research Department.



- Under Legislative Decree No. 648, dated 08/08/2011, "Forest, Maps and Photogrammetry Management", which was then directly dependent on the General Directorate, was closed and a "Forest, Map and Remote Sensing Department" was founded.
- Under Legislative Decree No. 657, dated 11.02.2011, "Permission and Easements Department" was founded in the Central Organization, and the name of the "Department of Information Technology", which was founded under Legislative Decree No. 636 of 03.06.2011, was changed and it was restructured as a service unit under the General Directorate. "Forest, Maps and Remote Sensing Department", founded under Legislative Decree No. 648, was closed.
- According to Decree of the Council of Ministers No. 2011/2223 published in Official Gazette No.28094 of 10.24.2011, the Regional Forestry Directorates in "Çanakkale" and "Sinop" provinces were closed, and new regional directorates were founded in "Kayseri" and "Şanlıurfa" provinces. Forest Operation Managements in Çayıralan, Göle and Yahyalı were closed, and 28 new forest operation managements were established. Forestry Research Institute and Forestry Research Managements, which were assigned to directly Forest General Directorate as a local unit under Legislative Decree No. 645, the Institute was renamed as Forestry Research Institute Directorate. In addition, Marmara Forestry Research Institute was established, increasing total number of the institutes to 12. Also 3 new Directorates were established under Izmir, Kastamonu, Antalya Forest Regional Directorates, thus increasing the number of independent Directorates to 4. 21 forest management senior engineering offices were founded and their connection to the existing forest management offices was made according to the organizational structure.

The organizational structure of the General Directorate of Forestry was given in Figure 1, and the local organizational structure in Figure 2 below.

List of Regional Forestry Directorates (Provinces):

01 ADANA	07 BALIKESİR	13 ESKİŞEHİR	19 KASTAMONU	25 KONYA
02 ADAPAZARI	08 BOLU	14 GİRESUN	20 MERSİN	26 KAYSERİ
03 AMASYA	09 BURSA	15 ISPARTA	21 MUĞLA	27 ŞANLIURFA
04 ANKARA	10 DENİZLİ	16 İSTANBUL	22 TRABZON	
05 ANTALYA	11 ELAZIĞ	17 İZMİR	23 ZONGULDAK	
06 ARTVİN	12 ERZURUM	18 K.MARAŞ	24 KÜTAHYA	

Figure 1: Organizational Structure

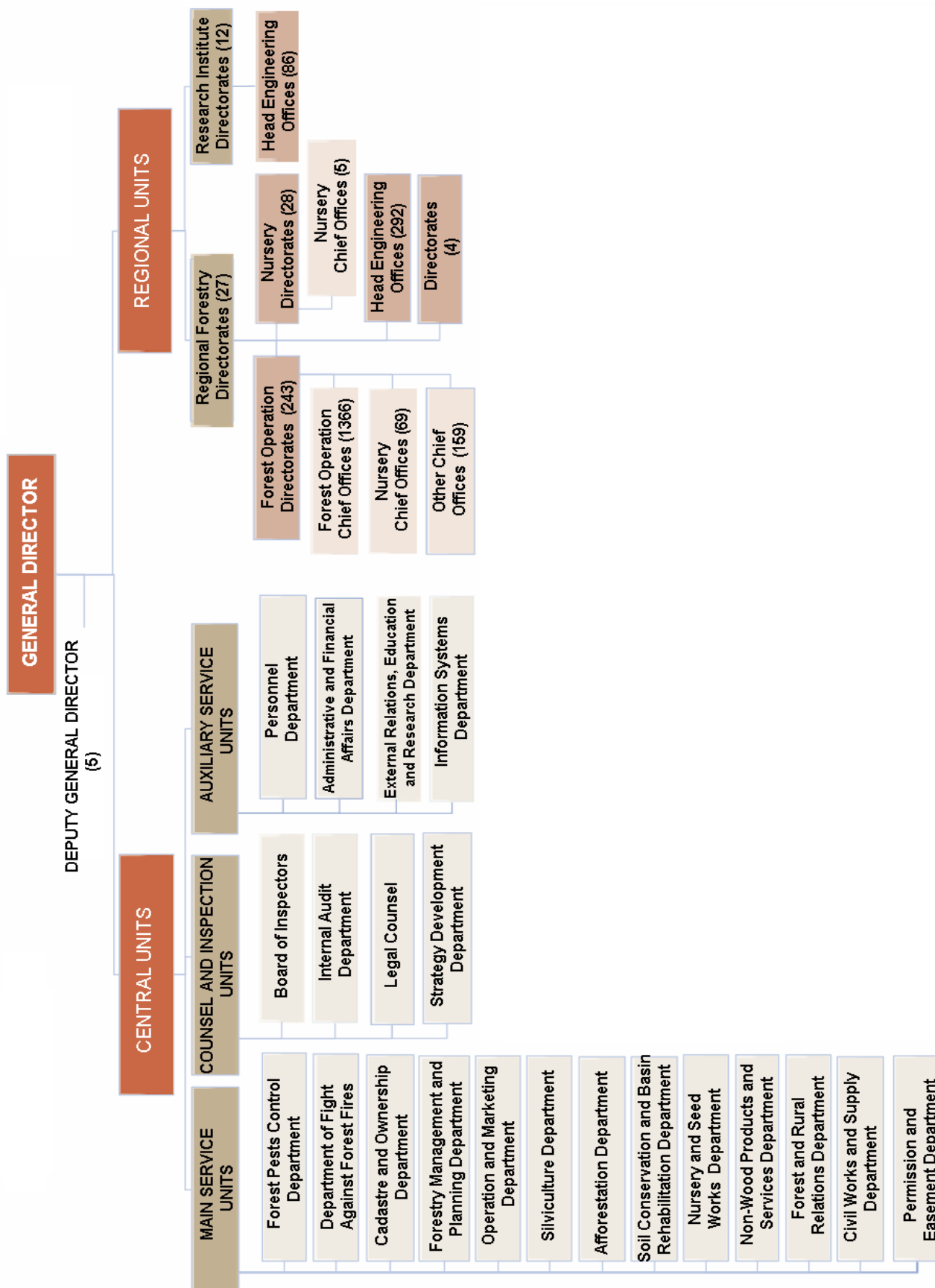
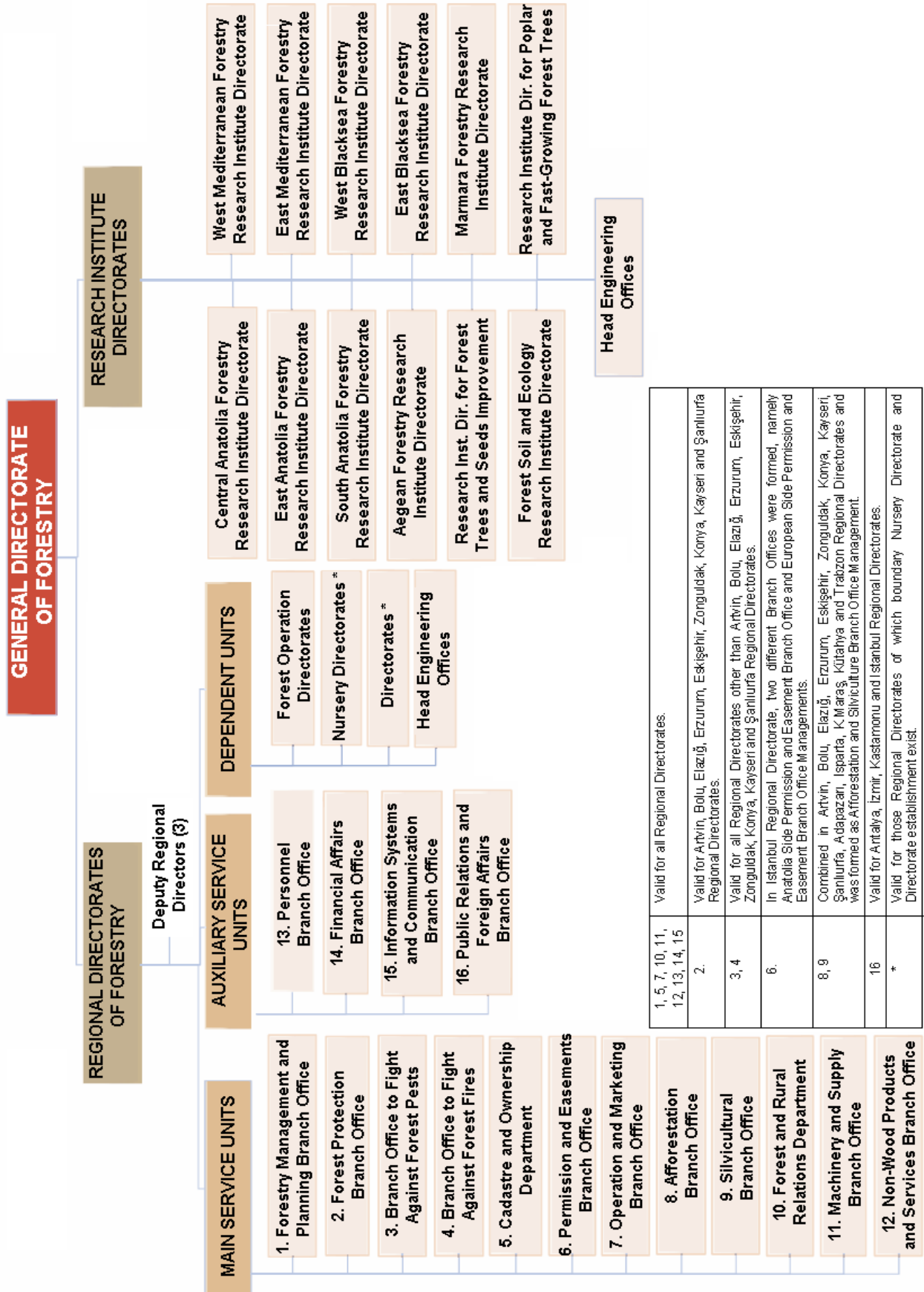




Figure 2: Provincial Organizational Structure



3. Information and Technological Resources

Information and communication technologies are utilized to the maximum extent by the General Directorate of Forestry during the presentation of its services in order to speed up the procedures and decision-making processes and to increase effectiveness and efficiency, and principles of security, efficiency and sustainability are continuously respected in the use of personal computers and their peripherals.

The detailed information concerning the activities realized and the projects initiated to expedite the procedure and decision-making processes during the provision of the services is given below:

The following software programs have been put into application:

- **Forest Fire Early Warning System and Fire Management Systems**, in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness in the fight against forest fires,
- **Permission Follow-Up Software** to follow-up the permissions granted in areas considered as Forest,
- **Forest Cadastre Information System** where the oral and digital data on the permissions granted for areas deemed and not deemed as forest are together kept.
- **Education Information System** allowing the archiving and analysis of the data related with the trainings given.
- **Aerial Photo, Map and Satellite Image Archive Tracking System**, developed in order to transfer the available data (aerial photographs, maps, satellite images) into the digital environment and to establish a digital archive system.
- **Revolving Fund Accounting System**, which provides access to all the information and documentation to be kept in accordance with general accounting standards, providing the realization of procurement processes and progress payments concerning the production.
- **Personnel Automation System**, which allows appointment, promotion, record and assignment procedures for the staff of General Directorate of Forestry.
- **Machine Supply & Spare Parts Order and Transfer Program**, which allows ordering, transfer and authorization requests for spare parts needed for the repairs and maintenance of vehicles and machinery.
- **Machinery Operation Entry Program**, developed in order to follow up monthly fuel and repair & maintenance expenses for the vehicles and machines.
- The project entitled "Forest Information System (ORBIS) Project" was initiated in 2011 aiming to set up IT infrastructure, conducting all processes and transactions in electronic form, and improving economic and social conditions and work processes in accordance with the strategic plan.



4. Human Resources

The number of public officials, officials, contracted staff, temporary staff, permanent and temporary workers employed in the central offices and provincial organizations of General Directorate of Forestry as of December 2011 is 39,367, including temporary personnel.

The information on the number of General Directorate of Forestry personnel as of the years is given in Table 5, and the information on budget basis is given in Table 6.

Table 5: Status and Number of Personnel, 2007-2011

Year	Clerk	Contractual	Permanent workers	Temporary worker	Temporary staff	TOTAL
2007	15.014	873	14.117	2.980		32.984
2008	14.623	868	13.812	3.489		32.792
2009	14.910	868	13.682	3.201		32.661
2010	15.024	851	13.409	5.356		34.640
2011	17.499	164	15.884	5.292	528	39.367

During 2007-2011 period, the total number of employees increased by 19.35%, and the number of officials and workers respectively increased by 12.51% and 16.55%. The main reason in the increase of the number of personnel during 2010-2011 period is the transfer of the personnel who were employed in the positions and titles in the certain divisions of Ministry of Environment and Forestry at the time when Legislative Decree No. 645 entered into force, which were then transferred to the General Directorate of Forestry under the same Decree.

Table 6: Full - Empty Staff Positions, 2011

Staff Status	Special Budget				Revolving Fund				TOTAL			
	Central		Regional		Central		Regional		Central		Regional	
	Full	Empty	Full	Empty	Full	Empty	Full	Empty	Full	Empty	Full	Empty
Clerk	717	1,241	13,781	6,165	228	748	2,773	14,168	945	1,989	16,554	20,333
Contractual					127		37	38	127		37	38
Continuous			10,642	540			5,242	1,261			15,884	1,801
Temporary			2,763				2,529				5,292	
Temporary Personnel											528	
TOTAL	717	1,241	27,186	6,705	355	748	10,581	15,467	1,072	1,989	38,295	22,172

Titles and job distributions of the staff employed in the central and regional units are given in Table 7.

Table 7: Distribution of Job Titles and Jobs, 2011

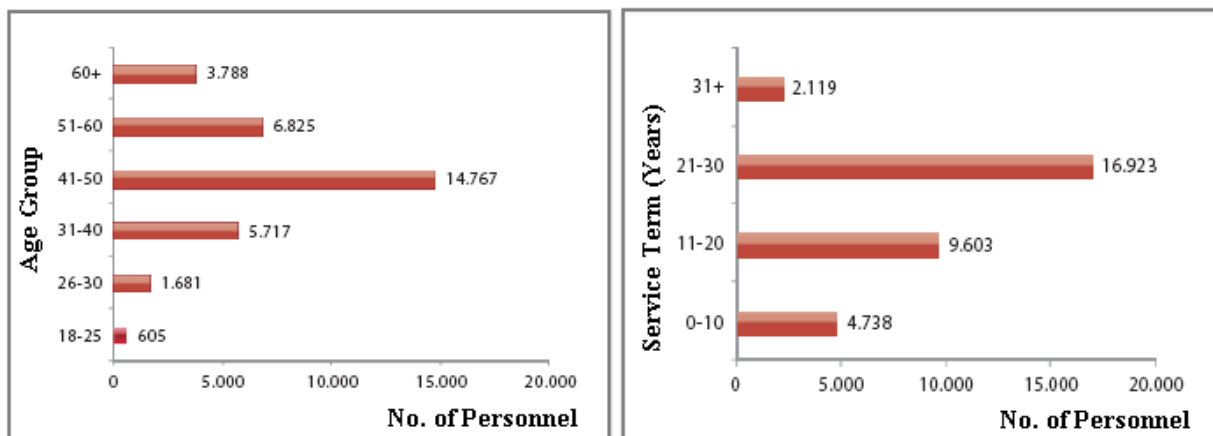
Title / Job	Special Budget		Revolving Fund		Total		GENERAL TOTAL
	Central	Regional	Central	Regional	Central	Regional	
General Manager	1				1		1
Deputy General Manager	4				4		4
Head of Inspection Board	1				1		1
I. Legal Counsel	1				1		1
Legal Counsel	4				4		4
Department Head	18				18		18
Internal Auditor	9				9		9
Chief Inspector	53				53		53
Inspector	43				43		43
Assistant Inspector	14				14		14
Regional Director		23				23	23
Deputy Regional Director		72				72	72
Operation Manager		186				186	186
Deputy Operation Manager		149				149	149
Spare Parts Warehouse Manager		1				1	1
Spare Parts Warehouse Deputy Manager		1				1	1
Training Center Manager		1				1	1
Institute Director		4				4	4
Deputy Institute Director		2				2	2
Nursery Manager		11				11	11
Deputy Nursery Manager		2				2	2
Chief Engineer		141				141	141
Branch Manager	61	256			61	256	317
Engineer	209	2,918	31	749	240	3,667	3,907
Lawyer	5	75	14	76	19	151	170
Expert	9	22	1		10	22	32
RPC Expert	19				19		19
Training Specialist	4				4		4
Civil Defense Expert	3	17			3	17	20
Researcher	5	58			5	58	63
Accountant		18	4	219	4	237	241
Accountant				2		2	2
Technician	14	357	4	93	18	450	468
Technician	70	560	25	52	95	612	707
Computer Operator	63	1,810	86	156	149	1,966	2,115
Forest Protection Officer		5,215		621		5,836	5,836
Other	107	1,882	63	805	170	2,687	2,857
Total Officials	717	13,781	228	2,773	945	16,554	17,499
Contracted Personnel			127	37	127	37	164
Continuous Labor		10,642		5,242		15,884	15,884
Temporary Worker		2,763		2,529		5,292	5,292
Temporary Staff						528	528
Total	717	27,186	355	10,581	1,072	38,295	39,367



Of the staff employed in 2011, 44.5% were in public officials (officials) status and the remaining 55.5% consisted of contract staff, permanent workers, temporary workers and temporary staff status. Of all the total staff employed, 2.7% works in the central organization while 97.3% in the provincial organization.

Distribution of officials and permanent workers by age groups is given in Graph 3, and the distribution of gender and education levels are given in Figure 4.

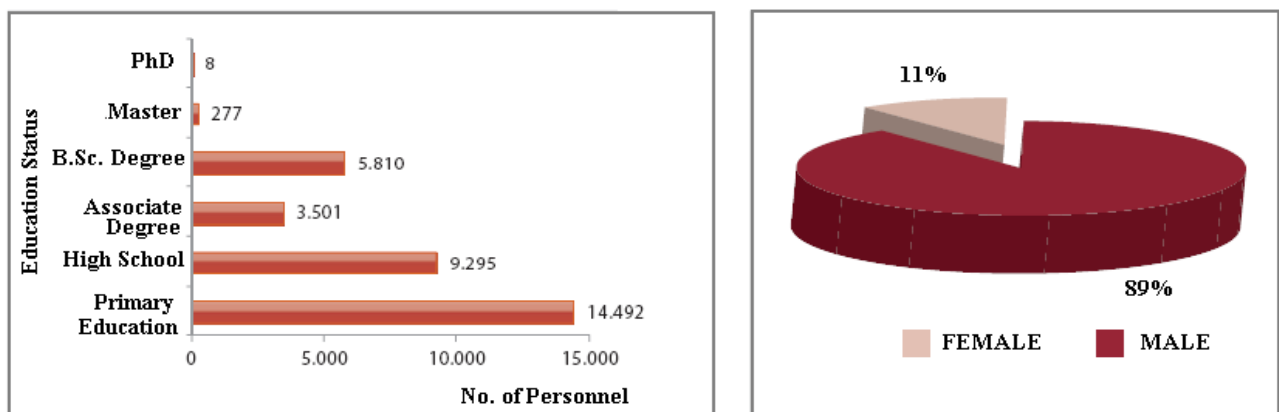
Figure 3: Distribution of Officials and Permanent Workers by Service Terms and Age Groups



44% of public service officials and permanent workers are within the range of 41-50 years. The number of employees over the age of 51 accounts for 32% of the total staff. The ratio of the public service officials and permanent workers who have a term more than ten years of work experience in total staff of is 86% for the year 2011.

There are 14,492 employees with an education level below the high school, of whom 81.8% are employed at the status of permanent workers. Of the undergraduate level public officials, 97% are in public official status and 3% in permanent worker status.

Figure 4: Distr. of public officials and permanent workers by Gender and Educational Attainment, 2011



The details of the personnel 575 officials and permanent workers who resigned from / left General Directorate of Forestry in 2011 are listed in Table 8.

Table 8: Reasons for staff to resign, 2011

Employment Type	Retirement	Death	Resignation	Transfer	Other	Total
Officials	300	30	24	23	10	387
Permanent workers	185	1	2			188
TOTAL	485	31	24	23	10	575

5. Services Provided

5.1 Protection of Forests

5.1.1 Fight against Forest Fires

Our country being situated in Mediterranean geographical and climatic zone, our forests are under intense threat of fire especially during the summer months, and significant amount of forest area is damaged due to varying number of forest fires breaking out every year.

12 million hectares of forest area in our country corresponding to 60% of the total forests are located in very fire-sensitive areas, with first-degree fire-sensitive area being 7,182,050 million hectares and second-degree fire-sensitive area being 5,091,788 hectares.

The fight against forest fires threatening our forest stock and causing destruction of thousands of hectares of forest area consists generally of fire prevention and control efforts. Fire prevention activities are based on the principle of taking necessary measures in advance in order to prevent occurrence of fires and to minimize their number. Control activities, on the other hand, involve the efforts and procedures to control and put off as soon as possible the fires which break out in spite of all measures taken.

5.1.2 Fight against Forest Pests

In order to achieve the objectives of obtaining a sustainable, participatory and environmentally-focused forestry that is in harmony with the nature as well, studies based on scientific principles are carried out without interruption, taking into account biological combat as the basis.

Harmful insect pests and diseases causes as much damage to forest areas as at least as much as forest fires, reducing renewal ability, quality and quantity of , forest resources. In our country, around 50 varminths (insect pests, fungi, etc.) have an harmful impact on approximately 2 million hectares of wooded land every year and cause the loss of an average of around 1 million m³ of wood products.



Works are carried out throughout the country aiming to transfer bird nests and ant colonies, to increase the production of beneficial insects, to set up beneficial insect laboratories and to improve their production capacity, and to increase the resistance of forests against forest pests by appropriate silvicultural techniques.

5.1.3 Protection against Physical Interventions

Forest asset of our country is under various threats, and the people are among the most significant sources of these threats. The principle illegal interventions by people include the following activities: excessive and illegal exploits of the forests, illegal transport of forest products, attempts to gain lands for agricultural and residential purposes, and uncontrolled and excessive animal pasturing. Because of these intense threats, protection of forests holds the first place among the forestry policies.

Works are carried out in this direction, which aim to setting up protection teams in sensitive areas by determining peak areas of forest offenses; to increase efficiency of teams by reinforcing them with vehicles and forest guards; to ensure demolition of illegal structures and facilities in forest areas; to enter co-operations and protocols with the village legal entities with a view to protecting the surrounding forests and also transferring funds to the forest-villagers, thus ensuring that the people assume responsibility to protect the forest.

5.1.4 Protection of Legal Entity and Boundaries of Forests

Forest boundaries are placed under the legal protection in accordance with Article 169 and 170 of the Constitution and under the provisions of both Forestry Law No. 6831 and Law No. 3234 on Organization of the General Directorate of Forestry. The definitions of forest in the Constitution and in the laws, as well as the legal personality of the General Directorate of Forestry are the most significant aspects regarding the protection of physical and legal existence of the forests.

The fact that land structure is mountainous and too steep in our country, that soil properties and its productivity are inadequate, and that climatic conditions are not very favorable to afforestation demonstrates the need to maintain existing forests regardless of their nature.

Works are also continued to complete the title-deed registration of the forest areas whose forest cadastre and application have recently been finished, by resolving the problems arising both from the registration legislations of General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre, and from the already-registered immovable properties within the boundaries of the forests.

5.1.5 Conservation of Biological Resources and Ecology

Our country, which is located between Europe, Asia and Africa continents and serving as a bridge function, enjoys very different climate types and rich ecological zones under the influence of edaphic factors; and it has a very rich variety of forest ecosystems and habitats in these areas that bring about a very rich biodiversity.

Forest ecosystems constitute the most important biological source, with its ecological, economical and socio-cultural functions, which are in a relational and balanced order with each other. This natural resource is affected by biotic and non-biotic factors but can be improved due to its renewable nature. For this reason, the actual status of the health and

vitality of forest ecosystems should be determined and its trend within the time should be monitored. The process of monitoring Health and Vitality of Forest Ecosystems begun in 2006 and is currently continued.

5.1.6 Regulation of Grazing

The grazing regulation that is in the process of preparation for the planning and controlling grazing activities in forest areas throughout the country stipulates that the areas suitable for grazing inside forests should be opened under controlled grazing practices, and that the combustible substances in the forests, an important factor to prevent forest fires, should be reduced by means of controlled grazing.

It is envisaged that the plans to be prepared for controlled grazing without damaging forests will be completed by 2015.

5.1.7 Soil Conservation and Basin Improvement

Our country has very different ecosystems thanks to its climate, topography and soil characteristics. Human activities such as destruction of forests and vegetation, improper land use, farming on steep slopes without erosion measures result in the occurrence of natural disasters such as floods and avalanches.

In addition, the growing environmental pressures in our country related to the growth in energy consumption, industry, transport, tourism and agriculture sectors are still continuing, and on top of these problems, basin management, soil erosion and nature protection problems remain as the long-term problems to be solved. From the international process viewpoint, the signed agreements and the desire to prevent major disasters that may arise from climate change make it obligatory to implement soil conservation and basin improvement studies.

General Directorate of Forestry conducts erosion control, forest-related pasture improvement, combating desertification, flooding and avalanche control works in lands both within and outside the borders of the forest. In addition, integrated basin projects prepared and implemented.

5.1.8 Promotion of Forest Villages

Forest villagers who obtain the least share in the distribution of income in our country, who have little amount of arable land, whose land is mostly infertile, who have a low education level and a high unemployment rate, and who face a difficult life due to the constraints imposed by forestry activities should be promoted in order to reduce the adverse pressures on forests.

The works carried out in this regard have the objective of minimizing the adverse pressures on the forests by contributing social and economic development of the forest villagers who live inside and adjacent to the forests, and by directing them to alternative livelihoods.



5.1.9 Regulation of Forestry - Public Relations and Increasing Public Awareness

In order to emerge the national consciousness regarding the protection of forests and develop our individual responsibilities, awareness-raising activities with the primary target population being elementary school students, young people and the forest villagers are implemented every year within the scope of the program prepared on basis of enforcement bodies.

5.2 Arrangement of the permissions on Forest Areas

Permission procedures and tasks for areas deemed to be forest are carried out according to Article 16, 17, 18 and 115 of Forest Law No. 6831. In addition, allocations are made to Culture and Tourism Ministry for tourism purposes in accordance with Article 8 of the Law No. 2634 on the Encouragement of Tourism.

5.3 Planning the Forests

According to the Forest Law No. 6831, all forests are managed and operated in accordance with the forest management plans.

In order to ensure a sustainable forest management by taking into consideration the demand of the society for forest products and the silvicultural requirements of the forests, the primary functions of forests and forest resources should be identified by participatory approaches. Furthermore, ensuring the sustainability to benefit forest resources depends, before anything else, on the continuity and sustainability of forests, which can be maintained by a planned forest management and operation.

It is aimed to contribute to the sustainable management of forests by means of ecosystem-based multi-purpose forest management plans based on a planning approach whereby

- forest ecosystem is defined according to ecological, economic and socio-cultural values,
- the needs and expectations are determined with the participation of stakeholders,
- the resources and biodiversity are identified clearly,
- a spatial database is established, and operational targets and conservation objectives are determined,
- planning options are set up according to the national and international policy and planning principles,
- and the best operation objectives are determined using decision-making techniques.

5.4 Development of Forests

5.4.1 Survey, Project and Afforestation Studies

Survey project studies are conducted to determine potential fields of afforestation, erosion control, improvement of degraded forests, pasture improvement works and where to carry out afforestation works.

As for reforestation efforts, these works are carried out for the purpose of increasing water holding capacity of the soil and making the soil fragmented with the human or machine power in degraded forest areas and in areas to be included within the forest regime with a view to expanding our forest areas. Following the achievement of these objectives, these areas are reforested with seedlings grown in nurseries or with seeds, which are of the type and origin suitable for the region.

5.4.2 Maintenance and Rehabilitation

It is among the most important forestry activities to obtain versatile forest products of highest quality and quantity to the extent permitted by the conditions from the forests with least cost, and to bring about productive forests that are resistant to external factors, which are also able to continuously meet the demands of national economy for the various forest products and the multi-dimensional (economic, ecological and social) benefits expected from forests.

Elevating the forests to an optimum situation from their actual status is achieved by means of regeneration, rehabilitation, conversion into grove, and by development and maintenance activities. Silvicultural techniques are employed for this purpose to increase forest vegetation, wealth, growth and quality; to ensure balanced distribution trees by age and diameter classes; to increase resistance to biotic and abiotic factors, and to ensure sustainability.

Almost half of our country's forests are unproductive, and a significant part is the coppice forest. In addition to the works aiming to convert coppices into groves, it is important to rehabilitate unproductive forests into fertile forests.

Therefore, it is among the priority targets to ensure forest maintenance, rehabilitation of degraded forests and conversion of coppices into groves by applying a combination of silvicultural techniques according to the silvicultural demands of the existing forests with a minimum of effort and expense.

5.4.3 Rejuvenation

An important part of our country's forests are old, lost their increment capability and need rejuvenation. Forests, just like any other living creature, are born, grow, develop, mature and crash (die). It is among the priority works to ensure forest rejuvenation in a planned way using techniques and rejuvenation methods depending on forests tree species before the forests enter their collapse period; and to ensure forest continuity by natural and artificial (man-made) regeneration works.

5.4.4 Seedling and Seed Production

The tree and shrug seedlings needed for reforestation, erosion control, artificial regeneration and forest rehabilitation works, and the seedlings used for afforestation of parks, gardens and roads are produced in nurseries. As for the seed needs of the areas to be afforested through seeding are obtained from the existing forests, seed gardens and seed orchards.

In addition to these, the practice of "Contracted Seedling Production Purchase Guarantee" was launched in 2009, whereby part of the tube seedlings needed is produced in this way, and at the same time, employment opportunities are provided to the rural peasants and agricultural development cooperatives.



5.4.5 Research and Training Activities

Studies based on projects are carried out related with research and development activities on protection, development and expansion of natural forests, afforestation, wood and non-wood forest products, pasture improvement, development of agro-forestry and silva-pastoral systems, erosion control and soil rehabilitation, forest industries and policies.

5.5 Development of Forest Roads and Physical Infrastructure

In order to be able to fulfill any types of forestry services, it is very important to make existing forest roads compliant to the standards as much as to construct new roads. Forest roads serve the realization of forest activities such as protection, production and maintenance, and especially the upper structures and art structures should already be completed in order to to maintain forest roads suitable for transportation.

Works are in progress aiming to create the necessary infrastructure and to provide vehicles and equipments that are required be able to perform effectively and efficiently the activities for protection, development and operation of forests and to ensure forest continuity.

5.5 Operation of Forests

5.6.1 Production and Marketing of Primary of Products

General Directorate of Forestry is an organization with a revolving fund and a special budget. It is among the duties of the General Directorate to manage and operate forests according to technical and economic requirements in a manner to ensure the continuity of forests.

Production of the primary forest products consists of felling trees, pushing them to the roadside, transporting them to the sales depots and piling them in the storage sites and keeping them ready for sales, which is the traditional production method. Such a production activity is contracted on unit price basis to the forest improvement cooperatives and the villagers in accordance with the priorities granted within the framework of Forest Law No. 6831. In the traditional method of production, selling trees in planted (standing) form has emerged as an important option as a result of the changes in demographic, economic and social structures, and upon both market demands and certain bottlenecks in the market.

On the other hand, discount sales are made to forest villagers and development cooperatives in accordance with Article Nos. 31, 32, 33 and 34 in order to reduce the pressure on the forests and to contribute regulation of forest - public relations, fulfilling a social function.

5.6.2 Non-Wood Forest Products and Services

Today, forests increasingly move away from being seen as just a source of wood raw material, but rather they are perceived as an ecosystem that hosts products and services other than wood.

The fact that the forests in our country have very rich biological diversity enables the presence of opulent non-wood forest products in these forests. Non-wood forest products obtained from the forests meet the various needs of the society, and a considerable income through exports

is obtained.

Non-wood forest products, which hold an important place especially among in the area of foreign trade, also provide a significant contribution to reducing rural poverty. The fact that 80% of the world's population meets their health and food needs from the non-wood forest products demonstrates the importance of these products from the socio-economic point of view.

Works are carried out related with collecting statistical information and data in order to determine the type and amount of non-wood forest products in the forest ecosystem; identifying the inventory methods and techniques for planning; regulating forest utilization by conducting follow-up and controls of the forest products that are collected in forest areas or in places considered to be forest; determining domestic consumption amounts, and investigating product types having an economic value.

In line with the rapid urbanization and with the increase in education, awareness and income levels of the society; a regular and important increase is observed in the demands and expectations of the community during recent years regarding the utilization of the forest resources for social and cultural services such as recreation, tourism, picnic, hunting, fishing, education and research, and in the relative importance and priority of these functions.

In this context, part of the forests around large settlement centers is allocated, planned and opened as the urban forest and as a recreation area in order to meet the needs of the people for sport, eco-tourism, picnic, recreation and entertainment uses, with a view to making various strata of society sensible to forest protection and to increasing the importance, awareness and love to the forests.

6. Management and Internal Audit System

Law No. 5018 entitled "Public Financial Management and Audit Law" stipulates the establishment of an internal audit system in the public administrations. Procedures and Principles on Internal Audit and on Preliminary Financial Control define the general framework of the works to be made in order to ensure compliance with the internal control standards and guides to be determined by Ministry of Finance, and the "Communiqué on Public Internal Control Standards", prepared to direct the implementation, was published in the Official Gazette No. 26738, dated 12.26.2007.

According to this Communiqué, an "Internal Control Action Plan for General Directorate of Forestry" was prepared and put into effect on 11.12.2009, by the with the participation of the spending units of the General Directorate of Forestry for the establishment, development and monitoring of the internal control system.

The works to ensure the adaptation of Internal Audit System to the Public Internal Audit Standards are continued within the framework of the implemented action plan and with the participation of all spending units.

The main services of General Directorate of Forestry, and the tasks assigned to the counseling and control services and to auxiliary support service units are carried out under the responsibility of the spending-authorizing officers. Following the preliminary financial controls performed on the payment order documents by the substantiation officer in the



spending units, the approved documents are also audited by Internal Control Division Management and send to the Accountancy for the necessary action.

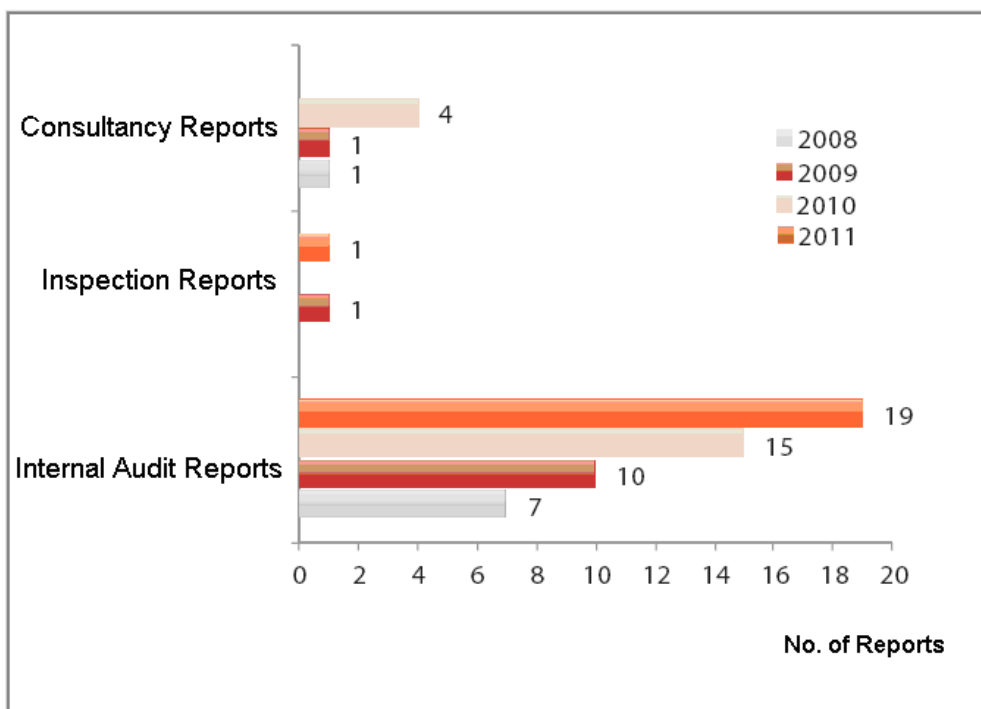
During 2011; contracting documents and draft contracts, allowance dispatch documents, payment transfer operations, staff and the distribution tables, mobile task payrolls, temporary worker positions, supplementary payment schedules, the numbers and contracts of the contracted personnel were subjected to internal control division within the due period and the relevant transaction files were sent to the to the relevant spending divisions.

As a result of the risk analysis study performed on the work processes of General Directorate of Forestry, "Internal Audit Plan for 2011-2013" was prepared, and according to this plan, it was scheduled to conduct three conformity audits, three financial audits and thirteen system audits, which were carried out as programmed. Nineteen audit reports were prepared as a result of these audits. The information on the audits carried out and the reports prepared is given in Table 9 and in Figure 5.

Table 9: Numbers of Internal Audits, 2008-2011

Type of Audit	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011
Conformity	Each	1	3	3	3
Financial	Each	3	2	3	3
System	Each	3	5	9	14

Figure 5: Numbers of Internal Audit Reports, 2008-2011



GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Objectives and Targets of the Administration

Four strategic objectives and thirty-two strategic targets have been defined in the 2010-2014 Strategic Plan of General Directorate of Forestry.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: PROTECTION OF FORESTS

PROTECTION OF FORESTS, AREAS CONSIDERED AS FORESTS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AGAINST ALL TYPES OF BIOTIC AND ABIOTIC HARMFUL EFFECTS

Protection of Forests against Fires

Target 1.1: Preventive measures in combating forest fires will be increased, fire-fighting organization will be strengthened and in this context, the response time in the first-degree fire sensitive areas will be reduced to 20 minutes.

Fight against Forest Pests and Diseases

Target 1.2: Forest pests fighting capacity will be increased; in this context, mechanical, biological and biotechnical fighting capacity will be increased to 90%.

Reducing Forest Crimes

Target 1.3: Prevention measures to be taken against adverse human interventions on the forests will be increased, and in this scope, the number of offenses committed will be reduced by 2% each year.

Protection Forest Areas and Boundaries

Target 1.4: By the end of 2014, all the forest boundary determination and cadastral procedures will have been completed. Those forests of which cadastre surveys have been completed and finalized will be recorded in the land registers.

Conservation of Biodiversity in Forest Areas

Target 1.5: Biodiversity determinations will be made in forest areas and biodiversity will be integrated in the forest management plans as a function, and 450,000 hectares of land will be planned for this purpose. These areas will be monitored on a regular basis, and the areas needing protection will be preserved.

Monitoring the Health of Forest Ecosystems

Target 1.6: The health of forest ecosystems will be monitored, the effects of atmospheric pollution, climate change and other factors on the forests will be measured until the end of 2014 and the findings will be evaluated. by measuring their effects on forests.

Strengthening of Forestry Infrastructure

Target 1.7: A total of 7500 km of new forest road will be constructed until the end of 2014 in order to strengthen the forestry infrastructure. Also in this context, the existing roads made during the previous years shall be improved as standardized forest roads by 3% every year.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTS

IMPROVING EXISTING FORESTS IN, IMPROVE PRODUCTIVITY AND EXPAND THEIR SURFACE AREAS

Improving Forest Maintenance Measures

Target 2.1: Until the end of 2014, silvicultural maintenance measures aiming to improve forests and to increase the productive forests will be increased by 10%.

Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests

Target 2.2: Each year, 300,000 hectares of degraded forest area will be rehabilitated, and the area of productive forests will be increased to 12 million hectares.

Rejuvenation of the Forests

Target 2.3: Natural regeneration will be performed in 75,000 hectares of forest area and artificial regeneration in 65,000 hectares of forest area by the end of 2014 in order to rejuvenate forests.

Increasing Quality and Productivity in the Forests

Target 2.4: Pruning aiming to increase high-quality wood, seeds and fruit productivity will be made in a total forest area of 85,000 hectares during the plan period, in order to obtain the products suitable to market demands.

Establishing Industrial Plantations

Target 2.5: Industrial plantations will be set up in approximately 15,000 hectares, primarily for fast-growing native species by the end of 2014.

Increasing Silvicultural Plans

Target 2.6: Every year, 100 silviculture plans will be made in the areas allocated for rejuvenation.

Increasing Forestry Assets

Target 2.7: Our total forestry asset will be increased to 30% of the total area of the country.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: TO BENEFIT FROM FOREST RESOURCES

TO MEET EVOLVING AND CHANGING EXPECTATIONS OF THE SOCIETY TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT BY THE GOODS AND SERVICES PRODUCED BY THE FORESTS, AND TO BENEFIT THE FOREST IN A VERSATILE AND SUSTAINABLE MANNER

Ecosystem-Based and Multi-Purpose Planning

Target 3.1: Until the end of 2014, inventories and forest management plans will be prepared for 8.6 million hectares of forest area in order to ensure multi-purpose benefitting.

Preparation of the National Forest Inventory

Target 3.2: Turkey's national forest inventory will have been prepared by the end of 2014.

Launching SFM Criteria & Indicators Practice

Target 3.3: Implementation of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Criteria and Indicators will be put into practice on the basis of all forest management directorates until the end of 2014.

Production Suitable to Market Demands

Target 3.4: In order to meet the demands of the market at the highest level and quality taking into account production capacity of the forests, 90 million m³ industrial and firewood production will be made until the end of 2014. Efficiency in industrial wood production will also be raised to 84%, and high-quality timber production will be increased by 30,000 m³.

Reduce Production Costs, Promotion of the Sales of Standing Trees

Target 3.5: Sales of standing trees will be widened in order to increase the efficiency in the production and to reduce production costs, and in this context, the sales share of standing trees in total wood production will be increased to 50% until the end of 2014.

Orientation to Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFP)

Target 3.6: The potential for non-wood forest products will be identified, utilization will be regulated and the types and quantities of NWFP products will be increased by 25% during the plan period.

Markets and Sales Follow-up

Target 3.7: Market analysis will be conducted at least 2 times a year in order to be able to make production-marketing according to the demand.

Launching Certification Practice

Target 3.8: Standardization, certification / green label model studies shall be launched and implementation will be realized in at least three forest management directorates until the end of 2014.

Protective and Environmental Forests Services

Target 3.9: Studies will be conducted aiming to more utilize protective and environmental forests services, along with the ecological functions of forests within the scope of the combat against climate change.

Recreation Services

Target 3.10: A total of 250 recreation areas and promenade sites will be established in order to enable society to benefit more from social, cultural, scientific, sporting and aesthetic services provided by forests, and the infrastructures for 5 arboretums will be completed.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: IMPROVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

TO ENSURE INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN ORDER TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT, TO PROVIDE FASTER AND QUALITY SERVICES, AND TO ACHIEVE DEFINED STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Management and Organization

Target 4.1: Within the scope of the strategic management framework, the organizational structure of the General Directorate, its work processes and its permanent staff assignment activities will be reviewed, and an internal control system will be established.

Increasing Employee and Customer Satisfaction

Target 4.2: Customer and employee satisfaction rate will be increased by 2% each year.

Human Resources Development

Target 4.3: The human resources owned by General Directorate will continuously be developed, and its, appointment and promotion mechanisms based on specialization and merit will be established.

Strengthening the Financial Structure

Target 4.4: Financial structure of the General Directorate will be strengthened.

Improving the Legal System

Target 4.5: Forestry legislation will be improved, and mechanisms aiming to provide faster and more efficient legal services will be developed.

Development of Information Technology and Management Information Systems

Target 4.6: Until the end of 2014, information and communication technologies infrastructures in the central and regional units of the Directorate General will be completed and a management information system will be set up.

Publicity and Information Activities

Target 4.7: The activities the General Directorate will be publicized, and the community will be constantly informed on issues related to forests and forestry.

Development of International Cooperation

Target 4.8: The decisions taken during international forestry process will be integrated to our forestry, and cooperation with neighboring countries in the field of forestry will be developed.

The objectives and targets included in 2010 - 2014 Strategic Plan of Ministry of Environment and Forestry for the services provided and activities realized by the certain divisions which were among the main service units of Ministry of Environment and Forestry at the time when Legislative Decree No. 645 dated 29/06/2011 entered into force, and which were then transferred to the General Directorate of Forestry under the same Decree, are listed below.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 - TO INCREASE CORPORATE EFFICIENCY, PRODUCTIVITY AND QUALITY OF SERVICE

Target 1.2: To improve institutional efficiency and quality of service.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5 - EXPANDING AND DEVELOPING FORESTRY ASSET, AND ENSURING SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

Target 5.1: Rehabilitate / improve degraded forest lands and to increase forest assets by establishing new forests.

Target 5.2: To meet the needs of our country regarding forest tree seeds and seedlings.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6 - TO COMBAT AGAINST EROSION AND DESERTIFICATION

Target 6.1: To carry out works aiming to prevent erosion, flood, flood and avalanche hazards.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6 - TO PRESERVE NATURAL, CULTURAL, HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUES IN THE AREAS UNDER THE MINISTRY'S TASK SCOPE, AND TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THESE ASSETS

Target 7.5: To ensure the controlled use of forest areas for recreational purposes.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 8 – TO PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR FOREST VILLAGERS TO ENSURE THE SUSTAINABILITY OF FORESTRY WORKS

Target 8.1: To promote socio-economic development in forest villages.

2. Basic Policies and Priorities

- Effective protection of the natural forest ecosystems against a variety of factors especially fires and pests; an efficient and multi-purpose management of the forests taking into consideration protection-utilization balance, biodiversity, genetic resources, forest health, non-wood forest products and services as well as the development of ecotourism,
- Protection and evaluation of the forests within a sustainable management approach taking into account public health and social needs; intensification of educational and promotional activities with emphasis on ecosystems and ergonomics by developing reforestation, rehabilitation and urban forestry,
- Better evaluation of lands by industrial and soil protection plantations, rehabilitation works, urban forestry and agro-forestry works on basin basis taking into account primarily desertification and population health; development of private plantations, and creating community awareness of these issues,
- Improving forest-village relations, conservation and rehabilitation of land and water resources within the forest regime areas, strengthening the capacity of fighting against forest fires and ensuring sustainable use of natural resources.



INFORMATION AND EVALUATIONS RELATED WITH THE ACTIVITIES

A. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. Budget Implementation Results

Information on the state of appropriations and expenditures of the budget of the General Directorate of Forestry is given in Table 10 by expenditure types.

Table 10: Economic Classification of Budget Expenditures (TL), 2011

Type of Expenditure	Budget appropriations	Transfers		End-of-year appropriations	End-of-year Expenditures	Balance
		Added	Subtracted			
01 Personnel Expenses	630,718,000	50,974,766	1,104,466	680,588,300	672,316,987	8,271,313
02 Social Sec. State Premiums Expenses	138,525,000	15,923,751	213,651	154,235,100	151,024,313	3,210,787
03 Purchase of Goods and Services	103,994,000	90,707,345	52,653,935	142,047,410	139,934,926	2,112,484
05 Current Transfers	31,850,000			31,850,000	20,588,163	11,261,837
06 Capital Expenditures	105,000,000	23,344,500	23,344,500	105,000,000	80,168,072	24,831,928
TOTAL	1,010,087,000	180,950,362	77,316,552	1,113,720,810	1,064,032,461	49,688,349

The budget allocated to General Directorate of Forestry in 2011, which was 1,010,087 TL, increased to 1,113,720,810 TL by transfer and additions made during the year. The end-of-year spending was realized as 1,064,032,461 TL, which yielded budget expenditure to initial budget ratio of 105%, and a budget expenditure to end-of-year spending ratio of 95%. Compared to 2010, the end-of-year appropriation showed an increase of 9% while the spend appropriation increased by 6%. Information concerning the breakdown of the budget of General Directorate of Forestry on function basis is given in Table 11.

Table 11: Functional Classification of Budget Expenditures (TL), 2011

Function	Budget appropriations	Transfers		End-of-year appropriations	End-of-year Expenditures	Balance
		Added	Subtracted			
01 General Public Services	6,044,000	8,562,100	476,467	14,129,633	7,458,456	6,671,177
02 Defense Services	117,000	18,200		135,200	129,525	5,675
04 Economic Affairs and Services	1,003,926,000	172,370,062	76,840,085	1,099,455,977	1,056,444,480	43,011,497
TOTAL	1,010,087,000	180,950,362	77,316,552	1,113,720,810	1,064,032,461	49,688,349

The drop observed in the end-of-year appropriation under General Public Services code originates from the fact that the contract awarding process for the works planned within the scope of the "Forest Information System" has not been concluded.

Compared to 2010, 2011 end-of-year appropriations showed the following increases: general public services increased by 138% because of FIS Project that was included in the program during the year; defense services increased by 11%, and economic affairs and services by 8%. With regard to end-of-year expenditures, general public services demonstrated a 32% increase as of the realization made in FIS Project compared to 2010, and the expenditures for defense services and economic affairs and services increased by 6%.

2011 budget appropriations and expenditures for the spending units of General Directorate of Forestry are shown in Table 12.

Table 12: Appropriations and Expenditures by Spending Units (TL), 2011

Item Code	Spending Unit	Budget Appropriation	End-of-year Appropriation	End-of-year Expenditure	Balance
40.17.00.02	GD Personal Secretary's Office	1,019,000	1,027,000	890,172	136,828
40.17.00.04	Administrative and Financial Affairs Department	8,211,000	4,064,200	3,806,704	257,496
40.17.00.05	Personnel Department	31,177,000	31,396,400	20,138,937	11,257,463
40.17.00.06	Education Department	1,167,000	870,533	870,532	1
40.17.00.10	Information Systems Department		8,326,700	1,793,382	6,533,318
40.17.00.12	External Relations, Education and Research Department		642,367	636,379	5,988
40.17.00.13	Forest Maps and Remote Sensing Department		183,325	159,173	24,152
40.17.00.20	Board of Inspectors	4,437,000	4,903,460	4,877,910	25,550
40.17.00.23	Strategy Development Department	1,173,000	1,174,000	1,144,521	29,479
40.17.00.24	Legal Counsel	461,000	461,000	438,884	22,116
40.17.00.61	Regional Forestry Directorates	831,869,000	928,606,750	909,317,182	19,289,568
40.17.00.62	Forest Maps and Photogrammetry Directorate	1,007,000	828,975	828,974	1
40.17.00.62	Research Institute Directorates		3,354,000	2,014,216	1,339,784
40.17.30.00	Forest Protection and Fire Fighting Department	117,111,000	45,453,040	38,997,539	6,455,501
40.17.31.00	Cadastral and Ownership Department	9,425,000	9,529,800	6,266,983	3,262,817
40.17.32.00	Forestry Management and Planning Department	539,000	555,900	548,410	7,490
40.17.33.00	Operation and Marketing Department	907,000	878,100	871,587	6,513
40.17.34.00	Silviculture Department	521,000	534,200	519,888	14,312
40.17.35.00	Civil Works and supply Department	1,063,000	1,115,800	1,107,374	8,426
40.17.36.00	Forest Pests Control Department		245,700	242,578	3,122
40.17.37.00	Department of Fight against Forest Fires		68,805,360	67,931,107	874,253
40.17.38.00	Afforestation Department		96,300	78,119	18,181
40.17.39.00	Soil Conservation and Basin Rehabilitation Department		87,500	67,535	19,965
40.17.40.00	Forest and Rural Relations Department		319,000	252,272	66,728
40.17.41.00	Non-Wood Products and Services Department		163,000	153,862	9,138
40.17.42.00	Nursery and Seed Works Department		98,400	78,241	20,159
TOTAL		1,010,087,000	1,113,720,810	1,064,032,461	49,688,349



Information on 2011 budget income items of General Directorate of Forestry is given in Table 13. Compared to 2010, the undertaking and ownership incomes and other revenues increased respectively by 19.9% and 15.5% during 2011. Due the fact that less Treasure Aid was needed as a result of the increase in self-incomes, the donations and aids received and capital incomes demonstrated 7.3% and 100% decreases respectively.

Table 13: Economic Classification of Budget Incomes (TL), 2011

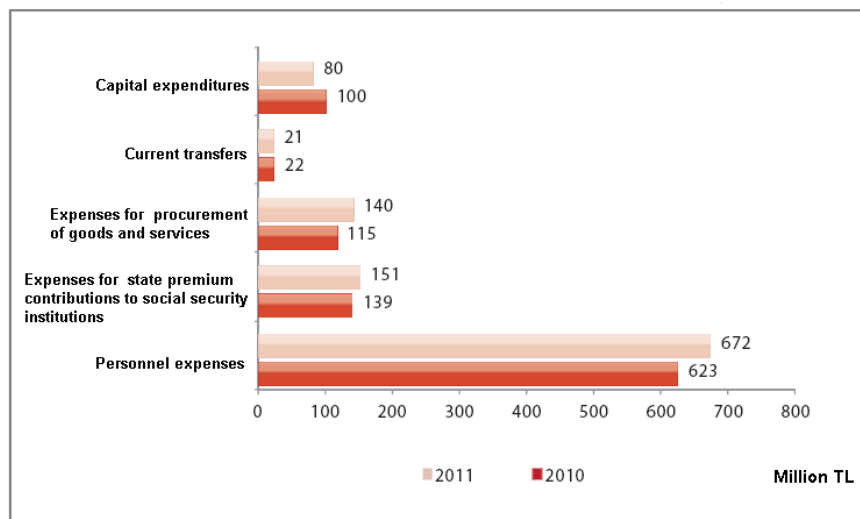
Code	Income Type	Budget	Realized Amount	Realization Ratio (%)
03	Undertaking and Ownership Incomes	268,810,000	406,282,654	151.14
04	Donations and Aids Received, and Special Incomes	690,087,000	552,790,767	80.10
05	Other Incomes	41,180,000	55,648,799	135.14
06	Capital Incomes	10,000		0.00
TOTAL		1,000,087,000	1,014,722,220	101.46

2. Remarks on the Basic Financial Statements

The ratio of 2011 expenditures of General Directorate of Forestry to total end-of-year appropriation is 95.53%. The said ration on the basis of the spending items are as follows: 98.78% in personnel expenses, 97.91% in expenses for state premium contributions to social security institutions, 98.51% in expensed for procurement of goods and services, 64.64% in current transfers, and 76.35% in capital expenditures.

Regarding the spending items of General Directorate of Forestry; 63.19% consists of personnel expenses, 14.19% of the expenses for state premium contributions to social security institutions, 13.15% of current transfers and 7.53% consists of capital expenditures. The information on budget expenditures for 2010-2011 years are given in Figure 6. 2011 budget expenses increased by 6.5% compared to 2010.

Figure 6: Change in Budget Expenses, 2010-2011



3. Financial Audit Results

General Directorate of Forestry is subject to the external audit by Court of Auditors. As of the date of this report, the procedures and processes for No. 2008/21 and No. 2007/409 writs by the Court of Accounts were concluded. But the procedures for the finalized Writ No. 2011/688 of the Court of Accounts are still pending.

B. PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

1. Activity and Project Information

1.1 Fight against Forest Fires

The forests in our country, situated in Mediterranean geography and climate zone, are under intense threats fires during the summer months and depending on this, a significant amount of forest area is damaged as a result of forest fires every year.

As a result of 19,738 fires occurring between the period from 2002 until the end of 2011, 83,636 hectares of forest area were burned. According to this, approximately 8364 hectares of forest were damaged on an average of 1,973 fires per year. Forest area falling per fire, which is an indicator of success for fire fighting, resulted in an average 4.2 ha / each. The changes in forest fires during the strategic plan are given in Table 14.

Table 14: Numbers of Forest Fire and Amount of Damaged Area, 2009-2011

Forest fires	Unit	No. of fires in 2009	No. of fires in 2010	Change compared to 2009	Change % for 2010	No. of fires in 2011	Change compared to 2010	Change % for 2011
Number of Fires	Each	1792	1861	+69	+3.8%	1954	+93	+4.9%
Area Burned	Hectare	4678	3317	-1361	-29%	3612	+295	+8.8%

Forests, which are vulnerable to external factors as they contain a large accumulation of combustible materials, are under the threat of fire in other countries as they are in our country, and each year a very significant amount of forest area is damaged in the world. The amount of forest area damaged between the years of 2003-2011 in forest fires in the Mediterranean countries are given in Table 15.

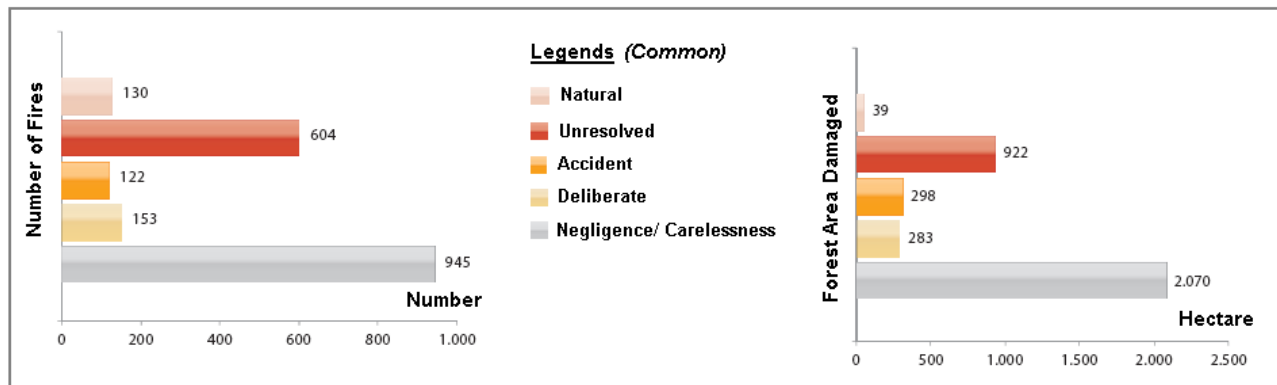


Table 15: Amount Forest Area Damaged by Forest Fires in Mediterranean Countries, 2003-2011

Name of Country	Total Forest Area	Forest Area Damaged by Fire			
		Average of 2003-2010	Ratio to Country's Forests	2011	Ratio to Country's Forests
	Million Hectares	Hectares	%	Hectare	%
Portugal	3.5	1,238,237	35.37	58,146	1.66
Spain	26	906,015	3.49	48,358	0.18
France	14.5	158,839	1.09	8,560	0.06
Italy	13.5	640,367	4.74	61,347	0.45
Greece	6.5	332,077	5.11	21,935	0.33
Turkey	21.5	71,492	0.33	3,612	0.02

During the year 2011, a total of 1954 fires occurred in our country and total 3612 hectares of forest area were damaged. Forest area per fire was 1.8 hectares/fire. Figure 7 gives the distribution of the causes of forest fires that occurred during 2011.

Figure 7: Distribution of the Causes of Forest Fires, 2011



When the reasons of 2011 forest fires are studied, it can be seen that of the total forest fires, 48% occurred due to negligence and carelessness, 8% due to deliberate actions, 6% due to accidents and 7% due the natural causes. Although it is guessed that unresolved fires are caused by unknown people, the exact purpose of setting fire is not known, which is why the term “unresolved” is used for these fires.

As can be seen in the examination of the causes of the fire exit, 93% of forest fires occurring in our country are caused by people for various reasons, among which negligence and carelessness holds a significant ratio. Therefore, great emphasis is given on education and public relations for the protection of forests from fires. Before the fire season, mobile training teams visit villages in particularly problematic areas, and also training for hunters, farmers and shepherds are given importance in order to prevent forest fires.

Tourism agencies, staff of tourist facilities and military units were trained; participation was

made to television and radio programs, and a total of 365 meetings were conducted with the press and volunteer Non-Government Organizations (NGOs).

An adequate infrastructure and a strong organization are among the main priorities in order to possess the ability to prevent forest fires before occurrence or to take the necessary measures for extinguishing the fires within shortest time period that break out despite all preventive measures before they get huge sizes.

During 2011, a total of 1200 fire-fighting workers were employed by way of service procurement from forest villagers in addition to 11000 fire-fighter workers, and a helicopter and first response team consisting of 1400 specially trained staff was set up in order to increase the effectiveness of the fighting against forest fires.

An organizational structure has been set up that is capable of intervening, within latest 15 minutes, with the fires that can break out in the areas with a high risk of forest fires, and the response time in the first-degree fire-sensitive areas was realized as 20 minutes.

The installation of 21 observation stations has been completed, which are to be used to obtain meteorological data sets in the forest areas in Antalya, Muğla and Izmir Regional Forest Directorates. A total of 1,575 fire pools and ponds were constructed across the country in order to shorten the response times, and works are in progress to construct a pool and pond in every 5 miles. During the activity year, appropriations were allocated to build 18 fire lookout towers and 32 first-respond team buildings, of which 16 towers and 20 team buildings were completed during the year.

The information on the machinery and equipments that were planned and purchased during the year within the scope of forest protection and fire-fighting project is given in Table 16.

Table 16: Number of Planned and Purchased Machinery and Equipments, 2011

Type	Unit	Planned Quantity	Realized Quantity	Realization Ratio (%)
Water Tender	Each	20	19	95
Dozer	Each	11	11	100
Digger Grader	Each	18	18	100
Tractor Trailer	Each	5	5	100
Crusher Equipment	Each	3	3	100
Digital Wireless Communication System	Each	1	1	100
Video Camera System	Each	10	10	100
EMR Measurement Device	Each	2	2	100
GPS Device	Each	500	310	62
Binoculars	Each	350	350	100
Water Tank	Each	900	840	93
Navigation Device	Each	10		



Accordingly; 19 water tenders trucks, 11 dozers, 5 trailers, 18 graders, 5 tractor trailers, 3 crushers, 840 pieces of 3.5-ton water tank, 100 pieces of 4x4 pick-ups, 13 minibuses, 2 sets of electromagnetic field measurement devices were purchased for use in the services of fighting with forest fires and sent to the Regional Directorates. Considering the importance of communication in fire fighting operations, a digital radio system was installed in Adana Regional Directorate of Forestry, forest fire early warning systems were set up in 10 fire lookout towers, and in addition, 350 pairs of binoculars and 310 GPS units were purchased.

In addition to the above; 21 helicopters, 14 THK aircrafts and 6 amphibious aircrafts were leased for use in aerial wildfire services air.

With a view to extinguish forest fires before they become disasters and to increase the resistance of forest to wildfires, 678 km of fire stopping zone (YDZT), 226 km of fire separation zone to separate agricultural areas and forest areas (ZOAT), 159 km of separation zone to separate dwelling units and forest areas, and 55 km of fire response fronts (YOAT) were constructed during 2011, in 11 Regional Forest Directorates that are sensitive to forest fires.

Within the scope of the Forest fire / wildfire preventive measures, a total of 3060 rural fires with the risk of spreading to forest areas were intervened during 2011.

Studies within the scope of the Fire Behavior Models" project were continued, which was conducted between General Directorate of Forestry and Karadeniz Technical University, and also, the construction works for International Fire Training Center in Antalya Düzlerçamı location were completed. Contracts have been signed with Havelsan Inc. for HELSİM (Helicopter Simulation) Project covering the training on the fire-fighting methods of all air vehicles, and for OYMES (Training Simulation on Fight against Forest Fires) Project covering the simulated training in wildfire fighting of forest engineers who assume the most important tasks in the fight against forest fires. Both of these trainings will be held in the above mentioned Fire Training Center.

Preparations for the tendering the leased aircraft and helicopter vehicles to be used during 2012 fire season were continued. A maintenance contract was awarded for 12-year maintenance of 3 (three) F2 Ecureuil AS 355 helicopters, and the Project to purchase 20 helicopters launched in 2005 was continued in coordination with the relevant departments of the Undersecretariat of Defense Industry.

1.2 Fight against Forest Pests

Forest diseases and pests throughout the world emerge and vary depending on development levels of the countries, on the prevailing climate and soil conditions, and on the environmental effects, and they result in huge economic losses. The health and continuity of our country's forests are severely threatened also by pests, fungi and viruses, in addition to other factors. Fight against around 50 harmful species observed in our forests is handled in an area of approximately 500 thousand hectares. Annually, an average of 300-400 thousand m³ extraordinary cutting is made due to insect damage in our forests, which figure may reach to 1 million m³ in situations where dense populations of insects are observed. The annual breakdown of the activities according to the methods of combating forest pests is given in Table 17.

Table 17: Forest Pests Combat Operations, 2010-2011

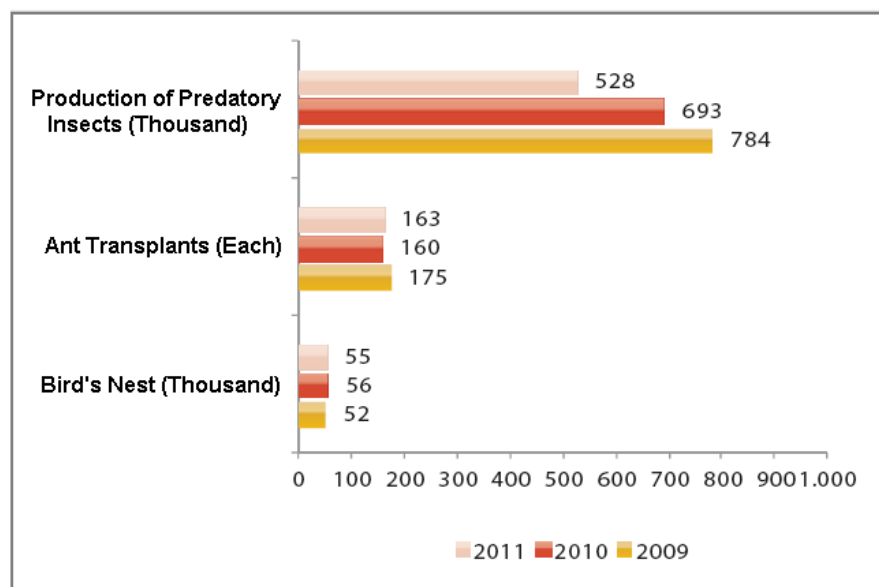
Control / Combat Method	Unit	2003-2009	2010	2011	Change Compared to 2010	
		Annual Average			Amount	%
Biologic Control	Hectare	116.430	178.987	163.200	-15.787	-8,8
Mechanic Control	Hectare	197.436	188.276	144.781	-43.495	-23,1
Biotechnical Control	Hectare	111.578	120.875	103.545	-17.330	-14,3
Chemical Control	Hectare	165.601	76.184	59.681	-16.503	-21,6

During 2011, control/combate activities were performed in an area of total 471,207 hectares against 30 pest species in our forest areas, including insects, fungi, mites, mistletoe and mice, and especially biological control being the primary method, mechanical, chemical, and biotechnical control methods were applied for this purpose. The ratio of biological-mechanical and biotechnical control / combat methods was 86.5% in 2010, which increased to 87.3% in 2011, and chemical control rate declined from 13.5% to 12.7%.

The main strategy in combating forest pests is to carry out the control activities by preserving the natural structures and resistances of the forests. In this context, integrated control methods have been put into practice in recent years in the fight against pests, along with the mechanical, chemical, and biological control methods, and measures are implemented to reduce chemical control methods and to increase biological, biotechnical and mechanical control methods.

Figure 8 below gives the biological control activities used in the fight against the forest pests.

Figure 8: Control Activities against Forest Pests, 2009-2011



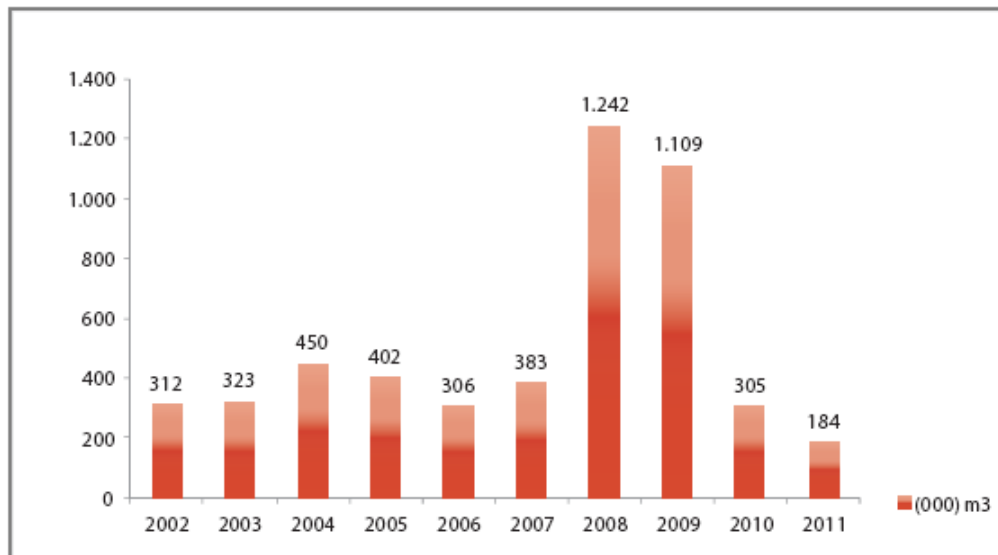
During 2011; 55,740 bird's nests were hung in our forests, 163 ant transplants were performed and a total of 528,234 predatory insects were produced in 53 laboratories and released to infected forest areas. In addition, in areas where Pine Processionary caterpillars (*Thaumetopea pityocampa*) were dominant, the population of *Phryx Caudata*, an important



parasite for that harmful pest, were increased by establishing 2573 islets inside the infected areas.

The damage caused by pests in the areas where control activities against pests were carried out is presented in Figure 9.

Figure 9: Extraordinary Revenue Obtained by Biotic Pests, 2002-2011

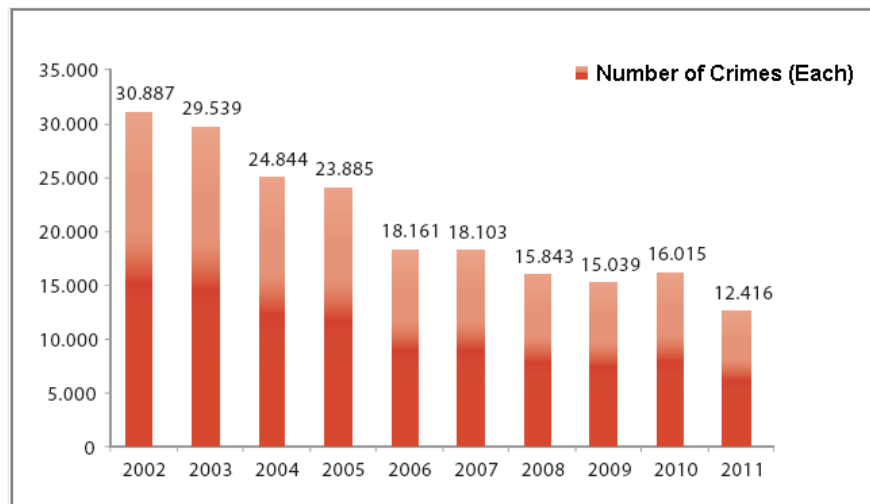


Especially hot and dry climates that are beyond the normal seasonal values cause increases in the insect populations. The drought that took place across our country in 2006 resulted in major destructions especially in 2008 and 2009 years. As for 2011, a total of 184,029 m³ forest asset was damaged due to the harmful effects of pests.

114 staff and 19 lecturers attended in the trainings organized throughout the year for the assessment of pest control efforts and fight against forest pests, and a Forest Entomology and Pathology Symposium was organized with the participation of 107 staff. In addition, forests protection and GPS trainings held for forest guards were conducted in groups throughout the year.

1.3 Fight against Forest Crimes

The principal illegal interventions by people to the forests in our country include excessive and illegal exploits, illegal transplants of forest assets, acts to gain and occupy agricultural and residential areas, the uncontrolled and excessive animal pasturing activities. The change in the number of forest crimes during the period between 2002-2011 years is given in Figure 10, demonstrating the current status.

Figure 10: Numbers of Forest Crimes, 2002-2011

The number of forest crime being 30887 incidents in 2002 decreased to 12416 incidents in 2011, demonstrating 60% reduction during this period. During the period between 2002-2011 years, illegal cutting crimes decreased by 63% to 3742 incidents, transport crimes decreased by 80% to 841 incidents, possession crimes decreased by 73% to 849 incidents, consumption crimes decreased by 80% to 213 incidents, opening and settlement crimes decreased by 53% to 2337 incidents, occupation crimes decreased by 263% to 2945 incidents, and grazing crimes decreased by 52% to 1448 incidents.

With respect to the operations to protect forests against illegal human interventions, General Directorate of Forestry has organized itself in the Central Office under Forest Pests Control Department, and in the regional offices under the organizational structure comprising 27 Regional Forestry Directorates, 243 Forest Operation Managements, 1366 Forest Operations Chiefs, 1785 Total Protection Teams, 122 Division Protection Teams, 27 Sensitive Protection Teams, carrying out the protection activities through 3454 technical personnel and 5342 forest guards. The number of forest crimes during the strategic planning period as well as the rate of change are given in Table 18.

Table 18: Change in the Number of Forests Crime, 2009-2011

Type of Crime	Unit	2009	2010	Change Compared to 2009		2011	Change Compared to 2010	
				No.	%		No.	%
Cutting	Each	4.946	4.116	- 830	-16,7	3.742	-374	-9,0
Transport	Each	1.692	1.339	- 353	-20,8	841	- 498	-37,1
Opening	Each	2.283	3.019	736	32,2	2.337	-682	-22,5
Occupation	Each	2.437	4.089	1.652	67,7	2.945	-1.144	-27,9
Consumption	Each	299	300	1	0,3	213	-87	-29
Possession	Each	1.275	1.129	-146	-11,4	849	-280	-24,8
Pasturing	Each	2.060	1.952	-108	-5,2	1.448	-504	-25,8
Hunting Crimes	Each	47	71	24	51	41	-30	-42,2



Accordingly, the number of number of forest crime incidents rose to 16,015 recording an increase of 6.4% over the previous year in 2010, and during 2011, it fell to 12,416 with a decrease of 22.4%.

Activities to eliminate occupation of forest lands continued in 2011 as well, and significant results were obtained in this regard. Of the total 5282 cutting-occupation incidents, 1819 incidents were filed, executing the part of the lands with a surface area of 11 314 decares (1 Decare = 0.247 Acres). Furthermore, 570 ea. buildings and 26 ea. facilities for which a Court Judgment were finalized were demolished. Works are underway for the execution of the buildings and facilities as well as for forest lands for which a final Court Judgment was obtained.

1.4 Forest Cadastre and Ownership

Of the forest lands for which cadastre works were completed, 65% were registered to the land registers and the registration for the remaining 35% failed. This situation is among the major causes of boundary and possession disputes between the people and the forest administration. Currently, part of forest cadastral works are conducted by forest cadastral commissions under the General Directorate of Forestry, and the other part of forest cadastral works are conducted by a team composed of land surveying teams of General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre with the participation of a forest engineer representing the General Directorate of Forestry.

The point achieved in the forest cadastre works is given in Table 19.

Table 19: Cadastre and Registration State in Forest Areas, 2011

Type	Unit	2011
Lands with Cadastral Plan Made	Hectare	18,860,115
Lands with Registration	Hectare	12,280,992
Lands without Registration	Hectare	6,579,123

During 2011, cadastral works were completed by Cadastre Commissions of the General Directorate of Forestry for 88,838 hectares of forest land for the first time. In areas where there is a final forest restriction or forest cadastre but where Forest Law No. 6831, Article 2/B as amended with Law No. 3302, have not been implemented; Cadastral location determination (Application) was made for 425,617 hectares of forest land and for the lands placed outside the forest boundaries; the aim of this implementation was to establish a basis for implementation of Article 2/B, and to make the registration of the lands removed outside the forest boundaries under amended Article 2 and 2/B of Forest Law No. 6831, to be conducted jointly with General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre under Law No. 5831 by means of service procurement contracts under Public Procurement Law.

First-time cadastral work and land registration of 249,083 hectares of forest land were completed during the works carried out pursuant to Article 4 of Cadastre Law No. 3402, which was amended by Law No. 5304; and during the same works, the boundaries of 96,716 hectares of forest area, with a forest cadastre but without a registration, were also digitized and registered in Cadastre Registry.

In summary, first-time ever forest cadastre was performed in 337,921 hectares of land in comparison to 2 million hectares of the planned area. Together with the 522,333 hectares for which cadastral location determination was made, the total forest land handled in 2011 reached to 860 254 hectares, with 2/B determination being made for 20,865 hectares.

Considering the fact that our forests are a source of renewable energy and in view of the sustainable development policies, it has become a necessity to assess the demands for the permit in the areas regarded as forest areas.

In this context, 330 permits for 12,202 hectares of land were issued pursuant to Article 17 of the Forest Law, and 5386 permits were issued for 10,070 hectares of land pursuant to Articles 16 and 18, in total, 5716 permits for a total of 22,272 hectares of land in 2011. The breakdown of the granted permissions under Article Nos. 16, 17 and 18 of Forestry Law is given Table 20 and Table 21 below.

Table 20: Permissions Granted under Article 17 of the Forest Law, 2011

Type of Permit	2011	
	No.	Hectare
Paid	55	6,654
Free of Charge	53	1,294
Tourism Facility	22	287

Table 21: Permissions Granted under Articles 16 and 18 of the Forest Law, 2011

Type of Permit	2011	
	No.	Hectare
Mining Operations	2,694	6,429
Mining Plant	2,596	3,603
Oil	8	9
Sawmill	40	
Aquatic Products	48	29

As of the end of 2011, the number of granted permissions together with those in use in accordance with Article Nos. 16, 17 and 18 is 64,069, which corresponds to 465,518 hectares of land.

1.5 Forest Management Plans

A general forest inventory was prepared in our country during the first and second five-year Development Plan (1963-1972) period, and in addition, forest management plans of all state forests were completed and implemented.

According to existing data of forest management plans, total forest surface area of our country is 21,537,091 hectares, corresponding to 27.6% of the country's entire surface area. Inside



this total forest area, regular forest area holds 11,202,837 hectares corresponding to 52% of the total, degraded forest area holds 10,334,254 hectares corresponding to 48% of the total. Our country's forest asset is shown in detail in Table 22.

Table 22: Forest Assets of Our Country, 2011

According to Forested Areas	Unit	1963-1972	1999	2004	2009	2011
Total Forests	Hectare	20,199,296	20,763,248	21,188,747	21,389,783	21,537,091
Grove	Hectare	10,934,607	14,418,340	15,439,595	16,305,210	16,662,379
Coppice Forest	Hectare	9,264,689	6,344,908	5,749,152	5,084,573	4,874,712

According to Productivity	Unit	1963-1972	1999	2004	2009	2011
Regular Forest	Hectare	8,856,457	10,027,568	10,621,221	10,972,509	11,202,837
Grove	Hectare	6,176,899	8,237,753	8,940,215	9,494,322	9,782,513
Coppice	Hectare	2,679,558	1,789,815	1,681,006	1,478,187	1,420,324
Degraded Forest	Hectare	11,342,839	10,735,680	10,567,526	10,417,274	10,334,254
Grove	Hectare	4,757,708	6,180,587	6,499,380	6,810,888	6,879,866
Coppice	Hectare	6,585,131	4,555,093	4,068,146	3,606,386	3,454,388

According to Forest Form	Unit	1963-1972	1999	2004	2009	2011
Regular, at the Same Age	Hectare	6,048,650	6,679,799	8,447,175	9,037,886	9,356,300
Regular, Variously Aged (Selected)	Hectare	128,249	235,340	493,040	456,436	426,213
Normal Coppice	Hectare	2,679,558	1,789,815	1,681,006	1,478,187	1,420,324
Degraded Grove and Coppice	Hectare	11,342,839	10,735,680	10,567,526	10,417,274	10,334,254

By Tree Mixture	Unit	1963-1972	1999	2004	2009	2011
According to the mixture	Hectare	7,405,847		7,461,335	7,659,733	7,797,588
Pure coniferous	Hectare	1,109,325		3,942,456	3,921,713	3,873,768
Mixed Coniferous	Hectare	914,914		2,204,207	2,380,809	2,448,841
Mixed Leafy Coniferous	Hectare	7,035,446		3,964,320	4,154,386	4,316,988
Leafy Pure	Hectare	3,733,764		3,616,369	3,273,142	3,099,906

By Ownership	Unit	1963-1972	1999	2004	2009	2011
State	Hectare	20,199,296	20,763,248	21,188,747	21,389,783	21,537,091
Private	Hectare		14,982	15,586	19,285	20,103

During 2011, a program was prepared for the renewal of the forest management plans in 2,095,000 hectares area, and planning was implemented in 1,415,402 hectares land. Program was carried out by 68%, and as of the end-of-year, 46% of the total forest area was planned functionally.

During 2010 and 2011 years, inventory was prepared for a total of 2,772,822 hectares of total forest area according to multi-purpose planning and the management plans for this area were renewed. When the forest management plans were prepared, a total of 212 current tree maps of 1:25 000 scale was prepared to demonstrate the actual status of the forests, of which 161 were produced by air photographs taken in photogrammetry works and 51 were produced by satellite images.

1.6 Monitoring the Health of Forest Ecosystems

With the aim of monitoring of forest ecosystems in Europe in the sustainable natural resource management, test areas (Level I and Level II) were established in Europe for the first time in 1985 within the scope of "International Cooperation Program for Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects" (ICP Forests). As for in our country, the "Forest Ecosystems Monitoring Project" was launched in 2006.

As climate change is considered to cause adverse effects on forests, it is of critical importance, with respect to sustainable forest management, to monitor these impacts, to transfer these into the geographic information system and to ensure their evaluation. The findings and key indicators obtained within this framework are monitored and measured on a regular basis, and are followed by assessments.

The project entitled "Project for Forestry Information System Development in Sustainable Forest Management in Turkey" is the first project of the General Directorate of Forestry that is conducted within the scope of the European Union harmonization process. Closing meeting of the Project was held in 2009 and during the continuation of the project, "Monitoring of Forest Ecosystems Program" was launched in order to monitor forest health and vitality in our country.

Within the scope of the program, 2 trainings were organized on "Evaluation and Calibration Trainings for Tree Crown States", and crown condition assessments were made at the national level in our forests in 13,293 trees, within 565 Level I Permanent Observation Areas using 16x16 km grid systematic network. Information on the assessed observation areas and tree counts are given in Table 23.

Table 23: Numbers of Assessed Trees and Permanent Observation Areas, 2007-2011

Year	Unit	Number of Level I Observation Areas	Number of Assessed Trees
2007	Each	48	911
2008	Each	398	9.318
2009	Each	563	13.219
2010	Each	557	13.009
2011	Each	565	13.293



While assessments were made on 911 trees in 48 permanent observation areas in 2007, the number of assessed trees increased to 13,293 and the number of observation areas increased to 565 in 2011.

Within the scope of the Level II Program, 12 permanent observation areas were set up using non-systematic sampling method, and studies are underway in this regard. Intensive follow-up studies are carried out in the observation areas on crown status, land, soil, water, needles / leaves, debris, sedimentation, phenology, vegetation, increment and growth, biodiversity, ozone and ozone damage and meteorology. The results obtained during these studies are forwarded to ICP Forests center (Hamburg-Germany) as a country report. ICP Forests prepares and published Countries Report, which covers the participating countries.

1.7 Improvement of Forest Roads and Physical Infrastructure

The planned studies on forest roads were started in 1964, and the total length of total forest roads required to obtain the details in the productive forests was determined to be 144,425 km. During the following period, the forest road length required to carry out all types of forest activities including functional planning of our country's forests, rehabilitation of burned areas, establishing fire-resistant forest project and for functional planning was revised as a total of 267,976 km. The forest roads and implementation results by years are given in Table 24.

Table 24: Implementation Results of Forest Roads Program, 2010-2011

Activity Type	Unit	2010			2011			Total		
		Prog.	Impl.	%	Prog.	Impl.	%	Prog.	Impl.	%
New Roads	Km	1,400	1,400	100	1,500	1,468	98	2,900	2,868	98
Major Repair	Km	1,000	1,000	100	1,000	1,064	106	2,000	2,064	103
Superstructure	Km	1,200	1,179	98	1,200	1,162	97	2,400	2,341	97
Bridge	Meter	81	69	85	118	123	104	199	192	97
Art Structures	Km	2,000	1,832	92	2,000	1,817	91	4,000	3,649	91
Survey Projects	Ea.	30	30	100	30	30	100	60	60	100
Application	Km	3,600	3,600	100	3,700	3,644	98	7,300	7,244	99
Fire Safety Roads	Km	550	469	85	500	401	80	1,050	870	82
Fire Safety Road Maintenance	Km	19,808	18,459	93	20,300	18,509	91	40,108	36,968	92
Tower-Hut Road Construction	Km	5	4	80	12	8	67	17	12	70
Tower-Hut Road Maintenance	Km	1,640	1,514	92	1,564	1,423	91	3,204	2,937	91
Tractor Road	Km	500	431	86	500	422	84	1,000	853	85
Production Roads Maintenance	Km	149,800	138,267	92	150,000	136,197	91	299,800	274,464	91
Inner Roads for Stores	Km	141	120	85	90	72	80	231	192	83

Remarks: Prog.: Programmed

Impl.: Implemented

Accordingly, during the 2010-2011 period, the new road program was realized by 98%, major repair works realized by 103%, and the upper-structure program was realized by 97%. As of the end of 2011, construction of a total of 239 186 km road was realized, which comprised

144,473 km of production road, 17,875 km of fire safety road, 2671 km of store and tower hut road, 8074 km of tractor road, 52,637 km of inside-forest village road, and 13,456 km of inside-forest road.

As a result of "Forest Road Network Inventory" studies carried out physically on the site by the Chief's Offices of regional units of General Directorate of Forestry, the following road types were determined to exist in the forest areas: a total of 165,734 km of standard forest road suitable for transport; a total of 66,091 km of standard village road and overland route; a total of 15,095 km of non-standard road, of which 8074 km being tractor road.

Of the 267,976 km road, which is planned to carry out all forests activities, a total of 239,186 km road is available for regular use, consisting of 231,825 km standard road added with 7361 km non-standard road that is appropriate and useful in terms of routing and traffic safety. Other non-standard roads are used by rehabilitation during the activities.

1.8 Silvicultural Practices

Silviculture is the practice of producing the economic, ecological and social functions of the forests at the highest quality and quantity with the lowest cost as permitted by the ecological conditions of the forests, in a manner to constantly and regularly meet the diverse needs of the society, and of bringing about the forests resistant to external influences that can perform these functions in the best way.

The information on the silvicultural maintenance measures concerning the improvement of the productive forests and to increase the productivity and the results of their implementation is given Table 25, together with the increases over the values of the previous year.

Table 25: Implementation Results of Silvicultural Studies, 2009-2011

Type of Activity	Unit	2009	2010		2011	
		Implemented	Implemented	Increase (%)	Implemented	Increase (%)
Regeneration	Hectare	98,044	105,444	7.5	107,057	1.5
Culture Care	Hectare	151,481	189,641	25.1	192,358	1.4
Thinning	Hectare	138,017	159,354	15.4	167,557	5.1
Coppice	Hectare	79,506	78,584	-1.1	81,529	3.7
Pruning	Hectare	10,795	8,449	-21.7	10,486	24.1

In 2011, the regeneration program was realized by 97%, culture maintenance program by 99%, thinning program by 102%, coppice program by 82% and pruning program by 84%. Silvicultural maintenance measures increased by 16.9% compared to 2009.

In 2011; regeneration works were performed in a total forest area of 27,367 hectares, of which 17,299 hectares were conducted by natural regeneration and 10,068 hectares by artificial regeneration. The annual program was realized by 103% for natural regeneration and by 105% in artificial regeneration.

The program realization values for the 2009-2011 years are given in Table 26, and during the



strategic plan period (2010-2011), 36,662 hectares of natural regeneration and 18,688 hectares of artificial regeneration were carried out.

Table 26: Implementation Results of Natural and Artificial Regeneration Works, 2009-2011

Type of Activity	Unit	2009	2010	2011	Total
Natural Regeneration	Hectare	16,767	19,363	17,299	53,429
Artificial Regeneration	Hectare	14,366	8,620	10,068	33,054

Rehabilitation works are carried out in closed and degraded forest areas in order to convert these forests into protective grove forests with the least effort and cost, by utilizing the growth dynamics and development energy of the existing stands at the maximum degree and by preserving the habitats in-situ without damaging the forest ecosystem. In 2011; the rehabilitation program of 300,000 hectares was realized as 320,454 hectares with an annual program realization rate of 107%.

Organization of practical exercises on "Silvicultural Planning" were continued in the Regional Directorates whose forest management plan was renewed, the practitioners were provided with guidance on this issue, and necessary importance was given to the healthy and viable silviculture plans that take into consideration habitat conditions. In this framework, 92 silviculture plans were renewed and 3 plans were revised in 2011.

Within the scope of the "The Project for Rehabilitation of Burned Areas and Establishing Fire Resistant Forests (YARDOP)", launched in 2010, project works were completed in 48,473 hectares of forest area compared to 54,000 hectares of 2011 program target, ensuring 90% realization of the plan.

Works related with the preservation of Village Legal Entity was given great importance during the last 4 years, with a view to encourage villagers to adopt forestry activities, to ensure their participation, and to reduce huge protection costs incurred for the preservation of the generation and culture areas that have been obtained as a result of natural and artificial regeneration, energy forest establishment and rehabilitation works. Co-operation was made with 1833 village legal personalities during 2011 and a fund of 5,216,830 TL was transferred to the villagers.

1.9 Afforestation

The need for wood raw material in our country is increasing in parallel with the increasing population and growing industry. In order to be able to protect natural forests and biological diversity in addition to fully meet this requirement, it is imperative that the existing productive forests should be operated within the framework of sustainable forest management principles and also afforestation should be made in degraded forest areas, in forest glades and in the lands outside the forest regime.

During 2011; compared to the program of 100,000 hectares of survey project, 110,000 hectares of land were surveyed; compared to 25,000 hectares afforestation program, a total of 21,907 hectares of afforestation was made, of which 497 hectares by other organizations; and compared to the rehabilitation program of 45,000 hectares, work was realized in 16,409

hectares of land. The results of the program realization for 2008-2011 period are given in Table 27.

Table 27: Actual Realization Figures of the Afforestation Program, 2008-2011

Type of Activity	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011
Survey-Project	Hectare	103,897	90,245	84,375	110,000
Afforestation	Hectare	13,879	22,884	22,495	21,907
Rehabilitation	Hectare	13,494	9,921	15,012	16,409
Private Afforestation	Hectare	9,034	9,535	17,306	8,566

In 2011, the majority of private afforestation was affected with such income-producing species as walnuts, almonds, pistachio, carob, and chestnut, and the incentives and promotions for private afforestation works were continued. In this context, 3.59 million TL donation was granted to the projects owned by village legal personalities, and 10.659 million TL credit was provided to the project developed by real and legal persons.

National Afforestation and Erosion Control Mobilization Action Plan (2008-2012) was launched in our country aiming to increase our forest assets within the shortest period, to ensure the rehabilitation of degraded forests, and to prevent soil erosion by proper control methods. During 2011, afforestation was made in a total of 39,964 hectares of land in this scope, including NGOs, private and corporate persons as well as the works made by other departments.

In addition,

- Under the protocol signed with the Ministry of Health, the gardens of 73 health centers and hospitals were afforested and approximately 47 thousand saplings were planted,
- Under the protocol signed with the Ministry of National Education, the gardens of 3542 schools were afforested and approximately 777 thousand saplings were planted,
- 1,395km of highway roadsides were afforested and approximately 962 thousand seedlings were planted,
- 103 kilometers of village road were afforested and approximately 55 thousand seedlings were planted.
- Under the protocol signed with Religious Affairs Administration, afforestation works were made around 983 places of worship (mosques, etc.) by planting approximately 130 thousand saplings, as well as inside 431 cemeteries by planting approximately 130 thousand seedlings.

1.10 Production of Seedlings and Seeds

Our country is among the rare countries which feature three different continents with respect to the richness of flora and fauna. While European continent is known to enjoy around 12,000 flowering plant species, this figure is approximately 10,000 species in our country. On the other hand, the total number of plant species endemic to the individual European countries is approximately 3,000 whereas this figure is close to 3500 in our country.

Nowadays, it is widely considered that biological wealth of a country does not belong the relevant country only but they are living creatures from which the entire world can benefit, and thus, the conservation of this wealth is obligatory. For this reason, it is of great importance to



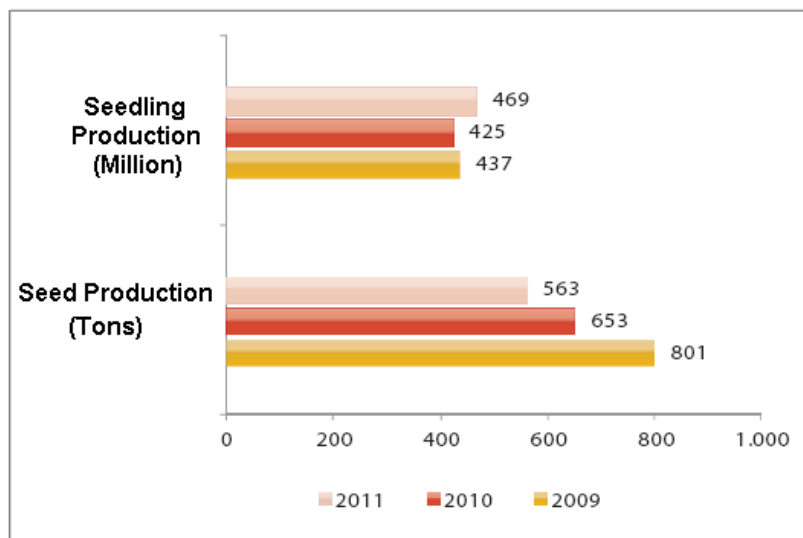
preserve the richness of the flora of our country and to ensure its continuity, and to produce especially the endemic species unique to our country and use them in afforestation works.

Throughout the country, there are 179 seed orchards of 1,227 hectares for 10 tree species, and 347 seed stands of 46,390 hectares for 24 tree species. In addition, taking into account the ecological status and the distribution of nurseries, 340 tons of seed is stored in cold air stores in 21 provinces.

The nursery and seed production activities that had previously been conducted by General Directorate of Afforestation and Erosion Control were assigned to the task scope of General Directorate of Forestry as of the date when the Decree Law No. 645 was published in the Official Gazette dated 4 July 2011 with no. 27984 (Repeated). In this context, in order to ensure the uninterrupted performance of the planned activities for the production of seedlings and seeds, the "Seedling Production Project" contained in the revolving fund investment program of the abolished Ministry of Environment and Forestry was transferred into the revolving fund budget of the General Directorate of Forestry.

In comparison with the seed production program of 470 tons for coniferous and broadleaved forest tree species including primarily larch, pine, red pine, pine, beech, mahaleb, oleaster, oak, almond species as well as ornamental plants, a total of 563 tons of seed was produced, of which 63 tons through the revolving fund investment program of General Directorate of Forestry. Compared to the production program of 314 million seedlings, 469 million seedlings were produced in 126 forest nurseries having a total capacity of 500 million seedlings situated over 3,372 hectares of land. As for the machinery - equipment procurement activity, which is another spending item of the Project, 23 ea. tractors, 3 ea. garden tractors and 4 ea. Backhoe loaders were purchased. Seed and seedling production figures by the years are given in Figure 11.

Figure 11: Figures of Seed and Seedling Production, 2009-2011



On average 600-800 tons of seed are produced annually in various coniferous and leafy species. In total, 43 modern greenhouse facilities with a capacity of 25 million seedling/year, which are situated in 8 provinces with an indoor area of 35 260 m², are used in seedling production. Peat and other organic materials are also produced in these greenhouses, and

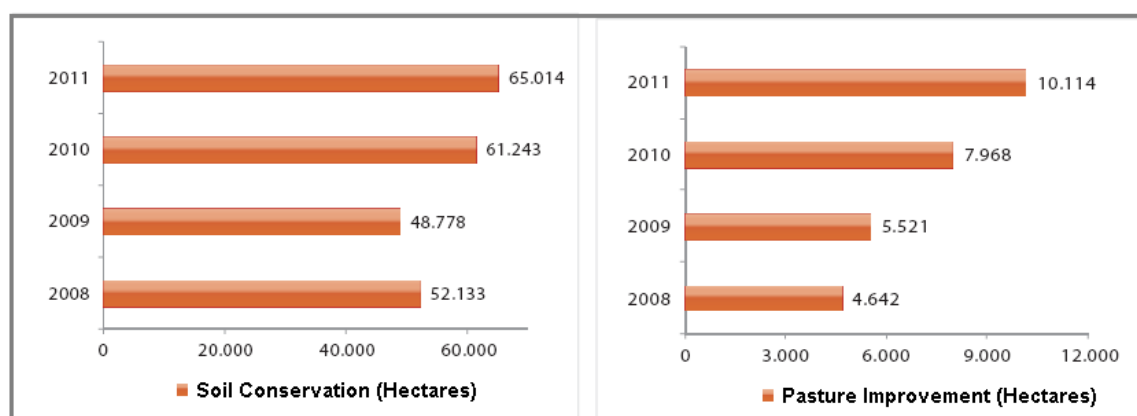
irrigation and fertilization regime suitable to plant physiology are applied using modern technologies. In addition, within the scope of the seedling production under the "Guaranteed Purchase Contract", an average of 11 million TL is spend to order production of 9 million seedlings annually.

1.11 Soil Conservation and Basin Rehabilitation

Soil conservation works in our country were first started as basin rehabilitation works in the 1950s in order to reduce the damage caused by floods and overflowing incidents with the idea to ensure the safety of existing dams at that time. The first applications in the upstream basins were carried out as practices to reduce soil erosion, and as facilities and plantations to regulate the water flow regime. Works carried out in the water basins of our country remain within the duties and powers of several state agencies the tasks; however, it is understood that the participation of the local people and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) is very important for a sustainable management of natural resources. For this reason, "Integrated Basin Rehabilitation Projects" were initiated since the 1990s, Pasture improvement projects are carried out by setting up auxiliary facilities facilitating the grazing in good-quality pastures and by erosion control activities in degraded pasture areas.

2011 program was successfully completed, and compared to 70,000 hectares in the program, soil protection works were realized in 65,014 hectares of land, and compared to 10,000 hectares in the program, pasture reclamation works were realized in 10,114 hectares. Information on the soil conservation and pasture improvement works is given in Figure 12.

Figure 12: Soil Conservation and Pasture breeding Studies, 2008-2011



Up to today, soil conservation works were carried out in a total area of 932,842 hectares, and pasture improvement works in 142,199 hectares.

Anatolia Water Basins Rehabilitation Project: Within the scope of the Anatolia Water Basins Rehabilitation Project, which was signed on 4 October 2004 between the World Bank and the Treasury on behalf of Turkish Government and which aims to protect and improve natural resources, to reduce poverty that causes pressures on these resources, and to prevent water pollution originating from agricultural and animal wastes, an amount of \$504,120 equaling to 846,043 TL from foreign sources and of 273,577 TL from internal sources was spend in 2011, and in total, 2200 hectares of maintenance work was carried.



1.12 Supporting Socio-Economic Development in Forest Villages

According to 2011 data, the total population living in 21,310 forest villages is 7,079,497 corresponding 9.6% of the country's population and 40% of the rural population. Village population is the group which receives the least share of national income, and the farmlands in the villages are not only insufficient but also the existing ones are fragmented, rugged and inefficient.

"Forest Villages Development Plans" targeting socio-economic developments of forest villagers are prepared and forest villagers are supported by means of the projects proposed within the scope of these plans. During 2011, planning studies were completed in 221 forest villages, 949 revision reports were prepared, and the number of the village with completed plan reached to 17.877 villages. The distribution of the proposed in the District Development Plans by Projects and application results are given in Table 28.

Table 28: Realization Status of the Proposals in District Development Plans by Projects

Type of Credit (Loan)	Total Credit Proposal	Total Credit Opened	Application
	Unit	Unit	%
Social Purpose	2,027,636	250,708	12.4
Roof Cover	523,141	119,468	22.8
Heating and Cooking	325,109	25,742	7.9
Solar Energy Heating	1,178,461	105,458	9.0
Kitchen Stove	925	40	4.3
Economic Purpose	1,295,758	153,263	11.8
Scientific Beekeeping	196,081	25,160	12.8
Livestock Breeding	732,897	109,233	14.9
Hand and Home Arts	136,000	10,066	7.4
Facility Acquirement and Conversion	230,780	8,804	3.8
Total	3,323,394	403,971	12.2

Forest villagers can utilize these credits, with economic and social purposes, individually or through co-operatives they set up. The Information on personal loan applications between 2009 and 2011 are given in Table 29 and 30 below.

Since 2004, social-purpose credits aiming to reduce wood production and to improve the living conditions of forest villagers are given preference. During 2011, 52 type projects were approved, and compared to 22,433 families in the work program, a total of 21,665 families were provided with credits; in this scope, of the 67,089,084 TL allocated as the credit fund, 64,093,162 TL was provided as credit to the villagers. Information on personal credit applications by credit types is given in Table 30. The number of families utilizing credits for Water Heating System with Solar Energy, launched upon the demand of 31 families in 2004, showed a significant increase.

Table 29: Personal Loan Applications of Social and Economic Purpose, 2009-2011

Type of Credit (Loan)	2009		2010		2011	
	Number of Family Utilizing Loan	Amount of Credit (TL)	Number of Family Utilizing Loan	Amount of Credit (TL)	Number of Family Utilizing Loan	Amount of Credit (TL)
Social-Purpose Loans	21,218	30,598,489	25,920	37,541,965	19,124	28,197,689
Economic-Purpose Loans	1,462	14,319,898	1,285	15,846,815	2,541	35,895,473

Table 30: Personal Loan Applications by Credit Type, 2009-2011

Type of Credit (Loan)	2009	2010	2011
	No. of Families	No. of Families	No. of Families
Roof Cover Works	443	527	204
Kitchen Stove		40	
Water Heating System with Solar Energy	20,735	25,393	18,920
Scientific Beekeeping	114	40	53
Livestock and Fodder Aid	1.243	1.125	2.402
Hand and Home Arts		7	
Facility Acquirement and Conversion	105	113	86

In line with the principle of ensuring local development by means of the economic-purpose credits allocated to forest villagers, a total employment of 126,010 man/months was provided during the last 10 year, with 12,173 man/months being employed in 2011.

Since 1974, a total of approximately 306.6 million TL loan was provided as of 2011 to 529 projects implemented by 505 Agricultural Development Cooperatives. The distribution of the credits by the sectors and the capacity obtained are given respectively in Table 31 and Table 32 below.

Table 31: Distribution of Cooperative Projects by Sectors, 1974-2011

Sector	No. of Projects	Sum of Opened Credit (Deflated by 2011)	Monetary Ratio (%)
Agricultural	146	21.126.603	7
Industry	380	270.032.207	88
Other	3	15.408.178	5

**Table 32: The Capacity Provided by Cooperative Projects, 2011**

Type	Unit	Capacity
Cold Air Storage	Tons/year	66.000
Sawmill	M ³ /year	200.000
Hardwood	M ² /year	125.000
Plant for Pickled Olives	Ton/year	4.850
Carpet Loom	Each	4.500
Dairy	Ton/days	450
Milk Collection Facility	Ton/days	95

During 2011; in total 2,376,921 TL credit was provided to 10 projects. After 2003; small-scale employment-generating projects have been preferred instead of large-scale projects with great investment costs, for the solution of economic and social problems that were observed during the implementation of forestry activities, and as of 2011, a total of 25,005 man/years of employment were provided.

Of the expected credit pay back of 63.2 million TL in 2011, 48.5 million TL was collected with a repayment rate of 76.7%. As for cooperative loans, this rate was 77.6% with repayment of 2.4 million TL loan.

Ordu - Giresun Rural Development Project: The project was completed as of the end of 2005. According to the contract made with the World Bank, the repaid loans are used for new loans in the region. During 2011, a source of 2,812,900 TL was provided to 1314 families.

Muş - Bingöl Rural Development Project: The project was completed as of the end of 2001. Thanks to the fund provided under the agreement made between Turkish Government and IFAD, the repayments made by the credited people are continuously used for the villagers in the project area. During 2011, 410 families were given 773.081 TL credit in total.

Yozgat Rural Development Project: The project was completed as of the end of 2001. Thanks to the fund provided under the agreement made between Turkish Government and IFAD, the repayments made by the credited people are continuously used for the villagers in the project area. During 2011, 334 families were given 484,373 TL credit in total.

Project to Strengthen Forest Protection Areas Management: The project will be implemented to establish an effective and integrated project management model for nature conservation and sustainable resource management in and around Kastamonu - Bartın, Küre Mountains National Park; the in-kind contribution of the General Directorate of Forestry (130,000 dollars) and its distribution over the years were determined. The project started in 2008 and will be completed in June 2012. General Directorate of Forestry contributed 179,450 TL to the project, to Cattle Breeding and Solar-Energy Based Water Heating Systems projects under 127 units.

Murat River Basin Enhancement Project: This is a "rehabilitation of natural resources and rural poverty reduction" project aiming to ensure economic improvement and correct and sustainable management of the important natural resources in upper basins of Elazığ, Bingöl and Muş provinces, by using approaches in accordance with the principles created by the

Ministry. The project will prevent the degradation of the natural resources in Elazığ, Bingöl and Muş provinces is located in Murat River basin, and to reduce poverty of the inhabitants of the upper elevations of the basin. Preparatory works for the project are still underway and the project will be funded for a period of 7 years (2012-2018).

GEF-5 Integrated Management Project for Mediterranean Forests of High Conservation Value in Turkey: The project will be carried out in the partnership of General Directorate of Forestry, GEF and UNDP, and preparatory works for the project are underway; the owner and the implementer of the project, General Directorate of Forestry, will provide support for the income-generating activities. The project will be financed and implemented during 2013-2018 period in 5 Regional Directorates to be selected in 5 provinces (Muğla, Antalya, Kahramanmaras, Adana and Mersin) for a period of 7 years (2012-2018).

In addition, within the scope of the **Anatolia Basins Rehabilitation Project**, an appropriation of 618,000 TL was allocated for the year 2011 for 5 provinces (Kayseri, Çorum, Amasya, Sivas, Tokat) where the project activities will take place. Two provinces (Kayseri and Tokat) failed to realize the project activities due to the social problems and to the difficulties in tendering procedures while in 3 provinces (Amasya, Corum, Sivas), 476,910 TL (US \$ 253,042.9) fund was used in 5 micro-basins for a total of 138 units of dairy farms and solar energy systems.

Also in 2011, a sum of 3,267,000 TL expropriation fee was paid to those concerned owners as a result of the expropriation of real property owned by the people of Karyağmaz Village (Dursunbey Town / Balıkesir Province) for which Council of Ministers took a decision to move to Yalıntaş settlement area (Mustafakemalpaşa Town, Bursa Province) under the scope of moving forest villages as per Article 2/A of Forestry Law No. 6831.

1.13 Improving Wood Production and Quality

Proper evaluation of forest products obtained as a result of the forest operations conducted in accordance with the principles of sustainable forestry principles is important with respect to meeting the needs of the society for forest products on the one hand, and to providing adequate funds for forestry activities of the forest villagers living in and around forests on the other hand, thus supporting them the socio-economically.

The existing tree wealth in out forests is 1.4 billion m³, total annual increment of current wealth is 40.1 million m³, whereas the annual wood production is approximately 17.5 million m³ of wood. 70% of wood production is industrial wood and the remaining is wood fuel production. Detailed information on all of these values are given in Table 33, Table 34 and Table 35.

Table 33: Annual Current Wealth Increment in Forest Resources, 2011

Nature	High Forest (Grove) (m ³)	Coppice Forest (m ³)	Total (m ³)
Normal	34,711,598	3,089,048	37,800,646
Degraded	1,468,070	792,878	2,260,948
TOTAL	36,179,668	3,881,926	40,061,594



Table 34: Tree Wealth (Standing Barked Tree Trunk Volume), 2011

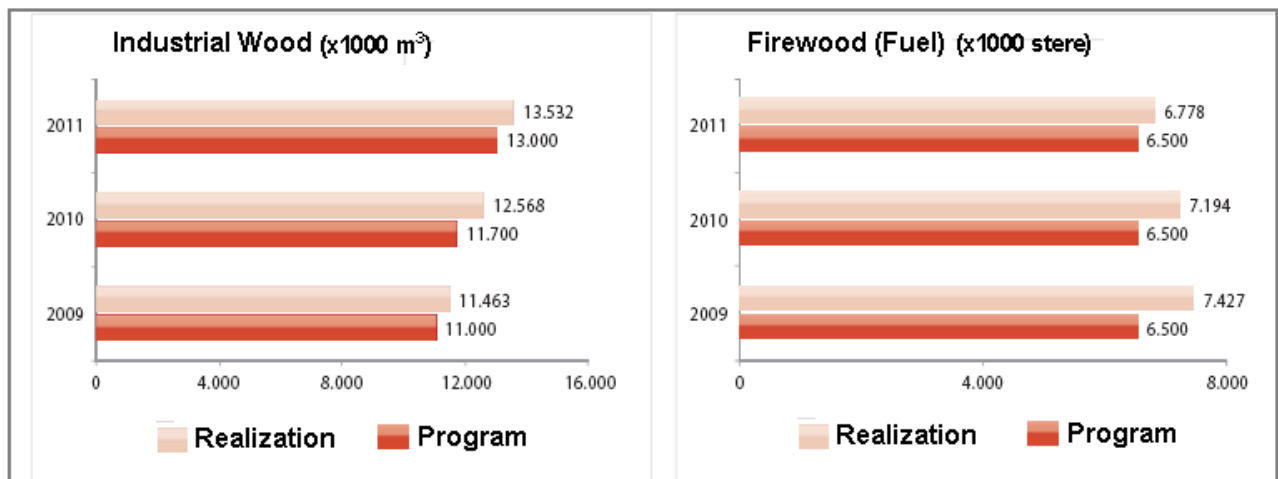
Nature	High Forest (Grove) (m ³)	Coppice Forest (m ³)	Total (m ³)
Normal	1,288,358,850	59,094,722	1,347,453,572
Degraded	61,636,504	19,414,641	81,051,145
TOTAL	1,349,995,354	78,509,363	1,428,504,717

Table 35: Wood Production Realizations, 2009-2011

Production	Unit	2009	2010	Change compared to 2009		2011	Change compared to 2010	
				Amount	%		Amount	%
Timber / log	(1000) m3	3,758	4,374	616	16.3	4,839	465	10.6
Phone Poles	(1000) m3	67	56	-11	-16.4	71	15	26.7
Mining Poles	(1000) m3	502	576	74	14.7	686	110	19
Industrial Wood	(1000) m3	658	787	129	19.6	874	87	11
Pulpwood	(1000) m3	2,433	2,145	-288	-11.8	2,383	238	11
Chip wood fiber	(1000) m3	4,033	4,608	575	14.2	4,662	54	1.1
Poles	(1000) m3	12	20	8	66.6	17	-3	-15
Industrial wood	(1000) m3	11,463	12,568	1.105	9.6	13,532	964	7.6
Firewood (Fuel)	(1000) steres	7,427	7,194	-233	-3.1	6,778	-416	-5.7

Accordingly, the production of industrial wood in 2011 demonstrated an increase of 7.6% compared to the previous year and reached to 13,532,462 m³; firewood production decreased by 5.7% and decreased to 6,778,101 steres. 2011 program was realized by 104%, and the production targets and the realization status for the years 2009-2011 are shown in Figure 13.

Figure 13: Industrial and Firewood Production Program and Realizations, 2009-2011

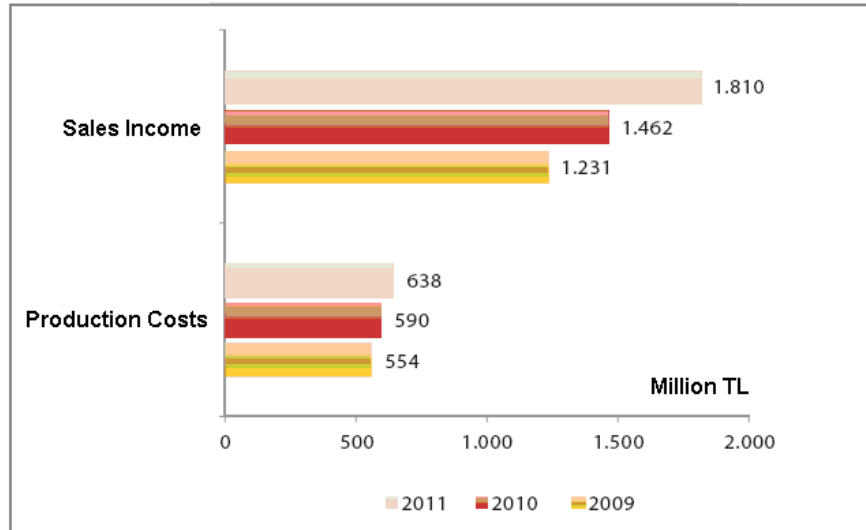


During 2011, positive developments were experienced in forest products markets, and accordingly the sales prices of the forest products showed a 30-35% increase over the average price realized during the previous year. The sales revenue program of 1,640,000,000 TL was realized as 1,809,421,577 TL. The information on the industrial and firewood sales program, implementation results and incomes are given in Table 36, and the changes in production costs and sales revenues are given in Figure 14.

Table 36: Implementation Results and Revenues for Industrial Wood and Firewood Sales Program

Implementation Results of the Sales Program	2010			2011		
	Amount	TL	Average Prices (TL)	Amount	TL	Average Prices (TL)
Industrial Wood ((1000) m3)	10,984	1,161,957	105,7	10,343	1,378,118	133,2
Firewood (1000) steres)	7,054	109,879	15,5	5,860	110,993	18,9
Standing Tree Sales (1000 m3)	2,977	189,289	63,5	3,738	321,197	85,9

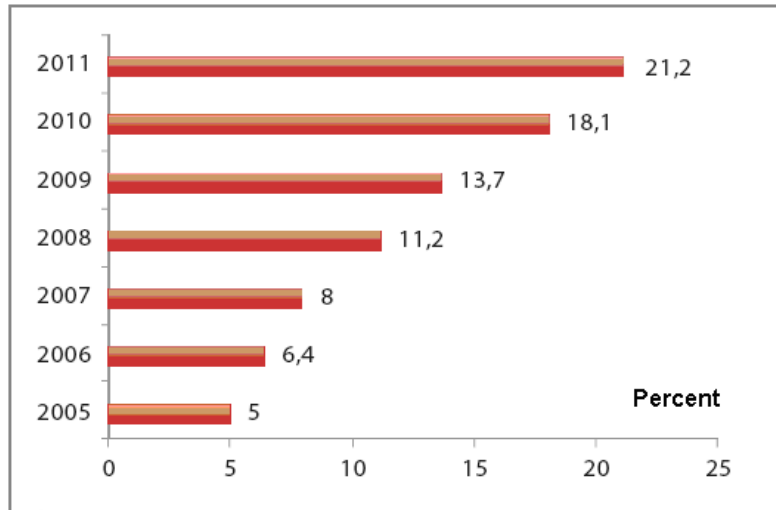
Figure 14: Industrial and Firewood Production Costs and Incomes, 2009-2011



Standing tree sales with respect to efficient and rational operation management was also continued during 2011, realizing the sales of 3,738,159 m³ trees. Thus, the share of standing tree which was 3.1% in 2003 was realized as 21.2% in 2011.



Figure 15: Share of Standing Tree Sales in Wood Production, 2005-2011



1.14 Non-Wood Forest Products and Services

Today, forests are perceived not only as source of wood raw materials but also as an ecosystem hosting the products and services other than wood. The non-wood forest products and services include , all kinds of vegetable and animal products derived from forest areas as well as recreation and ecotourism services, in addition to other beneficial uses such as fodder, clean air, clean water, climate protection, providing genetic resources, use for scientific purposes, water regime regulation and erosion control and so on.

During 2011, a total of 120,156 tons of non-wood forest products was produced and a total revenue of 2,486,625 TL was obtained from these products. The figures of production quantities and income for non-wood forest products are given in Table 37.

Table 37: Production Quantities and Sales Incomes of Non-Wood Forest Products, 2009-2011

Non-Wood Forest Products	Unit	2009	2010	2011
Production Quantity	Tons	119,069	131,269	120,156
Sales Revenue	(x1000) TL	2,432	2,538	2,486

The non-wood forest products are sold on the tariff prices determined each year. The production amount of these products in 2011 decreased by 8.5% compared to 2010, and the revenues also decreased by 2%. These products are sold at low prices to forest villagers in order to provide financial input to these villagers. Although our country has a significant potential regarding the non-wood forest products, the desired yield result could not be obtained from these products due to the fact that most of these products are the subject of the traditional usages, that their processing are usually made outside the marketing channels, that their production is seasonal, that their inventories can not be properly made, that there is not proper knowledge on the productivity of their habitats, that there is a lack of trained expert personnel on these products, and more importantly, the planning and utilization for these products are not regulated within a certain program.

On the other hand, works related with urban forest and forest recreation sites were continued in 2011 as well, in order to enable our people to benefit from the social functions of the forests, to meet their sports, leisure and recreational needs, and to regulate the public-forest relations. The “urban forests” project, launched for the first time in 2003, was successfully carried out, and as of the end of 2011, a total of 110 urban forests was established, of which 72 are located in city centers and 29 in district towns.

Currently, there are 1249 Forest Recreation Sites of C Type operated by General Directorate of Forestry, and all of these facilities provide daily usage opportunity. This number reached to 1357 with the addition of 108 B-Type Promenade sites that were transferred to General Directorate of Forestry from General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks upon establishment of Ministry of Forestry and Water Works under Decree Law No. 645.

1.15 Research Projects

Ten (10) Forestry Research Directorates and one (1) Forestry Research Institute, of which 3 operate at the country level and 8 at the regional level, under the coordination of Ministry of Environment and Forestry, were transferred to General Directorate of Forestry under Decree Law No. 645 published in the Official Gazette No. 27984 (repeated), dated 4 July 2011.

The names of the research directorates that were transferred to General Directorate of Forestry were changed as Forestry Research Institute pursuant to Decree No. 2011/2223 of the Council of Ministers as published in the Official Gazette No. 28094 dated 24 October 2011, and also, Marmara Forestry Research Institute was set up under the same Decision, thus increasing the number of forestry research institutes to 12.

Researches on forestry are carried out by the Faculty of Forestry and Forest Research Institutes. In 2011, a total of 134 research projects were conducted, of which 15 were newly started on tree improvement, plantation forestry, natural forest protection and development, non-wood forest products, erosion control, pasture improvement, biodiversity, social forestry and other subjects, and 15 projects were concluded. A total of 235 gene conservation forests in 28 tree species were selected for the purpose of protection of forest genetic resources.

In order to meet the quality seed requirements, a total of 172 seed orchards with an area of 1189 hectares were established for 10 tree species, and in addition, the selection of 348 seed stands with a total area of 46744 ha in 24 tree species were realized.

Intense observation studies are carried out in various fields that represent the forests of our country within the scope of the “International Cooperation Program for Monitoring Forest Ecosystems”, conducted in cooperation with EU countries, in order to establish a forest health inventory. For this purpose, observation stations were installed on the forest areas. In addition, a Laboratory Facility in the EU standards was completed within the structure of Izmir Aegean Forestry Research Institute Directorate, for the analysis of plant, soil, rain and snow water samples taken from the stations.

More than 600,000 soil, water and plant samples were analyzed in the soil laboratories within our Research Institute Directorates between the years 2003-2011, in order to provide support to afforestation and erosion control works and to private afforestation works.



1.16 International Relations

General Directorate of Forestry has been pursuing its activities to integrate the decisions taken during the process of international forestry into our forestry, to develop co-operation with neighboring countries in the field of forestry, and to especially share its experiences in forest management plans, in fighting with forest fires and in forest pest control works. The details on the activities carried out in this context during 2011 are given below.

International meetings held in our country

- **General Directorate of Forestry - FAO / Kastamonu, 13-15 September 2011:** 28th Period Meeting of the Working Group on Mountainous Basin Management, with the subject of “Forests for Water, Water for Forests”.
- **General Directorate of Forestry - FAO / Izmit, 19 to 22 September 2011:** “SEC District Forest Genetic Resources” conference held by Izmit Poplar Institute Directorate.
- **FAO / Antalya, 12-17 October 2011:** 36th Session of European Forestry Commission, Joint Meeting of 69th Session of UNECE Committee of Forestry (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe), with the theme “Forest 2011: Forests within the scope of the Green Economy.”

Regional and Bilateral Relations

- Country reports (profiles) containing general and forestry structures were prepared primarily for the countries with which the relations in forestry area are maintained, including 23 European Countries, Far East Countries, Turkish Republics, Middle East Countries, North Africa and Near East Countries.
- In accordance with Prime Minister's Africa Strategy Circular, the issues of cooperation with the many developing African countries were prepared and advised to Ministry of Forestry and Water Works, in order to improve relations with these countries. The cooperation subjects in the field of forestry with the Far East country Mongolia are determined.
- Within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding signed on 11 May 2010 between General Directorate of Forestry and Forestry Associations Council of Bosnia and Herzegovina Republic, a decision was taken to set up an Urban Forest in Sarajevo, and works in this direction were launched.
- With a view to establishing technical cooperation on the subject of “Forestry Activities in Combating Climate Change”, a four-day workshop was organized between 26-29 July 2011, with the participation of the French Development Agency (AFD) and the Office of Foreign Relations Unit (ONFI) of French National Forestry.
- A memorandum of understanding for the bilateral cooperation on forestry subjects was signed with 29 countries, and currently, the relations with 17 countries are continued.

1.17 Forest Information System

General Directorate of Forestry, because of the nature of its services and its large regional organizations, is in an effort to use information and communication technologies effectively. It is among the priority targets to set up an integrated and modular infrastructure for GIS and for Information and Communication Technology, and to ensure integration between local and central units in these information systems.

In this context, a system room of modern structure has been set up, which is being monitored on 7/24 basis and secured with fingerprint authentication system, and kept at the standard temperature and humidity values with an air conditioning system. The multi-purpose hall equipped with technical equipments where all kinds of educational activities such as remote training can be conducted was put into service, and a video conferencing system between the central and regional offices has been activated. Meetings and trainings are carried out through this system.

As the “Forest Information System” (FIS – “ORBIS” in Turkish) Project was included in the 2011 investment program by General Directorate of Economic Sectors and Coordination, Ministry of Development, the “Electronic Document Management System Project” included in 2011 Program was cancelled. The FIS Project aims the followings: creation of ICT infrastructure of General Directorate of Forestry, conducting all tasks and transactions in the electronic form, improving economic and social conditions, and implementing work processes in accordance with the strategic plan.

The Forest Information System Project will be implemented and activated between the years 2011-2014 in the form of the following 4 main projects and sub-components. During 2011, procurement of 750 scanners and 30 servers were realized within the scope of the FIS Project, and the uninterruptible power supply country was annulled due to the contractor's failure to make the delivery.

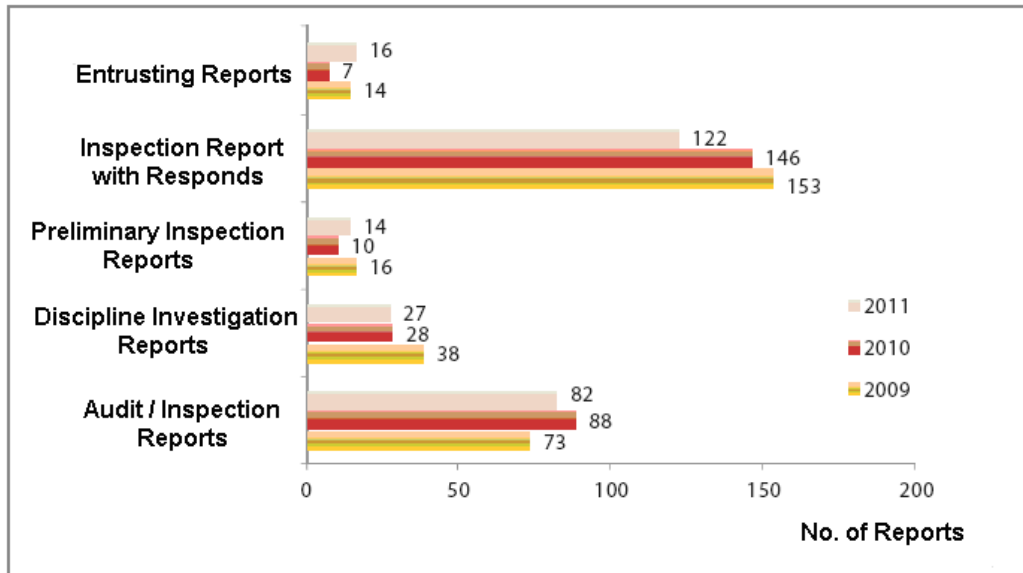
- Network Infrastructure Development Project (2011-2012)
- Enterprise Service Inventory Management and EDYS Widening (2011-2014)
- Enterprise Resource Planning (2011-2014)
- Forest Inventory Management Information System (2012-2014)

1.18 Internal Inspections and Reviews

With a view to ensuring the forestry activities to be carried out in an effective and efficient manner and in accordance with the economic management principles; technical and administrative inspections / audits were made in 37 Forest Operation Directorates, in 5 Regional Forestry Directorates and in 3 Departments, and also, necessary inspections were made in 30 cadastral commissions operating under 3 Regional Forestry Directorates. As a result of these inspections, a total of 261 reports of different types were prepared and implemented. The distribution of the prepared and implemented reports is given in Figure 16.



Figure 16: Prepared and Implemented Inspection Reports, 2009-2011



1.19 Strategy and Cost Management

General Directorate of Forestry aims to ensure that all of its departments and divisions have knowledge about the processes carried out within its structure in order to achieve the expected success from strategic planning, performance planning, budgeting, planning and performance evaluation studies, and to develop an effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism. The details regarding the services carried out in this context are listed below.

Preparation of the 2013-2017 Strategic Plan

The 2010-2014 Strategic Plan of General Directorate of Forestry was prepared in accordance with the transition schedule attached to the “Regulations on Procedures and Principles for Strategic Planning in Public Administrations”, and was put into effect on 01.01.2010.

During the successful implementation of the plan process, it was considered as key element that the external stakeholders, managers and other employees of the General Directorate should have detailed information and knowledge on the plan and its applications, and preparatory works in this direction have been started.

On the other hand, with the Decree Law No. 645 that was put into effect under Law No. No. 6223 on “Organization, Duties and Powers of Public Institutions to Ensure Regular, Effective and Efficient Execution of Public Services, and the Powers on Matters Related to Public Officials”, an amendment was also made in the Law No. 3234 on “Law to Amend and Accept the Decree Law on the Organization and Duties of General Directorate of Forestry” and thus, the duties conducted by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry related with forestry such as afforestation, forest-village relations, research and development, and recreation areas were assigned to General Directorate of Forestry.

This process necessitated the renewal of 2010-2014 Strategic Plan of General Directorate of Forestry, and thus, the preparation process the 2013-2017 Strategic Plan was launched upon the Approval of the Ministry, dated 26. 09.2011 with No.13, and the central and regional units were informed of the commencement of the strategic planning process. The organizational structure of the strategic planning process was then established, the planning team was formed and works were started within the scope of the program.

National Forestry Program of Turkey

The studies launched in 2010 to obtain information on the developments and achievements obtained in the short term (2004-2009) and long term (2004-2023) action proposals included in the National Forestry Program were continued.

Department / Division Representatives involved in the process were informed, and a draft report was prepared containing the information on the development and realizations achieved in the short-term action proposals.

Preparation of 2012 Performance Program

2012 Performance Program of General Directorate of Forestry was prepared in accordance with the objectives and targets included in 2010-2014 Strategic Plan of the General Directorate and in line with the goals and objectives included in 2010-2014 Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, which was abolished as a result of arrangements made by Decree Law No. 645, such as afforestation, forest-village relations, research and development, and recreation areas task that were assigned to General Directorate of Forestry.

In total; 26 Performance Targets, 53 Performance Indicators and 26 Activities, which were determined in accordance with the priority strategic targets and objectives, were included in the said Program.

Preparation of 2010 Annual Report

Article 41 of Law No. 5018 and the "Regulation on Annual Reports to be Prepared by Public Administrations" stipulate that public authorities should prepare an annual activity report explaining and presenting their operations / activities, their performance targets and realization statuses according to the established performance indicators, the reasons and explanations for the deviations, and the results of their operations.

In this context, 2010 Annual Report of General Directorate of Forestry was prepared on the basis of the division annual reports, which was then send to the relevant institutions / organizations sent and presented to the public information.

Preparation and Implementation of the budget

In line with the budget preparation period, the special budget and the revolving fund budget for the year 2012 were prepared, and "Special Budget Implementation Instructions" and "Revolving Fund Budget Booklet" were published in order to contribute to the 2011 budget practices and implementations.



A Detailed Finance / Expenditure Program was prepared in order to regulate the distribution of the appropriations included in the 2011 budget, and thus, workload during the year was reduced. A Financial Situation and Prospects Report concerning the budget implementations for the first six months of the year was prepared and presented to the public information. Realization statuses within quarterly intervals of the 2011 investments were monitored and reported to Ministry of Development, and also a Monitoring and Evaluation Report for 2010 Annual Investment Program was prepared and sent to the relevant authorities.

Final Account

In accordance with the provisions of Principles and Procedures for Preparation of Final Accounts of Public Administrations, and pursuant to Article 42 of Law No. 5018, "Public Financial Management and Control Law", the Final Account of the General Directorate of Forestry for 2010 Fiscal Year was prepared, and 50 sets of the Report were presented to Turkish Grand National Assembly, 5 sets to Ministry of Finance, and 5 sets to the Presidency of the Court of Accounts.

Preparation and Reporting of Financial Statistics

The financial statistical information on the social facilities of General Directorate of Forestry was prepared on a quarterly basis and send to the Ministry of Finance in a condensed statement form over the KBS System (Public Expenditure and Accounting Information System).

Movable Properties Operations

The 2010 Final Account for Movable Properties was prepared and submitted to the Presidency of the Court of Accounts. In addition, consulting services were provided to the spending units in order to ensure uniformity of practice and to address the encountered implementation problems in the spending units.

Official Statistics Program

The statistical data of the General Directorate of Forestry were prepared within the framework of Official Statistics Program carried out by Turkish Statistical Institute and by the Ministry of Forestry and Water Works, and published on 15 December 2011.

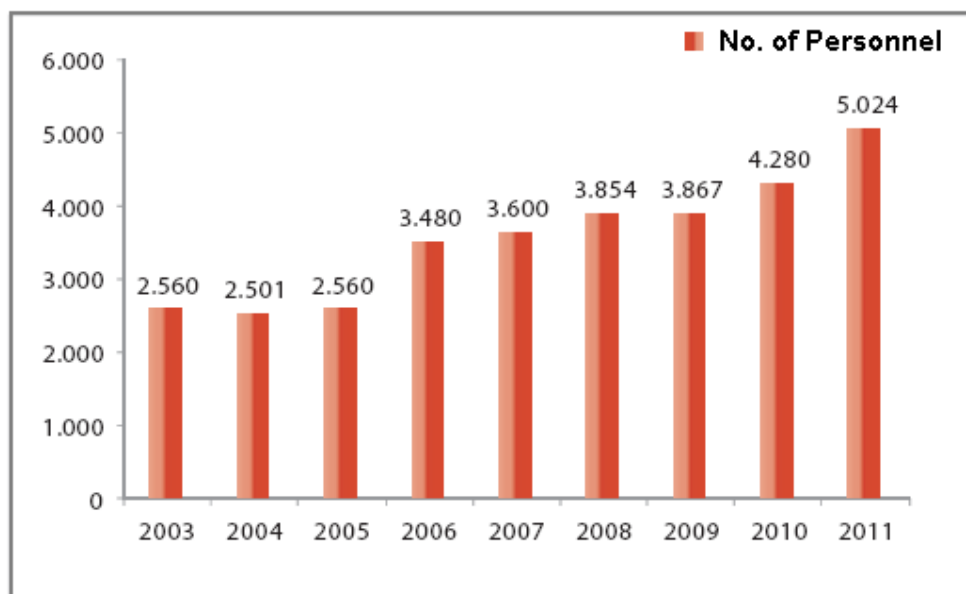
1.20 In-Service Trainings

Training activities of General Directorate of Forestry are conducted in accordance with the "Annual In-Service Training Programs", which are prepared taking into consideration the views and needs of all the dependent divisions / units.

During 2011, 66 in-service trainings were organized and 5,024 staff participated in these trainings. The details of the training courses held are given in Table 38, and the change in the numbers of staff participating in the trainings is given Figure 17.

Table 38: Trainings Organized and the Numbers of Attendants, 2011

Trainings	01.01.2011 - 31.06.2011		01.07.2011 - 31.12.2011		Total	
	No.	No. of Attendants	No.	No. of Attendants	No.	No. of Attendants
Scheduled Trainings	31	2548	7	334	38	2882
Additional Training	8	704	16	978	24	1682
Workshop	1	92	1	57	2	149
International Meetings			1	296	1	296
Other	1	15			1	15

Figure 17: Number of Staff Attending the Trainings, 2003-2011

1.21 Publication and Promotion Services

Destruction of natural resources, especially deforestation, was drawn attention by the principles adopted in “United Nations Conference on Environment and Development” held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and by various international meetings and actions held within the scope of these principles until today. Despite this, it has not been possible to prevent the ongoing forest degradation and reduction in many countries.

Public awareness is an issue of great importance in the sustainable management of natural resources. In our country, a certain level of public sensitivity has been brought about especially with the contribution of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), and positive developments have been observed in forest - public relations as a result of publication and promotion activities. Information related to the activities carried out in 2011 on publication and promotion issues is listed below. As 2011 was declared to be International Forest Year, our General Directorate participated in a total of 15 activities such as trade fairs, exhibitions and

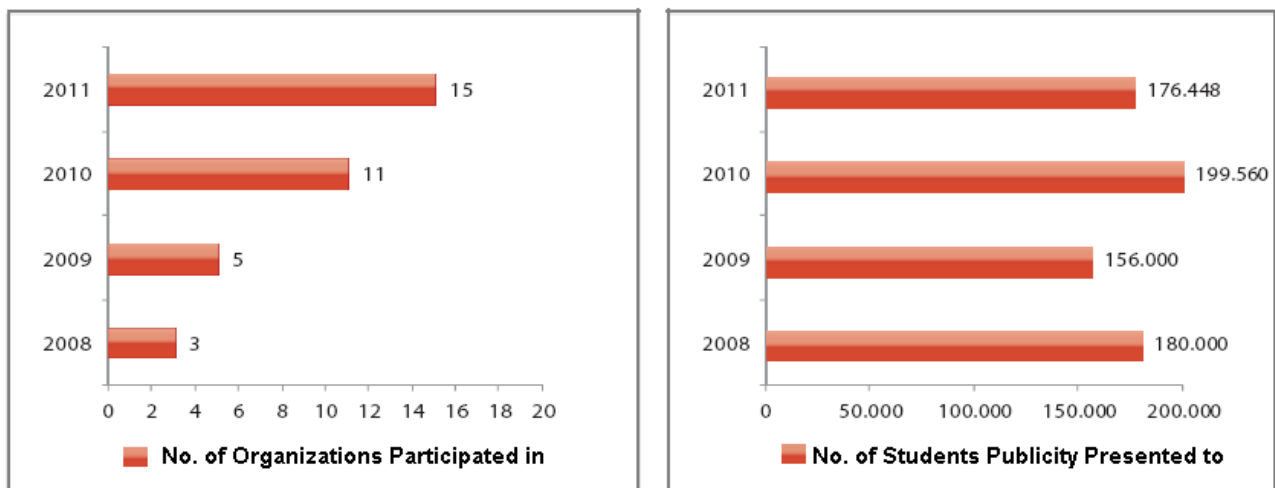


inaugural events, with publications and promotional materials, art exhibitions and stands.

Within the framework of the annual action plans prepared on the basis of time and space and within the scope of increasing awareness for the primary target group, that is children and young people, in forest and forestry services, Performances were presented by Forest Children's Theatre to a total of 176,448 primary school students, especially in fire-sensitive areas.

The change in the number of participated organizations and the number of students are given in Figure 18.

Figure 18: Numbers of Organization Participated in and Students Publicity Presented to, 2008-2011



Child Forestry Magazine, "Squirrel", was sent to elementary school students, 15,000 copies in every 3 months, 60,000 copies in total.

Between 06.03.2011 and 18.04.2011, promotion activities were carried out within the boundaries of 16 Greater Municipalities by means of Environment and Forestry Education and Promotion Trucks, utilizing theater performances, seedling distribution, printed and visual materials, instructional books, and various gifts in locations visited intensely by people.

2. Performance Results Table

Year / Period	2011 / 01.01.2011 - 31.12.2011		
Performance Target 1	Preventive measures in combating forest fires will be increased, and the first response time will be reduced in first-degree fire-sensitive areas.		
Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
The ratio of the amount of burnt forest area to the no. of fires occurring	Hectare	0,00	1,8
First response time in the regions of 1 st degree fire-sensitivity.	Minutes	22	20 ✓
The ratio of the amount of burnt forest area to the no. of fires occurring, in the regions of 1 st degree fire-sensitivity.	Hectare	0,00	1,92
Assessment	<p>An analysis of the causes of the 2011 forest fires indicates that wildfires are caused by people at 93%. Public awareness and education regarding the fight against forest fires has not been realized at the desired level. As a result of the analysis to be performed; training activities will be given more importance, and conscious and active participation of the public on these issues will be ensured, in order to prevent fires on the one hand, and to minimize the damages of the fires that might occur.</p> <p>Factors such as fire spread speed, high temperature and wind factors caused the ratio of “the amount of burnt forest area to the no. of fires occurring in the regions of 1st degree fire-sensitivity” to be above the country average (1.8 hectares) in 2011.</p>		
Performance Target 2	Biological, biotechnical and mechanical combat rate will be increased in the fight against forest pests		
Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
Forest area damaged by insects and diseases	Hectare	550.000	471.207 ✓
Amount of wood cut due to damage	Cubic Meter	300.000	184.029 ✓
The ratio of biological, biotechnical and mechanical combat area to total area of fight	Percent	87	87,3 ✓
Assessment	<p>During 2011, biological control works were given importance and priority, and in this context a total of 55,740 bird's nests were hung, 163 ant transplants were performed, and 528,234 insects were produced in a total of 53 laboratories and released to the diseased areas. The targeted combat rate by biological, biotechnical and mechanical against forest pests was defined as 87%, and the obtained realization rate was 87.3%. The amount of wood cut from the forests, which is the most important indicator of success in the fight against pests, decreased by 40% compared to 2010 and came out as 184,029 m³.</p>		



Performance Target 3	Measures will be increased against negative human interventions and forest crimes will be reduced.		
Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
Rate of decrease in the number of forest crimes	Percent	2	22,4 √
Assessment	The number of forest crimes in 2010 was 16,015 incidents and it was aimed in 2011 to reduce this figure, and as a result of the formed organizational structure and training activities carried out, the number of forest crimes decreased by 22.4% in 2011, with a total incident of 12,416.		

Performance Target 4	Forest restriction / boundary and cadastral operations shall be made and the forests with completed and finalized cadastral survey will be registered to the Land Register.		
Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
The amount of forest cadastre survey made	Hectare	780,000	337,921
The amount of location determination	Hectare	1,220,000	522,333
The total forest area registered to the Land Register	Hectare	12,404,504	12,280,992
Assessment	As the registration works for 2/B areas are given priority together with General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre under Law No. 5831, the target values were not achieved. During 2011, concerning with the registration of 2/B areas, location determination application was conducted in a total of 425,617 hectares area and identification works in 20,865 hectares.		

Performance Target 5	Biodiversity determinations will be made in forest areas for which forest management plans were renewed, and necessary species and field protections will be provided.		
Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
Size of area where biodiversity inventory was made	Hectare	274,300	72,219
The amount of area integrated into forest management plans	Hectare	274,300	16,180
Assessment	Biodiversity inventory was made in a total of 72,219 hectares of forest in Artvin and Kahramanmaraş Forest District Directorates, and the 16,180 hectares of forest area of which the inventory was made in Kahramanmaraş Forest District Directorate was integrated into the forest management plan. Works to integrate into forest management plan are continuing for 56,039 hectares of area in Şavsat / Artvin for which inventory was completed.		

Performance Target 6	The health of forest ecosystems will be monitored; the effects of atmospheric pollution, climate change and other factors on the forests will be measured, and the obtained findings will be evaluated.		
Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
Number of observations made in Level I observation areas	Each	610	565
Amount of land transferred entered into the Geographical Information System	Hectare	15,600	14,450
Number of findings obtained	Each	14,500	13,293
Number of reports prepared	Each	1,200	1,130
Assessment	According to the results of the permanent monitoring areas; the loss rates of needle leaves were observed to be higher in areas where the industry is more intense, and in Black Sea, Thrace, Iskenderun, Northeast Mediterranean, Marmara and Mugla regions due to damage caused by the insects coming from outside the country's borders.		

Performance Target 7	Forestry road infrastructure will be strengthened, non-standard roads will be improved and upgraded to the standard level.		
Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
The amount of the standard roads	Kilometers	184,189	185,570 ✓
Ratio of standard roads to the existing roads	Percent	81	78
Assessment	The deteriorations in the upper structures and art structures of the standard forest roads, which are exposed to severe winter conditions at high altitudes, necessitated renovation works to be made in the existing standard roads, and therefore, targeted level in the standard roads was realized lower.		

Performance Target 8	Silvicultural maintenance measures aiming to improve productive forests and to increase the efficiency will be increased.		
Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
Forest area where maintenance work was carried out	Hectare	570,474	548,501
Assessment	During 2011, regeneration program was realized by 97%, culture maintenance program by 99%, thinning program by 102%, program for conversion into grove by 82% and pruning program by 84%. Grove conversion and pruning activity programs could not be realized at the targeted level due to work difficulties in areas under social pressure and due to problems in obtaining the labor force needed for the production of the goods with fine material.		



Performance Target 9	Rehabilitation works will be conducted in 300,000 hectares of degraded forest areas.		
Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
The amount of forest area rehabilitated	Hectare	300,000	320,454 √
Productive forest area	Hectare	11,500,000	
Assessment	The rehabilitation program was targeted as 300,000 hectares and realized by 107% in 320,454 hectares. As a result of changes in the administrative boundaries during the restructuring process, no inventory works were performed across the country in 2011. For this reason, the data on the productive forest areas could not be obtained.		

Performance Target 10	Natural and artificial regeneration works will be conducted.		
Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
Regenerated forest areas	Hectare	26,405	27,367 √
Assessment	In 2011, regeneration works were made in a total of 27,367 hectares of area, of which 17,299 hectares were natural regeneration and 10,068 hectares were artificial regeneration. The annual program was realized by 103% in natural regeneration, by 105% in artificial regeneration.		

Performance Target 11	Pruning will be made aiming quality wood, seed and fruit efficiency.		
Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
Area pruned to improve wood quality and efficiency of seed and fruit	Hectare	12,500	10,486
Assessment	The realization rate remained at 84% due to failure to obtain adequate manpower as a result of the decrease in the rural population. During the coming years, these works will be contracted to independent forestry offices and a higher realization rate will be ensured.		

Performance Target 12	Industrial plantations will be established employing fast-growing native species.		
Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
Industrial Plantation Area Established	Hectare	2.000	0
Assessment	Industrial plantation works are the plantations made by preferring fast-growing species in order to reduce production pressures on the natural forests. The study-project activities related to the provision of sufficiently-sized fields for the growing habitat demands of the subject plantation species were continued, and after the provision of the appropriate sites, the works will be accelerated.		

Performance Target 13	100 silviculture plans will be made in the areas allocated for regeneration.		
Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
Silviculture plans made	Each	100	95
Assessment	It was planned to make 100 silviculture plans each year, and 92 silviculture plans were renewed and 3 plans were revised.		

Performance Target 14	Forest management plans suitable for multi-purpose utilization will be made for forest areas.		
Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
Forest area of which the management plan was renewed	Hectare	2,095,000	1,415,402
Assessment	During 2011, part or all of the annual programs of Adana, Istanbul, Balikesir, Bolu, Erzurum, Istanbul and Trabzon Regional Forestry Directorates were cancelled due to failure to obtain aerial photographs.		

Performance Target 15	Wood Production		
Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
Wood production	Cubic meter	17,875,000	18,616,037 √
Realization ratio of industrial wood in total standing volume	Percent	80	76.7 √
Share of the Class I and II wood production in the total production	Percent	2.5	2.5 √
Assessment	During 2011, industrial wood production increased by 7.6% compared to the previous year and realized as 13,532,462 m ³ whereas firewood production demonstrated a drop of 5.7% and realized as 6,778,101 stere. 2011 production program was realized at 104%, and the 80% efficiency target in industrial wood production turned out to be 76.7% efficiency. The ratio of Class I and II wood production in the total production was realized at the targeted level.		

Performance Target 16	The potential of non-wood forest products will be determined.		
Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
Forest area for which the inventory of non-wood forest products was prepared	Hectare	300,000	0
Assessment	A management plan is being prepared for non-wood forest products, and the inventory methods are being developed for the plant species. The lack of a sufficient number of expert staff in this regard in our country affects the work carried out negatively.		



Performance Target 17		Certification and green label model studies will be initiated and implemented		
Performance Indicator		Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
No. of Operations Chief's Office awarded with the certificate		Each	10	1
Model forest area established		Hectare	80,000	79,185
Assessment	<p>The certification works for the forests belonging to Muğla Regional Forestry Directorate were launched on 23.11.2010, but the targeted level could not be reached in the activities due to the bankruptcy of the Contractor firm responsible for the project implementer. Later during the following stages, the consulting services were obtained from SGS Company and work was started again.</p> <p>Yalova forests were included within the International Mediterranean Model Forest Network, which is regarded as the criteria of forestry applications based on sustainable forest management within the scope of the Canada-based International Model Forest Network Project. Of the forest area included in the model forest area, 46,613 hectares is forested land and 32,572 hectares is non-forested land.</p>			

Performance Target 18		Measures will be taken to ensure that the society can benefit more from social, cultural, scientific, sporting and aesthetic services of the forests.		
Performance Indicator		Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
No. of urban forests opened		Each	10	24 ✓
No. of promenade sites established		Each	40	191 ✓
No. of visitors to urban forests and to the promenade sites		Person	15,000,000	
Assessment	<p>As a result of the increase in demands to the recreation areas due to rapid urbanization, the targeted level of 10 units for the urban forests was realized as 24 urban forests, and the targeted number of 40 for promenade sites was realized as 191. 2011 statistical data on the visitors to urban forests and promenade sites could not be obtained.</p>			

Performance Target 19		The human resources owned by the General Directorate will be improved continuously, and appointment and promotion mechanisms based on specialization and merit will be established.		
Performance Indicator		Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
Number of staff participating in trainings		Each	6,079	5,024
The number of employees awarded with a certificate		Each	40	0
Assessment	<p>The 2011 In-Service Training program was realized by 72%. Due to the work intensity and the re-planning of human resources started after the reconstruction works, and as the of redefinition of the functions of the tasks and processes of the divisions were not completed, only 66 of the 92 scheduled in-service training programs were completed.</p>			

Performance Target 20		Forest Information System will be established.		
Performance Indicator		Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
No. of units with IT infrastructure being completed		Each	190	0
Assessment	<p>The activities to disseminate Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) Project are underway, and the relevant departments are given practical training in this regard. Procurement of 750 scanner units to be used in the central and regional units was realized, and electronic signatures were obtained from TUBITAK for the central unit managers with signatory powers. Applications have also been made for the managers with signatory powers in the regional divisions.</p> <p>Within the scope of the infrastructure works, no achievements could be obtained as the Supply Contract awarded in 2011 was not signed by the Contractor.</p>			

Performance Target 21		The activities of the General Directorate will be introduced to the public, and the public will be constantly informed on issues related to forests and forestry.		
Performance Indicator		Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
Number of organization into which participation was made		Each	197	15
No. of students introduction was made		Each	150.000	176.448 √
Number of visitors to forestry museums		Person	13.500	24.811 √
Assessment	<p>As 2011 was declared to be International Forest Year, our General Directorate participated in a total of 15 activities such as trade fairs, exhibitions and inaugural events held both in Turkey and abroad, with publications and promotional materials, art exhibitions and stands.</p> <p>Within the framework of the annual action plans prepared on the basis of time and space and within the scope of increasing awareness for the primary target group, that is children and young people, in forest and forestry services, Performances were presented by Forest Children's Theatre to a total of 176,448 primary school students, especially in fire-sensitive areas.</p>			

Performance Target 22		To conduct R&D studies to provide the solutions to the problems in forestry and environment fields and to development of new techniques.		
Performance Indicator		Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
Number of R&D projects concluded		Each	30	15
No. of R&D projects put into the application		Each	15	15 √
No. of R&D projects currently carried out		Each	142	134
Assessment	The process of improving the institutional capacity of the Institutes is continued, with a view to timely conclusion of the research projects and improving their quality.			



Performance Target 23	To rehabilitate degraded forest lands and to increase forest asset through the establishment of new forests.		
Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
Amount of afforested areas	Hectare	25,000	21,907
Amount of degraded forest areas that was improved	Hectare	45,000	16,409
Amount of the private reforestation areas	Hectare	11,500	8,566
Assessment	Compared to the survey-study program of 100,000 hectares, 110,000 hectares of survey was made; compared to the 25,000 hectares of afforestation program, a total of 21,907 hectares afforestation was made of which 497 hectares by other organizations; and in comparison with 45,000 hectares of rehabilitation program, 16,409 hectares of land was rehabilitated. During 2011, afforestation works were made in a total area of 39,964 hectares, including the works carried out by other institutions, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), private and legal entities, and other units.		

Performance Target 24	To meet our country's needs for forest tree, seeds and seedlings.		
Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
Amount of seedlings produced	Each	314 Million	469 Million ✓
Amount of seed produced	Ton	470	563 ✓
Qualified seed orchards	Hectare	20	38 ✓
Assessment	In total 563 tons of seed were produced in comparison with 470 tons of seed production program; 469 million seedlings were produced compared to 314 million seedling production program, which were provided by 126 forest nurseries set up in 3372 hectares of land with a capacity of 500 million seedlings. Seed garden works were completed in 7 gardens at 38 hectares of land.		

Performance Target 25	Carrying out works to prevent erosion, flooding, overflowing and avalanche hazards.		
Performance Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
Amount of lands where pasture reclamation works were made	Hectare	10,000	10,114 ✓
Amount of areas where avalanche measures were taken	Hectare	100	70
Amount of areas where erosion control studies were made	Hectare	70,000	65,014
Assessment	In comparison with the program figure of 70,000 hectares, soil protection works were made in 65,014 hectares of land; similarly, pasture reclamation work was carried out in 10,114 hectares of field compared to the program figure of 10,000 hectares. Until today, soil protection works have been completed in 932,842 hectares of land, and pasture reclamation work has been completed in 142,199 hectares of area.		

Performance Target 26		To Ensure controlled use of forest areas for recreational purposes		
Performance Indicator		Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
No. of promenade sites for which the development plan was completed		Each	25	0
The increase in the number of promenade sites		Each	8	0
Assessment	The 108 Promenade sites that were within the service field of General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, under Ministry Environment and Forestry, at the time when Decree Law No. 645 was issued were transferred to General Directorate of Forestry. Together with the 1249 promenade sites operated by the General Directorate of Forestry, the total number of these sites increased to 1357. Works are still underway aiming to determine the procedures and principles for the identification, planning and management of these areas.			

Performance Target 27		To support socio-economic development in forest villages		
Performance Indicator		Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
Loans of social nature		Each	21,000	19,124
Loans of economic nature		Each	1,745	2,541 √
Loans given to cooperatives		Each	16	10
Donations of social and economic nature		Each	250	0
Assessment	<p>After the year of 2003, small-scale employment-generating projects have been preferred instead of large-scale projects with great investment costs, for the solution of economic and social problems that were observed during the implementation of forestry activities. For this reason, a significant reduction occurred in the number of projects receiving loans. Activities aiming to develop cooperatives were speeded up in order to resolve this decline.</p> <p>Donation loans are used for the financing of projects to be implemented for the first time with the nature of constituting a good example. As no projects of good application example were presented in 2011, no donation loan was given.</p>			

Performance Target 28		Monitoring the effects of air pollution effects on forests		
Performance Indicator		Unit of Measure	Target Indicator Level	Actual Status
Number of observations		Each	65	12
Number of reports		Each	9	0
Number of specialists trained		Each	70	66
Assessment	The findings obtained in Level II permanent observation areas, which were set up and intensive monitoring was started, are evaluated in the laboratory. As the international accreditation of the laboratory set up in Izmir-Urla has not been completed, the works have not yet been started.			

√: **Performance Indicator target value has been reached.**



3. Evaluation of Performance Results

In the Strategic Plan for 2010-2014 of General Directorate of Forestry, a total of 32 strategic targets were identified under 4 strategic objectives in order to achieve the objectives of the Organization. It is the objective of the General Directorate to realize all of the targets specified in the Strategic Plan by the end of 2014 and to achieve the success of the plan. The objectives set forth in the strategic plan are prioritized in the performance programs prepared on the basis of the years, performance objectives related with these have been established, and performance Indicators to measure and evaluate the obtained results have been determined.

Of the 32 strategic targets under 4 strategic objectives in 2010-2014 Strategic Plan of General Directorate of Forestry, the 21 were included with priority in the 2011 Performance Program. As a result of the studies carried out during the year, the expected level realization was obtained in 12 strategic targets, while the achieved result was below the expected level of realization in 8 strategic targets. In 1 target, no realization was obtained. The realization statuses of the strategic targets of first priority are provided in Table 39.

Table 39: Actual Realization Status of the Strategic Objectives, 2011

Strategic Objective	Strategic Targets	Actual Status
PROTECTION OF FORESTS	Protection of forests against fires	During 2011, a total of 1954 forest fires broke out in our country and 3612 hectares of forest area were damaged. The amount of the damaged area per fire is 1.8 ha/fire. An organizational structure was established, which is capable of intervening with fires within latest 15 minutes in the areas with a high risk of forest fires. The response time in 1 st degree fire sensitive areas was realized as 20 minutes.
	Fighting against Forest Pests and Diseases	Control studies were performed in a total of 471,207 hectares of forest area against 30 pests in our forests, including harmful insects, fungi, mites, mistletoe and mouse; the biological-mechanical and bioengineering control rate was 87.3% in 2011 while it was 86.5% in 2010.
	Reducing Forest Crimes	During 2010, the number of forest crimes demonstrated an increase of 6.4% over the previous year reaching to 16,015 incidents; in contrast, the number of forest crimes decreased by 22.4% to 12,416 in 2011 compared to 2010.
	Protection of Forest Areas and Boundaries	The amount of forest lands for which cadastral survey was completed was 18,860,115 hectares in 2011, and the amount of which registration was concluded was 12,280,992 hectares.
	Preserving Biodiversity in Forest Areas	Biodiversity inventory was carried out in 72,219 hectares of forest land, and 16,180 hectares with inventory made was integrated in the forest management plan. As of the end of the year 2011, inventory studies were completed in a total of 379,579 hectares of forest area.
	Monitoring of the Health of Forest Ecosystems	While evaluation was made on 911 trees in 48 permanent observation areas within the scope of the Level I Program in 2007, the number of observation areas increased to 565 and the number of evaluated trees increased to 13,293 trees. As for Level II program, 12 permanent observation areas were set up by the non-systematic sampling method and studies are still underway.
	Strengthening of Forestry Infra-Structure	During the years of 2010 and 2011, a total of 2868 km of new forest roads were built, and 38.2% of the 7500 km target roads included in the strategic plan was completed. In addition, in order to improve the existing roads constructed in the previous years; a total of 2064 km of major repair works, 2341 km upper structures and 3649 km art structures were completed.



Strategic Objective	Strategic Targets	Actual Status
DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTS	Improving Forest Maintenance Measures	During 2011, rehabilitation maintenance program was realized by 97%, culture maintenance program by 99%, thinning program by 102% and the program for conversion into grove by 82%. Silvicultural maintenance measures increased by 16.9% compared to 2009.
	Rehabilitation of Damaged Forests	It was targeted to make rehabilitation works in 300,000 hectares of degraded forest every year; and 331,440 hectares were rehabilitated during 2010 and in 2010, 320,454 hectares in 2011. According to the 2010 inventory results, productive forest areas were increased to 11,202,837 hectares.
	Regeneration of the Forests	Until the end of 2014, it was targeted to carry out 75,000 hectares of natural regeneration and 65,000 hectares of artificial regeneration. The realization rate in natural regeneration was 48.8% with 36,662 hectares and in artificial regeneration was 28.7% with 18,688 hectares.
	Increasing Quality and Productivity in the Forests	During 2011, pruning works were carried out in 8449 hectares of forest area with a realization rate of 84% for the annual program. Of the 85,000 hectares pruning work included in the strategic plan, 20% was completed as of 2011.
	Industrial Plantations	It was targeted to set up industrial plantations in 15,000 hectares until the end of 2014, and study-project activities for providing lands of sufficient size that meet the requirements of the growing plantation species are continued.
	Increasing Silviculture Plans	It was planned to make 100 silviculture plans every year, and 72 plans during 2010 and 92 plans were renewed in 2011, with 3 plans being also revised.
BENEFIT FROM FOREST RESOURCES	Ecosystem-Based Multi-Purpose Planning	A Program was prepared to renew the forest management plans for 2,095,000 hectares of forest land, and the planning study was realized in 1,415,402 hectares. Together with the 1,357,420 hectares of planning study carried out in 2010, the inventory suitable for multi- purpose utilization of a total of 2,772,822 hectares of forest area was prepared and the forest management plans was prepared for these areas. It is targeted to complete the forest management plan of 8.6 million hectares of forest area until the end of 2014, with a realization rate of 32.2% as of 2011.
	Production Suitable to Market Demands	Industrial wood production increased in 2011 by 7.6% to 13,532,462 m ³ compared to the previous year, and firewood production was down 5.7% to 6,778,101 steres. Compared to the production target is 90 million m ³ of wood until the end of 2014, a total of 36,578,000 m ³ in 2010 and 2011 wood production was made with realization rate of 40.6%. Industrial wood production efficiency was 76.7%, with the ratio of Class I and II in the total wood production being 2.5%.
	Orientation to Non-Wood Forest Products	120,156 tons of non-wood forest products were produced in 2011, which generated total revenue of 2,486,625 TL. Non-wood forest products are sold on the sales prices determined every year, and the amounts of production in 2011 decreased by 8.5% and revenues decreased by 2% compared to 2010.

Strategic Objective	Strategic Targets	Actual Status
	Transition to Certification	79,185 hectares of model forest area was established, and the number of Regional Forestry Directorate obtaining a certificate was realized as 1.
	Recreation Facilities	The “urban forests” project launched in 2003 was successfully carried out and as of the end of 2011, a total of 110 urban forests were established, of which 72 were in cities and 29 in district town. The number of promenade sites reached to 1357.

Strategic Objective	Strategic Targets	Actual Status
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	Human Resources Development	Training activities are carried out according to “Annual In-Service Training Programs”, which are prepared taking into account the views and needs of all the dependent divisions and units. A total of 133 in-service trainings were conducted, of which 67 were held in 2010 and 66 were held in 2011, with the number of staff participating in these trainings being 9304.
	Development of Information Technology and Management Information System	The “Forest Information System (FIS) Project” was included in 2011 investment program, which aims the creation of ICT infrastructure, the realization of all jobs and transactions in electronic form, improving economic and social conditions, and implementing work processes in accordance with the strategic plan.
	Publicity and Presentation	Our General Directorate participated in a total of 15 activities such as trade fairs, exhibitions and inaugural events, held both in Turkey and abroad, with publications and promotional materials, art exhibitions and stands. Within the framework of the annual action plans; Theatre Performances were presented by Forest Children’s Theatre to a total of 176,448 primary school students, especially in fire-sensitive areas. Promotion activities were carried out within the boundaries of 16 Greater Municipalities by means of Environment and Forestry Education and Promotion Trucks, utilizing theater performances, seedling distribution, printed and visual materials, instructional books, and various gifts in locations visited intensely by people.

The information and assessments concerning the progresses achieved in the targets included in 2011 Performance Program of Ministry of Environment and Forestry, for the activities realized by the certain divisions which were among the main service units of Ministry of Environment and Forestry at the time when Legislative Decree No. 645 dated 29/06/2011 entered into force, and which were then transferred to the General Directorate of Forestry under the same Decree, are listed below.



To conduct R&D activities in order to contribute to the solution of problems in the field of environment and forestry, and to develop new techniques.

In 2011, a total of 134 research project were conducted, of which 15 were newly started, on tree improvement, plantation forestry, natural forest protection and development, non-wood forest products, erosion control, pasture improvement, biodiversity, social forestry and other subjects, and 15 projects were concluded. A total of 235 gene conservation forests in 28 tree species were selected for the purpose of protecting forest genetic resources. In order to meet the quality seed requirements, a total of 172 seed orchards with an area of 1189 hectares were established for 10 tree species, and in addition, the selection of 348 seed stands were realized with a total area of 46744 ha in 24 tree species.

To rehabilitate degraded forest lands and to increase forest assets through the establishment of new forests.

Compared to the survey-study program of 100,000 hectares in 2011, 110,000 hectares of survey was made; compared to the 25,000 hectares of afforestation program, a total of 21,907 hectares afforestation was made of which 497 hectares by other organizations; and in comparison with 45,000 hectares of rehabilitation program, 16,409 hectares of land was rehabilitated.

To conduct studies to prevent erosion, flood, overflowing and avalanche hazards

2011 program was successfully completed, and compared to 70,000 hectares in the program, soil protection works were realized in 65,014 hectares of land, and compared to 10,000 hectares in the program, pasture reclamation works were realized in 10,114 hectares. Up to today, soil conservation works were carried out in a total area of 932,842 hectares, and pasture improvement works in 142,199 hectares.

To support socio-economic development in forest villages

Social-nature credits that reduce wood production and that improve living conditions of forest villagers have been given priority since 2004.

During 2011, 52 type projects were approved, and compared to 22,433 families in the work program, a total of 21,665 families were provided with credits; in this scope, of the 67,089,084 TL allocated as the credit fund, 64,093,162 TL was provided as credit to the villagers. Since 1974, a total of approximately 306.6 million TL loan was provided as of 2011 to 529 projects implemented by 505 Agricultural Development Cooperatives.

The budget of General Directorate of Forestry for the year 2011 amounts to 3,026,720,810 TL. The sum of 1,113,720,810 TL which accounts for 63.2% of the total budget appropriation is provided by the special budget and the remaining 1,913,000,000 TL corresponding to 63.2% of the total budget is provided from the revolving fund. Of the total source, 1,290,216,000 TL was associated with the performance program, and the amount of expenditure under the said program amounted to 1,174,480,333 TL. The spending made from the general and administrative expenses resulted as 1,676,042,535 TL. The distribution of the appropriations and expenditures of General Directorate of Forestry to performance objectives as of the end of 2011 are given in Table 40.

Table 40: Distribution of Budget Expenditures by Performance Targets, TL, 2011

Performance Target	Activity	Explanation	From the Budget			Outside the Budget		
			End-of-year Appropriation	End-of-year Expenditure	(%)	End-of-year Appropriation	End-of-year Expenditure	(%)
1	Preventive measures in fighting against forest fires will be increased, and the first response time will be reduced in first-degree fire-sensitive areas.							
	1	Fight against Forest Fires	189,981,000	174,866,781	92	75,568,000	67,337,660	89
2	Biological, biotechnical and mechanical combat rate will be increased in the fight against forest pests							
	2	Fight against Forest Pests				8,161,000	5,241,490	64
3	Measures will be increased against negative human interventions and forest crimes will be reduced.							
	3	Fight against Forest Crimes				10,002,729	6,255,737	63
4	Forest restriction / boundary and cadastral operations shall be made and the forests with completed and finalized cadastral survey will be registered to the Land Register.							
	4	Forest Cadastre	8,000,000	4,740,238	59			
5	Biodiversity determinations will be made in forest areas for which forest management plans were renewed, and necessary species and field protections will be provided.							
	5	Preparing Biodiversity Inventories in Forest Areas				300,000	128,635	43
6	The health of forest ecosystems will be monitored; the effects of atmospheric pollution, climate change and other factors on the forests will be measured, and the obtained findings will be evaluated.							
	6	Monitoring of Health Forest Ecosystems				500,000	214,392	43
7	Forestry road infrastructure will be strengthened; non-standard roads will be improved and upgraded to the standard level.							
	7	Forestry Roads				90,662,000	74,794,000	82
8	Silvicultural maintenance measures aiming to improve productive forests and to increase the efficiency will be increased.							
	8	Improving Productive Forests				43,336,236	37,984,155	88
9	Rehabilitation works will be conducted in 300,000 hectares of degraded forest areas.							
	9	Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest				81,947,231	79,629,879	97
10	Natural and artificial regeneration will be conducted.							
	10	Regeneration of the Forests				26,663,804	23,399,231	88



Performance Target	Activity	Explanation	From the Budget			Outside the Budget		
			End-of-year Appropriation	End-of-year Expenditure	(%)	End-of-year Appropriation	End-of-year Expenditure	(%)
11	Pruning will be made aiming quality wood, seed and fruit efficiency.							
	11	Pruning				1,000,000	937,911	94
12	Industrial plantations will be established using fast-growing native species.							
	12	Industrial Plantation						
13	100 silviculture plans will be made in the areas allocated for regeneration.							
	13	Silviculture Plan				220,000	20,252	9
14	Forest management plans suitable for multi-purpose utilization will be made for forest areas.							
	14	Forest Management Plan				10,470,000	4,921,190	47
15	Wood production suitable for the market demands will be made, and productivity and quality will be increased in industrial wood production.							
	15	Wood Production and Improving the Quality				694,246,000	660,975,435	95
16	The potential of non-wood forest products will be determined.							
	16	Inventory of Non-Wood Forest Products						
17	Certification / green label model studies will be initiated and implemented.							
	17	Certification				118,000	111,339	94
18	Measures will be taken to ensure that the society can benefit more from social, cultural, scientific, sporting and aesthetic services of the forests.							
	18	Recreation Services				10,315,000	8,886,842	86
19	The human resources owned by the General Directorate will be improved continuously, and appointment and promotion mechanisms based on specialization and merit will be established.							
	19	Training Activities to Increase Quality of the Staff				1,060,000	420,034	40
20	Forest Information System will be established.							
	20	Electronic Document Management System	8.000.000	1.471.992	18			
21	The activities of the General Directorate will be introduced to the public, and the public will be constantly informed on issues related to forests and forestry.							
	21	Publication and Publicity				4,852,000	3,881,505	80
22	To meet our country's needs for forest tree, seeds and seedlings.							
	22	Seedling and Seed Production				24.813.000	18.261.635	74

Total of Performance Targets	205,981,000	181,079,011	88	1,084,235,000	993,401,322	92
General Administrative Expenses	907,739,810	882,953,450	97	828,765,000	793,089,085	96
GRAND TOTAL	1,113,720,810	1,064,032,461	96	1,913,000,000	1,786,490,407	93

Accordingly, the share of general administrative expenses in the total budget expenditures holds the largest ratio, at 59%. General administrative costs are followed by wood production and improving its quality at 23%, by fight against forest fires at 8% and by rehabilitation forest roads and degraded forest at 3%.

4. Evaluation of Performance Information System

Collection of performance data, analysis and integration of these data, and systematic inclusion of these data in decision-making process are regarded as very important steps regarding the monitoring corporate performance.

The information and assessments related with the activities are carried out on the basis of the report and tables that are periodically received by the central spending units from the Regional Directorates. The data / information on the performance Indicators and operating results are analyzed by the relevant central spending units and the outcomes of these analyses are presented to the General Directorate, which are then released to the public in the annual activity report for that year.

In this context, it is among one of our highest priorities to establish an integrated and modular monitoring system, which covers all the structure starting from the mission and vision of General Directorate of Forestry and extending to strategic goals, objectives, performance programs, and down to the activities, and to ensure the integration of the spending units into the established system.

In this context, the Forest Information System (FIS, "ORBIS" in Turkish) Project, which will be carried out during 2011-2014 and which will ensure running all the jobs and transactions of General Directorate of Forestry in an electronic media, will be implemented in four (4) main projects and their sub-components.



ASSESSMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CAPABILITY AND CAPACITY

The results of the SWOT analysis conducted with respect to such items as organizational structure, organizational skills and technological capacity within the framework of strategic planning studies are included in the 2010-2014 Strategic Plan of General Directorate of Forestry.

A. CORPORATE STRENGTHS

- 99% of forests being state-owned and operated by the state, and hence almost all of the powers and responsibilities related with forests being assigned to the state forest organization,
- Presence of a strong legal infrastructure, particularly the Constitution,
- Possession of corporate culture, knowledge and experience exceeding more than one and a half centuries,
- Presence of a large and a strong State Forestry Organization, together with its divisions spread out throughout the country,
- Advanced planning awareness and experience in our forestry activities, with many plans and projects being prepared and implemented by the different division / units,
- Possession of a very strong organizational structure in the fight against forest fires, and presence of adequate tools, equipments, infrastructures and communication systems,
- Availability of inputs from international experiences and foreign-source projects,
- Presence of a long-standing forestry education,
- Availability of a strong revolving fund,
- Availability of an adequate labor force.
- Ability to comply with new experiences and innovations.

B. WEAKNESSES AND ASPECTS OPEN TO IMPROVEMENT

- The fact that forest cadastre and ownership problems have not been solved yet,
- The long durations of production in the forestry sector, productivity being low, and involvement of the benefits of the services in the sector that are not measured in monetary terms,
- Loss of integrity in the legislations and laws due to the frequent changes in the legislations,
- Management approach being traditionally focused on the central administration and

instructional structure,

- Lack of sufficient valuation of non-wood products and services,
- High cost of the fighting against wildfires and forest fires,
- Lack of cooperation between the Administration and interest groups,
- The fact that GIS, database and forest information system have not been set up,
- Insufficiency of R&D activities and their failure to be practical enough,
- Lack of presentation, inability to form a common paradigm on forestry issues,
- Failure to maintain the stability in the corporate structure,
- Personnel policies, presence of inadequate number of guards,
- The fact that personnel are obliged to work in most deprived / undeveloped regions of the country,
- Intensity of adverse political and social pressures,
- Failure to establish a common paradigm on forest and forestry issues among the stakeholders / interest groups.

C. OPPORTUNITIES

- Increasing awareness in the world and in our country regarding the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources,
- The richness offered by forest products and services, better understanding of this wealth in recent years, and hence the increase and diversification of the demands and expectations of forests,
- The fact that forestry, which offers products to many sectors, has a high forward connection rate,
- The existence in our country of a rich biodiversity resources and sufficient amount of naturally mixed forests,
- The fact that forests constitute clean and high quality water supply and gradually increasing demand for this resource,
- The willingness by forest villages, cooperatives, and other interest groups to participate in the management of forests,
- Being a party to EU standards, international conventions and decisions,
- The development and widespread use of information and communication technologies,
- Presence of a demand for the goods and services produced by forests,
- Development of alternatives to forest products,
- Presence of increasingly stronger non-governmental organizations and their concerns for the forests,
- That National Forestry Program has been prepared,



- The fact that public administration reform efforts and the increasing environmental policies are in favor of the Organization,

D. THREATS

- Rapid population growth and consumption of natural resources unconsciously,
- Climate change, drought, air pollution, and growing number of forest fires,
- Forest being open to all types of risk factors,
- Difficulties experienced in the rehabilitation of degraded forests due to erosion spread over large areas,
- Imbalance in the public sector salary policies, the employees of the Institution having low desire and motivation,
- Increasing social pressures on forests such as agricultural, industrial, and tourism
- Rural poverty,
- Uncontrolled and excessive grazing, improper and illegal human interventions,
- Increase in the statutory allocations made in the forests in the name of public interest,
- Low levels of income and education in forest villages,
- Legal uncertainties in land use applications,
- Increases in labor and production costs,
- Genetic pollution and the spread of exotic plants other than native species,
- Production pressure on forests due to lack of sufficient supports and incentives to private plantations and industrial afforestation efforts.

E. REVIEW

Our General Directorate is committed to ensure that its Sustainable Forest Management concept, which we can summarize as an operation approach that is ecologically friendly, economically viable or feasible and socially beneficial, is internalized by its entire organization and remains at the focal point of its activities in this direction. It possesses adequate manpower, mobility, education and experience required in order to carry out its duties in the best way on protection, development and management of the country's forests, which are assigned to it under the constitution and the laws.

In addition, being aware of the fact that it is an important step to develop the institutional capacity in order to ensure the performance of forestry activities more efficiently and effectively, General Directorate of Forestry attempts to take a number of measures related to forestry activities and at the same time, makes important suggestions for the solution of structural and social problems which it considers as important.

General Directorate of Forestry continues its works and activities in line with 2010-2014

Strategic Plan, which was prepared in conformity with the decisions taken both in the international forestry negotiations carried out under the supervision the United Nations and also in Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, and in concordance with macro-level plans and programs.

Implementation and dissemination of the concept of total quality and strategic management, establishing a strong financial structure and a rapid and effective legal system and enabling legislation are important factors regarding institutional development.

It is required necessary to follow and benefit from, the developments in information and communication technologies, to improve institutional capacity, and to provide an interoperable, secure information systems and information security for ensuring an increased efficiency in the provision of services and for monitoring the changes in the hazards.

It will only be possible to preserve biodiversity on the one hand and to obtain the highest economic gains from our forests on the other hand, by providing necessary support to our forestry research institutions with significant experience in their fields, and by vitalizing researcher – practitioner cooperation.

On the other hand, with the Decree Law No. 645 that was put into effect under Law No. No. 6223 on “Organization, Duties and Powers of Public Institutions to Ensure Regular, Effective and Efficient Execution of Public Services, and the Powers on Matters Related to Public Officials”, an amendment was also made in the Law No. 3234 on “Law to Amend and Accept the Decree Law on the Organization and Duties of General Directorate of Forestry” and thus, the duties conducted by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry related with forestry such as afforestation, forest-village relations, research and development, and recreation areas were assigned to General Directorate of Forestry.

This process necessitated the renewal of 2010-2014 Strategic Plan of General Directorate of Forestry, and thus, the preparation process of the 2013-2017 Strategic Plan was launched. The 2013-2017 Strategic Plan will be the roadmap of the General Directorate of Forestry.



RECOMMENDATIONS AND MEASURES

In order to determine the ease with which forest fires break out, the spreading rate of fires, the control difficulty and the effects of forest fires, it is necessary to improve fire hazard rate system, to complete the network of weather stations to represent fire-sensitive areas, and to set up remote sensing, geographic information systems and computer-aided decision support systems.

For biological control activities against the damaging forest pests and diseases; the activities involving predatory insect production, ant transplant and hanging bird's nest should be continued, and the silvicultural techniques to increase the resistance of forests against pests are of particular importance.

Within the scope of the fight against crimes, it is considered extremely important to make cooperation and protocols with the legal personality of the village, both for protecting the surrounding forests and also for transferring funds to the villagers, with a view to showing necessary care to the forest and ensuring the forest - public integrity.

Completion of forest cadastre works is indeed an important step in the solution of social conflicts associated with ownership problems, and ensuring the registration of such areas into the Land Register as soon as possible will also eliminate many problems in forestry.

Provision of any kinds of forestry services largely depends on the maintenance of forest roads as well as making the existing roads conformant to the standards, and therefore road services are considered very important in forestry.

Establishing forests resistant to biotic and abiotic hazards without disturbing the natural balance, performing rehabilitation works for the existing forests, improving the quality of wood, regeneration of the old stands reaching maturity; all these activities are specifically important for a good and sustainable forest management.

National Forest Inventory (NFI) bears great importance regarding the determination of the national forestry policy and regarding planning of the utilization of forest resources at the national level.

Nature protection, erosion prevention, conservation of fresh water resources, and regulation of water regime activities will be possible with integrated basin rehabilitation projects which are based on natural management and participation approach, to be prepared with the support of the local community and civil society organizations (NGOs).

Seedling production under purchase guarantee for especially the endemic species grown in our country will be supported in order to use the grown plants in afforestation works, and capacity increase works of the private sector will also be supported.

For this reason, it is of great importance to preserve the richness of the flora of our country and to ensure its continuity, and to produce especially the endemic species unique to our country and use them in afforestation works.

Among the high priority issues are the amelioration of forest-people relations, re-improvement of the relations deteriorated due to ownership issues, promotion of private afforestation activities that are seen as an important opportunity regarding the evaluation of the country's resources, and providing the necessary technical, administrative and financial support to natural and legal persons who want to make private afforestation.

In order to meet the demand of the society for wood products obtained from forests, production shall be made from the plantation fields and plantation areas should be increased.

Efficient protection and sustainable management of the natural resources that could be the main source of non-wood products can only be possible by ensuring the contribution of forest villagers and local people in the preservation and in the regulation of the utilization.

It is also very important to develop continuously the support and training programs aiming to improve the knowledge and experiences and to strengthen the capacities of forest villagers on such issues as production, processing and marketing of the non-wood forest products.

Loan practices that contribute to the socio-economic development of forest villagers has an important role in improving forest - public relations. By continuing the loan practices, it is aimed to reduce the negative effects of rural poverty on forests.

Integration of the decisions taken and obligations assumed under international conventions into the forest management plans is considered as a necessity as they are the plans that constitute the basis for the application, orientation and implementation of the forest management plans.

It is an important forestry management element to restructure production and marketing model with a view to ensuring a rational and efficient operation, and for this, it is necessary to extend sales of standing trees, which is necessary to meet the market demand in terms of time and cost issues.

Nowadays, forest products obtained from certified forests are more and more demanded all over the world, and these certified forests are regarded well-managed forests where the social demands are met without damaging the long-term protection of the forest resource. In this context, certification of forests is critical to ensure compliance with the efforts to meet the criteria and indicators required for a sustainable forest management.

Establishment of the Forest Information System, which aims to determine forest areas and forestry practices in accordance with the principle of sustainability in a current, accurate and rapid manner, to perform effective management and protection of the identified areas, and to carry out a sound analysis of the effectiveness of the applications, is a very important step in the fulfillment of decision support services for the sustainable management of forests.

It will be a significant step during the process of developing institutional capacity to make efficient arrangements on such issues as employing sufficient number of qualified personnel needed within the framework of the functions of General Directorate of Forestry, improvement of employees' personal rights, performance evaluation for the Institution, divisions and staff, performance evaluation methodology, and improvement of the applications.



ANNEXES

Annex 1: Statement by the Financial Services Unit Manager

As the Financial Services Unit Manager, I, the undersigned, hereby declare and attest, within the limits of my power, that,

The activities are carried out in this division, in accordance with the financial management and control legislations and other legislations, and that the processes of internal controls are operated and monitored for the purpose of providing the use of public resources effectively, economically and productively, and that my opinions and recommendations are timely reported to the upper manager to ensure that the necessary measures are duly taken.

I hereby attest that the information contained in "III/A - Financial Information" section of 2011 Annual Report of our Administration is complete and correct.

30.04.2012 ANKARA

(Signed)

Yüksel ERDOĞAN

Head of Department

Annex 2: Internal Control Assurance Statement

Within the limits of my power, I, as the top manager, declare that the information contained in this report is complete and correct.

I proclaim that the resources allocated with the budget for the activities described in this report were used in line with the planned purposes and in accordance with the principles of sound financial management, and that the internal control system provides sufficient assurance regarding with the legality and regularity of the transactions.

This assurance is based upon the knowledge obtained from various sources such as the information and evaluations that I possess as the top manager, the internal controls, the internal audit reports and the reports issued by the Court of Accounts.

I declare that I have no knowledge whatsoever of any matters that are not reported here and that may cause damage to the interests of the Administration.

30.04.2012 ANKARA

(Signed)

Mustafa KURTULMUŐLU

General Director

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY

Annex 3: Distribution of Budget Expenditures to Spending Units. 2008-2011

Code	Explanation	2008				2009				2010				2011			
		Total Appropriation (TL)	%	Budget Expenditure (%)	%	Total Appropriation (TL)	%	Budget Expenditure (%)	%	Total Appropriation (TL)	%	Budget Expenditure (%)	%	Total Appropriation (TL)	%	Budget Expenditure (%)	%
40.17.00.02	GD's Private Secretariat	771,000	0.10	695,132	0.09	926,000	0.10	785,840	0.09	1,044,000	0.10	949,133	0.10	1,027,000	0.09	890,172,42	0.08
40.17.00.03	Defense Services	112,000	0.01	92,344	0.01	59,141	0.01	59,139	0.01		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
40.17.00.04	Administrative and Financial Affairs Department	3,146,000	0.41	2,969,278	0.40	3,337,859	0.37	3,060,946	0.35	11,429,000	1.12	10,257,852	1.03	4,064,200	0.36	3,806,704,46	0.36
40.17.00.05	Personnel Department	28,004,000	3.62	25,858,378	3.48	28,591,000	3.13	22,241,058	2.56	29,959,000	2.94	21,253,085	2.13	31,396,400	2.82	20,138,937,21	1.89
40.17.00.06	Education Department	916,000	0.12	866,765	0.12	998,000	0.11	966,555	0.11	1,105,000	0.11	1,095,995	0.11	870,533	0.08	870,531,56	0.08
40.17.00.10	Information Systems Department													8,326,700	0.75	1,793,382,47	0.17
40.17.00.12	Foreign Relations, Education and Research Department													642,367	0.06	636,378,81	0.06
40.17.00.13	Forestry Map and Remote Sensing Department													183,325	0.02	159,173,27	0.01
40.17.00.20	Inspection Board	3,636,000	0.47	3,530,975	0.47	3,914,000	0.43	3,736,119	0.43	4,338,000	0.43	4,012,003	0.40	4,903,460	0.44	4,877,909,57	0.46
40.17.00.23	Strategy Development Department	1,160,000	0.15	884,659	0.12	1,042,000	0.11	1,013,456	0.12	1,192,000	0.12	1,092,341	0.11	1,174,000	0.11	1,144,521,38	0.11
40.17.00.24	Legal Consultancy Department	367,000	0.05	345,772	0.05	408,000	0.04	389,524	0.04	468,000	0.05	408,880	0.04	461,000	0.04	438,883,57	0.04
40.17.00.61	Regional Directorates of Forestry	687,426,000	88.92	665,957,354	89.57	777,740,000	85.09	755,814,142	86.84	875,108,000	85.83	867,289,201	86.81	928,606,750	83.38	909,317,181,54	85.46
40.17.00.62	Forest Map and Photogrammetry	733,000	0.09	600,672	0.08	773,000	0.08	746,663	0.09	949,000	0.09	933,131	0.09	828,975	0.07	828,973,72	0.08
40.17.00.62	Directorates of Research Institute													3,354,000	0.30	2,014,215,54	0.19
40.17.30.00	Forest Protection and Fire Fighting Department	35,460,000	4.59	33,426,004	4.50	84,692,000	9.27	73,431,784	8.44	82,628,000	8.10	81,207,592	8.13	45,453,040	4.08	38,997,538,79	3.67
40.17.31.00	Cadastre and Property Department	8,615,000	1.11	5,838,899	0.79	8,738,000	0.96	5,461,014	0.63	8,399,000	0.82	7,696,414	0.77	9,529,800	0.86	6,266,982,81	0.59
40.17.32.00	Forest Management and Planning Department	717,000	0.09	530,669	0.07	621,000	0.07	454,044	0.05	533,000	0.05	520,456	0.05	555,900	0.05	548,409,55	0.05
40.17.33.00	Operation and Marketing Department	691,000	0.09	660,835	0.09	763,000	0.08	742,856	0.09	836,000	0.08	824,438	0.08	878,100	0.08	871,586,95	0.08
40.17.34.00	Silviculture Department	413,000	0.05	357,475	0.05	446,000	0.05	435,946	0.05	511,000	0.05	491,969	0.05	534,200	0.05	519,888,33	0.05
40.17.35.00	Construction and Supply Department	926,000	0.12	883,568	0.12	1,021,000	0.11	965,385	0.11	1,107,000	0.11	993,705	0.10	1,115,800	0.10	1,107,373,91	0.10
40.17.36.00	Forest Pest Control Department													245,700	0.02	242,578,36	0.02
40.17.37.00	Department of Fighting to Forest Fire													68,805,360	6.18	67,931,106,54	6.38
40.17.38.00	Silviculture (Forestation) Department													96,300	0.01	78,119,23	0.01
40.17.39.00	Soil Conservation and Basin Improvement Department													87,500	0.01	67,534,95	0.01
40.17.40.00	Forestry and Rural Relations Department													319,000	0.03	252,272,44	0.02
40.17.41.00	Non-Wood Forest Products and Services Department													163,000	0.01	153,862,40	0.01
40.17.42.00	Nursery and Seed Works Department													98,400	0.01	78,240,86	0.01
Grand Total		773,093,000	100.00	743,498,779	100.00	914,070,000	100.00	870,304,472	100.00	1,019,606,000	100.00	999,026,196	100.00	1,113,720,810	100.00	1,064,032,460,64	100.00

* The Percentages are calculated according to the Budget Appropriation and Budget Expenditure.

Annex 4: Economic Classification of Budget Expenses. 2008-2011

Code	Explanation	2008			2009			2010			2011		
		End-of-year Appropriation (TL)	End-of-year Expenses (TL)	Ratio (%)	End-of-year Appropriation (TL)	End-of-year Expenses (TL)	Ratio (%)	End-of-year Appropriation (TL)	End-of-year Expenses (TL)	Ratio (%)	End-of-year Appropriation (TL)	End-of-year Expenses (TL)	Ratio (%)
01	Personnel Expenses	495,964,000	479,980,946	64.56	548,595,000	534,842,984	61.45	624,052,000	622,531,778	62.31	680,588,300	672,316,987,20	63,19
02	State Contributions to Social Security Institutions	84,937,000	82,675,868	11.12	104,729,000	101,349,533	11.65	140,867,000	139,446,351	13.96	154,235,100	151,024,313,46	14,19
03	Purchase of Goods and Services	93,812,000	89,183,929	12.00	135,386,000	120,459,323	13.84	118,612,000	114,858,937	11.50	142,047,410	139,934,925,32	13,15
05	Current Transfers	28,380,000	26,205,466	3.52	28,800,000	22,599,786	2.60	30,400,000	21,734,417	2.18	31,850,000	20,588,162,68	1,93
06	Capital Expenses	70,000,000	65,452,570	8.80	96,560,000	91,052,847	10.46	105,675,000	100,454,713	10.06	105,000,000	80,168,071,98	7,53
GRAND TOTAL		773.093.000	743,498,779	100.00	914,070,000	870,304,473	100.00	1,019,606,000	999,026,196	100.00	1,113,720,810	1,064,032,460,64	100.00

Ratio (%): Expresses the ratio of End-of-year Expenses within the total budget expenses in the relevant year.

Annex 5: Functional Classification of Budget Expenses. 2008-2011

Code	Explanation	2008			2009			2010			2011		
		Total Appropriation (TL)	Budget Expenditure (TL)	Ratio (%)	Total Appropriation (TL)	Budget Expenditure (TL)	Ratio (%)	Total Appropriation (TL)	Budget Expenditure (TL)	Ratio (%)	Total Appropriation (TL)	Budget Expenditure (TL)	Ratio (%)
01	General Public Services	5,053,000	4,619,881	0.62	5,325,000	5,000,609	0.57	5,932,000	5,658,828	0.57	14,129,633	7,458,456	0,70
02	Defense Services	112,000	92,344	0.01	117,000	63,790	0.01	122,000	35,392	0.00	135,200	129,525	0,01
04	Economic Affairs and Services	767,928,000	738,786,554	99.37	908,628,000	865,240,073	99.42	1,013,552,000	993,331,976	99.43	1,099,455,977	1,056,444,480	99,29
GRAND TOTAL		773.093.000	743,498,779	100.00	914,070,000	870,304,473	100.00	1,019,606,000	999,026,196	100.00	1,113,720,810	1,064,032,461	100.00

Ratio (%): Expresses the ratio of End-of-year Expenses within the total budget expenses in the relevant year.

Annex 6: Economic Classification of Budget Revenues. 2008-2011

Code	Explanation	2008			2009			2010			2011		
		Budget (TL)	Realization (TL)	Ratio (%)	Budget (TL)	Realization (TL)	Ratio (%)	Budget (TL)	Realization (TL)	Ratio (%)	Budget (TL)	Realization (TL)	Ratio (%)
03	Enterprise and Property Income	144,127,000	248,505,490	33.91	214,000,000	286,394,370	33.49	249,550,000	338,837,793	34.44	268,810,000	406,282,654	40.04
04	Grants and Aids received and Special Revenues	442,047,000	450,524,214	61.48	623,744,000	535,556,354	62.63	655,422,000	596,807,286	60.66	690,087,000	552,790,767	54.48
05	Other Income	22,411,000	33,709,576	4.60	21,960,000	33,130,751	3.87	35,440,000	48,179,865	4.90	41,180,000	55,648,799	5.48
06	Capital Income	40,000	0	0.00	40,000	9,120	0.00	10,000	5,000	0.00	10,000		0.00
TOTAL		608.625.000	732,739,279	100.00	859,744,000	855,090,595	100.00	940,422,000	983,829,944	100.00	1,000,087,000	1,014,722,220	100.00

Ratio (%): Expresses the rate of income realization within the total budget expenses in the relevant year.

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY

Annex 7: Implementation Results of Revolving Fund Budget. 2008-2011

	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	End-of-year Appropriation (TL)	End-of-year Realization (TL)	End-of-year Appropriation (TL)	End-of-year Realization (TL)	End-of-year Appropriation (TL)	End-of-year Realization (TL)	End-of-year Appropriation (TL)	End-of-year Realization (TL)
INCOME / REVENUES	1,460,500,000	1,399,808,574	1,525,000,000	1,361,772,495	1,714,000,000	1,567,607,874	1,913,000,000	1,942,532,103
1. Sales of Forest Products	1,300,000,000	1,258,385,013	1,340,000,000	1,233,591,698	1,497,000,000	1,462,363,851	1,730,000,000	1,811,908,202
2. Other Income	160,500,000	141,423,561	185,000,000	128,180,797	217,000,000	105,244,023	183,000,000	130,623,901
EXPENSES	1,460,500,000	1,368,389,029	1,525,000,000	1,435,371,323	1,714,000,000	1,609,233,477	1,913,000,000	1,786,490,407
1 Investment Expenses	71,732,000	56,035,368	79,000,000	47,247,327	80,000,000	61,386,733	114,700,000	90,125,437
Infrastructure and Superstructure Arrangement	2,500,000	1,860,690	2,650,000	2,105,214	2,795,000	2,242,096	6,011,000	4,081,497
Buildings	1,654,000	1,389,399	1,850,000	1,390,758	1,935,000	1,723,149	3,572,000	3,051,068
Facility, Machinery and Equipment	750,000	643,057	2,000,000	1,606,796	994,000	916,775	3,254,000	2,796,959
Vehicles								
Research and Development Expenses	66,828,000	52,142,222	72,500,000	42,144,559	74,276,000	56,504,713	101,863,000	80,195,913
2 Current Expenses	1,388,768,000	1,312,353,661	1,446,000,000	1,388,123,996	1,634,000,000	1,547,846,744	1,798,300,000	1,696,364,970
General Production Expenses	573,650,000	556,111,712	590,000,000	553,695,353	621,000,000	590,466,398	710,000,000	638,306,759
Research and Development Expenses	210,772,000	183,084,134	217,170,000	184,845,352	259,345,870	224,921,289	280,166,000	252,542,894
General Administration Expenses	576,779,000	547,193,847	608,325,000	626,878,407	722,438,028	706,603,692	774,573,226	779,081,508
Marketing, Sales and Distribution Expenses	2,100,000	1,203,371	2,403,000	1,176,482	2,601,000	820,155	2,703,000	996,040
Land and Building Lands Account	50,000	0	10,000	19,823	13,630	0	43,851	43,851
Equipment and Tools Account	755,000	80,428	1,000,000	1,219,418	2,000,000	965,229	2,900,000	944,774
Furniture and Fixtures Account	6,012,000	5,946,258	7,992,000	3,531,267	7,000,000	5,814,546	7,480,000	6,443,233
Rights	150,000	55,913	100,000	96,029	101,472	53,461	433,923	352,076
Raw Materials and Supplies Expenses	18,500,000	18,677,998	19,000,000	16,661,865	19,500,000	18,201,974	20,000,000	17,653,835

Annex 8: Distribution of Forest Fires according to Regional Directorates. 2011

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE		Negligence / Carelessness		Deliberate		Accident		Unresolved		Natural		GRAND TOTAL	
		Quantity (Ea.)	Hectare	Quantity (Ea.)	Hectare	Quantity (Ea.)	Hectare	Quantity (Ea.)	Hectare	Quantity (Ea.)	Hectare	Quantity (Ea.)	Hectare
1	ADANA	59	130	6	28	7	13	11	50	5	1	88	222
2	ADAPAZARI	25	80	7	7	1	1	25	18			58	106
3	AMASYA	31	79	3	4	3	3	52	71	4		93	157
4	ANKARA	24	23			6	94	34	47	9	1	73	165
5	ANTALYA	73	23	18	7	11	30	43	30	7	2	152	92
6	ARTVİN	4	18					1	2			5	20
7	BALIKESİR	45	364			9	16	23	40	2		79	420
8	BOLU	17	56			1	2	11	17	3	9	32	84
9	BURSA	17	31			6	5	47	85	2		72	121
10	DENİZLİ	40	74	3	7	5	15	22	19	6	2	76	117
11	ELAZIĞ	5	10			1	2	8	61			14	73
12	ERZURUM	4	25					3	15			7	40
13	ESKİŞEHİR	16	38			3	4	10	13	3		32	55
14	GİRESUN	14	24					2	3			16	27
15	ISPARTA	9	16	4	1	9	5	28	100	6	5	56	127
16	İSTANBUL	77	23	25	5	2	8	67	31	1		172	67
17	İZMİR	133	553	39	131	14	35	6	13	5		197	732
18	KAHRAMANMARAŞ	43	100	3	2	9	20	21	76	2	7	78	205
19	KASTAMONU	19	20	2	1			35	19	7		63	40
20	KONYA	21	43			3	9	8	27			32	79
21	KÜTAHYA	10	5					29	9	2	1	41	15
22	MERSİN	48	80	8	5	7	9	25	19	10	1	98	114
23	MUĞLA	132	33	20	74	17	22	47	28	51	8	267	165
24	TRABZON	8	29	10	1	1	1	2	42			21	73
25	ZONGULDAK	27	80			4	3	22	6	4	1	57	90
26	KAYSERİ	37	97	1	1			16	63			54	161
27	ŞANLIURFA	7	16	4	9	3	1	6	18	1	1	21	45
TOTAL		945	2,070	153	283	122	298	604	922	130	39	1,954	3,612
RATIO (%)		48	57	8	8	6	8	31	26	7	1	100	100

Annex 9: Distribution of Forest Crimes according to Regional Offices. 2011

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE	Cutting		Transport		Possession		Consumption		Clearance		Occupation / Utilization		Pasturage		Hunting Crimes		TOTAL		
	No. of Crimes	Ratio to the Total Incidents (%)	No. of Crimes	Ratio to the Total Incidents (%)	No. of Crimes	Ratio to the Total Incidents (%)	No. of Crimes	Ratio to the Total Incidents (%)	No. of Crimes	Ratio to the Total Incidents (%)	No. of Crimes	Ratio to the Total Incidents (%)	No. of Crimes	Ratio to the Total Incidents (%)	No. of Crimes	Ratio to the Total Incidents (%)	No. of Crimes	Ratio to the Total Incidents (%)	
1	ADANA	139	3.7	39	4.6	27	3.2	13	6.1	189	8.1	157	5.3	124	8.6		0.0	688	5.5
2	ADAPAZARI	345	9.2	112	13.3	79	9.3	1	0.5	91	3.9	861	29.2	12	0.8		0.0	1,501	12.1
3	AMASYA	357	9.5	120	14.3	89	10.5	41	19.2	122	5.2	213	7.2	229	15.8		0.0	1,171	9.4
4	ANKARA	50	1.3	8	1.0	28	3.3	1	0.5	28	1.2	55	1.9	25	1.7		0.0	195	1.6
5	ANTALYA	171	4.6	21	2.5	28	3.3	3	1.4	115	4.9	100	3.4	73	5.0	6	14.6	517	4.2
6	ARTVİN	84	2.2	2	0.2	10	1.2	3	1.4	4	0.2	4	0.1		0.0		0.0	107	0.9
7	BALIKESİR	219	5.9	46	5.5	27	3.2	7	3.3	25	1.1	125	4.2	52	3.6		0.0	501	4.0
8	BOLU	126	3.4	14	1.7	21	2.5	5	2.3	110	4.7	142	4.8	1	0.1		0.0	419	3.4
9	BURSA	125	3.3	45	5.4	23	2.7	2	0.9	67	2.9	37	1.3	26	1.8	3	7.3	328	2.6
10	DENİZLİ	69	1.8	20	2.4	17	2.0	5	2.3	93	4.0	35	1.2	55	3.8	10	24.4	304	2.4
11	ELAZIĞ	57	1.5	29	3.4	8	0.9		0.0	30	1.3	29	1.0	17	1.2		0.0	170	1.4
12	ERZURUM	73	2.0	42	5.0	53	6.2	32	15.0	31	1.3	13	0.4	59	4.1		0.0	303	2.4
13	ESKİŞEHİR	28	0.7	20	2.4	23	2.7	3	1.4	4	0.2	19	0.6	37	2.6		0.0	134	1.1
14	GİRESUN	244	6.5	26	3.1	31	3.7	6	2.8	175	7.5	46	1.6	1	0.1		0.0	529	4.3
15	ISPARTA	46	1.2	14	1.7	11	1.3	3	1.4	38	1.6	33	1.1	171	11.8	5	12.2	321	2.6
16	İSTANBUL	138	3.7	16	1.9	25	2.9	1	0.5	65	2.8	136	4.6	11	0.8		0.0	392	3.2
17	İZMİR	150	4.0	31	3.7	38	4.5	4	1.9	184	7.9	150	5.1	124	8.6	3	7.3	684	5.5
18	KAHRAMANMARAŞ	176	4.7	68	8.1	44	5.2	5	2.3	409	17.5	229	7.8	40	2.8	2	4.9	973	7.8
19	KASTAMONU	159	4.2	16	1.9	36	4.2	16	7.5	24	1.0	59	2.0		0.0	5	12.2	315	2.5
20	KONYA	50	1.3	8	1.0	28	3.3	3	1.4	29	1.2	29	1.0	71	4.9		0.0	218	1.8
21	KÜTAHYA	46	1.2	17	2.0	6	0.7	4	1.9	15	0.6	23	0.8	10	0.7	3	7.3	124	1.0
22	MERSİN	106	2.8	17	2.0	20	2.4	1	0.5	114	4.9	39	1.3	113	7.8		0.0	410	3.3
23	MUĞLA	170	4.5	34	4.0	24	2.8	3	1.4	110	4.7	112	3.8	42	2.9		0.0	495	4.0
24	TRABZON	167	4.5	11	1.3	30	3.5	8	3.8	73	3.1	112	3.8	1	0.1		0.0	402	3.2
25	ZONGULDAK	361	9.6	14	1.7	98	11.5	38	17.8	117	5.0	135	4.6	4	0.3	4	9.8	771	6.2
26	KAYSERİ	30	0.8	13	1.5	22	2.6	2	0.9	23	1.0	17	0.6	75	5.2		0.0	182	1.5
27	ŞANLIURFA	56	1.5	38	4.5	3	0.4	3	1.4	52	2.2	35	1.2	75	5.2		0.0	262	2.1
TOTAL		3,742	100.0	841	100.0	849	100.0	213	100.0	2,337	100.0	2,945	100.0	1,448	100.0	41	100.0	12,416	100.0

Annex 10: Implementation Results of Forest Pests and Diseases Program. 2011

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE		BIOLOGICAL CONTROL METHODS										CONTROL METHODS					
		Bird's Nest (Quantity)		Ant Transplantation		Predatory Production		Partridge Release		Island Formation		Mechanical	Chemical	Biological	Bio technical	TOTAL	Biological
		Quantity	Hectare	Quantity	Hectare	Quantity	Hectare	Quantity	Hectare	Quantity	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	%
1	ADANA	4,370	875			12,000	296			34	12,500	8,708		13,671	7,330	29,709	100
2	ADAPAZARI			5	181	5,100	580			148	6,750	544	323	7,511	3,736	12,114	97
3	AMASYA	2,500	1,250	8	45	3,100	90	2,500	2,538	118	1,962	2,572	2,705	5,885	1,383	12,545	78
4	ANKARA	3,100	500	20	10	2,500	100			3	30	1,154		640	8,260	10,054	100
5	ANTALYA	3,000	750	30	30	30,000	1,170			149	3,005	1,369	17,070	4,955	1,714	25,108	32
6	ARTVİN	1,000	300	11	10	55,810	600					698	25	910	3,425	5,058	100
7	BALIKESİR	2,000	550			14,980	495			359	15,147	9,191	4,404	16,192	22,688	52,475	92
8	BOLU	1,000	200			920				8	509	490		709	150	1,349	100
9	BURSA	1,500	750			25,359	210			218	4,160	2,025	950	5,120	1,890	9,985	90
10	DENİZLİ	3,250	650	10	5	10,764	400	200	40	217	4,955	2,897	330	6,050	150	9,427	96
11	ELAZIĞ	1,620	2,850					2,250	2,418				324	5,268		5,592	94
12	ERZURUM											35		0	100	135	100
13	ESKİŞEHİR	2,000	400	25	13					2	20	877	1,574	433	15	2,899	46
14	GİRESUN	2,000	1,000			20,103	1,000	300	300	11	110	610		2,410	2,490	5,510	100
15	ISPARTA			20	20	11,826	1,000			21	690	3,172	5,892	1,710	3,726	14,500	59
16	İSTANBUL	6,750	5,000			19,000				257	4,790	2,812	9,053	9,790	5,134	26,789	66
17	İZMİR	3,550	710			66,713	3,337			425	12,342	850	216	16,389	6,064	23,519	99
18	KAHRAMANMARAŞ	4,000	700			13,000	500			60	1,121	3,630	1,290	2,321		7,241	82
19	KASTAMONU	2,000	1,000	10	1,000	39,000				10	1,000	12,000		3,000	6,885	21,885	100
20	KONYA	1,100	220	4	10					33	825	13,631	4,370	1,055	2,117	21,173	79
21	KÜTAHYA	1,000	200	20	10					116	3,480	8,481	715	3,690	7,764	20,650	97
22	MERSİN	4,000	4,000			34,040	5,000			173	1,770	58,079	5,135	10,770	11,716	85,700	94
23	MUĞLA	1,000	200			14,560	350			203	4,582	4,863		5,132	680	10,675	100
24	TRABZON	1,000	238			145,029	34,962	860	1,480			116	30	36,680	1,201	38,027	100
25	ZONGULDAK	1,500	450			1,380	169			8	240	5,161	1,533	859	555	8,108	81
26	KAYSERİ	500	250			3,050	90	700	700					1,040	4,372	5,412	100
27	ŞANLIURFA	2,000	1,010									816	3,742	1,010		5,568	33
TOTAL		55.740	24,053	163	1,334	528,234	50,349	6,810	7,476	2,573	79,988	144,781	59,681	163,200	103,545	471,207	87.3

Annex 11: Implementation Results of Forest Cadastre Program. 2011

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE		PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS OF 2011						FOREST CADASTRE AND REGISTRATION STATUS FOR 2011 YEAR END						
		2011 PROGRAM	Field Survey conducted as per Law No. 3402 (5304 - 5831)			Field Survey conducted as per Law No.6831			%	Forest Field of which the Cadastre Work was performed	Forest Field of which the registration performed		Forest Field of which the registration was not performed	
			Forest Cadastre	Location Determination	Forest Cadastre	Location Determination	Implementations of Article 2/B	Hectare			Hectare	% *	Hectare	% **
		Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare
1	ADANA	43,000		3,902	770	4,875	1,644	22	904,536	831,266	92	73,270	8	
2	ADAPAZARI	43,000		22		17,414	1,958	41	350,700	187,116	53	163,584	47	
3	AMASYA	50,000		1,791	11,407	9,227	2,512	45	1,435,009	1,069,992	75	365,017	25	
4	ANKARA	91,000		6,001		1,655	76	8	557,624	170,715	31	386,909	69	
5	ANTALYA	111,000	2,716	18,443	1	121,670	418	129	1,162,854	597,628	51	565,226	49	
6	ARTVİN	39,000	130,762			18,676	6	383	353,030	213,784	61	139,246	39	
7	BALIKESİR	30,000		12,400			238	41	632,430	547,972	87	84,458	13	
8	BOLU	70,000		831	2,714	19,787	679	33	545,420	369,123	68	176,297	32	
9	BURSA	73,000		5,876	1,183	7,430	667	20	582,896	231,623	40	351,273	60	
10	ÇANAKKALE	79,000						0	422,258	241,174	57	181,084	43	
11	DENİZLİ	127,000		1,568	209	11,847	67	11	604,653	156,335	26	448,318	74	
12	ELAZIĞ	60,000		2,267	1,860	8,098	355	20	1,490,450	1,451,745	97	38,705	3	
13	ERZURUM	55,000					157	0	682,741	659,026	97	23,715	3	
14	ESKİŞEHİR	47,000		3,838		11,481	281	33	490,474	354,934	72	135,540	28	
15	GİRESUN	81,000	95,126				471	117	441,430	319,413	72	122,017	28	
16	İSPARTA	58,000		2,038	4,552	3,394	519	17	773,004	512,376	66	260,628	34	
17	İSTANBUL	96,000		9,952	919	9,464	2,540	21	549,274	178,722	33	370,552	67	
18	İZMİR	109,000	4,885	3,229	4,076	63,264	2,040	69	808,836	470,197	58	338,639	42	
19	KAHRAMANMARAŞ	143,000		14,295	9,585	42,490	931	46	1,154,594	629,510	55	525,084	45	
20	KASTAMONU	76,000		913	3,500	17,143	94	28	653,631	480,476	74	173,155	26	
21	KONYA	38,000				7,191	476	19	932,371	796,750	85	135,621	15	
22	KÜTAHYA	58,000			2,038	10,719	796	22	605,766	362,553	60	243,213	40	
23	MERSİN	83,000			1,835	9,621	842	14	801,308	435,346	54	365,962	46	
24	MUĞLA	186,000	50	4,194	8,784	11,795	2,659	13	830,220	246,102	30	584,118	70	
25	SINOP	37,000			6,983	3,246	109	28	277,956	146,907	53	131,049	47	
26	TRABZON	85,000	15,453	69	28,422		236	52	499,897	403,348	81	96,549	19	
27	ZONGULDAK	32,000	91	5,087		15,130	94	63	316,753	216,859	68	99,894	32	
TOTAL		2.000.000	249,083	96,716	88,838	-*»	20,865	43	18,860,115	12,280,992	65	6,579,123	35	

%: Expresses the ratio of cadastre and location determination conducted as per Law Nos. 3402 and 6831 compared to the Program.

% *: Expresses the ratio of the forest field registered in the Land Register to the forest field of which the cadastre work is performed.

% **: Expresses the ratio of forest field of which the registration was not performed to the forest field of which the cadastre performed.

Annex 12: Implementation Results of Forest Road Program. 2011

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE	New Road (Km)			Major Repair (Km)			Superstructure (Km)			Bridge (M)			Art Work (Km)			Planning (Quantity)			Application (Km)		
	Program	Appl.	%	Program	Appl.	%	Program	Appl.	%	Program	Appl.	%	Program	Appl.	%	Program	Appl.	%	Program	Appl.	%
1 ADANA	49	49	100	40	37	93	35	16	46				74	73	99	1	1	100	143	105	73
2 ADAPAZARI	43	43	100	40	44	110	62	73	118				84	84	100	1	1		130	160	123
3 AMASYA	66	66	100	37	38	103	47	48	102				85	84	99	1	1	100	140	150	107
4 ANKARA	35	40	114	40	42	105	10	10	100				30	40	133				120	92	77
5 ANTALYA	55	46	84	50	81	162	50	27	54				80	23	29	2	2	100	155	139	90
6 ARTVİN	35	26	74	40	40	100	50	39	78	8	8	100	80	51	64	1	1	100	125	128	102
7 BALIKESİR	102	102	100	63	73	116	73	80	110				145	133	92	1	1	100	230	240	104
8 BOLU	100	95	95	45	45	100	50	50	100	20	20	100	94	78	83	2	2	100	195	190	97
9 BURSA	60	61	102	40	46	115	50	60	120				90	100	111	2	2	100	150	150	100
10 DENİZLİ	59	40	68	40	34	85	51	37	73				69	50	72	2	2	100	141	104	74
11 ELAZIĞ	17	13	76	5	1	20							8		0				22	14	64
12 ERZURUM	50	50	100	40	33	83	50	62	124				90	90	100	2	2	100	140	140	100
13 ESKİŞEHİR	55	55	100	20	20	100	40	40	100				65	65	100				115	115	100
14 GİRESUN	70	60	86	45	46	102	75	65	87	10	10	100	87	86	99	1	1	100	175	171	98
15 İSPARTA	50	53	106	30	36	120	60	75	125				80	100	125	1	1	100	140	164	117
16 İSTANBUL	43	47	109	40	47	118	55	51	93	15	22	147	93	104	112	1	1	100	135	133	99
17 İZMİR	65	73	112	40	42	105	50	52	104				80	77	96	1	1	100	155	167	108
18 KAHRAMANMARAŞ	35	33	94	30	30	100	30	29	97				30	30	100	1	1	100	100	92	92
19 KASTAMONU	150	144	96	80	81	101	100	102	102	10	10	100	177	138	78	3	3	100	330	291	88
20 KONYA	35	28	80	19	13	68							45	35	78				73	56	77
21 KÜTAHYA	54	50	93	40	40	100	54	59	109				80	85	106	1	1	100	140	148	106
22 MERSİN	60	66	110	40	49	123	43	36	84	20	18	90	85	80	94	3	3	100	146	143	98
23 MUĞLA	55	70	127	40	51	128	60	60	100	20	20	100	80	88	110	1	1	100	145	182	126
24 TRABZON	49	55	112	35	36	103	50	47	94	15	15	100	72	59	82				134	141	105
25 ZONGULDAK	100	90	90	54	53	98	50	38	76				90	56	62	2	2	100	204	209	102
26 KAYSERİ	5	10	200	6	5	83	5	6	120				7	8	114				17	20	118
27 ŞANLIURFA	3	3	100	1	1	100															
TOTAL	1.500	1,468	98	1,000	1,064	106	1,200	1,162	97	118	123	104	2,000	1,817	91	30	30	100	3,700	3,644	98

%%: Expresses the ratio of program realization.

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY

Annex 12: Implementation Results of Forest Road Program. 2011

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE		Fire Safe Roads (Km)			Maintenance of Fire Safe Roads (Km)			Construction of Tower Hut Road (Km)			Maintenance of Tower Hut Road (Km)			Construction of Tractor Road (Km)			Repair and Maintenance of Production Roads (Km)			Construction of Interior Road for Store (Km)		
		Prog.	Appl.	%	Prog.	Appl.	%	Prog.	Appl.	%	Prog.	Appl.	%	Prog.	Appl.	%	Prog.	Appl.	%	Prog.	Appl.	%
1	ADANA	96	72	75	1,100	1,100	100	1	1	100	100	96	96	30	30	100	6,600	6,056	92	2	2	100
2	ADAPAZARI	40	40	100	730	730	100	2	2	100	33	33	100	17	16	94	2,800	2,800	100			
3	AMASYA	50	50	100	290	290	100	1	1	100	31	31	100	27	25	93	6,074	6,074	100			
4	ANKARA				130	130	100							3	1	33	4,900	4,305	88			
5	ANTALYA	4		0	1,260	844	67				180	118	66	30	26	87	8,400	7,316	87	3	3	100
6	ARTVİN	2	1	50	7	7	100				6	6	100	3	3	100	2,800	2,800	100	2	2	100
7	BALIKESİR	15	15	100	3,048	2,455	81				155	128	83	40	29	73	11,476	8,326	73	4	1	25
8	BOLU				17	17	100				42	42	100	20	11	55	7,800	7,114	91	10	10	100
9	BURSA	16	7	44	1,300	1,300	100				86	86	100	32	32	100	6,400	6,400	100	2	2	100
10	DENİZLİ	21	15	71	1,350	1,191	88				63	53	84	30	22	73	7,900	6,246	79	6	1	17
11	ELAZIĞ	10	2	20										13	3	23	2,100	126	6			
12	ERZURUM										25	10	40	20	11	55	2,400	2,130	89	5	4	80
13	ESKİŞEHİR				460	460					36	36	100	8	8	100	2,400	2,400	100	5	5	100
14	GİRESUN	5	5	100							45	45	100	5	5	100	5,047	5,047	100	3	2	67
15	İSPARTA	2	2	100	770	628					80	80	100	30	30	100	5,800	5,360	92			
16	İSTANBUL	20	20	100	2,802	2,475	88				44	44	100	5		0	7,424	6,313	85			
17	İZMİR	18	47	261	2,360	2,260	96				67	67	100	33	39	118	7,800	7,497	96			
18	KAHRAMANMARAŞ	35	33	94	840	775	92	7	3	43	101	98	97	25	25	100	4,330	4,060	94	2	2	100
19	KASTAMONU	35	35	100	380	384	101	1	1	100	111	111	100	41	37	90	11,100	11,302	102	15	15	100
20	KONYA				310	310	100				60	60	100				3,300	3,300	100			
21	KÜTAHYA	29	29	100	530	530	100				12	12	100	20	20	100	4,200	4,200	100	9	7	78
22	MERSİN	65	20	31	618	618	100				93	93	100	10	6	60	6,700	6,700	100			
23	MUĞLA				1,820	1,757	97				137	122	89	30	16	53	12,000	10,626	89			
24	TRABZON				8	8	100							5	6	120	2,100	2,000	95	2		0
25	ZONGULDAK	30	8	27	170	175	103				48	48	100	15	11	73	6,400	6,400	100	20	16	80
26	KAYSERİ										4	4	100	6	8	133	1,500	1,299	87			
27	ŞANLIURFA	7		0		65					5		0	2	2	100	249		0			
TOTAL		500	401	80	20,300	18,509	91	12	8	67	1,564	1,423	91	500	422	84	150,000	136,197	91	90	72	80

%%: Expresses the ratio of program realization.

Annex 13: Implementation Results of Forest Management Project. 2011

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE		2011 PROGRAM			END OF 2011 STATUS		
		Forest Management Project			Forest Field	Functionally Planned Field	
		Program	Application			Hectare	Hectare
		Hectare	Hectare	%			
1	ADANA	219,000	85,537	39	901,506	85,537	10
2	ADAPAZARI				349,274	349,274	100
3	AMASYA	217,000	89,136	41	1,929,774	919,302	48
4	ANKARA	103,000	103,400	100	658,369	479,708	73
5	ANTALYA	61,000	99,607	164	1,158,729	521,236	45
6	ARTVİN	41,000	0	0	403,564	309,801	77
7	BALIKESİR	67,000	0	0	672,085	248,881	37
8	BOLU	62,000	28,353	45	628,735	588,132	93
9	BURSA				759,592	621,476	82
10	ÇANAKKALE	37,000	22,108	59	674,928	482,673	71
11	DENİZLİ	90,000	89,551	100	781,433	253,832	33
12	ELAZIĞ				2,229,930	606,508	27
13	ERZURUM	54,000	0	0	462,379	34,438	7
14	ESKİŞEHİR				538,648	133,958	25
15	GİRESUN	46,000	46,258	100	446,661	225,119	50
16	ISPARTA	86,000	85,223	99	731,231	337,278	46
17	İSTANBUL	133,000	102,689	77	559,611	516,963	92
18	İZMİR	150,000	151,710	101	970,886	584,012	60
19	KAHRAMANMARAŞ	116,000	115,970	100	1,015,561	115,970	11
20	KASTAMONU	141,000	119,685	85	832,156	452,669	54
21	KONYA				733,760	64,011	9
22	KÜTAHYA				612,885	41,382	7
23	MERSİN				847,493	847,493	100
24	MUĞLA	65,000	65,421	100	1,145,738	65,421	6
25	SİNOP	103,000	117,366	114	339,306	241,884	71
26	TRABZON	129,000	15,118	12	562,411	387,907	69
27	ZONGULDAK	175,000	78,270	45	590,447	358,443	61
TOTAL		2,095,000	1,415,402	68	21,537,091	9,873,308	46

Çanakkale and Sinop Regional Forest Directorates were closed by the Council of Ministers Decision with No. 2011 / 2223. Kayseri and Şanlıurfa Regional Forest Directorates were newly established.

The studies intended for the arranging of data suitable for the new organization are underway.

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY

Annex 14: Implementation Results of Silviculture Program. 2011

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE	Natural Regeneration (Hectare)			Artificial Regeneration (Hectare)			Rehabilitation (Hectare)			Regenerative Maintenance (Hectare)			Culture Maintenance (Hectare)			Thinning Maintenance (Hectare)			Pruning			Conversion to Grove (Hectare)		
	Prog.	Appl.	%	Prog.	Appl.	%	Prog.	Appl.	%	Prog.	Appl.	%	Prog.	Appl.	%	Prog.	Appl.	%	Prog.	Appl.	%	Prog.	Appl.	%
1 ADANA	1,370	1,306	95	593	604	102	15,000	10,804	72	7,581	7,793	103	18,000	11,653	65	13,500	12,164	90	700	730	104	800	413	52
2 ADAPAZARI	68	200	294	920	807	88	6,500	6,630	102	2,203	2,110	96	3,000	2,845	95	2,400	2,941	123				7,500	8,470	113
3 AMASYA	370	542	146	62	28	45	17,130	17,800	104	3,007	2,442	81	2,500	2,750	110	8,140	8,428	104	1,000	150	15	8,659	8,747	101
4 ANKARA	150	156	104	103	106	103	17,000	19,098	112	771	800	104	5,000	5,149	103	2,500	3,093	124	300	140	47	1,000	496	50
5 ANTALYA	1,416	1,490	105	605	852	141	6,900	5,563	81	15,682	13,166	84	8,500	7,747	91	14,100	17,402	123	500	192				
6 ARTVİN				271	191	70	5,000	5,077	102	323	317	98	1,300	1,300	100	600	510	85	300			300	300	100
7 BALIKESİR	551	533	97	634	734	116	16,900	19,634	116	5,080	5,585	110	9,900	9,454	95	13,250	16,300	123	1,500	2,201	147	10,300	5,668	55
8 BOLU	1,850	2,400	130	77	109	142	10,000	11,000	110	3,100	3,218	104	1,700	1,717	101	5,000	3,368	67	1,000	385	39	2,000	118	6
9 BURSA	422	380	90	357	696	195	15,000	15,198	101	4,597	4,597	100	5,500	5,729	104	5,000	4,417	88	500	552	110	14,150	11,136	79
10 DENİZLİ	1,018	967	95	919	913	99	10,000	10,000	100	5,481	5,591	102	6,500	6,586	101	16,800	17,138	102	300	300	100	2,000	40	2
11 ELAZIĞ							10,000	11,406	114				350	151	43	100	164	164				1,000	355	36
12 ERZURUM	519	417		212	53		8,500	11,187	132	2,295	2,235		15,000	12,915	86	1,000	460	46	200	62	31	1,000	545	55
13 ESKİŞEHİR	27	64	237	16	52	325	12,000	16,343	136	1,404	1,527	109	6,000	8,182	136	2,500	3,146	126	200	135	68	3,000	2,695	90
14 GİRESUN	151	162	107	476	331		12,000	13,459	112	3,258	3,849	118	2,800	3,406	122	3,000	2,352	78	200	147	74	2,000	1,400	70
15 ISPARTA	1,105	929	84	32	45	141	10,000	8,681	87	6,428	6,329	98	14,000	11,818	84	6,000	5,590	93	500	409	82	300		
16 İSTANBUL	263	360	137	497	577	116	9,300	6,856	74	2,063	1,883	91	5,300	4,937	93	6,314	5,244	83	600	583	97	22,571	27,028	120
17 İZMİR	2,218	2,220	100	1,566	1,587	101	15,000	15,000	100	11,173	11,173	100	9,000	9,000	100	16,500	16,506	100	1,000	1,307	131	3,500	3,831	109
18 KAHRAMANMARAŞ	488	441	90	301	298	99	9,018	9,501	105	4,170	4,170	100	8,200	8,781	107	7,179	7,543	105	800	680	85	1,350	100	7
19 KASTAMONU	581	631	109	86	78	91	14,000	14,588	104	3,214	2,269	71	750	812	108	9,100	8,294	91	1,200	719	60	2,050	1,570	77
20 KONYA	134	122	91	91	87	96	15,600	16,100	103	975	975	100	9,500	9,550	101	2,700	2,700	100	100	100	100	4,500	1,732	38
21 KÜTAHYA	178	204	115				12,000	14,733	123	2,197	2,177	99	5,000	5,009	100	4,500	4,967	110	300	300	100	1,000	997	100
22 MERSİN	1,194	1,166	98	1,186	1,007		10,000	13,013	130	9,959	10,125	102	25,000	25,354	101	9,000	8,724	97	500	441	88	1,000		
23 MUĞLA	2,169	2,082	96	211	270	128	11,000	10,300	94	13,354	12,968	97	25,000	24,865	99	11,400	11,689	103	500	659	132	1,000	423	42
24 TRABZON	24	4	17	244	497	204	5,000	4,800	96	295	295	100	2,500	2,500	100	500	510	102	100	100	100	4,600	2,056	45
25 ZONGULDAK	115	195	170	135	132	98	5,300	4,743	89	1,173	1,086	93	1,800	1,558	87	3,000	2,856	95	200	194	97	429	555	129
26 KAYSERİ	430	328	76		14		11,870	12,932	109	376	362	96	2,500	8,186	327	360	290	81				3,841	2,796	73
27 ŞANLIURFA							9,982	16,008	160	15	15	100	300	404	135	557	761	137				150	58	39
TOTAL	16.811	17.299	103	9.594	10.068	105	300,000	320,454	107	110,174	107,057	97	194,900	192,358	99	165,000	167,557	102	12,500	10,486	84	100,000	81,529	82

Annex 15: Implementation Results of Wood Production and Sales Program. 2011

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE		PRODUCTION						SALES				
		D.K.G.H.	Industrial Wood (m3)	Firewood (Stere)	Efficiency in Industrial Wood Production	Industrial Wood		Standing Sales			Firewood	
		m ³	m ³	Stere	%	m ³	TL	m ³	TL	D.K.G.H. Ratio (%)	Stere	TL
1	ADANA	676,604	440,860	371,387	65	380,085	65,353,920	69,767	7,662,632	10.3	352,582	8.808.552
2	ADAPAZARI	701,157	510,045	458,270	73	425,518	42,543,924	114,283	9,829,276	16.3	402,284	6.222.080
3	AMASYA	1,183,714	947,606	517,309	80	891,326	90,976,401	51,959	4,126,165	4.4	449,895	4.478.946
4	ANKARA	358,106	301,575	129,457	84	241,840	30,636,486	73,052	8,303,261	20.4	120,483	1.775.940
5	ANTALYA	1,013,697	697,833	208,457	69	377,001	41,528,174	496,702	39,752,132	49.0	98,567	2.724.461
6	ARTVİN	176,936	115,510	117,632	65	61,987	12,745,617	71,212	5,670,779	40.2	102,638	562.910
7	BALIKESİR	1,225,240	963,143	687,975	79	724,297	90,436,764	289,108	25,754,376	23.6	610,773	17.684.842
8	BOLU	1,437,417	1,031,634	314,879	72	757,209	128,478,883	368,886	31,545,767	25.7	240,786	2.022.941
9	BURSA	691,585	559,910	428,819	81	523,121	72,632,342	75,574	5,872,638	10.9	423,907	5.837.410
10	DENİZLİ	550,259	460,132	137,627	84	371,506	48,767,216	115,104	8,820,234	20.9	112,733	2.156.645
11	ELAZIĞ	3,577	2,995	71,446	84	206	19,341	3,577	525,138	100.0	71,612	1.877.252
12	ERZURUM	160,213	102,723	71,727	64	96,055	19,512,205	10,391	1,355,240	6.5	71,162	820.873
13	ESKİŞEHİR	212,383	168,654	129,477	79	148,517	18,862,666	16,835	2,295,718	7.9	136,915	2.631.873
14	GİRESUN	414,096	324,464	103,478	78	189,269	25,532,654	156,517	12,617,969	37.8	81,212	660.375
15	ISPARTA	411,775	316,702	94,626	77	201,942	28,094,613	132,130	11,857,031	32.1	62,939	1.954.442
16	İSTANBUL	753,769	621,975	782,152	83	353,028	35,311,917	265,345	24,153,720	35.2	652,925	16.929.780
17	İZMİR	953,040	871,720	269,484	91	502,177	50,672,377	416,519	29,627,018	43.7	203,549	5.065.370
18	KAHRAMANMARAŞ	277,087	163,881	143,604	59	90,361	17,358,468	81,852	7,276,160	29.5	129,883	4.457.520
19	KASTAMONU	2,518,000	1,940,005	457,798	77	1,555,929	201,420,815	386,731	36,144,530	15.4	434,002	3.103.037
20	KONYA	129,535	59,589	61,376	46	54,444	5,047,268	2,881	272,443	2.2	55,628	1.804.230
21	KÜTAHYA	677,406	498,310	222,173	74	468,153	60,175,425	35,086	3,330,652	5.2	222,737	4.399.206
22	MERSİN	474,544	312,884	175,687	66	218,374	35,824,471	133,813	12,528,909	28.2	129,939	4.360.432
23	MUĞLA	974,432	762,047	233,383	78	624,351	85,975,495	184,087	15,433,163	18.9	202,382	3.303.365
24	TRABZON	190,477	141,432	53,180	74	4,717	762,548	180,811	15,942,884	94.9	30,234	256.637
25	ZONGULDAK	1,045,345	838,871	222,413	80	891,891	135,352,042	4,528	394,243	0.4	157,447	1.911.790
26	KAYSERİ	437,454	376,798	209,058	86	189,458	34,023,964	1,331	96,954	0.3	198,672	2.257.051
27	ŞANLIURFA		1,164	105,227		805	72,873	78	8,614		104,799	2.926.038
TOTAL		17,647,848	13,532,462	6,778,101	76.7	10,343,566	1,378,118,870	3,738,159	321,197,646	21.2	5,860,685	110,993,997

(D.K.G.H. : Standing Barky Trunk Volume)

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY



Notes:

Lined area for notes, featuring a large, faint watermark of the General Directorate of Forestry logo in the center. The watermark text includes "ORMAN GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ", "DGM", and "1839".



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