

VI. 今後の我が国技術協力

1. トルコの林業開発及び森林保護の抱える課題

(1) 資金の不足

トルコでは古くオスマン帝国時代より森林の管理、保護、計画的利用の重要性が認識され、1830年代には、林業局が時の商業省の一部局として組織された。その後、森林局は大蔵省や農業省など幾つかの省庁に所属替えされることはあったものの、変わることなく国家行政の主要な一分野として取り扱われてきた。これらを通じてトルコ国は森林開発や森林保護についての長く豊かな経験を蓄積してきたと考えられる。これに加えて、近年では同国の貴重な森林資源が国際的に注目され各種国際機関やドイツを始めとした西欧諸国からの援助も活発に行われてきた。このように同国の本件分野の行政組織能力及び技術知識のレベルは一般的な途上国の水準から見ればかなりの程度進んだものと見てとれる。

しかしながら、途上国に限らず先進諸国にも共通してみられるように、トルコにおける国家開発の優先順位の中で林業開発あるいは森林保護が占める位置は、経済インフラ、社会インフラ整備等の他分野と比較すると不利な扱いを受けていることは否定できない。この結果、わが国の2倍の国土をカバーする同国において、森林管理保護のために必要となる予算措置が行われておらず、長い間に蓄積、獲得された技術や経験が十分に生かされていない。

(2) 村落住民の理解と協力

同国では、総人口の15%を占める約900万人が森林及びその周辺地域に居住し、森林に過度に依存した生活を送っている。具体的には、日常生活に必要な薪炭の採取、主要な現金収入源である牛、羊、山羊など家畜の放牧等が、周辺及び近隣の森林地帯を舞台として広く行われている。このような地域住民の生活活動様式は、森林省が推進する森林資源の開発・管理上の主要な阻害要因となっている。

同国では、村落住民参加による森林資源開発・管理の重要性を認識し、従来からドイツ、イタリア、スイス政府あるいはFAOなど国際機関の協力のもとに全国で数カ所のモデル地区における村落住民参加による森林管理手法が開発されたが、本格的な全国展開を図るためには、資金不足に加えて、社会開発分野の専門家の不足がネックとな進んでいない。

2. 我が国協力の方向

(1) 既要請案件の実施妥当性

トルコの森林管理、保護を巡る整備された行政機構、スタッフの高い技術レベル、実施機関の明確な問題意識、予算配置の状況等を総合的に考えると、本件プロジェクトを実施する上での障害は見あたらない。

一方、本件プロジェクト実施の妥当性については、トルコ側が森林周辺地域に居住し、

森林資源と競合して生活している900万人といわれる地域住民の生活安定と福祉向上を、最も重視している現状から見て、わが国がこれまで経験してきた村落振興のノウハウを移転することで解決の糸口を与えることが出来ることは、単にトルコのプロジェクトに止まらず、環境問題が地球的規模で人類の生存を脅かす問題となっていることを考えれば、本件のような相手側にも熱意の十分に感じられるプロジェクトを成功に導くために努力することは極めて重要であると考えられる。

要請案件に関連する情報は以下の通り。

1) 施設・設備

本件の要請先であるアンカラ県林業局クズルジャハマン支局では、支局敷地内に我が方専門家の執務室を既に確保しており、受け入れ体制は万全であるとの印象を強く持った。また、プロジェクト活動の主要な一部となるトレーニング、ワークショップのための施設も既存の施設に手を入れることで十二分に活用可能であることが確認された。

2) 組織

プロジェクトサイトに想定されるクズルジャハマン支局には支局長、副支局長他10名程度のエンジニアが勤務している他、同支局の上部組織となるアンカラ県林業局には200名に及ぶエンジニアが配備されており、カウンターパートの配置も特に問題は認められない。一方、住民参加型アプローチを進める上で重要な社会開発分野のエンジニアの数は少ないため、プロジェクトの実施に当たっては右社会開発分野専門のカウンターパート配置を義務付ける事が肝要である。

3) 人員

プロジェクトの実施を要請に基づいて住民参加型要素を盛り込む場合には、社会科学系のカウンターパートが必要となる。現状では森林省、林業局ともに、社会科学系職員の占める割合は極めて少ないが、プロジェクトが実現する場合には、トルコ側が有資格のカウンターパートを配属することが可能であると考えられる。

4) 予算

全国の森林の管理、保護をカバーするだけの十分な予算はないとはいえ、林業局は森林から生産される資源の売買権を占有しており、予算面では、必要に応じて十分に対応が可能であるとの印象を持った。

一般に、国際協力が必要な開発途上国において、先方政府に求められるリカレントコストの負担能力が先方政府にあるケースは極めて希であり、本件プロジェクトはオーナーシップの面でもサステナビリティを図る上でも大変に条件が整ったものと考えられる。

5) 生活環境

クズルジャハマン市は人口13000名程度の小都市であるが、アンカラから80キロ、車で1時間程度の距離にあること、隣接するソグクス国立公園には温泉施設がある

などリゾート都市となっている。治安は全くといっていい程問題もなく凶悪犯罪はほとんどない。専門家の住居も賃貸出来る住居を探すことは問題がない。小中学校は現地語のみであるが英語で教育を行っているカナドロ高校がある。

(2) その他の協力

1) 資金協力

同国には今後植林を進めるべきである広範な植栽可能地を有しているがこれを実施するための資金が必ずしも十分ではない。森林省では、わが国の官民を問わず資金協力について深い関心を有しており、条件によってはOECDの有償資金協力を活用を考えることが望ましい。

一方、同国では、最近、海外からの林業開発に対する開発資金の導入を図っており、外国人を含め私企業や個人を対象として49年間植林可能な土地を無償で貸与する法律を制定した。貸借された土地はその後50年の延長が可能であり、通算すると99年間の貸与となる。その土地に植林された森林からの生産物はすべて個人に帰属することとなっており、極めて魅力的な制度であると考えられる。本件については、調査報告の折りに特に森林省次官補から改めてわが国民間企業の投資を歓迎するとの発言が見られ、本件に関するトルコ側の関心と期待の高さが感じられた。これについては既にチリやニュージーランド等の事業家や投資家から高い関心が示されているとのことであった。提供される土地の状況、植栽すべき樹種の確認など試験的な要素も高いと考えられるところ開発協力事業の適用が検討されると考えられる。

2) 技術協力

要請のあったプロジェクト技術協力を検討するためにも、まず、最初のステップとして、これまで必ずしも活発でなかった森林開発保護分野での人的交流、情報交換を進めるための研修員受入事業の拡大が望まれる。トルコに対しては毎年150名前後の受入を行っているが、林業分野の研修員は林業関係のプロジェクト、専門家がこれまでなかったこともあり毎年1~2名と極めて少ないものとなっている。

また、要請のあったプロジェクト技術協力に関連する一層の情報収集および我が方協力分野の特定を進めるために短期専門家の派遣が望まれる。この短期専門家の業務内容はいろいろと考えられるが概ね別紙の通りとすることが望ましい。

また、森林省国際交流局長から、本件とは別に森林管理、保護分野での中央アジア、コーカサス、及びバルカン諸国を対象とした第三国研修の要望が述べられた。既述の通り、トルコにおける森林管理技術は一定のレベルに達していると考えられる一方、森林省は同国第三の都市であるイズミールに研修センターを有しており、わが国の協力も得て地域諸国を対象とした研修の実施を狙っている。同国では、これまで鉱物資源探査及び人口教育の分野で主に中央アジア諸国を対象とした第三国研修の実績があること、トルコにはJICAを手本としたトルコ国際協力事業団(TICA)なる組織があり活発に南々協力を進めていることなどを考えれば本件第三国研修の実施は極めて可能性が高いと判断される。因みに、第三国研修は従来は和学に技術協力の成果を活用して実施する原則であったが、今年度から、この条件に拘らず、わが国との共同事業的なセミナーにも適用できることとなっており、従って、森林保護分野の第三国研修は極めて時宜に叶ったものと考えられる。

3. 協力実施に当たっての留意点

(1) 語学の問題

オスマントルコ帝国の遺産はトルコの政治、社会全般に見られるが、1921年の共和国成立後も自国の人材で自給自足が可能であったことから、外国の文化技術の吸収にそれほど熱心でなかったことも有り、外国語については、ドイツ語、フランス語を除いて普及度がかなり低いと思われる。特に林業分野では他国との交流が活発でなかったこともあり、特に遅れているとの印象がある。今回の調査では森林省あるいは林業局を中心に約50名の職員にお目にかかったが、英語で意志疎通が可能な技術者の数は5名前後であった。今後、技術協力を考える場合には、先方政府に対して、英語が堪能なカウンターパートの配置を求めることは不可欠であるが、一方、わが国専門家も、派遣前において一般的なトルコ後の学習を行うことが必要と考えられる。これなくしては、アンカラやイスタンブールなど一部の大都市を除けば、日常的な生活にも支障を来すことが懸念される。

(2) 他ドナーとの連絡、協調

既に述べたように、トルコの森林のユニークさも相俟って近年トルコの森林管理保護に対する国際機関や各国ドナーの技術協力が盛んに行われている。FAOは「トルコの森林」という報告書を作成し、関係者に広く参考としているほか、世銀では現在トルコの林業セクターのレビューを実施しており、今秋には報告書が各国政府に配布されることと成っている。

世銀によるトルコ林業セクターレビューにはトルコの森林の状況が詳細に分析される他、今後の森林資源管理に対する世銀としての提案が盛り込まれると見られる。本レビューはあくまで世銀の政策や方針を反映するものであり、一方ドナーとしてのJICAの事業を制約するものではないが、今後のわが国の当該分野での協力を考える場合には、無視できないものとなる。

また、今回トルコ政府から要請されている「村落振興と関連した資源管理」プロジェクトと発想を同じくする住民参加型のプロジェクトがFAOの主導を実施されており、本件プロジェクトの現場をつぶさに視察し、その経験を生かすことが重要と考えられる。

(3) トルコ政府部内の調整

既述の通り、トルコの森林管理及び保護を司る行政機構は、森林省とその一部局であるが極めて独立色の強い林業局の2つの機関と錯綜している。今回のプロジェクト技術協力の要請は、林業局から出されているが、プロジェクトフォーメーション住民参加の視点を取り組む場合には、森林省住民福祉局との関わりが濃密になる。今回の調査においてトルコ側が調整が可能であるとの見解を示しているが、カウンターパートの配置やプロジェクト運営予算、プロジェクトの実施責任機関の選定など微妙な問題が少なくない。FAOプロジェクトの実績を踏まえ、早急に整理するように指導することが必要となる。

VII. 総括

1. トルコに於ける森林開発・保護の状況は、一般的に我が国が援助の対象としている途上国の標準からみれば、かなりの程度進んだ段階にあると思われる。
2. 従来より、FAO、UNDP、世銀等の国際機関や、あるいは、スイス、イタリア、ドイツ等の援助国により、森林開発・保護分野での技術協力が実施されており、それぞれが良好な成果をあげている。
このような中で、今回トルコ側が我が国に技術協力を求めてきた背景には、我が国の進んだ森林資源管理及び治山技術について強い関心を有していることと同時に、森林地域に居住する村落民を取り込んだ社会林業的手法の強化があると思われる。
3. 国民の15%を抱える村落民の生活向上に貢献しつつ、同国の国土保全環境保護に資する一方で、同国が世界的にみて貴重な森林資源を有していること、我が国技術協力を実施する上で十分な組織体制・運営予算を有していること等を総括的に考えると、森林開発・保護分野での技術協力は、今後優先的に取りあげられるべき分野のひとつと確信するところである。

VIII 資料

収集資料リスト

1. トルコ政府、及び森林省

- (1) Government of Turkey, Seventh Five Year Development Plan (1996-2000).
- (2) Prime Ministry, Statistical Yearbook of Turkey 1996, 1997.
- (3) Ministry of Forestry, Forests and Forestry in Turkey, 1996.
- (4) Ministry of Forestry, Forest Legislation, Forest Policy and Institutional Structure in Turkish Forestry-Forestry and Food Security in Mediterranean and Near East Region Project, 1996.
- (5) Ministry of Forestry, Forest Villages and Afforestation in Turkey.
- (6) Ministry of Forestry, "Turkey's Forest". (写真集)
- (7) Ministry of Forestry/AGM, Eastern Anatolia Watershed Rehabilitation Project.
- (8) 森林省中央組織図、及び地方組織図(英語)
- (9) 森林省の外国支援プロジェクトリスト(英語)
- (10) 森林省の予算表 (トルコ語)
- (11) Southwest Anatolia Forest Research Institute の説明資料(英語)
- (12) 第11回世界林業会議 (1997年) のパンフレット (英語/トルコ語)
- (13) アンタルヤ地方の山火事データ (トルコ語)

2. 国際機関、他国援助機関

- (1) FAO, Training of Trainers in Formulation, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of Technical Cooperation Project. (プロジェクト文書)
- (2) FAO, Forestry and Food Security in Turkey Project. (ドラフト・プロジェクト文書)
- (3) FAOの林業セクター活動リスト
- (4) UNDP, Promotion and Development of Local Agenda 21s in Turkey. (プログラム文書)
- (5) UNDP, National Programme on Environment and Development: Sustainable Energy & Atmospheric Protection and Combating Desertification. (ドラフト・プログラム文書)
- (6) 上記プログラムに関するUNDPからJICAトルコ事務所への書簡
- (7) World Bank, Integrated Protected Areas and Conservation Management Project. (プロジェクト情報文書)

3. その他

- (1) Elbir, N., Report on XI. World Forestry Congress.
- (2) Elbir, N., Report about Turkish Forests and Forestry (Chapter 1 & 2).
- (3) Elbir, N., Projects of Ministry of Forestry which are supported by the Foreign Sources.
- (4) Elbir, N., Monumental Tree Potential in Turkey.

別添リスト (III-V章)

III-1 トルコの森林の地域分布

III-2 森林法資料

III-3 森林省各総局の中央組織図

III-3-1 : OGM (営林総局) の中央組織図

III-3-2 : AGM (営林・治山総局) の中央組織図

III-3-3 : MP (国立公園・狩猟・野生生物総局) の中央組織図

III-3-4 : ORKOY (森林・農村関係総局) の中央組織図

V-1 国際機関、及び他国援助機関の支援する森林省プロジェクト・リスト

V-2 第11回世界林業会議アンタルヤ宣言 (全文)

TABLE 3. Regional Classification of Forest Land

Name of the Region	Quality	High. Forest (ha)			Coppice Forest (ha)	Total Forest Land (ha)
		Softwood	Hardwood	Mixed		
Eastern Black Sea	Normal	267,829	235,048	129,554	632,431	15,036
	Degraded	197,405	167,147	93,931	458,483	236,783
	Total	465,234	402,195	223,485	1,090,914	1,342,733
Western Black Sea	Normal	709,843	460,613	258,322	1,428,788	74,254
	Degraded	302,688	107,268	47,222	457,178	232,041
	Total	1,012,531	567,881	305,544	1,885,966	2,192,531
Marmara	Normal	598,321	400,169	90,483	1,088,973	528,236
	Degraded	176,711	172,882	113,773	462,366	266,410
	Total	775,032	573,051	204,256	1,552,339	794,706
Aegean	Normal	1,193,441	52,814	33,844	1,280,099	69,631
	Degraded	598,518	297,822	118,317	1,014,457	606,703
	Total	1,791,959	350,436	152,161	2,294,556	2,347,045
Western Mediterranean	Normal	1,260,552	7,130	22,344	1,290,026	41,050
	Degraded	838,702	24,822	23,314	886,838	769,254
	Total	2,099,254	31,952	45,658	2,176,864	2,987,168
Eastern Mediterranean	Normal	937,579	37,257	33,687	1,008,523	46,840
	Degraded	846,594	165,764	97,816	1,110,174	460,333
	Total	1,784,173	203,021	131,503	2,118,697	506,973
Central Anatolia	Normal	862,396	210,966	62,087	1,135,349	508,741
	Degraded	900,091	221,067	194,202	1,315,360	781,785
	Total	1,762,487	431,933	256,289	2,450,709	1,290,526
Eastern Anatolia	Normal	125,159	10,979	2,528	138,666	1,261,014
	Degraded	76,626	21,889	31,950	130,465	965,705
	Total	201,785	32,868	34,478	269,131	2,226,719
Grand Total	Normal	5,995,120	1,414,876	632,859	8,042,855	2,545,132
	Degraded	3,937,335	1,178,461	720,525	5,836,321	4,318,814
	Total	9,932,455	2,593,337	1,353,384	13,879,176	6,863,946

The State shall take measures to facilitate the acquisition, by these inhabitants, of farming equipment and other inputs.

The land owned by villagers resettled outside a forest shall immediately be reafforested as a state forest.

4.2. FOREST LAW No 6831

According to the definition of forests indicated in item one ; Communities of trees and bushes which are grown by human effort, together with their sites, are regarded as forests.

The following areas however are not regarded as forests:

A) Marshlands;

B) Areas covered with steppe vegetation;

C) Thorn and bramble patches of all kinds;

Ç) Parks;

D) (Amendment 2896, 23.9.1983) Urban cemeteries and areas covered with trees and bushes in ancient cemeteries located within the boundaries of towns or villages;

E) Areas containing species of trees and bushes which do not grow naturally in the neighboring forests and which are located on privately owned land;

F) (Amendment 3373 - 22.5.1987) Areas covered with sparse trees or clumps of trees and bushes of any kind, which, if within or adjacent to forests, are deeded, or, if outside forests, are private property with all the appropriate documents of disposition, and which are being used as agricultural land;

G) (Amendment 3373 - 22.5.1987) All areas covered with trees and bushes of any kind which are outside of forests and on privately owned land of not more than three hectares in area;

H) All kinds of fruit trees and bushes which are on privately owned land, including pistachio pine and valonia oak groves that have either been grown or are going to be grown depending on the nature of the environment;

I) (Amendment 2896 - 23.9.1983) Grafted or non-grafted olive orchards or privately owned land, wild olive orchards which have been excluded from State-owned orchards by special law and which have been improved and assigned as freeholds; and groves of wild or grafted pistachios, mastic trees and carob, as clearly specified in Law no. 6777 of 9.7.1956;

J) Areas covered with heath or scrub and not requiring preservation.

According to the item 2 of the same law which is changed on 5.6.1986 ;

(Amendment 3302 - 5.6.1986) The following kinds of areas may be excluded from the boundaries of forests:

A) Areas preservation of which as forests would be of no scientific value and which could be more beneficially converted into agricultural land for the purpose of complete or partial settlement of the populations of villages within the forests; and areas covered with heath and scrub which have been determined to be useful for conversion into agricultural land and are at present included under the forestry regime,

B) The following from among areas which prior to 31.12.1981 had completely lost their scientific character as forests: lands which have been determined to be useful as agricultural land of various kinds, such as fields, vineyards, gardens, fruit orchards, olive archards, hazelnut orchards, pistachio (pignolia and pistachio) orchards, or useful for stock-breeding, such as pastures, and summer and winter grazing lands, as well as community settlements with town or village buildings.

If such areas, which are excluded from forests, belong to the State, they shall be excluded from forests in the name of the Treasury; if they belong to public legal entities they shall be excluded in the name of such legal entities; and if they are private forests they shall be excluded in the name of their owners. After the transaction has been completed, the required corrections and modifications shall be entered in final form on the deed.

Apart from such areas, no limitations of any kind may be placed on the boundaries of forests.

As long as the conditions described continue to exist, the provisions of this article shall not apply in the forested areas set aside as forest reserves or national parks, in forested areas to which right of access has been established, or in areas subsumed under the forestry regime by Article 3, nor shall they be implemented in any form whatsoever in areas in which forest fires have occurred.

(Annexed paragraph 3373, 22.5.1987) Until the sale has been completed, no recompense shall be collected from users of areas, buildings or other facilities in areas which have been excluded from the boundaries of forests by paragraph (B) of this article and which are to be sold in return for a price to be allotted according to their actual status under articles 11 and 12 of Law no. 2924.

Article 3 : Upon the recommendation of the Ministries of Agriculture or Education or of the Tourism General Directorate, a decision may be given by the Council of Ministers to take under the forestry regime areas which, due to their location, situation or characteristics, would benefit the interests, health and security of the country and its people or which need to be preserved because of their historical, aesthetic or touristic value, whether they are State property or the property of private individuals.

Article 4 : In terms of ownership and management, forests are divided into the following groups:

- A) State forests;
- B) Forests belonging to public legal entities;
- C) Private forests.

In terms of their features and characteristics they are divided into the following groups:

- A) Forest reserves;
- B) National parks;
- C) Production forests.

Article 5 : Permission shall be granted by the Ministry of Agriculture for the use and management by various departments of the State in a manner consistent with their founding purposes of the forests set aside for the private purposes of such departments.

The Ministry of Agriculture shall permit various departments of the State which are not legal entities to use the forests set aside for their own purposes in a manner consistent with such purposes.

Article 6 : (Amendment 3373 - 22.5.1987) Under the provisions of this Law, all forests owned by parties other than the State are subject to the control of the Forestry General Directorate.

All matters of any kind pertaining to State forests or to areas regarded as State forests shall be handled by the Forestry General Directorate.

The item 13 of the law proposes that " the priority would be given for the support of the development of the people at their living circumstances ,living in the forest village or in villages at the vicinity of forests. They are settled to appropriate places, if their development seems impossible.

According to the item 14 of the sub-section, concerning the protection of forests, prohibitions are as follows;

a) Cutting and lifting the natural or artificial plants or seedlings; destroying sowing areas, damaging and cutting or plucking branches and tops of the living trees or making shingle.

b) Cutting or uprooting the living or dead trees, debarking or producing of rezine and chip of pitch, cutting and carrying bended or fallen trees or producing charcoal from them.

c) Collecting and transporting tilia flowers, all kinds of forest undercover, gall nuts, acorns, medicinal plants or forest tree seeds.

d) Fishing by dynamite or poison in lakes, dams, and rivers.

e) Producing sand, soil and gravels for personel needs, but not for trade aims.

The item 15 of the law indicates that " paragraphs (a),(b) and (c) of the item 14 allows under the permission of the forestry administration.

According to the item 19 of the law;

"The access of all kind of animals to forest is prohibited. The forestry administration only allows grazing for the animals suffering from nutrition in drought regions as well as the animals belong to the villagers living in forest villages or the villages that have state forest in their boundaries. This permission can be given under the terms and conditions of a given period, defined animal species and areas, without giving any damage to the forest. The details are organized by regulations".

According to the item 21 of the law;

" The grazing of herds in state forests can be done according to the plans and the permission of forest administration".

According to the item 22 of the law;

" The Ministry of Forestry takes necessary measures for the rehabilitation of treeless grazing lands in state forests".

According to the item 31 of the law;

" The forestry administration gives wood, only just once, to each house holder, continuously living and registered in the village that has state forest in this village boundaries for building their house, store, barn, straw rick and poultry house as well as for village community needs such as school, mosque, health house, bridge and village guesthouse at a price of including tariff price, cost of cutting and storing transportation from the wood selling areas or from the storing places in the forest".

According to the item 32 of the law;

" The forestry administration gives wood, only just once, to each house holder continuously living and registered in the village that has degraded state forest or in towns with less than 2500 inhabitants, that has productive state forests in their boundaries for building their house, store, barn, straw rick and poultry house as well as for village community needs such as school, mosque, health house, bridge and village guesthouse at one third of the wood cost from the nearest selling places".

The item 34 indicates the utilization of forest villagers from coppice forests. The implementation of this item gives some indications of a kind of social forestry. The forest villagers are doing all administrative activities under the control of the MOF. This item is as follows;

" The forestry administration gives fuel wood to each real person continuously living and registered in the village or in towns that has productive state forest in their boundaries as well as to each of the forest village development cooperatives founded by households majority in village or towns that has productive state forest in their boundaries, at the whole amount of fuel wood that are cut, carried and stored by themselves in unit price terms from the coppice forests, in a given time period, at the cost price.

Same procedure, as in coppice forest, is applied to reforestation, rehabilitation and maintenance activities".

The item 40 of the same law indicates the working priority given to the forest villagers is as follows;

" The forestry administration gives the working priority to the forest village development cooperatives and the forest villagers working especially in or at the vicinity of forest working places, taking the distance and manpower into account, and without considering the boundaries and forest site of the working place, in state forestry activities such as reforestation, forest maintenance, rehabilitation, road construction, cutting, collecting, transport and production".

The item 48 of the forest law indicates that the forests belonging to public estates are under their ownership but are controlled and inspected by the state in terms of management and protection.

According to the item 55 of the forest law, the inclusions of item 48 is valid for private forests.

The item 57 of the forest law organizes the activities of reforestation and forest rehabilitation to be carried out by village juridical persons and other real and juridical persons. According to this item;

" The General Directorate of Forestry allows to do reforestation to the village juristic persons and to other real and juridical persons, with the objective of increasing forests, on areas in forest boundaries that have degraded by forest fires or any other reasons with the protection areas that have no characteristic of soil conservation but identified in management plans as well as state areas having appropriate site and soil conditions for forest establishment. This reforestation are to be done according to the plans approved by the General Directorate of Forestry".

The item 63 of the forest law gives tax exemptions to the ones going to establish private reforestations. According to that item;

" The owner of land who has established forest by forest trees as well as others such as poplar, eucalyptus and alnus, in the area minimum of half ha or in various areas total of one ha, will be exempt from land and home taxes of the reforested areas for a period of 50 years. The tax exemption has cancelled if this land is not protected as forest.

All kind of technical assistance and reforestation plans are to be done by forest administration, free of charge. The reforested areas completed according to the plan and in the given time period, is assigned to the person, free of charge, at the end of the fifth year from the start".

The item 64 gives indications and details of the Reafforestation Fund. The item is as follows;

" In accordance with the articles 57 and 63 of this forest act, to support the establishment of forests and nurseries by real and juridical persons as well as by state institutions and enterprices, a Reforestation Fund is founded in the MOF.

Revenue sources of this fund is as follows;

- a) Transfers from the General Budget
- b) Up to 5% of the annual sale revenues of GDF (this percentage is determined every year by the Minister of MOF)
- c) Revenues from the rental of the forest lands for other than wood production purposes (for mining, tourism, etc) in accordance with the article 16, 17, 18, and 115 of the forest law No 6831.
- d) Donation
- e) Other revenues.

The item 116 of this law, indicates the usage rights of landlords , is as follows;

" The land owners rights in terms of the usage of trees and scrubs in their property, indicated in the item 1 of this law is as follows;

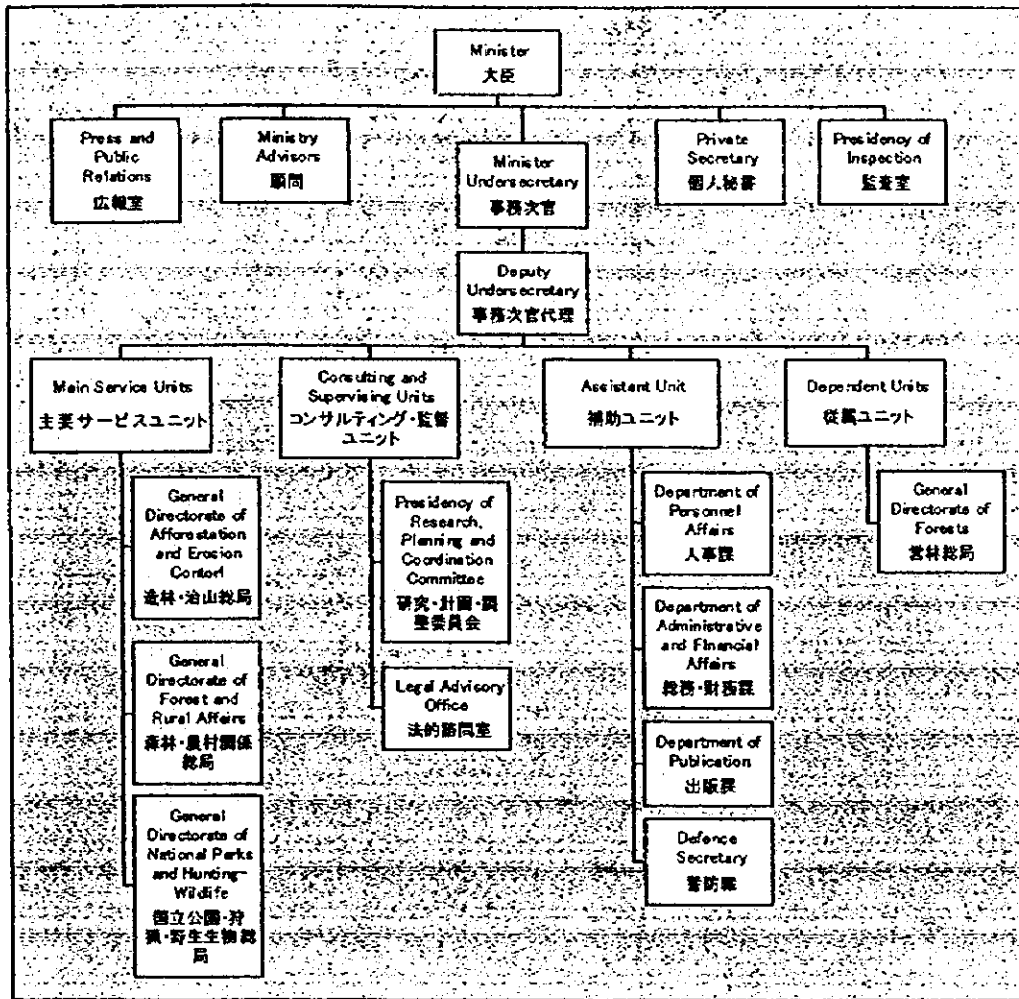
a) The land owners are allowed to cut and transport all kind of fruitful trees and brushes (except *Pinus pinea*) for their needs and market sales from the areas identified in paragraphs (C), (E), (D), and (H) without having any permission and conditions.

If the culled trees are identified as forest tree species in state forests an identification paper is prepared but no brand and transport document are necessary.

b) All kind of fuelwood and construction wood needs of the land owners from the areas identified in paragraphs (F) and (G) and from the grave yards (H) as well as from the coppice and *Pinus pinea* forests (H) are provided by informing local forest administration and proving in identification paper. Under this condition no brand and transport document are necessary. But for the market sales exploration, brand and transport documents are essential.

According to the additional item 3 of this forest law," A fund is founded in MOF with the objective of development of forest villagers in or at the vicinity of state forests.

別添：トルコ森林省中央組織図



INTERNATIONALLY FINANCED PROJECTS EXECUTED
BY MINISTRY OF FORESTRY

14. Development of Modern Forest
Fire Prevention and Control Strategies
TCP/TUR/6713(A)

14/4/98
MOF Foreg. Dept.

911-21-1

V-1

Project Title	Executor Organization	Duration	Fund Source	External Contribution	Government Contribution	Total Budget	Explanations
1. Poplar Development Project Turkey-Italy	General Directorate of Afforestation and Erosion Control	5 years (1997-99)	Italy (Grant)	14.6 Billion Italian Lire 2.7 Billion US \$	7.5 Billion Italian Lire	22.1 Billion Italian Lire	Extended (1 year)
2. Management of Broad Leaved Forest in Black Sea Region (Turkey-Germany)	General Directorate of Forestry	6 years (1988-94) 3 years (1998-2000)	Germany (Grant)	2.5 Billion Mark			It is expected to be extended 3 years more
3. Development of Coniferized Seedling Production and Forestry Tree Improvement Techniques and Activities in Turkey	General Directorate of Afforestation and Erosion Control	4 years (1992-95)	Finland (Credit)	40.3 Million FIN	65 Million FIN	105.3 FIN	Extended (1 year)
4. Forestry and Food Security in Near East and Mediterranean Region (Turkey-Italy-FAO)	Department of Foreign Relationship and EC Coordination Department	1 years (1998-97) 2 years (1993-94) 3 years (1995-97)	Italy (Grant)	1,556,000 US \$ 350,000 US \$ 800,000 US \$			Extended (3 years)
5. Eastern Anatolia Watershed Rehabilitation Project (Turkey-World Bank)	General Directorate of Afforestation and Erosion Control	7 years (1993-99)	World Bank (Credit)	47.7 Million US \$	23.3 Million US \$	70.9 Million US \$	
6. In-Situ Conservation of Genetic Diversity (Turkey-World Bank)	Department of Research and Environment	3 years (1993-95)	World Bank (Grant)	1.8 Million US \$	0.6 Million US \$	2.4 Million US \$	
7. Muz-Dingol Rural Development Project (Turkey-IFAD)	General Directorate of Forestry	7 years (1990-96)	IFAD (Credit)	2 Million US \$	1.5 Million US \$	3.5 Million US \$	1 Million US \$ of Total Amount is grant.
8. Yozgat Rural Development Project (Turkey-IFAD)	General Directorate of Afforestation and Erosion Control	7 years (1991-97)	IFAD (Credit)	2 Million US \$	6.4 Million US \$	7.4 Million US \$	
9. Agricultural Research Project (Turkey-World Bank)	Department of Research and Environment	7 years (1992-98)	World Bank (Credit)	5.7 Million US \$	0.7 Million US \$	6.4 Million US \$	
10. National Parks Projects	General Directorate of Hunting and Wild Life	1 year	UNDP (Grant)	155,300 US \$	168,200 US \$	311,650 US \$	Project is Commence in 1997 starting.
11. Training of trainers in Project Formulation Monitoring and Evaluation	Ministry of Forestry	1 year	FAO-TCP (Grant)	244,000 US \$			Project is Commenced in 1997 starting.
12. Forest Information Subproject	General Directorate of Forestry	3 years	Finland (Credit)	2,438 million US \$	1,082 million US \$	3,520 million US \$	Project is commenced in 1992 starting.
13. Ordun-Garman Subproject	General Directorate of Afforestation and Erosion Control and	8 years	IFAD (Credit)	1,033 million US \$			Project is commenced in 1997 starting.

V-2

ANTALYA DECLARATION OF XI. WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS
(Forestry for Sustainable Development Towards XXI. Century)

On October 22, 1997, a declaration about the XI. World Forestry Congress was made which is explained as ;

"We, the 4200 participants from 145 countries gathered in Antalya, Turkey between October 13 - 22, 1997 from ministries to technicians, from many disciplines and backgrounds, from governmental and non-governmental organizations and other major groups, concerned about the state and future of the world's forests and the need to improve their management for the benefit of people call on :

- 1. Countries to demonstrate increased political will to overcome the obstacles to achieve sustainable forest management;*
- 2. Forestry professionals to respond to the changing needs and challenges of achieving sustainable forest management and take the lead in creating environmental, social and economic awareness, adjusting education curriculum, promoting participatory forest planning and decision making processes by all interested parties and enhancing training of forestry professionals and field staff with particular attention to the role of women and youth;*
- 3. Countries, international organizations and major groups to work together to implement the proposals for action agreed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests and ensure that further international policy dialogue and associated actions, within the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and other policy for a continuous to be based on openness and transparency;*
- 4. Countries and the international donor community, especially the international financial institutions, to more effectively contribute to and*

enhance the mobilization of domestic and international financial resources and environmentally sound and appropriate technology transfer, on preferential terms as mutually agreed, to build the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transitions to better inventory, assess, monitor and manage their forests in a balanced and sustainable manner for multiple benefits, including through the wider use of joint ventures and public - private partnerships, especially joint implementation programmes ;

5. Countries and international organizations to adopt a cross sectoral approach to national policies for forests, agriculture, energy, water, soils, mining, transportation and rural development which recognizes that many of the causes and therefore solutions, to deforestation and forest degradation lie outside the forest sector ;

6. Countries, international organizations and forestry professionals to work in open and participatory partnership with all interested parties, including non-governmental organizations, the private sector, indigenous people, forest dwellers, forest owners, local communities and others affected by forest and other land use policies and decisions ;

7. Countries and international organizations to further develop methodologies and mechanisms for the valuation of forest goods and services and for facilitating the integration of non-traded forest benefits into markets and public decision making processes, giving consideration to the equitable distribution of costs and benefits as well as methodologies and mechanisms for including changes in forest stocks in national accounting systems ;

8. Countries and international, regional and national research organizations to identify and undertake priority research activities, in response to the needs of the society that build upon existing scientific

and traditional knowledge, emphasizing the need for applied research and to widely disseminate results to all interested parties in a timely fashion ;

9. Countries to develop and apply national level criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management to assess the state of their forests and develop national forest inventory and monitoring systems which take into account these criteria and indicators as well as to provide data to improve the FAO global forest resources assessment programmes beyond the year 2000.

10. Countries, international organizations, major groups, the private sector and other interested parties to promote greater public awareness of the vital role of forests to society, the problems facing the world' s forests and the urgent need to work together to implement practical solutions to improve the management of forests.

11. Countries, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to foster community forestry and agroforestry programmes and enhance extension services to forest owners and users in order to better address the needs of individuals and local communities relying on forests and promote investments in sustainable forest management ;

12. Countries and international organizations to recognize that in many regions of the world, fast growing tree plantations can contribute to sustainable management of forests by meeting subsistence needs and can complement, and/or reduce the pressure on, natural forests through increased supply of forest goods and services ;

13. Countries to develop, implement and review policies, plans and management practices aimed at minimizing the destructive nature and extent of wildfires on forest lands ;

14. Countries to prepare and implement national forest programmes as a means to establish national priorities and identify actions needed to manage forests sustainably in a participatory and transparent manner, securing ownership and traditional rights ;

15. Countries and international donor community to give increased attention to the rehabilitation of degraded forest land and to addressing desertification problems through elaboration and implementation of national plans for combating desertification, with particular attention to the problem of moving sands and arid and semi-arid lands, to better meet the subsistence needs of people, particularly those relying on forests for food, fuelwood and fodder;

16. Countries, international organizations, academic institutions and forestry professionals to raise awareness at all levels of the importance of biological diversity, including conserving, enhancing and sustainably utilizing forest related genetic resources, which provide significant benefits to present and future generations ;

17. Forest industries to adopt and implement voluntary codes of conduct to contribute to sustainable forest management through their domestic and international operations, including through management practices, technology transfer, education and investment ;

extend our warm appreciation to the Government of Republic of Turkey for hosting, with the support of FAO, the XI. World Forestry Congress and request they disseminate widely the conclusions and recommendations of the Congress, including this Declaration to governments, international organizations and the range of interested parties. "

*Antalya, Turkey
October 22, 1997*

JICA