

The Republic of Turkey Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs



General Directorate of Combating Desertification and Erosion

Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)

Turkey's National Report

(2016-2030)

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Forest and Water is Life.



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- Background Information on Turkey
- ➤ National LDN Targets Setting Process
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- Achieving national LDN targets
- Monitoring and reporting



Background Information on Turkey



Total surface area 780,043 km²

Population 80 million

Climate Semi-arid and sub-humid Mediterranean climate

Average

588 mm/year

precipitation amount

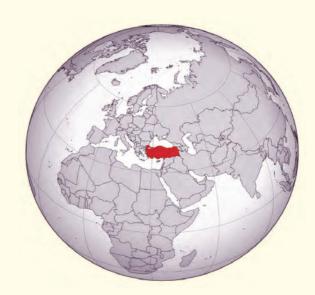
Average elevation 1132 m

Forestlands 28.5 %

Agricultural lands 31 %

Rangelands 19 %

Protected sites 7.6 %





OUR FOREST ASSET INCREASES...



So far in Turkey, a total of;

- 2,338,073 hectares of afforestation works
- 1,357,929 hectares of erosion control
- 2,899,977 hectares of rehabilitation activities were completed.

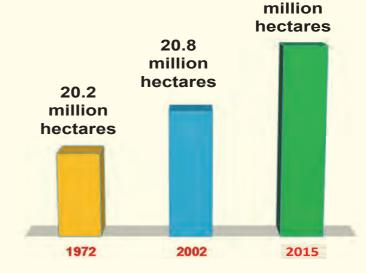


OUR FOREST ASSET INCREASES...



- We increased our forest assets by 9 million decares in the last 12 years.
- ➤ The target is to convert 30% of the country area into forests by the year 2023.





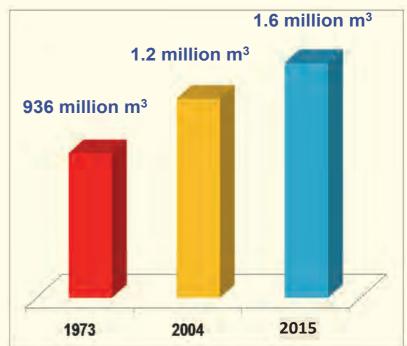


THE WOOD ASSET OF OUR FORESTS INCREASES...



Our wood asset was increased to 1.5 million m³ from 1.2 million m³.

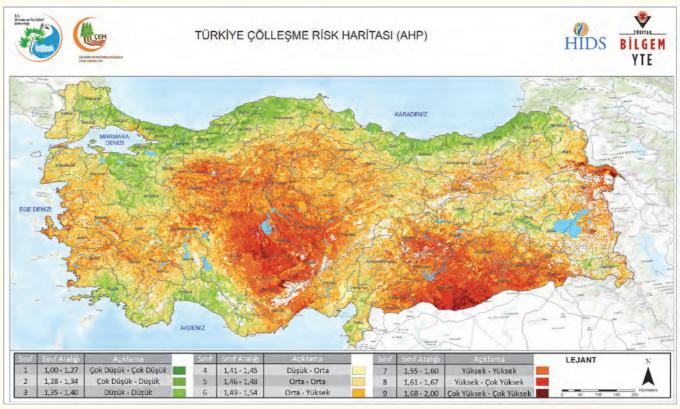






DESERTIFICATION MAP OF TURKEY







Government leadership and stakeholder participance





Government showed commitment to the matter with the hosting of COP 12 and the Ankara Initiative.



Government leadership and stakeholder participance









- **National working groups** comprising of public institutions, scientific institutions, public sector, CSOs, local communities and land users.
- The working group identified **National Targets**.



Government leadership and stakeholder participance



LDN target activities were in fact included in;

- National Development Plans
- Government Programmes
- Strategy Documents
- Action Plans as 2023 targets. Within the scope of LDN target setting, existing targets were revised to include the year 2030.

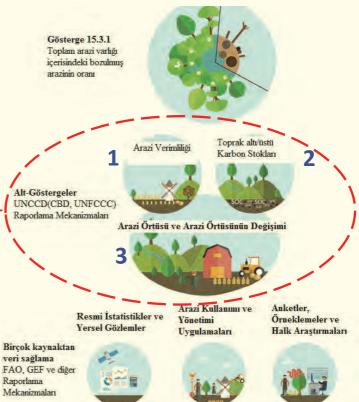


Identification of LDN baseline values



3 Significant Indicators

- Land Productivity
- Over / Under Ground Carbon Stocks
- Land Cover and Changes in Land Cover





Land Productivity Current Status and Trends

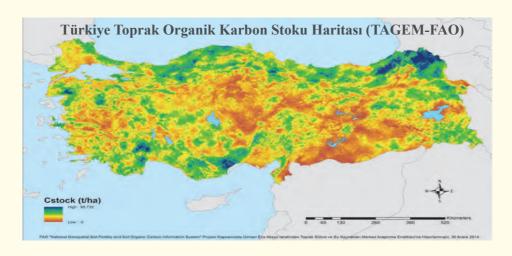


- Collect Earth programme, and NDVI and NDWI data were employed.
- Examinations were carried out in 3950 points, randomly dispersed in arid and semi-arid regions in Turkey (78.13%). This study was expended by including 61,000 points from all over Turkey, and thus, hot points for degradation could be identificed more accurately
- Forestland data was obtained from the Forest Management Plan.
- CORINE programme was excluded from evaluation due to its land cover classifications, as well as its scale size.
- MODIS (2000-2010) global land cover data was not used as it conflicted national data. Planned forestry works, particularly, were categorised as forest degradation, and afforestation works can only be observed 15-20 years later due to the scale size.



Soil Organic Carbon Current Status and Trends





Soil Organic Carbon Stock Values of Turkey

	Agriculture	Forest	Pasture
SOC (t/km²)	2,979	4,512	3,708
Area (km²)	239,430	216,780	146,170
Soil Organic Carbon (tonne)	713,261,970	978,111,360	541,998,360



Soil Organic Carbon Current Status and Trends



A new SOC project could not be initiated due to insufficient data and baseline values.

With a view to determine current Soil Organic Carbon stocks of Turkey, to develop a monitoring system to identify soil organic carbon amount, and to establish a monitoring system;

- Carbon units will be established of regions containing similar soil organic carbon amounts,
- Turkey's under and over ground soil organic carbon stocks will be calculated and periodically monitored when the Soil Organic Carbon Estimation Model is developed,
- Data produced and logged into the database towards the achievement of national Land Degradation Neutrality targets will be accessible online by concerned beneficiaries, and thus, repsonsible and stakeholder institutions will be provided with decision-support.



Land Cover Current Status and Changes (2000-2010)



TURKEY- JRC- MODIS DATA									
Land-Use Category	Land area (2000)	Land area (2010)	Net change in area (2000-2010)	Net land productivity change (sq km, 2000-2010)					Soil organic Carbon (2010)
	km²	km²	km²	Declining	Early stage of declining	Stable but stressed	km²	km²	km²
Forest land	164,711.40	164,323.70	-387.70	2,124.90	2,941.20	6,213.70	80,142.50	72,789.80	37.76842036
Shrubs, grasslands and sparsely vegetated areas	199,999.80	200,151.80	152.00	2,582.30	1,458.40	9,253.40	167,187.20	18,566.10	32.29037424
Cropland	376,027.30	376,262.00	234.70	5,044.50	6,272.70	24,471.30	284,450.50	55,499.70	32.78797195
Wetlands and water bodies	15,982.60	15,982.60	0.00	472.90	144.60	656.10	4,011.80	1,174.40	33.94862982
Artificial areas	16,971.00	16,971.00	0.00	1,728.00	658.00	2,010.80	10,394.30	2,119.60	35.19540836
Bare land and other areas	6,270.70	6,271.70	1.00	99.10	8.40	133.30	5,375.40	175.10	31.18244119
Total	779,962.80	779,962.80	0.00						

Land use categories based on MODIS data (EC-JRC)



Land Cover Current Status and Changes (2001-2015)



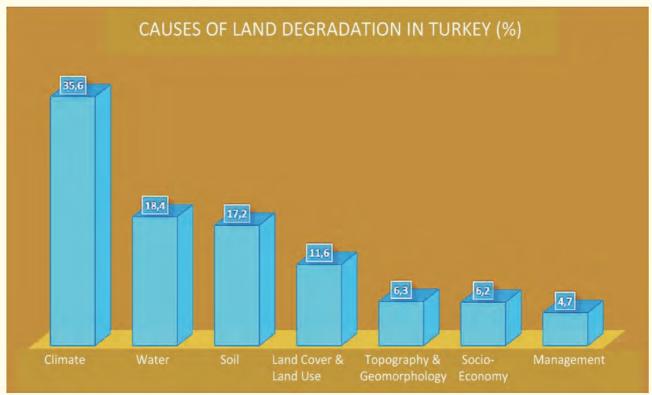
Land Productivity Current Status and Trends

		Greening	Desertification	
Current Status	Change Direction	Area	Area	
		(km ²)	(km ²)	
Forest	Pasture -> Forest	770	-	
Forest	Forest -> Forest	5,420	460	
Forest	Settlement -> Forest	160	-	
Forest	Other -> Forest	620	-	
Agriculture	Agriculture -> Agriculture	2,640	1,250	
Agriculture	Other -> Agriculture	300	-	
Shrubland	Agriculture -> Shrubland	150	-	
Shrubland	Forest-> Shrubland	-	320	
Shrubland	Pasture -> Shrubland	150	300	
Shrubland	Other -> Shrubland	790	160	
Pasture	Forest-> Pasture	-	160	
Pasture	Pasture -> Pasture	2,340	3,400	
Pasture	Other -> Pasture	610	470	
Settlement	Settlement -> Settlement	150	-	
Settlement	Agriculture -> Settlement	0	310	
Settlement	Pasture -> Settlement	150	-	
Other	Agriculture -> Other	-	160	
Other	Other -> Other	-	1,240	
Toplam		14,250	8,230	

Change Directions based on Greening and Desertification (2001-2015)









Identification of land degradation drivers



- In forestlands;
 - Forest fires
 - Illegal logging
 - Cropland clearing
 - Grazing
 - Pests and diseases
 - Natural disasters
- Allocation of forestlands to be re-purposed as settlements, tourism areas, mining, energy permissions and such.
- Construction of dams and ponds

- In agricultural lands;
 - Downsizing of establishments and their multipartite structures
 - Inappropriate tillage-seeding-planting on highly steep and marginal lands
 - Misuse of agricultural lands
 - Salinization due to over and uninformed irrigation
 - Insufficient land rehabilitation works
 - Wide-spread stubble fires
 - Overuse of fertilisers and pesticides
 - Pollution of agricultural lands
- In pasture lands;
 - Uncontrolled, inappropriately timed, and over grazing, misuses and invasions



Identification of necessary measures to achieve LDN targets



- 1. Measures against human-induced changes:
 - a) Afforestation,
 - b) Rehabilitation,
 - c) Pasture rehabilitation,
 - d) Erosion control,
- 2. Measures against natural phenomenon including climate change, drought, and climate characteristics:
 - a) Selection of species resilient against drought, salinization and extreme climate conditions
 - b) Dams water collection system (53% of nation-wide irrigation is provided by dams.)
 - c) Climate-friendly agricultural practices
 - Switching from open channel irrigation systems to piped irrigation systems
 - d) Efficient water use in agriculture
 - e) Switching from dry farming to irrigated farming



Identification of necessary measures to achieve LDN targets



Decrease in forestlands

Increase in national forestlands

Afforestation

Soil conservation afforestation

Decrease in forestland productivity

Decrease in forest crimes

Increase in mechanical, biological and biotechnical forest pest control

Forestland rehabilitation

Reducing the amount of area affected per fire

Rehabilitation of mine sites

Decrease in pasture productivity

Pasture rehabilitation

Decrease in agricultural productivity

Increase in irrigated area

Land consolidation activities

Registration of productive plains as protected sites

Land rehabilitation

Climate-friendly agricultural practices



Changes in Forestland Areas based on National Data



Total Forestland Area	Unit	1973		2004		2015		
	ha/%	20,199,296	26.1%	21,188,747	27.2%	22,342,935	28.6%	
Total Forestland Volume	m3	935,512,150		1,288,124,772		1,611,774,193		
Increase in Forestland Volume	m3	28,063,205		36,282,291		45,904,083		
Productivity	%	44		50		57		



Identification of National Voluntary LDN Targets



	Area				LDN T	argets	Investment Amount
Change	Collect Earth (2001-2015) (km²)	(EC-JRC) (2000-2010) (km²)	Corrective Measures	Unit	Amount	Duration (year)	(Million Dollars)
	+11.542 (based on 2000-2015 Forest Management Plan)		Increase in national forestlands	%	5 ⁽²⁾		
Decrease in Forestlands			Afforestation	km²	6,000	2030	900
			Soil conservation afforestation	km²	9,000		630
	460	2,125	Decrease in forest crimes	Adet	1,416 ⁽³⁾	1,416 ⁽³⁾	
Decrease in forestland productivity			Increase in mechanical, biological and biotechnical forest pest control	%	2.7 ⁽⁴⁾	2017	
			Rehabilitation of forestlands	km²	15,000		450
			Reducing the amount of area affected per fire	ha	0.5 ⁽⁵⁾	2030	3.060
			Reducing the number of fires caused by human activities	%	3 ⁽⁶⁾		
			Rehabilitation of mine sites	km²	58	2019	58
Decrease in pastureland productivity	3,710	2,582	Pasture rehabilitation	km²	7,500	2030	150
	1,250	5,045	Increase in irrigated area	km²	22,000	2030	10,266
Decrease in agricultural land productivity			Land consolidation activities	km²	140,000	2023	3,000
			ldentification of plains of significant agricultural potential and registering them as agricultural lands	km²	55,000	2023	0.3
			Amount of rehabilitated lands	km ²	20,000	2030	266
Total	+6,122	10,140			274,558		18,780.30



Upscaling LDN in land use planning



For each action foreseen, an action plan was prepared.

TÜRKİYE

STRATEJISI VE EYLEM PLANI (2013 - 2017)



National Watershed Strategy and Action Plan

National Drought Strategy and Action Plan

National Agricultural Drought Strategy and Action

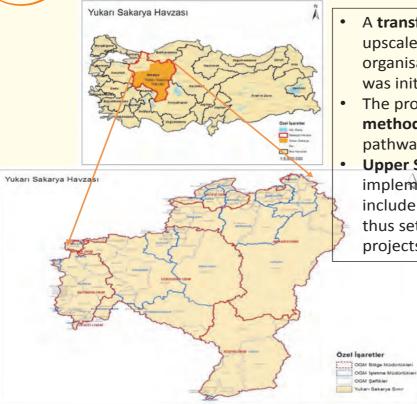
T.C. GIDA TARIM VE HAYVANCILIK BAKANLIĞI National Strategy and Action Plan to Combat TARIMSAL KURAKLIKLA MÜCADELE

Impacts of Climate Change on Water Resources



Upscaling LDN in land use planning





- A transformative project that establishes upscaled mechanisms regarding tools, organisation, cooperation, and stakeholders was initiated.
 - The project identifies **implementation methodologies** that define targets and the pathways leading to them.
 - Upper Sakarya Basin was selected as the implementation site for this project that will include all measures against LDN, and will thus set an example to all future LDN projects.

Şekil 1. Yukarı Sakarya Havzası.



Attaining National LDN Targets



In order to ensure nation-wide achivement of LDN;

- National Development Plans
- Government Programmes
- Strategy Documents
- Action Plans
- Monitoring Systems
 - Activity monitoring
 - Other monitoring systems



Monitoring and Reporting

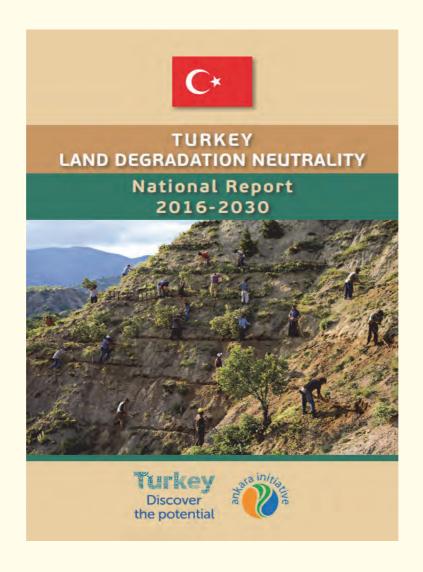


- Workshops are organised,
- A model software is developed to monitor and report LDN activities.













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