

Mediterritage

Valorisation économique du patrimoine naturel et culturel des montagnes méditerranéennes

SOUS-PROJET « CASTAGNA »

**Présentation de la contribution de
La commune de Ören
Région de Mugla (Turquie)**

1. Présentation générale du territoire/village

Overall presentation of the territory / Village

Turkey is situated in the North hemisphere between latitudes 36 and 42, and East longitudes 26 and 45. Approximately, it has a total of 78 million hectare land area. It shares boundaries with Greece, Bulgaria, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Iraq and Syria, with a total length of 2753 km. It holds a coastal length of 8333 km. This coastal zone includes the shores of Black Sea, the Sea of Marmara, Aegean Sea, Mediterranean Sea and the passages of Bosphorus and Dardanelles. Topography generally is very rough and steep. The average altitude is about 1250 metres. Areas with more than 1000 metre elevation occupy about 56 percent of the country's total land area. In addition, areas with a slope more than 15 percent constitute about 62 percent of total area. Annual rainfall fluctuates greatly among regions, ranging from 250 mm in the central and south eastern plateaus to 2500 mm in the north eastern Black Sea coasts. The average is about 650 mm. Climatic conditions also differ widely among regions. While the summer temperature reaches 45 centigrade Celsius in the South and East, during the winter it falls down to -40 degree in the Eastern regions. The mean annual temperature is about 19 degree Celsius.



1.2 Demographic situation

According to 2005 registers, the total population is about 73,42 million. While the rate of increase in population is about 1.5 percent, the growth rate of urbanization is about 4.4 percent per year. Ankara, with the population of 3.6 million, is the capital of Turkey.

1.3 Economic situation: main activities, trends, main problems, solutions under consideration, ongoing projects.

Turkey is classified as a "developing country" by OECD. The GDP amounts to 207 billion US\$ which means 3383 US\$ Per capita. According to the price levels and purchasing power parities GDP Per capita is about 5957 US\$, The lowest among OECD countries. The largest industrial branches are textiles (2 million employees), food processing, oil refining, iron and steel, and chemicals. Turkey has been an associate member of the EU since 1964. In 1996, Turkey entered the Custom Union with the EU, as a consequence, trade between the EU and Turkey has developed quickly. About half of the goods have been imported from and over half exported to the EU.

Turkey is divided into 81 provinces, 842 districts and 2762 municipalities. Provincial administrations are headed by governors appointed by the council of Ministers. Provinces, districts and municipalities also have elected mayors. In the villages however, elected "muhtar"s head villages in all affairs both governmental and local.

2. Situation du territoire / village par rapport au thème du sous-projet

Situation of the territory / village with regard to the sub-project

Commonly forest villages are very poor than other villages in Turkey. Chestnut Forests is a good potential for rural economics in forest villages. Turkey has about 110 000 Hectares chestnut forests. We see chestnut fruit as tool for rural development in forest villages. We think it can be used as measure for instrument pre-accessing rural development (IPARD) in European Union member process. So we have started research project which name is "Researching of Social-Economics Effects of Chestnut Harvesting (Castanea Sativa Mill.) Fruit to Forest Villages in Simav County, Kütahya Province.

There are a lot of enterprise about candied chestnut and other chestnut productions in Turkey but there is only one modern enterprise which has 4000 ton/year capacity at European standards about candied chestnut. Chestnut productions is consumed as raw fruit, candied chestnuts, sweetened chestnut, chestnut paste, jams, marmalades etc. in Turkey. According to latest data (2004), sectoral economic value is 60.450.059 \$.

A few Chestnut Forest has a management plan for Chestnut fruit harvesting.

Chestnut fruit production which shown above the table has a decreasing curve character from 1990 to 2004 in Turkey. Reason of the situation is mainly chestnut blight (*Cryphonectria parasitica*). So this cooperation process in MEDITERRITAGE is very important for sustainable chestnut forest management, Forest villagers and enterprises.

1. Les attentes par rapport au sous-projet

Expectations from the sub-project

- Sharing innovations and lessons learned
- Using Non Timber Forest Products as a tool for poverty reduction.
- Involve local people, NGOs, local governments etc. in the Project implementation process
- improving living standards of the local people by combining chestnut with other livelihood opportunities.
- Raising awareness through training, effective communication
- Establishing a network between experts studying on the same subject.
- Enhance the well-being of mountain people
- Promote regional and international co-operation for sustainable mountain development
- Analyse the measures and policies implemented other regions and evaluate the impacts of these measures and policies; and to develop proposals for adjustments to make them better suited to our region.
- Foster possibilities for mountain people to combine castanea with several livelihood opportunities.
- Promote exchange of regional experiences and undertake joint efforts.
- Establish a network between regions for future cooperation.
- Promote co-operation and study visits for the exchange of both successful and unsuccessful experiences