REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF FORESTRY

TÜRKİYE CLIMATE RESILIENT FORESTS PROJECT - P179345 (IDOP)

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

APRIL 08, 2023

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFAD	:	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency [Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetim Başkanlığı]
Assn.	:	Association
CE	:	Citizen Strategy
CERC	:	Contingent Emergency Response Component
CİMER	:	Presidency's Communication Center [Cumhurbaşkanlığı İletişim Merkezi]
DG	:	Directorate General
DSSs	:	Decision Support Systems
E&S	:	Environmental and Social
ECC	:	External Communications Committee
ESA	:	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESCP	:	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	:	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	:	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	:	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESSs	:	Environmental and Social Standards
EU	:	European Union
FiMPs	:	Fire Management Plans
FODs	:	Forest Operational Directorates
FoMPs	:	Forest Management Plans
GBV	:	Gender-Based Violence
GHG	:	Greenhouse Gas
GM	:	Grievance Mechanism
GSM	:	Global System for Mobile Communications
IA	:	Implementing Agency
IBRD	:	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDOP *(also used as Project or Proposed Project)*	:	Türkiye Climate Resilient Forests Project [Türkiye İklime Dirençli Ormancılık Projesi]
ICS	:	Incident Command System
IFM	:	Integrated Fire Management
IPA	:	Instrument for Pre- accession Assistance
LMP	:	Labor Management Procedures
M.	:	Ministry
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoAF	:	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MoFA	:	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoI	:	Ministry of Interior
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organizations
OGM	:	Directorate General of Forestry [Orman Genel Müdürlüğü]
OIPs	:	Other Interested Parties
PAPs	:	Project Affected Parties
PD	:	Provincial Directorate
PIU	:	Project Implementation Unit
POM	:	Project Operational Manual
PPE	:	Personal Protective Equipment

Project *(also used as IDOP or Proposed Project)*	:	Türkiye Climate Resilient Forests Project
Proposed Project *(also used as IDOP or Project)*	:	Türkiye Climate Resilient Forests Project
PSC	:	Project Steering Committee
RDFs	:	Regional Directorates of Forestry
SEA/SH	:	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment
SEP	:	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SWOT	:	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
ToR	:	Terms of Reference
TWG	:	Technical Working Group
UAVs	:	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
UGVs	:	Unmanned Ground Vehicles
UMKE	:	National Medical Rescue Team Unit [Ulusal Medikal Kurtarma Ekibi Birimi]
VTSs	:	Vehicle Tracking Systems
WB	:	World Bank

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Borrower is the Directorate General of Forestry (OGM) on behalf of Turkish Government.

Citizen engagement is the two-way interaction between citizens and governments or the private sector within the scope of WB Group interventions—policy dialogue, programs, projects, and advisory services and analytics—that gives citizens a stake in decision-making with the objective of improving the intermediate and final development outcomes of the intervention. (Strategic Framework for Mainstreaming Citizen Engagement in World Bank Group Operations)

Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) a generic term that describes the process of analysis and planning used by the Borrower to ensure the environmental and social impacts and risks of a project are identified, avoided, minimized, reduced, or mitigated. (ESS1)

Environmental and Social Assessment Instruments (ESA Instruments) are the tools and methods used by the Borrower to carry out the ESA and to document the results of such an assessment, including the mitigation measures to be implemented and where applicable national regulatory requirements, The type(s) of ESA instruments that will be utilized in a project depends on the nature and scale of the project as agreed with the WB. Some of the ESA instruments that can be used in a Project are: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Audit, Hazard or Risk Assessment, Cumulative Impact Assessment, Social and Conflict Analysis, Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Regional ESIA, Sectoral ESIA, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), Resettlement Plan, Livelihood Restoration Plan, Biodiversity Action Plan, Cultural Heritage Management Plan, etc.

In this document “ESA instruments” refers to ESMF, Labor Management Procedures (LMP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), ESMP and ESMP Checklist—and the constructor counterparts of these instruments—without excluding the any other relevant methods and tools that can be utilized within the context of the Project/subprojects.

Grievance mechanism is an accessible and inclusive system, process, or procedure that receives and acts upon complaints and suggestions for improvement in a timely fashion, and facilitates resolution of concerns and grievances arising in connection with a project. An **effective grievance mechanism** provides project-affected parties with redress and helps address issues at an early stage. (ESS10)

Meaningful consultation is a two-way process, that: (a) Begins early in the project planning process to gather initial views on the project proposal and inform project design; (b) Encourages stakeholder feedback, particularly as a way of informing project design and engagement by stakeholders in the identification and mitigation of environmental and social risks and impacts; (c) Continues on an ongoing basis, as risks and impacts arise; (d) Is based on the prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful, and easily accessible information in a time frame that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders in a culturally appropriate format, in relevant local language(s), and is understandable to stakeholders; (e) Considers and responds to feedback; (f) Supports active and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties; (g) Is free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation; and (h) Is documented and disclosed by the Borrower. (ESS10)

Meaningful stakeholder engagement throughout the project cycle is an essential aspect of good project management and provides opportunities for Borrowers to learn from the experience,

knowledge, and concerns of the affected and interested stakeholders, and to manage their expectations by clarifying the extent of the Borrower's responsibilities and resources. (ESS10)

Project life cycle starts with the identification of a proposed project; proceeds through the development of the project, the economic, financial, and environmental, and social assessment; negotiations between Borrowers and the Bank; and project implementation; and ends with the closure and decommissioning of the project. (ESS10)

Stakeholder refers to individuals or groups who: (a) Are affected or likely to be affected by the project (project-affected parties); and (b) May have an interest in the project (other interested parties). (ESS10)

Stakeholder engagement is the continuing and iterative process by which the Borrower identifies, communicates, and facilitates a two-way dialogue with the people affected by its decisions and activities, as well as others with an interest in the implementation and outcomes of its decisions and the project. (ESS10)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Türkiye, which is a large, upper middle-income country with a record of strong economic growth, recently struggles with the impacts of climate change such as floods, wildfires, storms, and landslides that occur frequently and result in localized losses[1]. In addition, 2021 brought both the most severe *wildfires* in Türkiye's south and west regions recorded in history as well as catastrophic flooding in the north region. Increased incidence of wildfires and decreased rainfall for hydropower may further contribute to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the future, undermining Türkiye's commitment to reach net zero emissions in 2053[2]. As climate change progresses, these disasters will likely worsen and have a growing economic impact. As such, comprehensive management of climate and disaster risks is essential for Türkiye to continue to grow and to reach high-income status.

Therefore, as stated in the **Project Development Objective (PDO)** of Türkiye Climate Resilient Forests Project (hereinafter will be referred as Proposed Project, Project or IDOP—as abbreviated in Turkish), IDOP is proposed *to strengthen institutional capacity for integrated fire management and to increase the resilience of forests and people to wildfires in targeted areas of Türkiye, and to respond promptly and effectively in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency*. The key results expected by IDOP are:

- Improved institutional capacity for Integrated Fire Management (IFM),
- Forest area with increased wildfire and forest resilience in targeted areas, and
- People provided with increased protection against wildfires.

IDOP is planned to be funded by the World Bank (WB) and implemented by Directorate General of Forestry (OGM) on behalf of Government of Türkiye.

Purpose of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

In August 2016, the WB adopted a set of environment and social policies called the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) which have been applied to all projects supported by the WB through Investment Project Financing as of October 1, 2018, aiming to ensure that the people and the environment are protected from the potential adverse impacts of the project which in turn will improve the development outcomes of the project and promote sustainable development. Therefore, this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and its complementary documents—Environmental and Social Framework (ESMF) and Labor Management Procedures (LMP)—are prepared for IDOP.

This SEP was prepared in line with the Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 10 *Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure* of the ESF and aims to (i) establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected parties, (ii) assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance, (iii) promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them, (iv) ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely,

[1] World Bank, 2022. Türkiye Adaptation and Resilience Assessment: A Whole-of-Economy Approach to Climate and Disaster Risks. Washington, DC.

[2] World Bank Group, 2022. Türkiye Country Climate and Development Report. Washington, DC.

understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format, and (v) provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances, and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances.

In relation to the above objectives, the purpose of this SEP is to describe (i) the timing and methods of engagement with stakeholders throughout the life cycle of the project as agreed between the WB and OGM, distinguishing between project-affected parties and other interested parties—with special emphasis on vulnerable/disadvantaged individuals/groups, (ii) the range and timing of information to be communicated to project-affected parties and other interested parties, as well as the type of information to be sought from them, (iii) the measures that will be used to remove obstacles to participation, and how the views of differently affected groups will be captured, (iv) the grievance mechanism to receive and act upon complaints and suggestions for improvement in a timely fashion, and to facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances arising in connection with IDOP and (v) the roles and responsibilities for the implementation and monitoring of stakeholder engagement activities.

Project Components. The project will be implemented through four components:

- Component 1. Strengthening Institutions and Society for Wildfire and Forest Resilience
    - Subcomponent 1.1. Strengthening the institutional framework for IFM through "Review and Analysis".
    - Subcomponent 1.2. Increasing "Readiness" for IFM through technology and capacity building.
- Component 2. Investments in Climate Resilient Forests in Targeted Areas
    - Subcomponent 2.1. Scaling-up wildfire "Risk Reduction".
    - Subcomponent 2.2. Strengthening operational systems for "Response".
    - Subcomponent 2.3. Resilient "Recovery" of landscapes and livelihoods affected by wildfires.
- Component 3. Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation
- Component 4. Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)

Project location. The project will be implemented in the Regional Directorates of Forestry in Adana, Antalya, Balıkesir, Çanakkale, Hatay, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin, and Muğla as priority targeted areas.

Implementation Arrangements. The Department of Forest Management and Planning has been designated as the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), with the Head of Department acting as the Project Coordinator. The OGM PIU will be responsible for day-to-day management and implementation of the Project, and the social specialists of PIU will be responsible for the implementation of this SEP with the assistance of the communication specialist of External Communications Committee (ECC) which will be responsible for the external communication and visibility strategy of the Project as well as for the operation of the project grievance mechanism.

Previous Stakeholder Engagements. Several workshops and face-to-face meetings had been undertaken during the preparation of the Proposed Project, which are:

- Survey on wildfires (2021)
- Workshop on Wildfires in the Process of Climate Change (October 13-15, 2021)
- Formal meeting with AFAD (April 6, 2022)
- IDOP Needs Analysis Workshop (January 13-14, 2023)

- Meetings with forest villagers to determine the scope of matching grants (Subcomponent 2.3.c. Supporting livelihood and employment opportunities for forest villages) (March 8-10, 2023)

Stakeholder Identification and Analysis. In IDOP, the Project stakeholders are categorized under two groups according to ESS 10, where (i) Project-Affected Parties (PAPs) are ministries and affiliated institutions of ministries that will revise their legislation, institutions within the Provincial Forest Fire Fighting Commissions, municipalities, mukhtars of the settlements that are near forests in targeted Regional Directorates of Forestry (RDF), people living/working in areas near forests in targeted RDF. people engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry or beekeeping near or in the forests in targeted RDF, NGOs (associations, foundations, chambers, unions, cooperatives) that have activities about forests, forest villages, biodiversity, eco-systems, disasters, silkworm rearing, beekeeping, etc., fire management experts to be trained within the Project, search and rescue teams to be trained within the Project, AFAD, firefighting volunteers, Ministry of National Education, children 7 to 14 years old, local people living/working adjacent to the facilities to be constructed, women forestry workers in selected forest villages, staff who had been working in the watchout towers, grant / matching grant beneficiaries, multi-purpose agricultural development cooperatives that will receive loans, workers of the facilities to be constructed, producers of local products (plant, dairy, etc.); and (ii) Other Interested Parties (OIPs) are authorities that will approve the changes in the legislation, ministries and affiliated institutions of ministries that will provide opinion, governorates, international organizations (e.g., Delegation of the European Union to Türkiye, FAO, UNESCO), universities, institutions in foreign countries which are authorized to carry out activities similar to the Project's activities, international institutions that will certificate the biomolecular and genetic laboratory, companies (e.g., information and technology, defense, aviation, GSM, construction, forestry, etc.), public institutions that will issue permits for the activities (State Hydrological Institution, Electricity Distribution Companies, etc.), animal dealers, Presidency of Strategy and Budget, Ministry of Treasury and Finance, World Bank, other departments of OGM, other NGOs (associations, foundations, chambers, unions, cooperatives) and media. In addition, persons with disabilities and women living in forest villages are identified as disadvantaged/vulnerable groups or individuals are due to their limitations to participate in consultation meetings.

Stakeholder Engagement Program. The purpose of the stakeholder engagement program of IDOP is both to inform stakeholders about the Project and to gather their views on potential environmental and social impacts of the Project. During the implementation of the Proposed Project, stakeholder engagement activities will start as early as possible and will continue throughout the Project life cycle. The frequency of the stakeholder engagement activities of the subprojects will vary depending on the scale and scope of those activities. In general, the date, time and venue of the stakeholder engagements will be announced at least 15 days prior to the meetings and will be selected considering the availability and accessibility of all stakeholders. The (i) objective, scope and available technical details of the subprojects, (ii) grievance mechanism and contact information of relevant focal points, (iii) availability of publicly disclosed information on subproject will be disclosed before the planned consultations.

Citizen Engagement. The project will develop and implement a Citizen Engagement (CE) strategy that will be included in the Project Operational Manual (POM). The CE strategy will be designed to solicit unrestricted feedback actively and regularly through multiple channels from citizens and project beneficiaries on project activities as well as the CE process itself. CE mechanisms will be developed and implemented throughout the project components.

Resources and Responsibilities for Implementing Stakeholder Engagement Activities. The social specialist of the PIU will coordinate, manage, implement, monitor and report the issues related to this SEP. Capacity support trainings will be provided to Regional Directorates of Forestry and Forestry Operational Directorates to ensure proper preparation and implementation of SEP.

Grievance Mechanism (GM). To ensure communication with the stakeholders and citizens throughout the Project life cycle, a GM will be established by External Communications Committee (ECC) and operated in coordination with the PIU. The Grievance Mechanism (GM) requirements will be regulated in tender documentation and contracts signed with Contractors.

Monitoring and Reporting. Stakeholder engagement activities will be monitored periodically and reported in project progress reports biannually by the social specialist of the PIU. GM related monitoring and reporting will be carried out by the communication specialist in the ECC and sent to PIU. The social specialist of PIU will consolidate both reports.

INTRODUCTION

Türkiye, which is a large, upper middle-income country with a record of strong economic growth, recently struggles with the impacts of climate change which are felt via higher food prices and reduced agricultural productivity[3]. In addition, other impacts of climate change such as floods, wildfires, storms, and landslides occur frequently and result in localized losses[4]. Climate models predict worsening of already observed trends, including increasing anomalies in precipitation patterns with increased incidence of extreme rain and flooding on the one hand as well as protracted drought, extreme heat, and wildfires on the other[5]. In addition, 2021 brought both the most severe *wildfires* in Türkiye's south and west regions recorded in history as well as catastrophic flooding in the north region. Increased incidence of wildfires and decreased rainfall for hydropower may further contribute to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the future, undermining Türkiye's commitment to reach net zero emissions in 2053[6]. As climate change progresses, these disasters will likely worsen and have a growing economic impact. As such, comprehensive management of climate and disaster risks is essential for Türkiye to continue to grow and to reach high-income status.

Therefore, as stated in the **Project Development Objective (PDO)** of Türkiye Climate Resilient Forests Project (hereinafter will be referred as Proposed Project, Project or IDOP—as abbreviated in Turkish), IDOP is proposed *to strengthen institutional capacity for integrated fire management and to increase the resilience of forests and people to wildfires in targeted areas of Türkiye, and to respond promptly and effectively in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency*. The key results expected by IDOP are:

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[3] Dellal I. and Unuvar I., 2019. Effect of Climate Change on Food Supply of Turkey. J. Environ. Prot. Ecol. 20. 292-700.

[4] World Bank, 2022. Türkiye Adaptation and Resilience Assessment: A Whole-of-Economy Approach to Climate and Disaster Risks. Washington, DC.

[5] Republic of Türkiye. Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, 2018. Seventh National Communication to the UNFCCC.

[6] World Bank Group, 2022. Türkiye Country Climate and Development Report. Washington, DC.

[7] https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-policies

documents will be integrated into the Project Operation Manual (POM) and will serve as a basis for the implementation of IDOP.

This SEP was prepared in line with the Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 10 *Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure* of the ESF which recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice and has the following objectives:

- To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected parties.
- To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance.
- To promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.
- To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format.
- To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances, and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances.

Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.

Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle. Where properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of a project's environmental and social risks. Stakeholder engagement is most effective when initiated at an early stage of the project development process and is an integral part of early project decisions and the assessment, management, and monitoring of the project's environmental and social risks and impacts.

In relation with the above objectives, the purpose of this SEP is to reduce potential conflicts and project delays through managing stakeholder expectations and supporting the management of risks by providing early, frequent and open communication throughout the life of the project. Therefore, this SEP describes,

a) the timing and methods of engagement with stakeholders throughout the life cycle of the project as agreed between the WB and OGM, distinguishing between project-affected parties and other interested parties—with special emphasis on vulnerable/disadvantaged individuals/groups,
b) the range and timing of information to be communicated to project-affected parties and other interested parties, as well as the type of information to be sought from them.
c) the measures that will be used to remove obstacles to participation, and how the views of differently affected groups will be captured,
d) the grievance mechanism to receive and act upon complaints and suggestions for improvement in a timely fashion, and to facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances arising in connection with IDOP,
e) the roles and responsibilities for the implementation and monitoring of stakeholder engagement activities.

Since the design and the exact locations of the Project activities is not known at the time of the preparation of this document, this SEP functions as a framework and sets out the principles to be followed for stakeholder engagement in a manner that is consistent with ESS10 and indicates how people are notified as key information becomes known. Later, during the implementation of IDOP, subproject specific SEPs will be prepared for each activity based on the principles stated in this SEP, before the implementation of the activity. This SEP and each of the subproject specific SEPs that will be prepared are "living documents" and may need to be updated during the implementation of the activity as project circumstances and stakeholder concerns can change or new ones may emerge or in case of changes in the national legislations or institutional directives.

Structure of the SEP

This SEP consists of eight sections.

Section 1. Overview of IDOP presents detailed summaries of the components, and the implementation arrangements of IDOP.

Section 2. Brief Overview of National Legislation on Stakeholder Engagement and ESS10 sets out the key aspects of Turkish legislation with regards to stakeholder engagement, reveals the gaps with respect ESS10 and provides measures to fill the gaps.

Section 3. Brief Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities presents the summary of previous consultation and disclosure activities.

Section 4. Stakeholder identification and analysis identifies key stakeholders who will be informed and consulted about the project, including individuals, groups, or communities that (i) are affected or likely to be affected by the project (project-affected parties), (ii) may have an interest in the project (other interested parties), and (iii) disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals or groups; and presents the summary of project stakeholder needs.

Section 4. Stakeholder Engagement Program provides information on the purpose and timing of stakeholder engagement program, proposed strategy for information disclosure, proposed strategy for consultation, proposed strategy to incorporate the view of vulnerable groups, timelines, and review of comments.

Section 6. Resources and Responsibilities for Implementing Stakeholder Engagement Activities identifies the management functions and responsibilities.

Section 7. Grievance Mechanism describes the process by which stakeholders and citizens can bring their grievances and concerns to the project management's attention, and how they will be considered and addressed.

Section 8. Monitoring and Reporting sets out the involvement of stakeholders in monitoring activities and reporting back to stakeholder groups.

1. OVERVIEW OF IDOP

Türkiye can benefit from strengthening its preparedness against the increasing risk of wildfires under climate change through a comprehensive wildfire management approach for shaping climate resilient forest landscapes.[8] Wildfire risk in Türkiye is driven by similar pressures as elsewhere including land use changes, demographic change, fuel build-up and is influenced by climate change. These underlying drivers need to be addressed as firefighting alone cannot solve the problem of extreme wildfires, as confirmed in 2021 in Türkiye. To understand and address the complex and multiple issues that combine to create extreme wildfire hazards, a systematic approach is needed that can be readily applied with ongoing use for continuous improvement. "Integrated Fire Management" (IFM) has evolved as countries work to cope with wildfires and is a holistic approach to addressing forest fire issues that considers biological, environmental, cultural, social, and economic interactions.[9] Integrated Fire Management (IFM) considers five elements (the **5Rs**) that are aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030[10], used in dealing with disasters and their management: (i) "**Review and Analysis**" of wildfire issues and identification of options for positive change; (ii) "**Risk Reduction**" to prevent wildfires by focusing resources on the underlying causes; (iii) "**Readiness**" to be prepared for fighting wildfires; (iv) "**Response**" to ensure appropriate responses for unwanted or damaging wildfires; and (v) "**Recovery**" to restore community welfare, infrastructure and fire-damaged landscapes. IFM and the 5Rs provide a flexible framework that can enable the constraints that affect forest fire management in Türkiye to be addressed systematically. This Project therefore is expected to deliver a model for IFM in targeted areas of Türkiye—Regional Directorates of Forestry of Adana, Antalya, Balıkesir, Çanakkale, Hatay, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin, and Muğla[11]—based on international best practices that can be replicated in other areas of the Türkiye. It has four components as described in the following paragraphs.

Component 1: Strengthening institutions and society for wildfire and forest resilience. The objective of this component is to apply "Review and Analysis" and "Readiness" to make society, institutions, and forests better prepared for more frequent and severe wildfires that are exacerbated by climate change through review of policy and regulations, institutional strengthening and coordination, training and capacity building, and research and technology development. It has two subcomponents.

Subcomponent 1.1. Strengthening the institutional framework for IFM through "Review and Analysis". This subcomponent aims to strengthen the institutional framework and knowledge base for IFM and establish strategies for appropriate responses to large wildfires at both national and local level. Activities under this subcomponent will include the following:

(i) reviewing institutional frameworks (policies, legislation, and regulations) on wildfires and related sectors, and submitting relevant revision to the competent authorities,
(ii) preparation of an IFM National Strategy for Türkiye and updating OGM's National Forestry Program to include forest and wildfire resilience considerations,

[8] Wunder, S. et al. 2021. Resilient landscapes to prevent catastrophic forest fires: Socioeconomic insights towards a new paradigm. Forest Policy and Economics 128 (2021).

[9] FAO, 2019. FAO Strategy on Forest Fire Management. Rome.

[10] https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai-framework/what-sendai-framework

[11] These Regional Directorates of Forestry covers provinces of Adana, Antalya, Aydın, Balıkesir, Çanakkale, Edirne, Gaziantep, Hatay, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Manisa, Mersin, Muğla and Osmaniye.

(iii) updating of local IFM Management Plans for priority Forest Operational Directorates (FODs) in targeted areas,
(iv) reviewing and strengthening the Incident Command System (ICS) approach for Türkiye based on international best practices,
(v) strengthening the capacity for fire investigation and cause attribution,
(vi) carrying out studies to increase knowledge on different aspects of forest and wildfire resilience including climate change risks and impacts on forest carbon stocks, incorporating biodiversity and ecosystem services in forest management planning, and developing a climate change adaptation strategy for forests, among others.

Subcomponent 1.2. Increasing "Readiness" for IFM through technology and capacity building. This subcomponent aims to strengthen the "Readiness" for addressing extreme wildfires through improved technologies, awareness of and capacity for key elements of IFM within OGM and other stakeholders in Türkiye. Activities under this subcomponent will include the following:

(i) development of a digital decision support system based on the state of the art technologies, including to enhance the forest fire danger rating and forest fire detection systems for improved wildfire prediction and resource allocation for effective response,
(ii) design and delivery of training programs on IFM and ICS, for OGM and other concerned agencies, local authorities, forest villagers and other stakeholders as appropriate,
(iii) strengthen OGM's search and rescue teams and voluntary brigade system to become adequately skilled and equipped based on international best practices and relevant successful experiences,
(iv) prepare and roll out a national public awareness and communication campaign on wildfires and climate change taking into account the role of the public in the activities during and after forest fires, including carrying out educational activities for the younger population through forestry educational schools.

Component 2: Investments in climate resilient forests in targeted areas. This component will support investments in climate resilient forests aimed at reducing risk, enhancing response capacity, and restoring landscapes affected by wildfires in targeted areas using a balanced approach between prevention and suppression. These investments will also improve forest and community resilience to future wildfires under the increasing risks of climate change. The targeted areas of the project will be the areas of highest priority in Türkiye based on OGM's wildfire risk assessment process.[12] Investment packages for each of the "5Rs" will be customized to targeted areas according to their needs and implemented through IFM plans to be developed under the Project, allowing for future scalability and replicability. OGM's Headquarter based in Ankara will have overall management supervision of this Component, though implementation will be carried out by the Regional Directorates located in each of the targeted areas. OGM has identified the Regional Directorates of Adana, Antalya, Balıkesir, Çanakkale, Hatay, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin and Muğla as priority targeted areas. All these Regional Directorates have forests located along the coastlines of the Mediterranean, Aegean, and Marmara regions and are identified as "very high risk" in the Forest Fire Risk Map of Türkiye. It has three subcomponents.

[12] OGM's Department of Combating Forest Fires uses a wildfire risk assessment process that considers and combines data sets on frequency and size of past fires, topography, vegetation and fuels, rainfall and forest fire danger rating from the DG of Meteorology.

Subcomponent 2.1. Scaling-up wildfire "Risk Reduction". This subcomponent will support investments aimed at reducing wildfire risk in targeted areas through managing the fuel load that feeds wildfires and developing options for reducing the spread of forest fire ignitions. Activities under this subcomponent will include the following:

(i) supporting the maintenance of the forest road network to ensure accessibility during the fire season,
(ii) silvicultural interventions to increase wildfire and forest resilience in existing forests, such as: firebreaks and boundary lines in selected areas to address the edges of roads and transition points of electrical communication lines; fuel load management interventions (e.g., thinning, grazing); creating buffer zones with forest fire resistant species between forest areas, settlements and agricultural areas; protecting or creating natural openings in forests,
(iii) training and awareness raising for local communities and stakeholders for risk reduction activities such as burning of agricultural residues by farmers, campfire management in recreation areas, etc., including a dedicated training program for women on Occupational Health and Safety issues in wildfire management.

Subcomponent 2.2. Strengthening operational systems for "Response". This subcomponent will support selected investments (building on existing capacities) aimed at strengthening the ability to respond to, suppress and contain large wildfires before spreading out of control. Activities under this subcomponent will include the following:

(i) reducing the detection time for forest fires by modernizing surveillance and detection approaches through unmanned watchtowers,
(ii) reducing first response time by enhancing communications and dispatching systems through the replacement of old equipment and the establishment of a Digital Radio Communication System,
(iii) upgrading and increasing the location of vehicles and machinery to strengthen forest fire suppression capacity.

Subcomponent 2.3. Resilient "Recovery" of landscapes and livelihoods affected by wildfires. This subcomponent will support investments aimed at the recovery and restoration of landscapes and livelihoods affected by wildfires. Landscape restoration activities will be implemented in fire-affected areas contributing to enhanced carbon sequestration. Forest villages and other communities will be provided economic opportunities through training, forest-based livelihoods and employment that contribute to sustainable local development. Special attention will be paid to the lessons learned from the ongoing Türkiye Resilient Landscape Integration Project (TULIP) including for dedicated support for women-owned businesses or associations. Activities under this subcomponent will include the following:

(i) establishment of a dedicated laboratory to carry out research and development and act as a gene bank for the identification and production of climate and fire-resilient tree species,
(ii) restoration of areas burned by wildfire using appropriate techniques to increase resilience climate change and other stressors (e.g., pests), as well as to increase biodiversity and ecosystem services post-fire (e.g., flood protection, soil erosion, etc.),
(iii) supporting livelihood and employment opportunities for forest villages through a menu of investments to incentivize sustainable management of natural resources in line with IFM plans.

Component 3: Project management, monitoring and evaluation. This component will support incremental operating costs and other eligible expenses to ensure effective and efficient project implementation. Activities under this component will include:

(i) project management support for OGM's Project Implementation Unit (PIU), including strengthening technical, fiduciary, environment and social capacities,
(ii) support for compliance with environmental and social risk management, including grievance redress, gender aspects, and citizen engagement,
(iii) maintenance of a project communication and visibility plan,
(iv) monitoring and evaluation,
(v) operational expenses related to the project.

Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC). This component is included in accordance with OP/BP 10.00 (Investment Project Financing), paragraphs 12 and 13, for contingent emergency response through the provision of immediate response to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, as needed. It will allow the Government of Türkiye to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible emergency or crisis, that is a natural or human-made disaster or crisis that has caused or is likely to imminently cause a major adverse economic and/or social impact by requesting a rapid reallocation of project funds. The Project Operations Manual will specify the procedures for activating the CERC.

1.1. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The Borrower of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) Loan will be the Republic of Türkiye, represented through the Ministry of Treasury and Finance. OGM will be the sole Implementing Agency (IA) of the Proposed Project.

The Department of Forest Management and Planning has been designated as the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), with the Head of Department acting as the Project Coordinator. The OGM PIU will be responsible for day-to-day management and implementation of the Project, including the responsibility for financial management, procurement, disbursements, environmental and social risk management, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of Project activities. The existing PIU has qualified staff responsible for management of core project management functions, and additional individual consultants will be hired by OGM to support specific core functions as needed, including fiduciary and ESF to ensure efficient and effective project implementation. Within OGM, project implementation progress will be supervised by the Deputy Director who will act as Project Director.

Twelve departments of and one directorate of Research Institute of OGM are expected to be mainly involved in the implementation of project activities. OGM has formed a Technical Working Group (TWG) to ensure coordination among all participating Departments and Research Institute in the design and implementation of project activities, and subgroups are formed for each of the subprojects when relevant. The TWG is coordinated by the PIU Coordinator who the TWG reports to. The TWG will work closely with the project Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) specialist to establish the overall M&E strategy of the project and for coordinating its monitoring, including measurement approaches and strategies for data capture, reporting and evaluation. The detailed functions of the TWG will be specified in the Project Operations Manual (POM).

The project will be implemented in the nine OGM Regional Directorates of Adana, Antalya, Balıkesir, Çanakkale, Hatay, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin, and Muğla, which have the highest vulnerability to wildfires in the country and will benefit from increased protection against wildfires. OGM Regional Directorates will be directly involved in execution of project activities but will not have any fiduciary

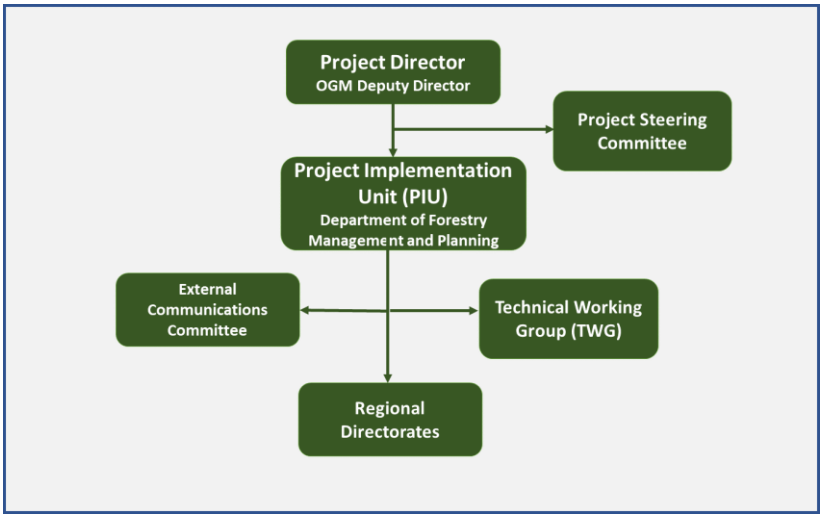
responsibilities and will be guided by the PIU E&S experts for compliance with the ESMF and Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) has also been established within OGM composed of higher-level officials that will monitor project performance and provide guidance and support for problem resolution as needed. The detailed functions of the PSC will be specified in the POM.

The External Communications Committee (ECC) will be responsible for the external communication and visibility strategy of the Project as well as for the operation of the project Grievance Mechanism. It will be composed of both OGM staff and external consultants. The ECC will be developing and managing the website and social media accounts for the promotion of the project, preparing news and feature stories on the project website to increase its visibility, organizing opening and closing meetings, promotional programs in social media organizations, preparing brochures, booklets and videos for the promotion of the project.

The proposed implementation arrangement is given in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Implementation Arrangements



OGM will implement the Project based on a POM satisfactory to the WB. The POM will include: (i) detailed description of all project activities and prospective timetable and targets; (ii) detailed implementation arrangements and responsibilities (i.e., composition of and roles and responsibilities of PSC, PIU, TWGs, Departments etc.); (iii) detailed policies and procedures guiding the selection, implementation, and management of subprojects; (iv) guidelines and arrangements for environmental and social requirements; (v) arrangements and procedures for disbursements and financial management; (vi) applicable procurement rules and plans; (vii) Anti-Corruption guidelines; (viii) coordination mechanisms among relevant parties; and (ix) requirements and procedures for Project monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and communication. The implementation arrangements outlined in the POM will adopt an adaptative management approach to allow for flexibility and changes should the needs arise during implementation.

The PIU and Department of Forest-Village Relations of OGM will develop a Grant Manual, satisfactory to the WB, detailing the implementation arrangements for activities aimed at supporting livelihood and employment opportunities for forest villages through grants and/or matching grants. The preparation of the Grants Manual will be a disbursement condition and will detail: (i) guidelines and criteria for the selection of beneficiaries; (ii) guidelines and criteria for the selection of supported investments to ensure alignment with the PDO; (iii) implementation mechanisms, including cost

sharing requirements for the different types of activities, grant application templates and instructions, grant agreement template, grant provision mechanisms, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting; (iv) mechanisms for the execution of payments, accounting, documentation, internal controls and other financial management arrangements; (v) Environmental and Social requirements, as per the project ESF and applicable standards; and (vi) procurement implementation arrangements.

2. BRIEF OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION ON STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND ESS10

In this section, the national legislations and World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) requirements which are applicable to stakeholder engagement will be reviewed.

2.1. OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Although not fully covering the concept of "stakeholder engagement", citizens can ask for information about the projects and convey their suggestions and grievances about projects through utilizing Right to Information Act (No. 4982) and Law on the exercise of the Right to Petition (No. 3071).

- **Right to Information Law (No. 4982)** aims to regulate the procedure and basis of the right to information in accordance with the principles of equality, impartiality and openness, which are the requirements of a democratic and transparent government. According to the Article 5 on the *Obligation to Provide Information*, institutions and organizations are obliged to take necessary administrative and technical measures in order to provide all kinds of information or documents available to the applicants, considering the exceptions set out in the law; and to conclude applications for obtaining information effectively, quickly and accurately.
- **Law on the Exercise of the Right to Petition (No. 3071)** aims to regulate the use of the right of Turkish citizens and foreigners residing in Turkey to apply in writing to the Turkish Grand National Assembly and the competent authorities regarding their wishes and complaints regarding themselves or the public.

2.2. REQUIREMENTS OF ESS10 AND GAPS BETWEEN THE NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND ESS10

The general requirements of ESS10 *Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure* of the ESF which recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice are[13]:

- *Borrowers will engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design. The nature, scope and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts.*
- *Borrowers will engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders. Borrowers will provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation.*
- *The process of stakeholder engagement will involve the following, as set out in further detail in this ESS: (i) stakeholder identification and analysis; (ii) planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place; (iii) disclosure of information; (iv) consultation with stakeholders; (v) addressing and responding to grievances; and (vi) reporting to stakeholders.*
- *The Borrower will maintain and disclose as part of the environmental and social assessment, a documented record of stakeholder engagement, including a description of*

[13] World Bank, 2017: 98 (paragraph six to nine)

the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received and a brief explanation of how the feedback was taken into account, or the reasons why it was not.

Gaps: ESS10 handles these requirements under four headings which are *engagement during project preparation* (including *stakeholder identification and analysis, stakeholder engagement plan, information disclosure* and *meaningful consultation*), *engagement during project implementation and external reporting, grievance mechanism* and *organizational capacity and commitment*. As stated in Section 2.1 on Overview of National legislation, since none of the project activities are subject to Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, there is no national legislation that meets the requirements of ESS10 on engagement during project preparation and engagement during project implementation and external reporting.

For grievance mechanism, Law no. 4982 and Law no. 3071 partly meets the requirements of ESS10 while one of the most important requirements which is about anonymity is missing—ESS10 requires that the mechanism should allow for anonymous complaints to be raised and addressed.

2.3. MEASURES TO FILL GAPS

As a measure to fill the gaps between national legislation and ESS10, this SEP is prepared based on the requirements of ESS10. As a summary of the basic principles:

- Identify stakeholders as project affected parties and other interested parties with specific emphasis on disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups,
- Initiate engagement at the earliest possible time in the process of project development which enables meaningful consultations with the stakeholders on project design and maintain relations with stakeholders throughout the life cycle of the project.
- Conduct stakeholder engagements proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and the potential risks and impacts it carries.
- Inform stakeholders in a timely, relevant, understandable and accessible manner and perform a culturally appropriate consultation free of manipulation, intervention, pressure, discrimination or intimidation to allow for meaningful consultations with all stakeholders.
- Document previously held stakeholder engagements (participants (categorized according to gender and stakeholder types), summary of the feedbacks received, explanations on and why the feedback is taken into account and how it is incorporated into the design of the project)
- Establish a grievance mechanism or adopt the existing grievance mechanism which is proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the project, accessible, inclusive and allows anonymity to respond to the concerns and grievances of project affected parties on the environmental and social performance of the project in a timely manner.

In addition, subproject specific Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEPs) will be prepared in line with the above principles (requirements of ESS10), and the principles and processes defined in this SEP taking into account the features of the subprojects/activities at the implementation stage and proportionate to the nature and scale of the subproject as well as its potential risks and impacts.

This SEP has been fully aligned with citizen engagement activities planned under the project and ensures that the citizen engagement activities are not duplicated and that planned activities will ensure the greater depth of engagement.

3. BRIEF SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Several workshops and face-to-face meetings had been undertaken during the preparation of the Proposed Project, which are:

- Survey on wildfires (2021)
- Workshop on Wildfires in the Process of Climate Change (October 13-15, 2021)
- Formal meeting with AFAD (April 6, 2022)
- IDOP Needs Analysis Workshop (January 13-14, 2023)
- Meetings with forest villagers to determine the scope of matching grants (Subcomponent 2.3.c. *Supporting livelihood and employment opportunities for forest villages*) (March 8-10, 2023)

Survey on Wildfires (2021)

Due to the sensitivity of society to the wildfires that took place in 2021, a survey was held —which was open to all citizens—on the website of the OGM. 11,164 citizens participated in the surveys, and additionally some of them express their opinions apart from the survey questions. The answers given to the 24 questions asked in the questionnaire are presented in Appendix-1. Based on the answers to this survey, OGM has decided to organize the "Workshop on Wildfires in the Process of Climate Change".

Workshop on Wildfires in the Process of Climate Change (October 13-15, 2021)

Workshop on Wildfires in the Process of Climate Change was organized by OGM after the biggest wildfire in the history of Türkiye which occurred in July-August 2021. A total of 291 participants from 150 institutions/organizations attended the workshop (participant numbers with their institutions are presented in Table 3 of Appendix-2). During the workshop, nine study groups were formed on (i) pre-fire training and preventive activities, (ii) pre-fire planning of fire-resistant forests, strengthening and maintenance of existing forests and protected areas, (iii) pre-fire evaluation of available tools and human resources in the framework of climate change and global warming, (iv) wildfire management organization during fire, (v) protection of human and other living beings, protected areas, residential areas and industrial facilities in acute situations during fire, (vi) turning burned areas into forest after fire, (vii) communication and providing correct information to the public on wildfires, (viii) technological developments and innovative approaches in combating wildfires, and (ix) establishment of the Mediterranean countries' wildfire union. These study groups put 135 decisions and 217 action proposals which are then used in the preparation of IDOP. See Table 4 of Appendix-2 for the full list of decisions, action proposals and corresponding IDOP components.

Formal meeting with AFAD (April 6, 2022)

At the meeting held between AFAD and OGM, issues related to major wildfires and the preparation of the scene response plan were discussed, and ideas were exchanged about the activities. In addition, possible scenarios have been studied for the implementation of the response plan, which aims to use the resources in the inventory of the institutions in wildfires, to better ensure inter-agency coordination in large forest fires that occur in Türkiye. As an outcome of meetings with AFAD, the National Wildfires Intervention Plan was prepared by AFAD and OGM.

IDOP Needs Analysis Workshop (January 13-14, 2023)

IDOP Needs Analysis Workshop was organized by OGM to contribute to the preparation process of IDOP by using the Needs Analysis prepared by FAO for wildfires, and by revealing the strengths and weaknesses of the existing infrastructure in Türkiye for combating wildfires. A total of 63 participants from SBO and OGM attended the workshop. The summary of the evaluations is presented in Appendix-3.

Face-to-Face Meetings with Forest Villagers to Determine the Scope of ORKOY Loans.

Face-to face meetings with forest villagers were held in three forest villages in Kahramanmaraş province and one forest village in Osmaniye province between March 8-10, 2023 (Please, see Appendix-4 for photographs of the meetings). All the villagers were invited to meetings including both men and women. 160 forest villagers attended the meetings where 32 of them was female. Their demands and grievances were asked regarding the ORKÖY loans. Their demands can be summarized as:

- Solar energy panel support to decrease the high energy costs that are paid to get water from water wells (water is used mainly in cultivating strawberries which is the main crop in the village),
- Support for the cooperative activities such as strawberry jam and dried strawberry for the dissemination of strawberry farming,
- Cooling facility and drying machine support in order to increase the shelf life of the strawberries produced,
- Mulching nylon and seedling support to increase strawberry production,
- Mechanization support for forest production activities,
- Cocoon silkworm production support,
- Cattle and small livestock support to increase milk and milk production, which is the livelihood of the village,
- Cooking boiler support to increase the variety of dairy products,
- Solar energy panel support to provide the energy required for olive and citrus production at a cheaper cost, and
- Solar energy panel support to provide an economic contribution by meeting the energy needs in houses.

The only complaint conveyed to the OGM during the meetings was that the forest villagers who had previously received ORKOY loans and did not pay their debts would not be able to benefit from the ORKOY loans to be offered within the scope of IDOP.

4. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

Stakeholder identification is an important step in managing the overall stakeholder engagement process and reduces the risk of a particular stakeholder group becoming dominant in the consultation process. It should be performed as early as possible in the project life cycle, taking into account the dynamics between stakeholders and the risks and opportunities of their involvement in the project. Stakeholder identification is based on the level of interest of the stakeholders and their interaction with the project. According to ESS 10, the project stakeholders are categorized under two groups:

- **Project-Affected Parties (PAPs)** are those likely to be affected by the project because of actual impacts or potential risks to their physical environment, health, security, cultural practices, well-being, or livelihoods. These stakeholders may include individuals or groups, such as government agencies or local communities.
- **Other Interested Parties (OIPs)** are individuals, groups, or organizations with an interest in the project, which may be because of the project location, its characteristics, its impacts, or matters related to public interest. For example, these parties may include regulators, government officials, the private sector, the scientific community, academics, unions, women's organizations, other civil society organizations, and cultural groups.

Under PAPs **disadvantaged/vulnerable groups or individuals** are also identified separately. These are individuals or groups who because of their particular circumstances may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. Vulnerability or being disadvantaged may be related to age, including the elderly and minors, and including in circumstances of separation from their family, the community, or other individuals upon which they depend.

In line with the categorization in ESS10, the indicative stakeholder list of the Proposed Project is given in Table 1. These stakeholder groups will be updated and detailed as needed, during stakeholder identification/analysis to be carried out while preparing the sub-project specific SEPs. The PIU will consult with each group of stakeholders on different issues according to their roles, responsibilities, interests, and level of influence.

As the SEP is a living document, the document itself and the stakeholder identification analysis can be revised upon the feedback received from the stakeholders and in case any revision made in project design.

Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Groups or Individuals

Two categories of disadvantaged/vulnerable groups or individuals are identified at this stage of SEP which are persons with disabilities and women living in forest villages.

- *Persons with disabilities:* This group is identified as a disadvantaged/vulnerable group due to possible limitations they may encounter in stakeholder consultation processes. Especially, the fact that they are not able to express their specific concerns during the preparation of the IFM plans may cause these plans to be prepared without considering their concerns and even may leave them to be in a difficult situation in some possible emergency situations.
- *Women living in neighborhoods/villages near the forests:* Some of the activities such as preparation of fire management plans or grants for livelihood supports will require

stakeholder consultations in the forest villages. Most of the settlements near the forest area have rural characteristics and occasionally, the stakeholder meetings are usually held in *kahvehane*s[14] where—although differs from village to village—usually the women living in the villages do not go. Therefore, women living in the settlements near the forests may have limitations participating in the consultation processes which might lead to risk of exclusion of these women from project benefits.

During the implementation of the Project disadvantaged/vulnerable groups or individuals will be identified in detail in subproject specific SEPs.

See Section 5.2 for the proposed strategies to incorporate the view of disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals or groups.

Table 1. Summary of indicative stakeholders of IDOP.

Project-Affected Parties	Other Interested Parties
Component 1: Strengthening institutions and society for wildfire and forest resilience.	
Subcomponent 1.1. Strengthening the institutional framework for IFM through "Review and Analysis"	
• Ministries and affiliated institutions of ministries that will revise their legislation. • Institutions within the Provincial Forest Fire Fighting Commissions • Municipalities • Mukhtars of the settlements that are near forests in targeted Regional Directorates of Forestry • People living/working in areas near forests in targeted Regional Directorates of Forestry. • People engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry or beekeeping near or in the forests in targeted Regional Directorates of Forestry. • NGOs (associations, foundations, chambers, unions, cooperatives) that have activities about forests, forest villages, biodiversity, eco-systems, etc.	• Authorities that will approve the changes in the legislation. • Ministries and affiliated institutions of ministries that will provide opinion. • Governorates • International Organizations (e.g., Delegation of the European Union to Türkiye, FAO, UNESCO) • Universities • Institutions in foreign countries which are authorized to carry out activities similar to the Project's activities. • Companies (e.g., information and technology, defense, aviation, GSM, etc.) • Forestry firms • Other NGOs (associations, foundations, chambers, unions, cooperatives) • Media
Subcomponent 1.2. Increasing "Readiness" for IFM through technology and capacity building.	
• Fire management experts to be trained within the Project. • Search and Rescue teams to be trained within the Project. • AFAD • Firefighting volunteers • Ministry of National Education • Children 7 to 14 years old • NGOs (associations, foundations, chambers, unions, cooperatives) that have activities about disasters, etc. • Local people living/working adjacent to forestry schools to be constructed	• International Organizations (e.g., Delegation of the European Union to Türkiye, FAO, UNESCO) • Universities • Institutions in foreign countries which are authorized to carry out activities similar to the Project's activities. • Companies (e.g., information and technology, defense, aviation, GSM, etc.) • Construction companies • Other NGOs (associations, foundations, chambers, unions, cooperatives) • Media
Component 2: Investments in climate resilient forests in targeted areas.	

[14] *Kahvehane* is the name given to the place where the men living in the village go to socialize, discuss and chat, where coffee and tea as well as various soft drinks are served, board games are played.

Project-Affected Parties	Other Interested Parties
Subcomponent 2.1. Scaling-up wildfire "Risk Reduction"	
• Forest villagers in selected forest villages. • Women forestry workers in selected forest villages.	• Universities • Forestry firms • NGOs (associations, foundations, chambers, unions, cooperatives) • Media
Subcomponent 2.2. Strengthening operational systems for "Response".	
• Staff who had been working in the watchout towers.	• Universities • Companies (construction, information and technology, etc.) • NGOs (associations, foundations, chambers, unions, cooperatives) • Media
Subcomponent 2.3. Resilient "Recovery" of landscapes and livelihoods affected by wildfires.	
• Grant / matching grant beneficiaries • Multi-purpose agricultural development cooperatives that will receive loans. • Workers of the facilities to be constructed. • NGOs (associations, foundations, chambers, unions, cooperatives) that have activities about silkworm rearing, beekeeping, etc. • Producers of local products (plant, dairy, etc.) • Local people living/working adjacent to the facilities to be constructed.	• International institutions that will certificate the biomolecular and genetic laboratory. • Public institutions that will issue permits for the activities (State Hydrological Institution, Electricity Distribution Companies, etc.) • Universities • Construction companies • Forestry firms • Animal dealers • Other NGOs (associations, foundations, chambers, unions, cooperatives) • Media
Component 3: Project management, monitoring and evaluation.	
• Implementing Agencies of the Project	• Presidency of Strategy and Budget • Ministry of Treasury and Finance • World Bank • Other departments of OGM • Media

5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process that will be carried out throughout the project life cycle. When professionally designed and implemented, it supports the establishment of strong, constructive and sensitive relationships that are important for the successful management of a project's environmental and social risks and impacts. Stakeholder engagement is most effective when initiated in the early stages of the project development process and forms an integral part of early project decisions and the assessment, management and monitoring of the project's environmental and social risks and impacts.

Purpose and timing of stakeholder engagement program.

The purpose of the stakeholder engagement program of IDOP is both to inform stakeholders about the Project and to gather their views on potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the Project.

Until the preparation of this SEP, several stakeholder engagements were carried out as summarized in Section 3. During the concept stage of the Project, workshops and surveys were carried out to gather the opinions of the stakeholders. In addition, after the preparation of the draft of the SEP, LMP and ESMF, the stakeholders were consulted to have their opinions on the final design of the Project, anticipated social and environmental risks and impacts, and relevant mitigation measures and the grievance mechanism.

During the implementation of the Project, stakeholder engagements will be carried out on a subproject basis. For every subproject, a separate stakeholder engagement plan will be prepared based on this SEP and the requirements of WB's ESF before the commencement of the subproject activities. Although the stakeholder engagement activities will start as early as possible and will continue throughout the Project life cycle, the goal and the frequency of the stakeholder engagement activities of the subprojects will vary depending on the scale and scope of those activities.

Similarly, the announcement of stakeholder engagements will differ according to the characteristic of the subproject. Although in general, the stakeholders will be informed about the stakeholder engagements via information boards, website, and social media accounts of OGM, direct invitations by e-mail and announcements by speakers in the rural areas will also be used. In general, the date, time and venue of the stakeholder engagements will be announced at least 15 days prior to the meetings and will be selected considering the availability and accessibility of all stakeholders.

In addition, without being bound to specific time and venue to convey comments and concerns, people will be encouraged to comment and convey their concerns through the communication channels provided on the Project specific website. The website will be functionalized at least 15 days before the general Project stakeholder engagement and will continue to function throughout the Project's life cycle. The comments and concerns submitted by the stakeholders will be documented and integrated in the Project design if they are technically and economically feasible, in line with the general customary approaches and national laws, and within the scope of the Project.

Proposed strategy for information disclosure.

In general, the (i) objective, scope and available technical details of the Project/subprojects, (ii) grievance mechanism and contact information of relevant focal points, (iii) availability of publicly disclosed information on Project/subproject will be disclosed. The format and the types of methods

that will be used to communicate this information will differ according to the type of the stakeholder and communication channel. For example, while the full reports of publicly disclosed documents will be made available on the Project website, posters emphasizing key information will be hung on the community bulletin board of the office of the mukhtars, or forest operational directorates. In general, the information will be disclosed as brochures, leaflets, posters, nontechnical summary documents and reports, and official correspondence, through newspapers, posters, radio, television, Information centers and exhibitions or other visual displays, website, and social media which will be selected according to the target stakeholder group.

5.1. PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR CONSULTATION

The methods for stakeholder engagement will differ according to the purpose of the stakeholder engagement, input sought and the targeted stakeholder, along with the activity characteristic of the subproject. Therefore, subproject specific SEPs will apply the most suitable engagement methods that fit into their scope and context. Most common methods for stakeholder engagement are described in the following paragraphs. Subproject specific SEPs will apply other methods for engagement if necessary.

Note: At the time of the preparation of this SEP, COVID-19, which is an acute global emergency since 2020, appears to be in transition, but the risks of emergence of new variants and future surges remain still. Especially, the vulnerable individuals are still at risk of severe disease.[15] Therefore, national measures that are in force during the implementation of the Project will be applied, and the stakeholder engagement methods will be adopted to fit the national measures, such as holding online meetings instead of face-to-face meetings.

Brochures. At the first stage, brochures and leaflets including information on project-related communication channels, announcements and notifications shall be placed at common public spaces within surrounding settlements, office of the mukhtar's, municipalities, Regional Directorates of Forestry, and Forest Operational Directorates.

Consultation meetings. These meetings will be organized to inform the project stakeholders about the scope and timeline of subproject activities and to seek feedback from project affected parties (including vulnerable groups). Consultation meetings will include all potential stakeholders (including community members, vulnerable/disadvantaged groups, etc.) to be affected by the project activities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and/or all other stakeholders identified throughout the Project life cycle. The meeting minutes and participant lists of the meetings will be recorded.

Digital communication tools. The website of OGM, SMS, social media accounts, national/local television channels, and radio stations will be used to inform stakeholders about the progress, and important developments of the Project. Press releases will also be shared with the press.

Disclosure meetings. Disclosure meetings will be held to share with the stakeholders the ESA instruments (ESMP, SEP, LMP, etc.) and Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). The announcements for these meetings will be made via e-mails, OGM's and relevant departments' official websites, social media accounts (WhatsApp, Facebook, etc.), public notice boards, billboards, announcement in villages through speakers, and newspapers. In case the meetings are carried out via digital platforms, feedback on shared documents will be collected through official

[15] https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/covid-19-policy-briefs

correspondences, online feedback forms and e-mails to support the effectiveness of these meetings.

Focus Group Meetings: Focus group meetings can be held whenever data collection or qualitative field work becomes necessary during the monitoring process. Focus group meetings constitute an effective way of bringing together people who have similar experience to discuss a given subject.

Formal meetings. Official meetings will consist of internal meetings to be held within OGM and its relevant departments; and meetings to be held with different government authorities and relevant NGOs, and institutions to be engaged during preparation and implementation phases of the Project.

Grievance mechanism. The grievance mechanism (See Section 7) of the Proposed Project will be established to provide channels for the project stakeholders and citizens to provide feedback on the project activities and/or raise concerns.

In-depth interview: In-depth interviews comprise a qualitative research technique wherein a low number of participants are personally and intensively interviewed to examine their perspective on a given idea, program, or situation. In the present case, in-depth interviews would be held with national and local public agencies/organizations, cooperatives, and other similar stakeholders to analyze the potential impacts of the project on management and operations and to address expectations/recommendations through planning.

Mail/post: In cases where it is necessary to reach out to stakeholder groups or persons who do not have access to internet, smartphones, social media, or e-mail with information on the project and to render them an effective part of the stakeholder engagement process, project brochures, announcements, reports, and notifications can be delivered via post, cargo, or mail.

Presentations: Visual material shall also be utilized during the information of stakeholders. Presentations including summaries of written documents shall be prepared.

Project launch and closure meetings. Multi-stakeholder meetings will be held to announce and disseminate project activities and results, both at the beginning and end of the project life cycle.

Socio-Economic Studies: Economic and social conditions affect one another in a positive or negative way. There is a direct relation between the livelihoods of the society, their level of income, rates of employment and unemployment and other similar economic factors and the social life of people. Thus, economic parameters define social standards.

Surveys: Surveys shall be utilized during the project when data collection becomes necessary.

Website: A corporate website provides notifications on further demands for information, hosts Project documents and reports and contact information.

Workshops, training. These events will be organized to reach out the target stakeholders (farmers, farmer associations, greenhouse construction companies and technology providers, etc.) for each subcomponent to raise their awareness regarding the Project and the trainings/supports to be given within the scope of the Project.

5.2. PROPOSED STRATEGY TO INCORPORATE THE VIEW OF DISADVANTAGED/ VULNERABLE GROUPS

As defined in Section 4, disadvantaged/vulnerable groups or individuals are individuals or groups who because of their circumstances may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits.

And, accordingly, such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. Therefore, in general, during the consultation process, the views of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups will be sought by:

- Engagements carried out with regional organizations and NGOs representing the rights of persons with disabilities, and women living in forest villages,
- Separate consultations conducted for women, persons with disabilities and other disadvantaged/vulnerable groups who may be identified during the project,
- Information provided face to face or by any other appropriate method specific to disadvantaged/vulnerable groups/individuals (e.g., visually impaired alphabet, sign language, etc.),
- Consultations conducted at locations that provide access to disadvantaged/vulnerable groups/individuals; and
- Any written or printed materials related to the project prepared in easy to understand (non-technical) language and distributed as culturally appropriate.

Once the determination of disadvantaged/vulnerable groups or individuals are finalized for subprojects, the subproject specific SEPs will utilize the above measures or any other appropriate measures to integrate the disadvantaged/vulnerable groups or individuals into the consultation process of the subproject.

5.3. CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT

The project will also develop and implement a Citizen Engagement (CE) strategy that will be included in the Project Operational Manual (POM) as a broader implementation of stakeholder engagement. The CE strategy will be designed to solicit unrestricted feedback actively and regularly through multiple channels from citizens and project beneficiaries on project activities as well as the CE process itself. CE mechanisms will be developed and implemented throughout the project components.

- *Component 1. Strengthening Institutions and Society for Wildfire and Forest Resilience:* Forest villages will be consulted in the development of IFM Plans to institutionalize the best local practices, including their cultural and social values and past experiences. Proactive measures to increase two-way dialogue such as focus group discussions will be held. Two-way dialog of CE activities at local and national levels which will sustain effective and continuous participation of stakeholders will also be established for public awareness in wildfire management and in developing and functionalizing the volunteering system in combating forest fires and protecting forests. Especially, in developing volunteering system, focus groups will pro-actively engage with volunteers to develop and validate user-friendly applications in a participatory manner. The planned web-based platform will provide continuous communication. It will also be used for sharing information and data.
- *Component 2: Investments in Climate Resilient Forests in Targeted Areas:* Forest villages will be engaged in the restoration efforts of burned areas. Under Subcomponent 2.3, participatory decision-making and monitoring for matching grant systems for livelihood support and employment opportunities will be ensured. Forest villagers and multi-purpose agricultural development cooperatives will be invited to regular roundtables to provide feedback to the design, accessibility, and application processes of the matching grant systems (particularly including women and youth). Other relevant value chain stakeholders, including agricultural sales cooperatives associations and animal dealers will also be consulted.

- *Component 3: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation:* Beneficiary feedback surveys will be conducted annually, and capacity building for government officials on CE will be carried out, so that they can respond to beneficiaries' needs and train them to support the CE activities.

In addition, grievance mechanism will be made available to citizens, and an indicator on CE will be included in the project Results Framework.

5.4. OVERVIEW OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

In the light of information given in the previous paragraphs, and considering that the stakeholder consultations regarding the preparation of IDOP were already carried out, the summary of the stakeholder engagement program for all stakeholder groups during the implementation of IDOP—which covers the preparation, implementation & construction, and operation phases of the subprojects—is given in Table 2.

Table 2. Overview of the stakeholder engagement program during the implementation of IDOP (preparation, implementation & construction, and operation phases of the subprojects).

Project Stage	Purpose	Timing	List of information to be disclosed	Method Used	Responsible Party
Preparation	• Inform the stakeholders about the scope and need of the Project. • Consult the stakeholders about, ○ project design, ○ environmental and social risks and impacts, ○ proposed mitigation measures, • ESMP, GMs • Seek feedback	• Before the commencement of component activities • Throughout the project lifecycle	• Project concept, E&S principles and obligations • ESA instruments (ESMP, ESMP Check list, SEP, LMP, and other relevant plans)	• Opening meeting • Public announcements • Non-technical project summaries/presentations • Electronic publications • Social media • Press releases. • Consultation meetings (virtual/face-to-face) • Digital communication tools • Grievance Mechanism • Poster, brochure, leaflet, etc. • SMS	• PIU
Implementation & Construction	• Inform the stakeholders about the project scope and ongoing activities, • ESA instruments (ESMP, ESMP Check list, SEP, LMP, and other relevant plans), • GMs • Seek feedback	• Prior to start of implementation of the project, and as needed during the project lifecycle	• ESMPs/ESMP Check List • SEPs • LMP • GM procedure • Regular updates on Project development	• Public announcements • Non-technical project summaries/presentations • Electronic publications • Social media • Press releases. • Consultation meetings (virtual/face-to-face) • Digital communication tools • Grievance Mechanism • Poster, brochure, leaflet, etc. • SMS	• PIU • Forest Operational Directorates • Supervision Consultant • Constructor
Closure	• GMs • Receive feedback	• After completion of project activities	• Project outputs • Redress of grievances	• Closing meeting • Consultation meetings • Disclosure meetings, • Digital Communication Tools/social media • Poster, brochure, leaflet, etc. • SMS	• PIU

6. RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

As explained in Section 1.1, a PIU will be established under the Department of Forest Management and Planning and will be responsible for the coordination and the execution of the activities of the Proposed Project. One social specialist will be recruited to work in the PIU, at the beginning of the Proposed Project to coordinate, manage, implement, monitor and report the issues related to this SEP and will remain in her/his position until the Project life cycle.

Subproject specific SEPs will be prepared by the social specialist of the PIU or construction contractors at least one month prior to the commencement of works. If the subproject specific SEPs were prepared by construction contractors, then these SEPs will be sent to PIU to be reviewed and approved by the social specialist. Afterwards, PIU will send these prepared or reviewed subproject specific SEPs to World Bank for their review and no objection—while it will be necessary to send the SEPs' of all substantial risk subprojects, it will be sufficient to send the first three SEPs' of the moderate or low risk subprojects to World Bank for no objection.

The stakeholder engagement activities will be carried out by contractors and Forest Operational Directorates under the supervision of the social specialist of the PIU. It is expected that contractors will hold regular meetings with surrounding communities to update them on the construction process, discuss community health and safety, and seek feedback and grievances from the community members.

Capacity Support Trainings

Prior to the start of the activities of the proposed Project, as also outlined in the ESCP and ESMF, PIU specialists will provide training for the staff of Regional Directorates of Forestry and Forest Operational Directorates to ensure proper preparation and implementation of SEP. The training will cover the principles stated in this SEP such as stakeholder identification, mapping, citizen engagement, GM, etc. Initial training will be given before commencement of the Project activities. Refresher training will be also given if needed during the implementation.

6.1. ESTIMATED BUDGET

[to be updated]

7. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The Grievance Mechanism (GM) is a mechanism that provides channels for stakeholders to provide feedback on project activities and raise their concerns and grievances and enables the identification and resolution of the problems affecting the project. To ensure communication with the stakeholders and citizens throughout the Project life cycle, a GM will be established by External Communications Committee (ECC) as stated in Section 1.1. and operated in coordination with the PIU.

The GM will be accessible for Project stakeholders and citizens who are likely to be affected directly or indirectly by the project. The GM that will be established in this project can be used to submit complaints, feedback, queries, suggestions, or compliments related to the overall management and implementation of the project, as well as issues pertaining to subprojects that are being financed and supported by the Project, including:

- Mismanagement, misuse of Project loans or corrupt practices,
- Violation of Project policies, guidelines, or procedures, including those related to child labor, health and safety of community / contracted workers, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and sexual harassment (SH), and environmental issues,
- Grievances that may arise from stakeholders who are dissatisfied with the implementation of the project activities or actual implementation of the Project, and
- General feedback, questions, suggestions, compliments.

Within the Proposed Project, stakeholders or citizens can convey their grievances through Presidency's Communication Center (CİMER) or Project GM.

Presidency's Communication Center (CİMER)

CİMER is a platform established to facilitate the use of rights granted by Law on the Right to Information Law No. 4982 and Law on the Right to Petition Law No. 3071. CİMER is the name of the electronic system in which the applications are made and followed and the applications are sent to the relevant public institution and processed and answered by the processing institution. Applications to CİMER can be made by the Internet (www.cimer.gov.tr or www.turkiye.gov.tr | e-government), telephone (ALO 150), letters-fax or personally.

CİMER allows anonymous submissions only if the request to be submitted is under the category of a whistleblower complaint. An applicant can submit only one request per day. The requests submitted to CİMER are resolved within 30 days. If the applicants do not receive feedback within this time period, they can re-submit their grievance to CİMER or elevate it to the Ombudsman Institution (www.ombudsman.gov.tr). CİMER only allow applications in Turkish, and it has a detailed manual in Turkish for its users[16].

Project GM

In accordance with the requirements of ESS10, a Grievance Mechanism (GM) will be established by OGM in order to receive, resolve and follow the concerns and complaints of the stakeholders. The GM will be accessible for stakeholders and citizens and will respond to all feedback (including grievances, complaints, requests, opinions, suggestions) at the earliest convenience. The most important point in the GM is to ensure that all grievances are effectively received, recorded, and

[16] https://cimer.gov.tr/50sorudacimer.pdf

responded within a predetermined timeline and on the basis of their contents, by the ECC, and that the corrective/regulatory action to be taken is acceptable to both parties. Such responses to the grievances would be satisfactory for both parties and activities would be followed, and the complainant would be informed about the outcomes of the corrective activities.

Beneficiaries of grants will also be able to submit their feedback/grievances to Regional and Operational Directorates of Forestry. The personnel in these directorates will be informed and trained about the GM and will direct the stakeholders to submit their feedback/grievances through the correct channels. For this reason, ECC will send poster, brochures, etc. to Regional Directorates of Forestry and Forest Operational Directorates to assist them in directing the stakeholders (especially beneficiaries of grant) to the GM and these communication tools will be posted in public places.

All grievances whether received from CİMER or Project GM will be recorded on the same system. Complaint registration system will include but not limited to the following information:

- Received/Resolution dates of the feedbacks,
- Name and contact information of the complainant,
- The nature of the complainant (can be individual, PAP, NGO, institution, worker, etc.),
- Respective responsible unit/institution for the grievance and date of referral,
- Relevant project activity,
- Subject,
- Detailed explanation of the feedback/grievance,
- Details on the actions taken for resolution, and
- Details of the feedback provided to the complainant.

The GM will also enable submission of anonymous grievances. However, the complainant will be informed that lack of name-surname/contact details may lead to delays or problems during the assessment and resolution of the grievance. The complainant will also be informed that the personal information (including name-surname, contact details) will not be shared by the third parties or disclosed. The information received from the complainant will only be used for assessment and resolution of the feedback/complaint received. Finally, the GM will have measures in place to handle sensitive complaints related to sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassments (SEA/SH) (please see Section 7.2).

Some groups (elder or illiterate people, persons with disabilities, women living in the rural areas etc.) may experience difficulties to access the GM or may not access. Therefore, the following measures will be taken:

- The possibility to file an anonymous complaint will be open,
- The GM will be announced by posting on public spaces in the settlements,
- The GM and the communication tools to be used for the announcement will be able to serve in multiple languages, if required; for instance, for seasonal agricultural workers including migrants it should include Arabic (or any other languages) expressions,
- The GM will be announced also on local radio and television channels (especially to inform the illiterate population).

7.1. STAGES OF AN EFFECTIVE GM

The GM contributes both ensuring stakeholder engagement activities are planned and executed in line with requirements of ESS10 and the ESA instruments are implemented effectively. To realize this: the mechanism (i) needs to be accepted and widely used; (ii) should receive and resolve the

grievances timely and should have a comprehensive log, (iii) should be managed and operationalized transparently.

Development and establishment of such a system requires a number of steps. These stages will be developed by OGM within the framework of the following headings:

- **Identification of the GM transactions and flowchart.** A document will be created where the notifications from complaint channels will be recorded. The system will be an online system that can be used by all stakeholders at the same time. The system management in which the recorded complaints are divided according to their types and related parties will be the responsibility of the ECC. The unit or implementing agency to take part in the solution will be approved by PIU. A regular recording system provides Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) order convenience.
  What type of complaints will be sent to which institutions/units, what kind of a process will be operated for their solution will be determined in advance and a complaint flowchart will be developed. The grievance recording mechanism will include the dates of referral to the units, dates of responses, resolution, and feedback dates.
- **Determination of GM roles and responsibilities.** The personnel responsible for recording the complaints will take part in ECC. A video seminar on stakeholder engagement and GM will be prepared and sent to implementing agencies, Regional Directorates of Forestry and Forest Operational Directorates in order to train the respective staff who will be assigned to a position for GM implementation, M&E, etc.
  Other stakeholder institutions and organizations will also be informed about this mechanism with an official letter.
- **Preparation of instruments to receive complaints.** The grievance form and details on the contact information for the GM will be shared and available on the OGM website.
  All of the project documents to be prepared and shared will include the information about the tools to be developed and used for the GM and they will always be included in all of the project related documents.
  The following information will be obtained from the complainant in the complaint form:
    - date the complaint,
    - name and contact information of the complainant (can be submitted anonymously),
    - by which unit/institution the complaint is received,
    - related project activity,
    - subject
    - content (details of the complaint/feedback).

  See Appendix 5 for a sample of the complaint registration form. Registration to the GM is provided by filling this form online for complaints received by phone or face to face. If the complainants fill in the form and submit it as hard copy, the information is entered into the system and the form will be scanned and uploaded to the system.
- **Timely receipt and recording of grievances.** Receiving complaints on time is about the openness and availability of complaint channels. The complaint entered into the system should be recorded within 2 days and the resolution process should be started.
- **Submission and evaluation of the complaint to the relevant units.** ECC will refer the complaint to the relevant unit within a maximum of 5 days.
  National legislation, WB ESF and the commitments in the ESA instruments will be followed in the resolution of the grievance. The basic principle is that no citizen is experiencing any problems because of the project activities.
  If the resolution of the complaint requires legal process, then the complainant will be informed. Vulnerable groups will be supported in the search for solutions.

- **Follow-up of the submitted complaint.** Complaints sent to ECC must be answered within 15 days. Therefore, the process is followed by ECC.
- **Complaint resolved within 30 days.** The solutions and corrective actions produced should satisfy the complainant. In the solution process, all parties should be able to agree on corrective actions. Therefore, all units will show maximum effort.
  In cases where a satisfactory solution cannot be produced, meeting with the complainant, referral to witnesses, and consultation meetings involving the complainant and third parties will be held.
  In the event that the subject of the complaint is irreversible, the ways of compensating the damage, replacing the damaged asset, and providing another compensatory benefit will be applied.
  However, it should be known by the parties that complainants who are not satisfied with the solution can go to court.
- **Providing feedback on the results to the complainant no later than 30 days after application.** At the end of the 30-day deadline for resolving the complaint, the decision/result will be presented to the complainant in formal-written ways. The date of this feedback is recorded in the GM system.
- **Solution implementation and follow-up.** Implementation of the solution may require time. With the completion of the application, the Complaint Close-Out Form with the signature of the complainant (if possible) will be filled and the complaint will be "Closed" by uploading it to the GM system.
  Appendix 6 presents a sample/template for the complaint closure form. This form can be updated and adopted for different projects.
- **Evaluation of grievance records at the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) stage.** Records will be reviewed and assessed during internal and external monitoring and evaluation processes. Processing times and satisfaction of complainants will be examined and followed.
  ECC will be the responsible party to share the grievance records with M&E experts.

7.2. PROTOCOLS AND PROCEDURES FOR SERIOUS GRIEVANCES

In case a stakeholder experiences serious mistreatment such as harassment, intimidation, abuse, violence, discrimination, or injustice in a context related to program activities, the person may raise the case, verbally or in writing directly to GM. Social specialist of the PIU will immediately investigate the case respecting confidentiality and anonymity of the person.

In case the person, for whatever reason, feels uncomfortable the person may directly contact the central or regional managers of OGM. Opinions of experts and consultants can be obtained in the solution of these problems in accordance with the laws and WB standards.

The protocols and procedures should be based on the following principles:

- All complaints received will be filed and kept confidential. For statistical purposes, cases will be anonymized and bundled to avoid identification of persons involved.
- After reaching a solution to a case, the PIU will follow-up to ensure that the solutions are effective.
- Criminal cases will be referred to the public prosecutor.

8. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Stakeholder engagement activities will be monitored periodically and reported in project progress reports biannually by the social specialist of the PIU. GM related monitoring and reporting will be carried out by the communication specialist in the ECC and sent to PIU. The social specialist of PIU will consolidate both reports.

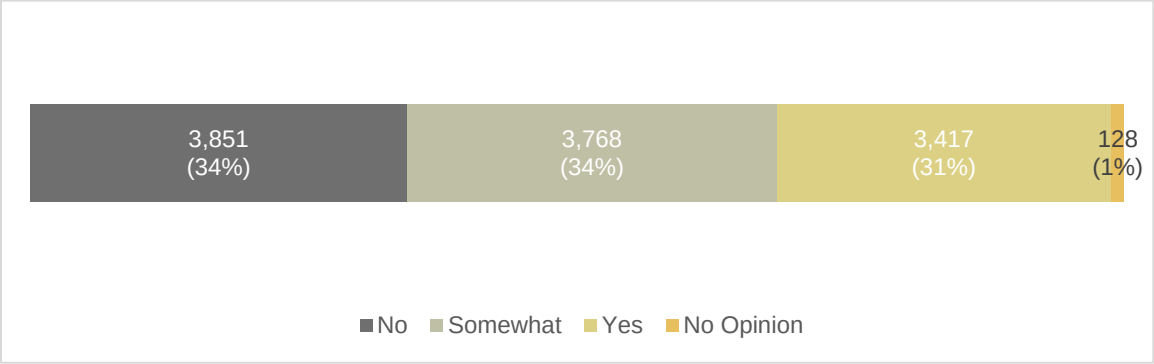
Documentations of the stakeholder engagement activities will be kept in the archive of the OGM. Information about the consultation activities will be reported to the WB within the Project Progress reports and will include,

- Number, type of consultations,
- Number of participants, type of stakeholders engaged,
- Critical issues discussed, raised during the consultations,
- Number of grievances received (disaggregated data: gender, province, category of grievance, status of the grievances [closed, pending, resolved, etc.], etc.).

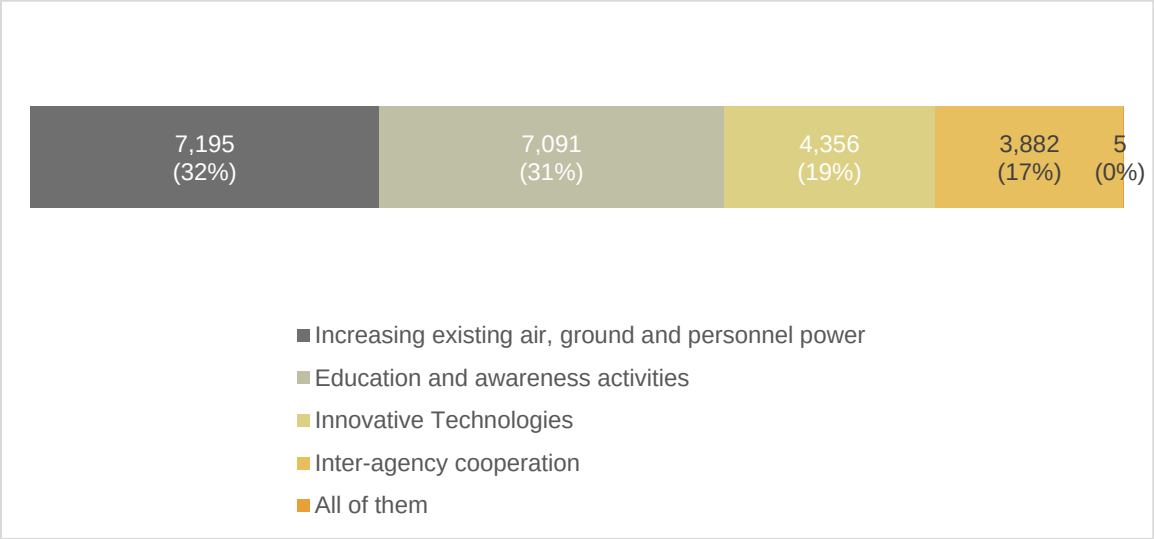
Stakeholder groups shall be reported back to on critical issues discussed during the meetings in connection to the grievances received which will the detailed in POM.

APPENDIX 1. SURVEY ON WILDFIRES

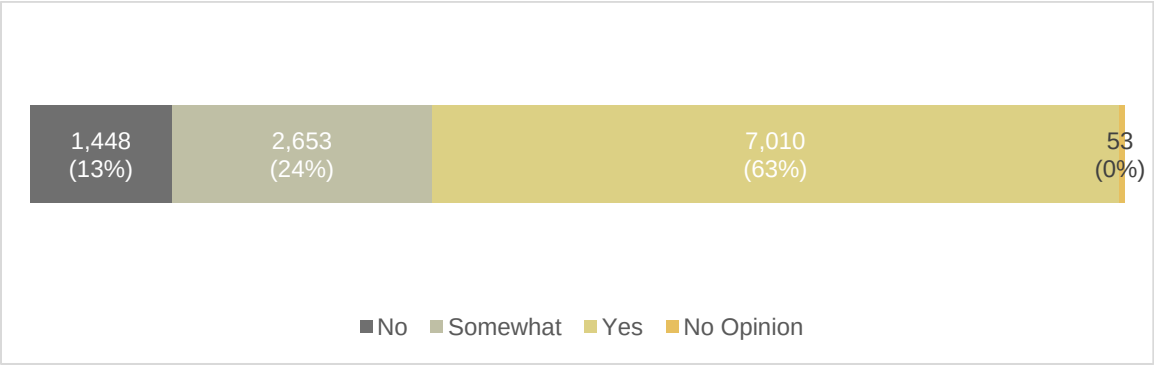
Q.1. Do you find the awareness-raising activities about forest fires sufficient?



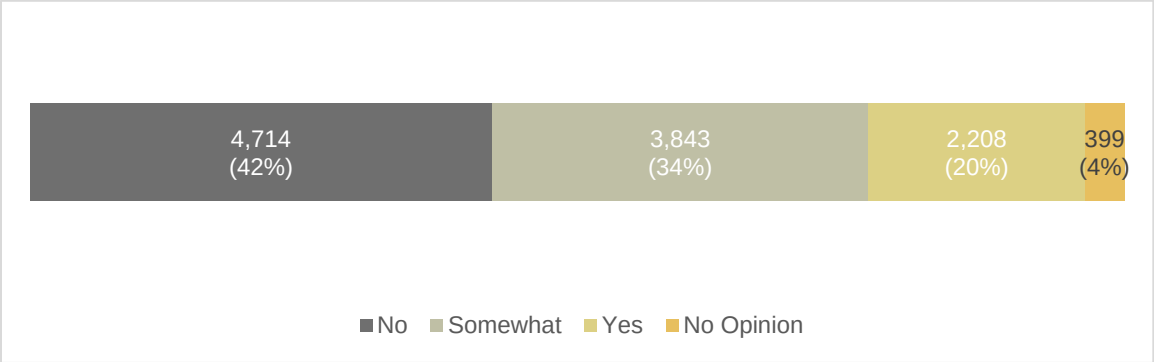
Q.2. Which of the activities to prevent wildfires do you think is more important?



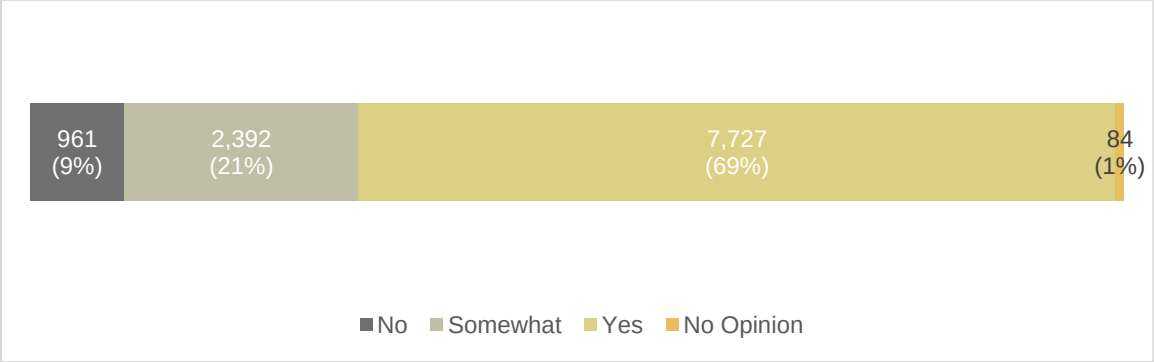
Q.3. Do you think it is right to ban entry and exit to forests during wildfire season?



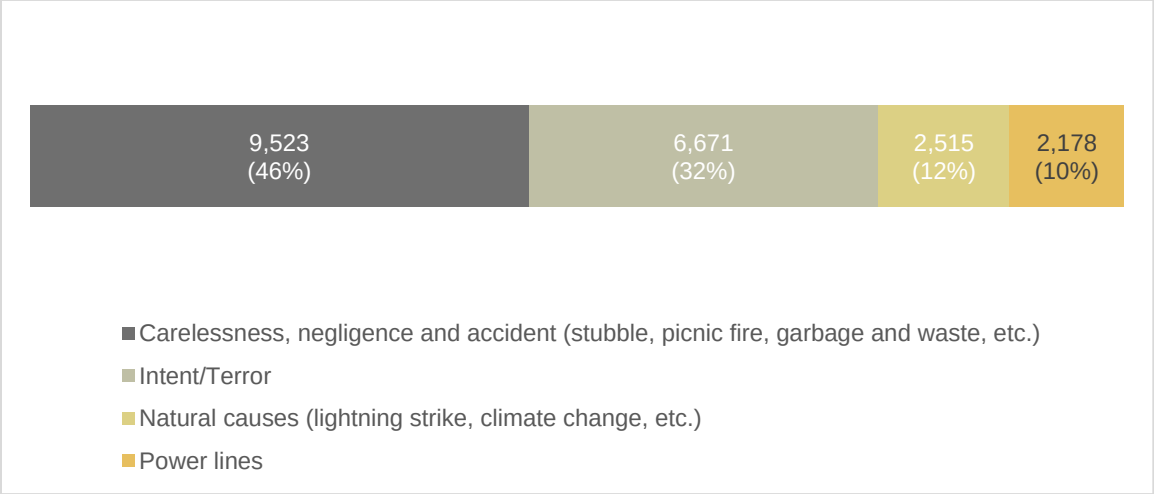
Q.4. Do you find the maintenance and fire prevention measures in protected areas (national park, nature park, etc.) sufficient?



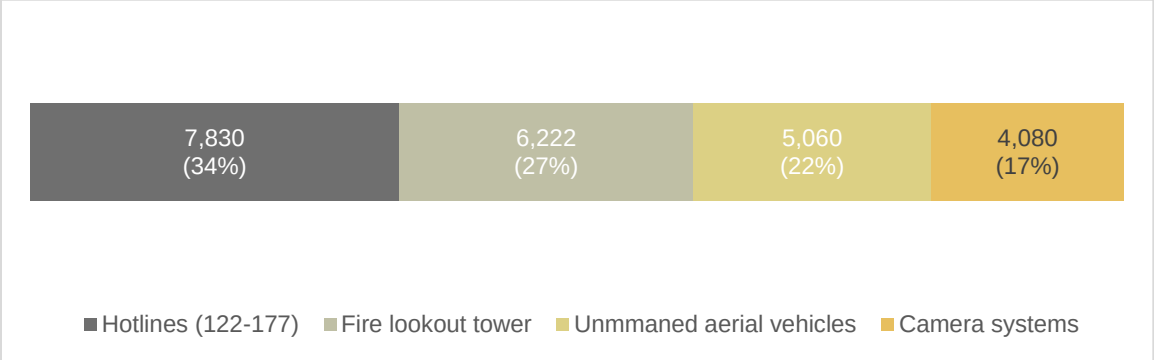
Q.5. Do you think that climate change and global warming have an impact on forest fires?



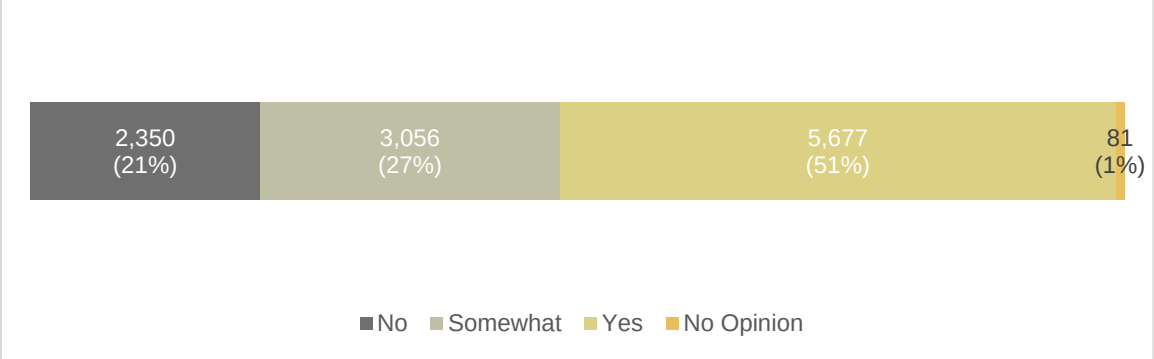
Q.6. Please tick what causes wildfires to occur the most.



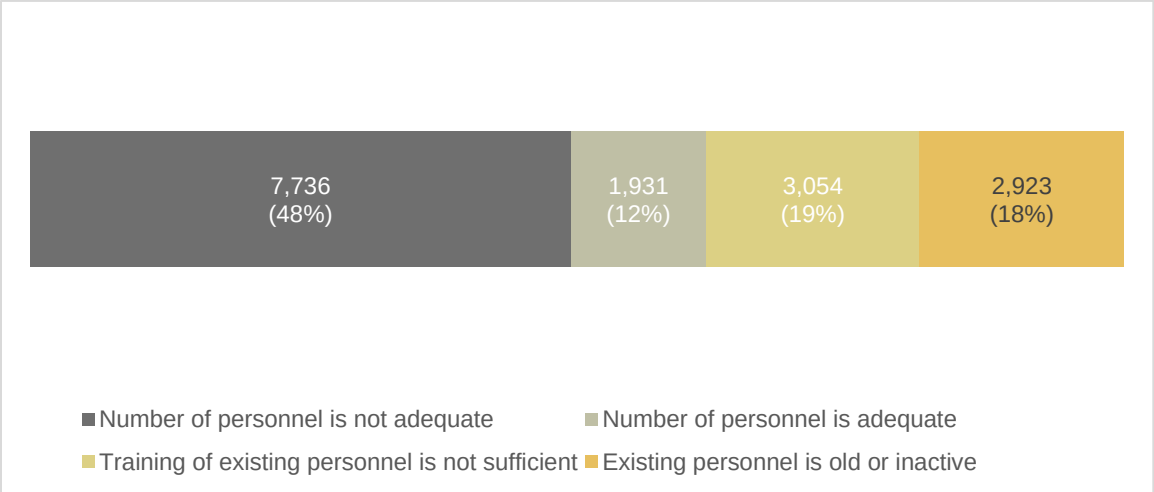
Q.7. What do you think is the most effective way to get quick news about wildfires?



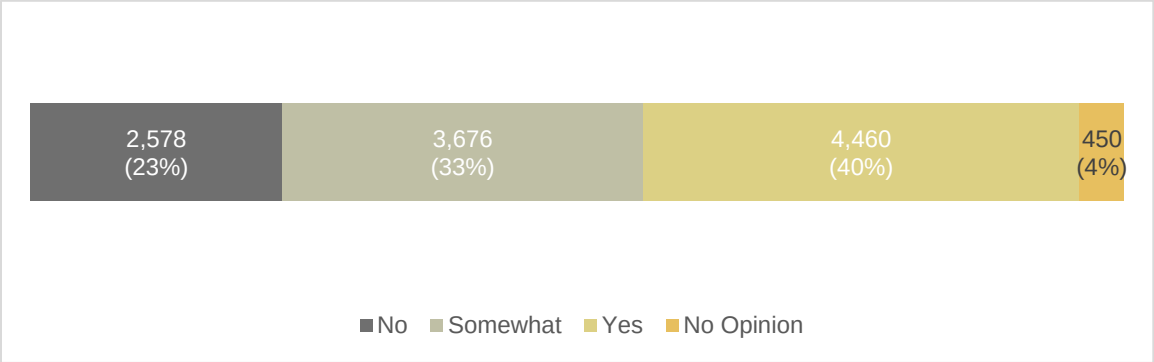
Q.8. Do you think that wildfires are intervened in a timely and effective manner?



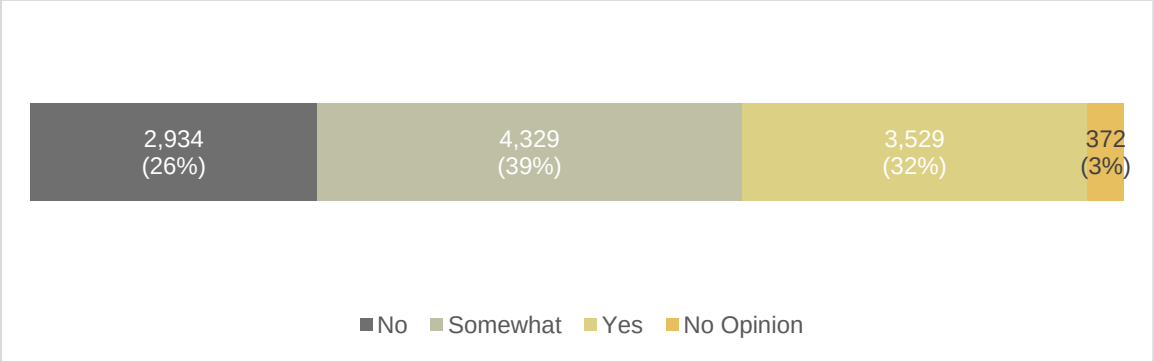
Q.9. What do you think about the personnel responding to wildfires?



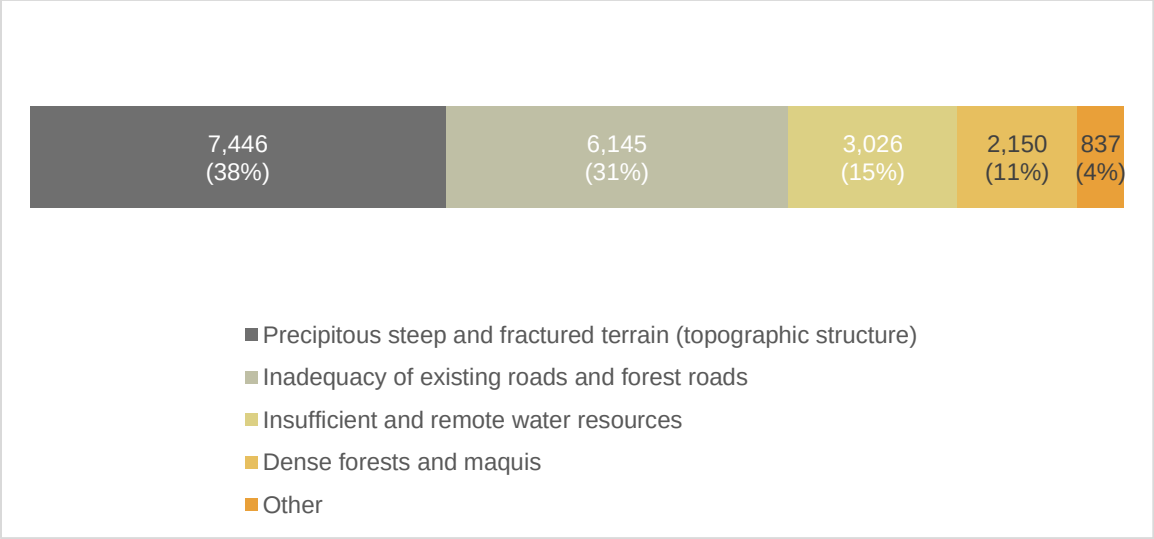
Q.10. Do you think that the needs of the personnel (fire teams) and volunteers responding to wildfires are adequately met?



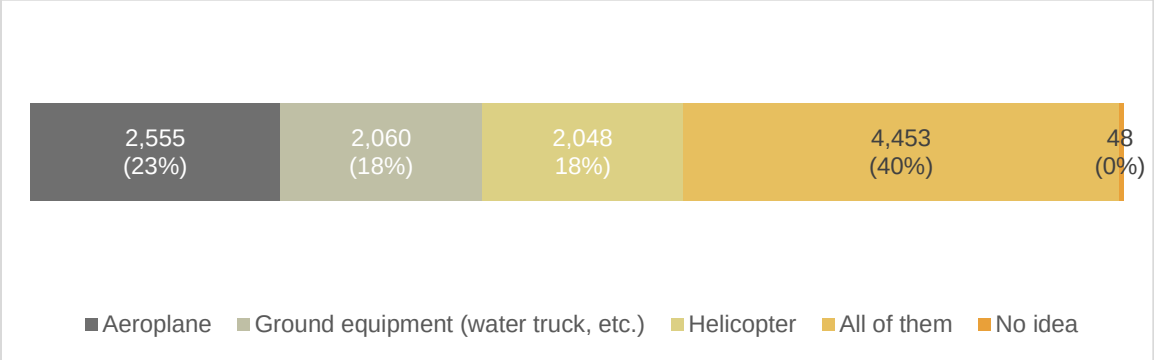
Q.11. Do you think that attention is paid to OHS and the use of PPEs during a wildfire?



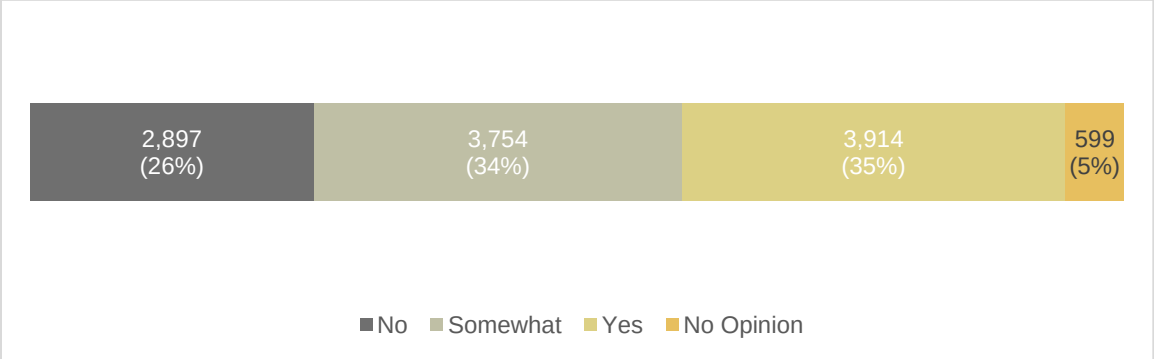
Q.12. What do you think is the most important factor that makes it difficult to respond to wildfires?



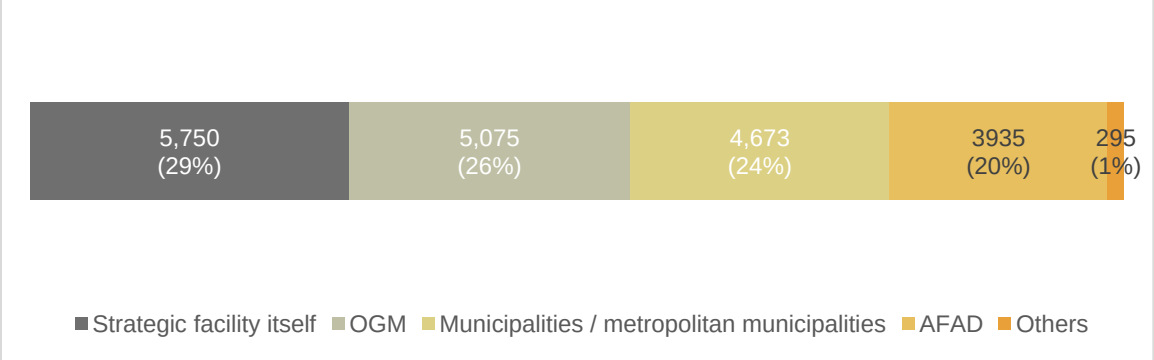
Q.13. Which vehicle do you think is more effective in responding to wildfires?



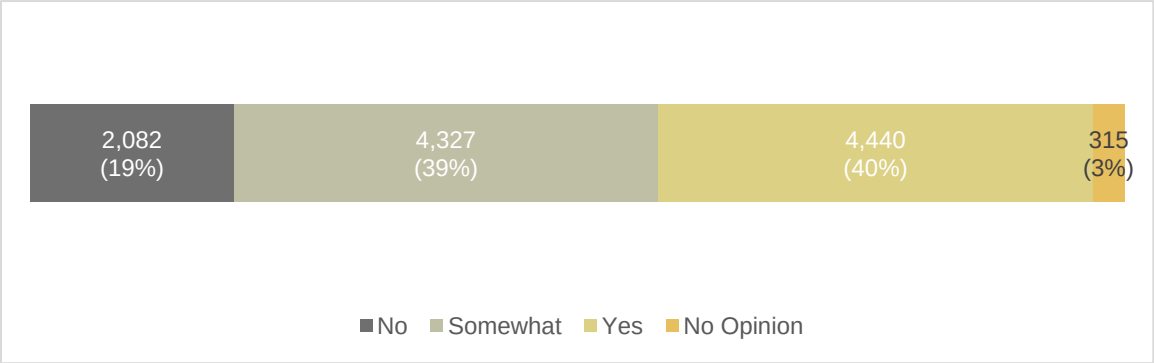
Q.14. Do you think that the municipalities / metropolitan municipalities intervened adequately in extinguishing the wildfires that spread to the settlements?



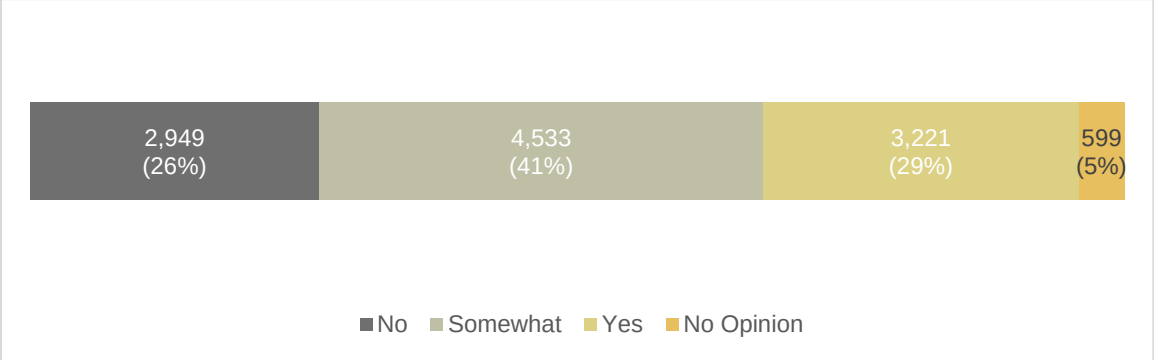
Q.15. Which institution do you think should protect strategic facilities (power plants, military facilities, etc.) during wildfires?



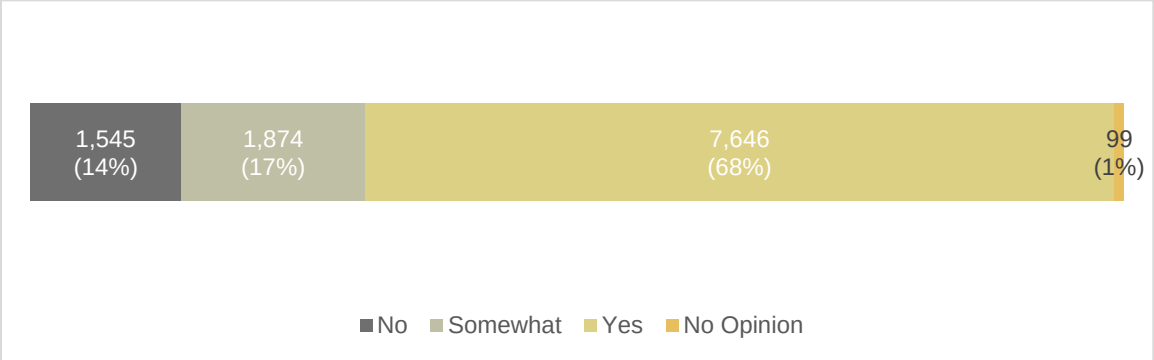
Q.16. Do you find the support of other institutions (AFAD, Kızılay, NGOs, etc.) sufficient during wildfires?



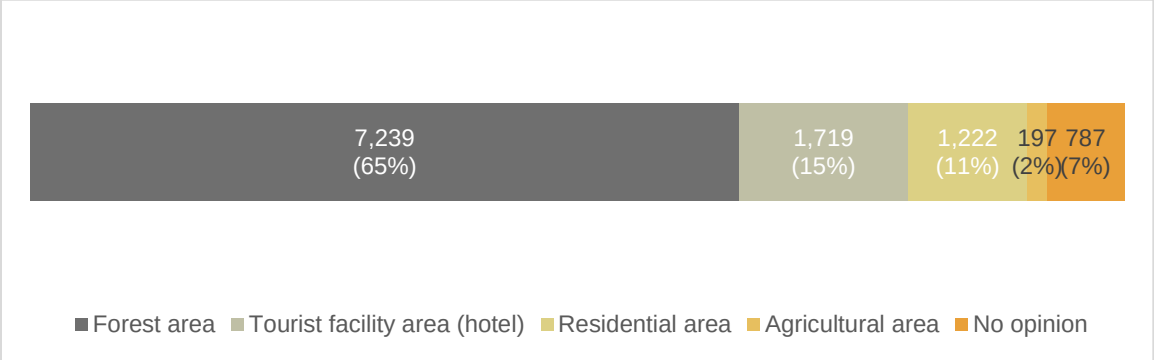
Q.17. Do you think that cooperation and coordination is provided between public institutions, local administrations and NGOs during the large wildfires?



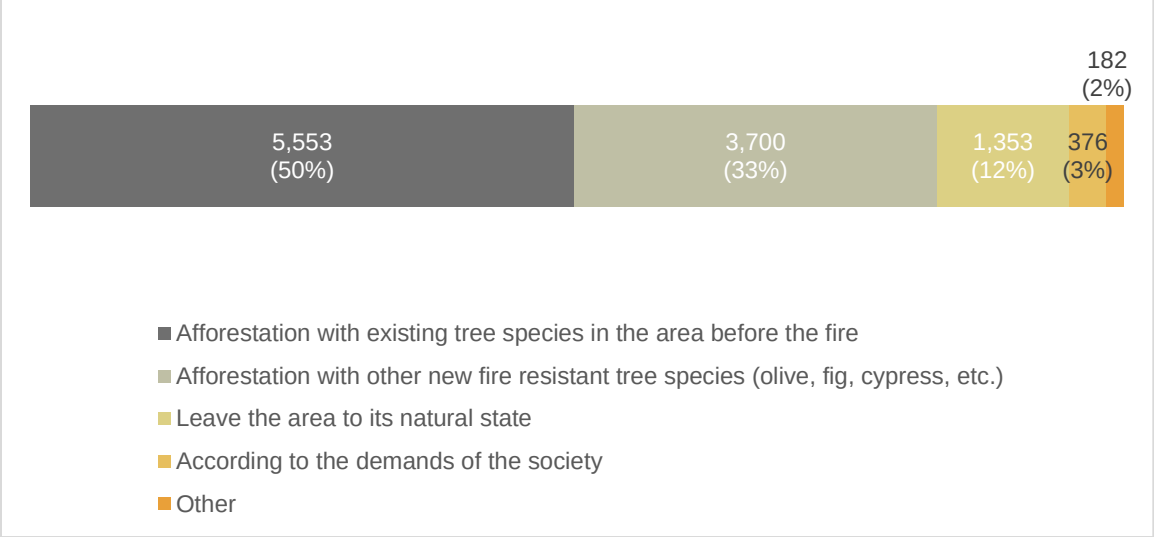
Q.18. Do you think it is right for people to become forest fire volunteers by getting training on wildfire?



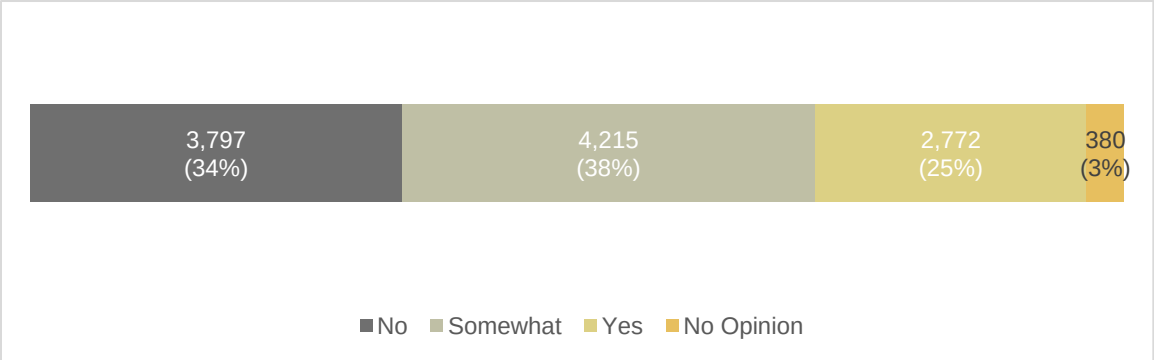
Q.15. How do you think the forest areas burned by forest fire will be used later?



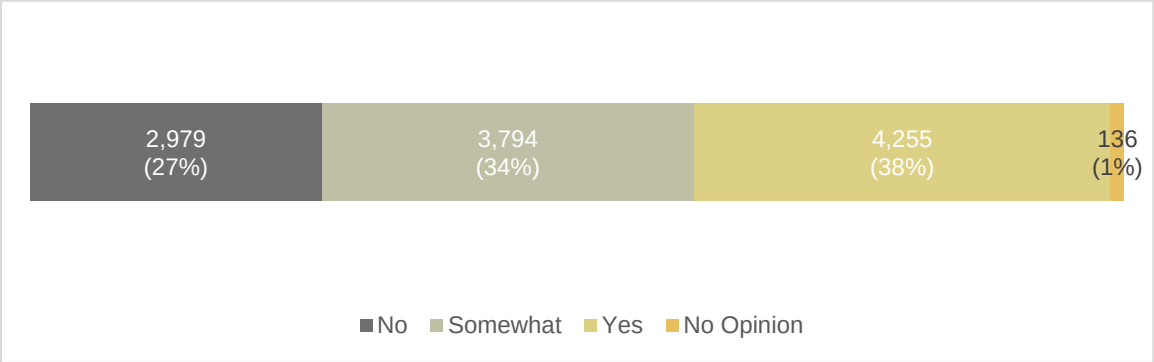
Q.20. How do you think the burned areas should be afforested after the wildfire?



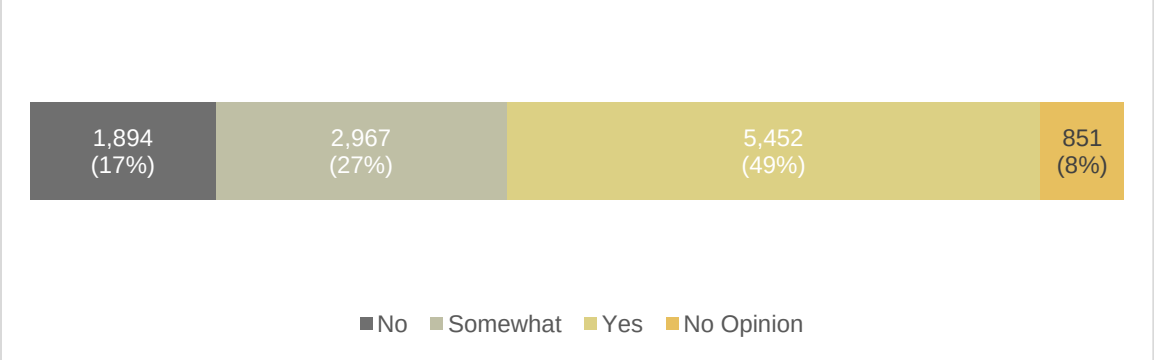
Q.21. Do you think that the public is well informed during and after forest fires (preventing misinformation and black propaganda)?



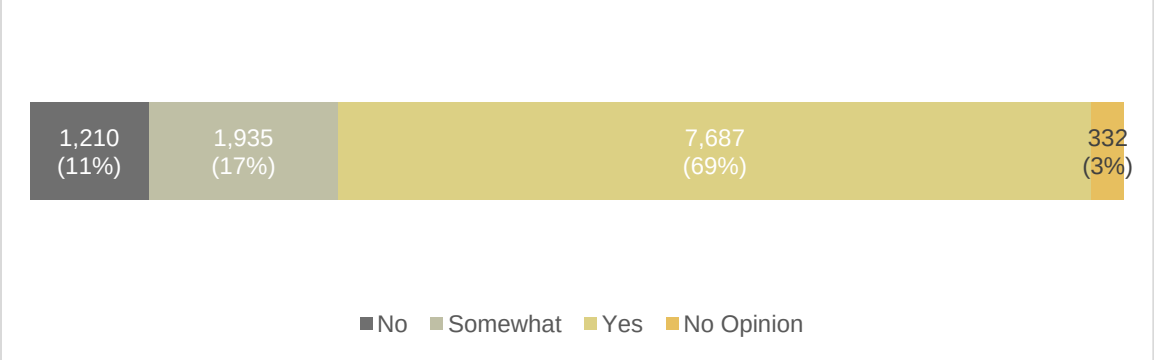
Q.22. Do you think that technological developments and equipment are used enough to extinguish wildfires?



Q.23. Do you think that the necessary help and support is provided to the citizens affected by the wildfires?



Q.24. Do you think it is necessary to cooperate with international organizations on wildfires?



APPENDIX 2. WORKSHOP ON WILDFIRES IN THE PROCESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Workshop on Wildfires in the Process of Climate Change was organized by OGM between October 13-15, 2021.

Figure 2. Workshop on Wildfires in the Process of Climate Change (October 13-15, 2021).

A total of 291 participants from 150 organizations/units attended the workshop. The number of participants from each organization/unit is given in Table 3.

Table 3. The organizations and the number of participants attended the Workshop on Wildfires in the Process of Climate.

Category	Organization/Unit	# of PCPs
Central and Regional Units of General Directorate of Forestry		145
Central and Regional Units of General Directorate of Forestry	Central Units	73
	Research Institutes	10
	Regional Units	62
Other Public and Private Institutions and Organizations		43
Other Public and Private Institutions and Organizations	Presidential Departments *(Parks and Gardens, Communication, Strategy and Budget)*	3
	Foreign Affairs Coordination and Support Center	3
	Governorships	1
	International Organizations *(FAO, UNESCO)*	4
	Delegation of the European Union to Türkiye	3
	Ministries	3

	(M. of Transport and Infrastructure, M. of National Defense, M. of Interior [DG of Provincial Administration])	
	Affiliated Institutions of Ministries *(AFAD, General Command of Gendarmerie, DG of Civil Aviation, DG of Highways, DG of State Airports Authority, DG of Machinery and Chemical Industry Institution)*	10
	Municipalities	5
	Office of the Mukhtars	2
	Defense and Aviation Companies *(BAYKAR, HAVELSAN, ASELSAN, TAİ, DASAL)*	6
	GSM Companies	3
Universities		31
Retired Managers and Experts		8
Non-Governmental Organizations		56
Non-Governmental Organizations	Associations and Foundations *(AKUT [Assn. of Search and Rescue], ÇEKÜD [Environmental Organizations Solidarity Assn.], Nature Conservation Center, Eastern Mediterranean Research Assn., EKİNDER [Ecology and Human Assn.], Young Horizon Ideas Club Assn., İHH [Humanitarian Help Foundation], YOMSAD [MDF and Particles Industrialists Assn.], OGEM-VAK [Forestry Development and Wildfire Fighting Services Support Foundation], ORFAMDER [Forest Faculty Assn.], Assn. of Forest Conservation Officers, Field İstanbul Aviation and Space Cluster Assn., Assn. of Agriculture, Forest and Natural Sciences, Agricultural Development Foundation, TEMA [Turkish Foundation for Combating Erosion, Afforestation and Conservation of Natural Assets], Seed Education and Culture Assn., Social Disaster Assn. and Platform, TÜBA [Turkish Academy of Sciences], Turkish Aeronautical Assn., Turkish Veterinary Medical Assn., Turkish Informatics Assn., Turkish Climbing Federation, Turkish Scouting Federation, TORİD [Turkish Forest Products Industrialists and Businessmen Assn., Turkish Foresters Assn., National Wood Assn., WWF [World Wide Fund for Nature]-Türkiye, Green Turkish Forestry Assn.]*	42
	Chambers *(Chamber of Forest Engineers)*	4
	Unions *(ÖZ ORMAN-İŞ, TOC BİR-SEN [Union of Agriculture-Forest Workers])*	9
	Cooperatives *(ORKOOP [Central Union of Forestry Cooperatives of Turkiye])*	1
Citizens		2
Communication Consultants		6
Total		**291**

135 decisions and 217 action proposals were recommended by nine study groups. The decisions, action proposals and their corresponding IDOP Components are given in Table 4.

Table 4. The decisions and action proposals recommended in Workshop on Wildfires in the Process of Climate Change.

Decision	Action	Included in IDOP
Study Group 1. Pre-fire Training and Preventive Activities		
1.1. Under the coordination of AFAD, the municipality firefighters should be trained for combating with forest fires and forest fire personnel should be trained for combating with fires in residential areas.	1.1.1. Ensure cooperation between the MoI, MoEUCC and MoAF under the coordination of AFAD	
	1.1.2. Provide training in regular periods by developing a standard training module	
1.2. Fire training teams should be formed to train the trainers from technical personnel who have received high-level fire training.	1.2.1. Establish specialized fire training teams starting from the Regional Directorates of Forestry that are most sensitive to fire.	
1.3. Chief of Fire Training should be established in the FODs where necessary.	1.3.1. Establish Chief of Fire Training	
1.4. The fire training given to technical staff, workers and waterer operators should be of a certain standard.	1.4.1. Provide regular standard trainings to the relevant personnel with the training module to be created by OGM	
1.5. It should be ensured that the training given to volunteers by AFAD is used as a model or forest fire volunteer trainings should be added to the training module of AFAD.	1.5.1. Provide the training given to volunteers in cooperation with AFAD-OGM in accordance with the AFAD model or include it in the relevant model	
1.6. In cooperation with AFAD-OGM, a joint volunteer work of the "AFAD Volunteering" system, including forest fire, should be carried out, and the separate volunteer system of the institutions should be gathered under one roof.	1.6.1. With the protocol to be signed between AFAD and OGM, the volunteers of the two institutions will be gathered under one roof and different training categories will be created among the volunteers.	
1.7. Volunteering of NGO members who have received basic disaster training should be encouraged.	1.7.1. Ensuring that members become volunteers and provide training to members through cooperation between OGM and NGOs	
1.8. Training on protective and preventive measures related to forest fires should be provided to forest villagers.	1.8.1. Carrying out necessary studies on training in villages within the borders of FODs	
1.9. Necessary arrangements should be made to give priority to forest fire volunteers, especially volunteers in forest villages, in recruitment of fire workers.	1.9.1. Evaluation of this situation when determining the conditions of employment of OGM workers	
1.10. It should be ensured that the subjects related to forest fires are added to the existing disaster-related curriculum of the Ministry of National Education.	1.10.1. Negotiations between the Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	
1.11. Studies should be carried out to ensure that volunteers participating in forest fires from outside the organization receive basic OHS training. This responsibility should be fulfilled by NGOs and related institutions.	1.11.1. Making necessary official correspondence and legislative arrangements regarding NGOs and public institutions	
1.12. During wildfires, necessary precautions should be taken to prevent people other than OGM personnel, municipal firefighters and fire volunteers from entering the fire scene.	1.12.1. Making necessary correspondence with the Ministry of Interior	
1.13. Legal arrangements should be made regarding the volunteering system.	1.13.1. Initiation of the necessary legal regulation within the Ministry of Interior	

Decision	Action	Included in IDOP
1.14. It should be ensured that the current regulation on the "Works of the Officials in the Prevention and Extinguishing of Forest Fires" should be updated.	1.14.1. Initiation of necessary studies by OGM	
Study Group 2. Pre-fire Planning of Fire-Resistant Forests, Strengthening and Maintenance of Existing Forests and Protected Areas		
2.1. In the fifth evaluation report of the Climate Change Panel (IPCC), climate change scenarios were put forward by using the phrase “climate change definitely exists and is human induced”. The changes in the future distribution areas of the species should be determined within the scope of the relevant scenarios.	2.1.1. Considering climate change scenarios, increasing the number of scientific projects, ensuring the integration of project results into FoMPs and monitoring the implementations in order to take measures to increase the resilience of forest ecosystems and ensure their adaptation, starting with forest areas that are sensitive to climate change.	
	2.1.2. Using climate-related projections as a base, showing possible changes in the spread of forests until 2099 according to the changing climate system, monitoring the changes in the spread of forests by establishing models that will provide this, and revealing how the forest ecosystem will be shaped in the future in scenarios.	
	2.1.3. Carrying seeds and saplings of the same species to higher areas, which will facilitate the migration of tree species in their potential distribution areas due to climate change, and thus creating stand islets prepared for the future.	
	2.1.4. To reveal silvicultural intervention options by making FoMPs in accordance with the change in the distribution area of the species and the fire regime parameters according to the climate change scenarios.	
2.2. In fire-sensitive areas, forest care, especially in young stands, must be done without interruption, and rejuvenation works must be carried out in harmony with climate change.	2.2.1. Regulation of the communiqué numbered 298 named "Technical Principles of Silvicultural Practices" to cover necessary and sufficient silvicultural interventions to make the stand structure fire resistant.	
2.3. In order to meet the increasing recreational needs of people living in the city, controlled usage areas such as recreation areas should be increased around settlements.	2.3.1. It has been observed that the risk of fire increases as a result of the irregular use of forest areas by citizens due to the need for recreation in and around the forest in areas where forests are dense and fire sensitive. Organizing recreation areas in sufficient number and capacity to meet such needs and offering these areas to the service of the citizens free of charge.	
2.4. Necessary measures should be taken in areas where the fire hazard is evaluated as "VERY HIGH (QY) and HIGH (Y)".	2.4.1. Making arrangements regarding maintenance and pruning technique in fire sensitive areas in the relevant legislation.	

Decision	Action	Included in IDOP
	2.4.2. Carrying out flammable material reduction studies at the intersections of agriculture-forest, settlement-forest; creating buffer zones; evacuating areas with a width suitable for the average top height of the stand on both sides of the roads where the fire risk and danger is high; determination of buffer zones of 20-50 meters; controlled reduction of combustible material and absolute cleaning of the intermediate-substrate and the living cover in order to break the horizontal and vertical continuity of the combustible material in the buffer zones in order to reduce the fire hazard; performing the maintenance and pruning processes in accordance with the developmental age of the stand.	
2.5. Necessary precautions should be taken in areas where the fire hazard is evaluated as "LOW (D)" (pure and mixed stands formed by Taurus cedar, Taurus fir and black pine and mixed stands including hairy oak, especially areas where black pine is not present).	2.5.1. Putting reducing combustible material at the intersections of agriculture-forest, settlement-forest and in forests, creating a buffer zone around the roadside and settlement area, making silvicultural interventions appropriate for the stand development age, and the predicted silvicultural interventions in the annual programs at the same time.	
2.6. The legislation and criteria of FiMPs should be determined and implemented in all FODs on a country basis, and the measures envisaged in these plans should be integrated into FoMPs.	2.6.1. Determining the format of the FiMPs and disseminating it on a country basis by making joint studies with universities and research institutions.	
	2.6.2. In the preparation of FiMPs, the fire regime (size, frequency, severity, season and depth of burning) and fire behavior (spreading rate, severity and flammable material consumption) parameters revealed by forest fires should be taken into account and supported by relevant legislation and criteria; integration of FiMPs into FoMPs and implementation in all FODs on a country basis.	
2.7. The amount of combustible material should be reduced on both sides of the roads passing through the forest and adjacent to it.	2.7.1. Cutting the trees on the excavation and filling slopes of the roads with high risk that will cause the fire to spread, and cleaning the intermediate and substrate at a distance of 50-60 meters on both sides from these points, and reducing the combustible material with maintenance interventions; thus, safely using these roads as "Fire Stop and Fight Zone" by preventing the spread of fires to the other side.	
2.8. The water resources (the places used for extinguishing during the fire), which are an important part of the forest fire fighting efforts, and the deployment places of the first responders should be increased.	2.8.1. Identifying temporary deployment areas for first responders and increasing the number of water collection pits and pools, especially when fire sensitivity increases.	

Decision	Action	Included in IDOP
2.9. Measures should be taken to reduce the risk and danger of forest fires due to the fact that the flammable material load of the protected area areas, which are outside the management authority of the OGM and managed by other institutions, is too high and the facilities necessary for reaching the fire are insufficient.	2.9.1. Immediate maintenance of these areas in a way that does not affect the resource values, within the scope of the plans, and at the same time, the construction of firefighting facilities such as access roads and water collection pits as much as possible within the protected areas, starting from the buffer zones, without contradicting the protection status of the area, and inclusion of these facilities in protected area management plans.	
2.10. Buffer zones with fire resistant species should be established between forest areas and settlements and agricultural areas.	2.10.1. Establishing a 50-100 meters buffer zone between the settlements and agricultural lands and the forest, creating a green belt in this area with fire resistant species suitable for the region.	
	2.10.2. Making the necessary arrangements in terms of forest fire safety in the licensing of residences and workplaces in and on the edge of the forest.	
2.11. Natural openings in the forest should be protected.	2.11.1. These areas are not subject to special or planned afforestation.	
Study Group 3. Pre-fire Evaluation of Available Tools and Human Resources in the Framework of Climate Change and Global Warming		
3.1. Considering the effects of climate change on forest fires, the number and qualifications of personnel involved in the fire organization should be determined.	3.1.1. The standard for the number of personnel needed should be established, as at least 7 in sprinklers used in extinguishing forest fires and 3 in water supply vehicles, and the lack of personnel should be eliminated.	
	3.1.2. Sufficient personnel should be available in fire action centers, electronic communication units, fire watchtowers and first responders (ground crews).	
3.2. Fire response time should be shortened. Forest fires do not create great energy under the first 10 minutes. It will be a great success to get the fire-priority places to this target.	3.2.1. In order to reduce the first response time to 10 minutes in fire sensitive areas; in addition to the existing vehicles, 750 water tanks, water tankers and crew are needed. First of all, the equipment in question should be allocated to the fire-sensitive areas and tankers with the ability to spray water should be distributed to the villages.	
	3.2.2. Due to accidents and the end of their economic life, 100 sprinkler and water tankers and 100 first response vehicles should be purchased every year.	
3.3. OGM should establish its own air fleet with helicopters with high water intake capacity, which is included in the forest fire extinguishing organization and determined as an aircraft suitable for the terrain conditions of our country.	3.3.1. The geographical conditions of our country should be taken into account when choosing the aircraft to be used in large forest fires in our country.	
	3.3.2. Since forest engineers have sufficient experience, knowledge, institutional memory and capacity on which type of aircraft should be used in forest fires in our country (features, type, model, number, location and usage principles, etc.), forest engineers' opinion should be sought on this issue.	

Decision	Action	Included in IDOP
	3.3.3. The 20 civilian version of the S-70 Skorsky (FireHawk) helicopter project, which will be procured for use in forest fires by the decision of the Defense Industry Executive Committee, should definitely not be abandoned.	
	3.3.4. Considering that our domestic pilots work more devotedly, priority should be given to employment of domestic pilots in aircraft to be used for forest fires.	
	3.3.5. Necessary fire equipment should be provided for aircraft used for military purposes, and it should be ensured that these vehicles take part in large forest fires.	
3.4. The existing forest fire organization structure should be revised to increase the fire extinguishing capacity.	3.4.1. Technical personnel to be assigned to FODs that are primarily sensitive to forest fires should be specially selected for combating forest fires.	
	3.4.2. First of all, awareness about the benefits of expertise should be created and sufficient expert staff should be employed.	
	3.4.3. Revising the assignment and relocation regulation for the personnel involved in the fight against forest fires in a way that will increase the success	
	3.4.4. Employing two fire chief engineers under the section manager in fire sensitive RDFs, employing one chief engineer in other RDFs,	
	3.4.5. Appointment of idle branch managers in OBMs as logistics branch managers and making these managers carry out these works throughout the year, take part in the supply of the necessary needs determined for the fire and during the fire.	
3.5. Aviation Department should be established.		
3.6. The number of Forest Fire Training Centers should be increased and the infrastructure of the "International Fire Training Center" should be strengthened.	3.6.1. The need for personnel in the Forest Fires Training Center should be met.	
	3.6.2. Düzlerçamı training center, which was used as a worker training center in previous years to train fire volunteers and workers and is currently idle, should be activated by making the necessary modifications and arrangements and by procuring equipment.	
3.7. The effectiveness of the decisions of the Provincial Forest Fire Fighting Commission should be increased.	3.7.1. To shed light on the future by reviewing all positive and negative experiences with working meetings to be held with all parties, including NGOs, in the provinces as a result of major forest fires, and conveying them to OGM in writing.	
	3.7.2. Making necessary arrangements to ensure the participation of NGOs in the Provincial Forest Fire Fighting Commission.	

Decision	Action	Included in IDOP
3.8. The Preparation of Major Forest Fires Action Plan should be ensured.	3.8.1. A study should be carried out to determine emergency actions related to large forest fires by making a risk assessment, and the experiences of European countries should be benefited from within the scope of the IPA Fires and Flood project, which is being carried out with the EU with the coordination of AFAD in the preparation of the emergency action plan.	
	3.8.2. In order to provide EU Pre-Accession Financial Cooperation support, the necessary work should be carried out together with the MoAF, the MoI, the MoFA and the EU Presidency and completed by 2024.	
3.9. Legal arrangements should be made for building permits close to forest borders.		
3.10. It should be determined by law that large forest fires are an unnatural disaster.		
3.11. The legal duty limits of public institutions and municipalities should be determined according to the place of origin of the fire (forest, agriculture, settlement, etc.).		
3.12. Major wildfires should be redefined within the framework of global warming and climate change.		
3.13. When transferring land vehicles in large forest fires, land vehicles should be transferred from 2nd and 3rd degree fire sensitive areas, taking into account the weather conditions and their proximity, instead of first degree fire sensitive areas.		
Study Group 4. Wildfire Management Organization During Fire		
4.1. In forest fires, the fire chief must be an authorized or authorized person from the forest organization. During the fire, the management and administration of land vehicles should be given to the fire chief.	4.1.1. The duties and authorities of fire chief should be redefined.	
4.2. A central unit/authority should be established in the organization of land vehicles to be sent for assistance. Aids from other public institutions and organizations should be directed and managed according to needs within the inventory to be created by this center.		
4.3. Due to the characteristics of the vehicles, the municipal fire brigades cannot send enough crews to the fires that occur in rural areas, and sprinklers belonging to the forest administration are requested. After the metropolitan law, the fire structuring of the municipalities should be managed with a central system, as in OGM, and the fire brigade should participate effectively in rural fires.		

Decision	Action	Included in IDOP
4.4. We have a significant worker shortage in the fight against forest fires. An adequate number of fire workers should be recruited for the norm staff. Shift system should be adopted.		
4.5. In case of major fires, a Fire Information Center should be established where the Governor, Deputy, Mayor and members of the press are informed about the fire and a fire management system is available. The public and the relevant units should be informed at regular intervals only from this center.		
4.6. There should be a Forest Conservation Officer in the team structure sent to the fire, and they should actively participate in the fighting activities. The team structure should not deteriorate at the fire site. Technical personnel must be present at each line end where the hose is drawn, from the quenching to the cooling phase. No team and technical personnel should leave the place of duty without permission.		
4.7. In fire-sensitive areas, it would be appropriate to purchase more powerful construction equipment as much as possible.		
4.8. The counterfire method is an indispensable fighting technique in large fires and fires that tend to grow. A counterfire specialist should be trained and available at every RDF. Personnel policies should be reviewed.		
4.9. Images and correspondence should be recorded and archived at regular intervals during the progress and development stages of large forest fires extinguishing efforts.		
4.10. A program should be developed in order to provide information to the authorities during the fire by creating a resource inventory (vehicles and capacity / features, etc.) of other public institutions and organizations participating in the fire.		
4.11. The needs of the vehicles and the personnel in these vehicles coming to help from other public institutions should be organized from the provincial/district crisis center.	4.11.1. The sprinkler, water supply vehicle and construction equipment belonging to other institutions and organizations that will participate in the firefighting operating on the fronts should be subject to the team chief. While the dozers are entering the fire, they should be included in the system by giving mobile VTSs and public band radios, if possible, or they should be operated together with OGM dozers. AFAD, UMKE, ambulance and law enforcement units should also be in the Assembly Centers and work in line with the directives they will receive from there.	

Decision	Action	Included in IDOP
	4.11.2. In order to make uninterrupted telephone calls in the fire area, enough mobile transmitter stations should be established by contacting the authorities of all GSM operators when needed. Practical radio systems using GSM lines should be developed and expanded by making use of developing technologies.	
4.12. NGOs, forest villagers/public and trained volunteer personnel organizations should be classified and made more effective in forest fires.	4.12.1. At the crisis desk to be set up for the organization in question, guidance should be provided in cooperation with the OGM officials.	
	4.12.2. Forest villagers should be used as guides; volunteers should be directed and managed under the supervision of forest personnel, preferably assigned to cooling works.	
	4.12.3. Legislation regarding volunteers should be reviewed.	
4.13. The problems experienced in the transfer of land vehicles to the fire area should be eliminated.	4.13.1. In cooperation with the relevant institutions (gendarmerie, police, etc.), the issues that would prevent the passage of land vehicles on the fire route should be eliminated.	
	4.13.2. In cooperation with the relevant institutions (gendarmerie, police, etc.), it should be ensured that no one other than the personnel in charge is allowed into the fire area.	
4.14. Major forest fires organizational structure should be reorganized. The duties and responsibilities of the public institutions and organizations to be cooperated should be clearly stated in the regulation.		
4.15. Aircraft to serve at night should be provided to be used in extinguishing fires. It should be ensured that chemicals (retardant, foam, etc.) compatible with nature are used in these aircraft.		
4.16. As a basis for the annual planning of aircraft, groups consisting of RDFs should be determined, deployed gradually within each group, the procedures and authorities of shifting between groups and all these procedures should be predetermined with an algorithm.	4.16.1. Evaluation of fire-risk RDFs in five main groups • Group: RDF of Adana, RDF of Kahramanmaras, RDF of Mersin • Group: RDF of Antalya, RDF of Isparta • Group: RDF of Muğla, RDF of Denizli • Group: RDF of İzmir, RDF of Balıkesir, RDF of Çanakkale • Group (Other): RDF of Ankara, RDF of Bursa, RDF of Eskişehir, RDF of Kastamonu, RDF of Zonguldak, RDF of Istanbul	
	4.16.2. A responsible specialist from the Ankara Fire Management Center should take part in this organization to decide on the shifts.	

Decision	Action	Included in IDOP
4.17. Aircraft ground locations should be re-evaluated according to the standards to be determined by OGM, facilities and ground services (fuel, water, etc.) should be developed according to these standards.	4.17.1. The ground infrastructure should be established by OGM, and new technology and the establishment of underground fuel tanks should be evaluated for the improvement of fuel service.	
	4.17.2. Aprons belonging to OGM should be created at airports, and how water and fuel, internet and food services will be provided on these aprons should be evaluated.	
4.18. To be used in large fires, at least two deployment areas to be selected in the weight center in each group should be brought to the infrastructure standards that can land and serve 8-10 helicopters.	4.18.1. Concrete panels large enough to allow 8-10 helicopters to land at these designated landing sites should be built, and how to provide fuel to serve 10 helicopters should be considered.	
4.19. Aircraft management methods should be re-evaluated in case of major fires, new methods should be developed to ensure more effective and efficient use, and an aircraft tracking system that can operate uninterruptedly in mountainous regions that will allow ground management should be developed. The use of artificial intelligence in DSSs should be evaluated. Technologies that measure water throws of aircraft in terms of quality and quantity should be developed and performance evaluations should be made.	4.19.1. The number of aircraft that can be managed from the air with a fire management helicopter should be determined, in cases exceeding this, the fire should be divided into sectors, each sector should be managed from the air by a fire chief, if this is not possible, all sectors should be directed and managed from the management center established on the ground. In cases where the fire chief is in management, the coordinates should be given to the aircraft from a single center.	
4.20. The fire levels and coordination procedures in which the aircraft of other public institutions and organizations and international aircraft supports will be involved in the operation should be clearly determined.	4.20.1. Coordination studies should be started with the Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, DHMI and AFAD.	
4.21. Methods and coordination procedures should be developed to ensure that the ground plans of the ground troops are shared with the air elements, and technology studies should be carried out to ensure that the target coordinates are determined to be given to the aircraft and that these coordinates are instantly transferred to the aircraft.		
4.22. A technical team should be formed by providing trainings on fire criminology in RDFs, and the issues causing the fire should be determined.	4.22.1. Cooperation should be made with relevant public institutions and organizations for such trainings.	
	4.22.2. The first responders to the fire should secure the exit point of the fire and protect the area where the fire broke out.	
4.23. Strategies should be determined/ developed by classifying fires according to their growth and development (behavior) potentials; necessary measures should be taken with the help of DSSs in fires that will go into an acute state.		
4.24. Fire organization drills should be conducted before the fire season for major wildfires.	4.24.1. It should be an organization that will include all public institutions and organizations.	

Decision	Action	Included in IDOP
Study Group 5. Protection of Human and Other Living-beings, Protected Areas, Residential Areas and Industrial Facilities in Acute Situations During Fire		
5.1. With the instruction of the fire chief, the citizens and pets in the endangered settlements should be evacuated by the law enforcement.	5.1.1. Collaborating with the local administration, law enforcement and NGOs.	
5.2. Except for forest volunteers and accredited NGOs with fire training, citizens should not be taken to the fire scene.	5.2.1. Establishment of a system for recording the applications of citizens who want to support the teams in the fight against fire.	
5.3. During the fire, the personnel fighting the fire should be provided with products and equipment that will determine their location in case of emergency.	5.3.1. Colored fog, etc., materials, which are useful in determining the location in emergency situations, should be provided to the personnel fighting the fire.	
	5.3.2. Procuring the device and software that can determine the location and communicate it to the relevant people in case of emergency.	
5.4. An expert from the forestry organization should be present in the disaster coordination crisis center established.		
5.5. In forest fires, the provincial disaster and emergency authorities should be invited to the meeting and the requests of RDF should be carried out through the management center.	5.5.1. Ensuring communication for coordinated movement.	
5.6. Communication should not be interrupted during the fire with the personnel of other institutions and organizations that will work in coordination and logistics in firefighting.	5.6.1. Provision of equipment and technology in order to track and communicate with vehicles and personnel belonging to other institutions and organizations through OGM's VTS.	
5.7. As soon as forest fire notification is received, administrative and judicial authorities should be informed immediately.		
5.8. Experienced forest fire experts who have trained themselves in forest fires (theoretically and practically) should be used in the fight against growing and potentially catastrophic fires.	5.8.1. Referral of previously identified experts to the fire scene where needed.	
5.9. There should be an uninterrupted medical team at the fire scene, which tends to grow.	5.9.1. Providing health services to people injured during fire.	
5.10. Materials coming from the surrounding provinces and establishments regarding logistics support (water, subsistence, etc.) during the fire should be stored at one point and distributed from there.		
5.11. Protection activities of settlements and facilities at risk of forest fire should be carried out by organizations determined by the Governor's Office.		
5.12. UAVs should definitely be used at night in fires that growing and are likely to turn into disasters.	5.12.1. Monitoring the continuity and course of fire in firefighting.	
	5.12.2. If needed, UAVs in other institutions should be used to fight forest fires.	
5.13. It should be ensured that the OGM personnel fighting fires that turn into disasters	5.13.1. Recruitment of a number of workers who can switch to the shift system.	

Decision	Action	Included in IDOP
switch to the shift system in accordance with the Labor Law.	5.13.2. Establishment of temporary facilities, vehicles and equipment that will create the rest conditions of the workers working in the shift system.	
5.14. Cooperation with AFAD should be established to ensure the transfer of the required equipment, personnel, tools and equipment to the fire area.		
5.15. It should be ensured that all personnel working in the fire use their PPE during the fire.	5.15.1. Technical personnel will make inspections during the fire.	
	5.15.2. Initiating administrative and disciplinary actions against those who did not use PPE during the fire.	
5.16. In the fire scene, the standardized food packages should be distributed completely and without causing any disruption.	5.16.1. All personnel in charge of responding to the fire should be provided with an emergency kit (nutrition, first aid supplies).	
5.17. It should be ensured that the international aid activities managed by AFAD, which are necessary in the fight against fires, are activated.	5.17.1. Establishing a crisis desk with the participation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, AFAD Presidency and OGM.	
5.18. The predetermined foreign language-speaking personnel should be transferred to the relevant units as soon as possible to be assigned to the air and land support elements provided by international aid.		
5.19. Main and support solution partners should be activated immediately in forest fires.		
5.20. Necessary measures should be taken against disasters in and around the pre-planned residential areas, industrial and tourism facilities and areas that need to be protected, and regional evacuation plans should be implemented to ensure the necessary life safety in these areas, taking into account the legal regulations made in this regard.		
5.21. In the event of a fire, if it is determined that there is flammable, combustible, explosive materials and factory, facility structures in the area likely to be affected by the fire and that pre-fire precautions are not taken, the necessary measures should be taken by the relevant institutions and organizations immediately, without considering whether the fire will affect that area.		
5.22. The fire load and the amount of combustible material in the area should be reduced by ensuring that the wastes that will cause environmental pollution are collected and not abandoned to the nature and the pollution of the nature is prevented.		
5.23. In case of large fires, it should be ensured that the support forces from different institutions are assigned according to their areas of expertise.		

Decision	Action	Included in IDOP
5.24. Considering the possibility of the fire spreading to the protected areas, the necessary precautions should be taken immediately outside the borders of the protected area, and ground and air combat methods should be used.		
5.25. Areas protected during fire should be given priority in firefighting.	5.25.1. Giving priority to areas where cultural and natural assets of national and international importance are located.	
5.26. Responsible institutions and organizations of protected areas should take preventive measures before fire. OGM should not be held responsible for the damage and loss that may occur in these areas if these measures are not taken and the fires spread to the protected areas.		
5.27. Evacuation and possible treatment of production stations and businesses operating in forests should be provided for the evacuation plan.	5.27.1. Receiving the support of veterinarians specialized in the evacuation of wild animals.	
	5.27.2. If necessary, carrying out treatments in place or in a suitable environment.	
5.28. An effective communication network must be activated during a fire. Communication with mobile relays and base stations should be supported in order to strengthen communication in emergencies.		
5.29. In the event of a fire, the closest equipped fire command vehicle should be directed to the fire scene.		
5.30. There should be separate logistic support officers in fire command centers, and they should work in a coordinated manner.	5.30.1. Delivery of the support needed from institutions and organizations to the fire scene by authorized and expert persons.	
	5.30.2. A sufficient number of experienced external teams to replace the vacant teams.	
	5.30.3. Establishing a system that will enable instant monitoring of meteorological data pertaining to the fire area during the fire.	
	5.30.4. Taking measures to ensure that air and land vehicles are refueled from the nearest point during a fire.	
	5.30.5. Providing full-fledged construction equipment and taking all measures for its use in the fight against growing fires.	
5.31. A fully equipped and dynamic team should be kept near the fire command vehicle to respond to possible emergencies.	5.31.1. Keeping a team of experts in search and rescue ready.	
5.32. Precautions should be taken against fraudsters who collect aid by exploiting the sensitivity of the society in big fires.		
5.33. All necessary measures should be taken to ensure the traffic flow in the fire area, and unauthorized vehicles and persons should not be allowed to enter the fire area.		
Study Group 6. Turning Burned Areas into Forest After Fire		

Decision	Action	Included in IDOP
6.1. All kinds of data regarding the burned areas should be collected immediately.	6.1.1. Collaborating with relevant institutions and organizations and obtaining data related to this field.	
	6.1.2. Fire type (top fire, cover fire), fire severity, effects on ecosystem, fire damage analysis (arrangement of damage report) and mapping.	
	6.1.3. • Determination of functional studies to be carried out in burned areas, • Determining the characteristics of the habitat (soil, climate, topography), • Deciding on the studies to be carried out according to the flora, fauna and vegetation analysis of the site, • Preventing permanent habitat loss by protecting local endemic species.	
6.2. The problems in forestry property production workmanship, which is one of the important obstacles to the timely removal of the burned forest properties from the burned areas, should be eliminated and the standards on the forest roads should be brought in line with the current conditions.	6.2.1. Elimination of the constraints arising from the relevant legislation in forest production works.	
	6.2.2. Making social security arrangements for forestry production workers and developing professional forestry work.	
	6.2.3. Making the roads that will facilitate the exit of the goods to be removed from the field with the technique appropriate to the conditions of the day.	
	6.2.4. Effective use of modern technologies in the determination of wealth in burned areas.	
	6.2.5. Prioritizing production in areas subject to natural rejuvenation.	
	6.2.6. Leaving sufficient property suitable for wildlife and habitats on site.	
6.3. Implementation plans and projects should be made immediately in reforestation studies.	6.3.1. Preparation of detailed projects based on data obtained from office and field studies.	
	6.3.2. Determining the location, severity and method of tillage activities to be carried out in burned areas.	
6.4. The internal partitioning network should be applied in the field.	6.4.1. Determination of the location of infrastructure and superstructure facilities.	
	6.4.2. Planning of fire prevention facilities such as YARDOP etc.	
	6.4.3. Analyzing the fire-soil relationship.	
6.5. Applications based on vegetation analysis should be made.	6.5.1. Determining the vegetation to be protected and intervened and deciding on the planting principles.	
6.6. Seed stocks should be created in order to be prepared for reforestation after possible major fires that may occur during the climate change process.	6.6.1. Provision of seed stocks from seed sources (seed orchards, seed stands, seed collection areas, gene protection forests) depending on the seed harvest and transfer zones.	
	6.6.2. Making germination tests before stockpiling the seeds taken into stock.	

Decision	Action	Included in IDOP
6.7. Post-fire silvicultural practices should be determined.	6.7.1. Accepting natural rejuvenation as the main method in forests with natural regeneration conditions, supporting natural rejuvenation with seed supplementation in areas where there is no sufficient seed source.	
	6.7.2. Working with appropriate sowing and planting methods in areas that do not have sufficient seed resources.	
	6.7.3. Structural and functional restoration of hollow and fully enclosed maquis areas as maquis.	
	6.7.4. Leaving hard-to-work areas such as steep, steep, rocky stony, etc., to their natural course	
	6.7.5. Industrial plantation on suitable sites in burned areas.	
6.8. Erosion control measures should be taken while working in areas where erosion risk is high.	6.8.1. Taking measures to prevent surface flow in areas with high erosion risk.	
	6.8.2. Taking measures for flood control if there is a risk of flooding in areas with high erosion risk.	
	6.8.3. Use of appropriate mechanization techniques in all kinds of activities to be carried out after the fire.	
6.9. The coordination of the support for the elimination of the damages suffered by the citizens who suffered after the disasters should be provided by a single institution.	6.9.1. Establishment of damage assessment commissions within the governorships.	
	6.9.2. Determining the unit's current values to cover the damages of the citizens and making the loss payments.	
6.10. Livestock and beekeeping activities should be rearranged in the burned areas.	6.10.1. Rearrangement of nomadic livestock migration routes after fire and determination of grazing areas.	
	6.10.2. Re-determination of beekeeping accommodation areas.	
6.11. A disaster fund should be established to cover the damages of our citizens affected by possible natural disasters.	6.11.1. Examination of the legislation on the subject, creation and publication of the necessary legislation by the relevant institution for the creation of a disaster fund.	
6.12. State share in TARSİM insurance premiums for citizens living in rural areas in regions with high disaster risk should be increased.		
6.13. In the process of transforming the burned areas into forest after the fire, the public should be informed effectively.		
6.14. Permanent observation areas should be established after the fire in order to monitor the studies and natural processes within the scope of determining the adaptation strategies to climate change.	6.14.1. Collection of periodic field data for research purposes.	
	6.14.2. Making predictions based on data.	
Study Group 7. Communication and Providing Correct Information to the Public on Wildfires		

Decision	Action	Included in IDOP
7.1. The public should be informed accurately, quickly and on time. Therefore, • the job descriptions in the units related to communication should be clear, • relations with national and international media should be developed, • internal communication channels should be developed.	7.1.1. Ensuring that the existing structure in the center of OGM is strengthened and organized as a department in order to inform the public accurately, quickly and on time.	
	7.1.2. Determination of press spokespersons with forestry technical training with communication formation in order to inform the public accurately, quickly and in a timely manner, especially in crisis situations.	
	7.1.3. Ensuring that the personnel working in the communication units and sharing information with the public receive training for capacity development.	
	7.1.4. Paying attention to the language of communication being sincere, plain and possessive.	
	7.1.5. Publication of a guide by determining communication criteria and standards.	
	7.1.6. Developing and improving physical conditions and social capital by using all means for effective communication.	
7.2. It is necessary to establish a press unit in RDFs, and in cases of crisis, a committee should be established at OGM.	7.2.1. RDFs provide written, visual and audio information about the practices in their working areas and transmit them to OGM and OGM to share them with the local and national press.	
	7.2.2. Procurement and dissemination of all kinds of technical equipment necessary for taking images of the works in RDFs.	
	7.2.3. Attention should be paid to the fact that the personnel to be employed in the branch offices to be established in RDFs are graduates of the faculty of communication.	
7.3. OGM's Strategic Communication Action Plan should be established.	7.3.1. Conducting a needs analysis that will include forest fires “detection, internal notification and action work plan”, “communication workflow processes for readiness” and policy advocacy and awareness”.	
	7.3.2. Design and implementation of the Forest Management Communication Monitoring and Evaluation System.	
	7.3.3. Considering the crisis communication plan in detail in the Strategic Communication Action Plan to be prepared.	
	7.3.4. Carrying out communication studies to increase awareness and sensitivity in the public in order to protect the environment and forests.	
	7.3.5. Making SWOT analysis and creating risk plans.	
7.4. Communication with target audiences needs to be strengthened.	7.4.1. Identifying target audiences such as NGOs, stakeholders, youth and children, and creating new communication models and channels for different target audiences.	

Decision	Action	Included in IDOP
	7.4.2. Developing cooperation models with NGOs and stakeholders on the basis of awareness and advocacy.	
7.5. It is necessary to acquire and train communication volunteers in the fight against forest fires.	7.5.1. Acquiring forest communication volunteers, informing them after the training program and ensuring cooperation	
	7.5.2. Increasing the number of volunteers who will sincerely defend the work of OGM in all media.	
	7.5.3. Carrying out studies of forest communication volunteers under the coordination of the proposed department.	
7.6. Accurate, transparent and timely information should be provided against black propaganda.	7.6.1. Informing the public periodically by identifying the issues that may be subject to black propaganda	
	7.6.2. Investigation of public perception of OGM and increasing reputation management studies	
	7.6.3. Developing confirmatory arguments by identifying controversial issues (such as true-false, real-fake) in the public and sharing them in all channels	
7.7. Coordination between institutions on communication should be strengthened.	7.7.1. The department that is planned to be established ensures the coordination and information flow between the institutions.	
7.8. Effective use of social media should be ensured.	7.8.1. Establishment of a digital media unit.	
	7.8.2. Effective cooperation with celebrities and social media phenomena in positioning the message given from the digital media.	
	7.8.3. Organizing interactive content and communication campaigns targeting digital media users.	
	7.8.4. Performing target audience, network analysis, public opinion surveys, focus group studies, measurement and reporting studies of digital media users.	
7.9. The positive interest of the public towards the forest should be used effectively.	7.9.1. Preparation of positive content and stories.	
	7.9.2. Establishment of interactive communication mechanisms for citizens.	
7.10. The pool of experts should be expanded.	7.10.1. Establishing a database of academics and researchers with scientific competence in their fields	
	7.10.2. Making use of expert database in press releases and content studies	
	7.10.3. Establishing an interactive mechanism to inform the expert pool in crisis situations.	
	7.10.4. Conducting end-of-term evaluation meetings with the participation of stakeholders and experts related to communication studies.	
Study Group 8. Technological Developments and Innovative Approaches in Combating Wildfires		

Decision	Action	Included in IDOP
8.1. Resource planning should be made in the determination of potential fire behaviors and firefighting studies depending on the flammable materials, topography and weather conditions of possible fires.	8.1.1. Operational use of fire behavior prediction system developed and used in our country in fire management.	
	8.1.2. Vectoral determination of fire spread rate, flammable material consumption and fire severity.	
	8.1.3. Development of DDS software that will provide resource optimization in firefighting.	
	8. 1.4. Increasing the efficiency of the model by using the data obtained from the forest fires within the scope of the fire hazard ratio system.	
	8.1.5. An air/space based near real-time mapping infrastructure should be established to be used during the fire.	
8.2. Technologies such as UAV (including its use for different functions other than surveillance), video analytics solutions, wearable technology and technical textiles, augmented virtual reality, virtual and physical simulation in education, artificial intelligence, machine learning, serious gaming in education, data-based risk management, big data, new generation monitoring and tracking management should be evaluated.	8.2.1. Feeding DSSs with the data received from the UAVs and using image evaluation software. Design and implementation of sensors sensitive to different bands of the electromagnetic spectrum, such as visible, infrared, ultraviolet, as well as multi-modal and multi-sensor technologies for the early detection of fires of different types and distances with video analytics solutions.	
	8.2.2. Transferring the data obtained from DDSs to smart helmets in the form of fire response instructions, safety measures, directions, logistics support information.	
	8.2.3. Providing logistic and facilitating support to points where access is difficult with the help of UAVs and UGVs.	
	8.2.4. Use of UAVs in search, rescue and warning (first aid supplies and related life support materials).	
	8.2.5. Use of UAVs and balloons as R/L and base stations. The use of UAVs and balloons as communication relays, which can oscillate up to a certain height from the ground and carry various sensors on it and can hang in the air for a very long time with the energy it receives from the ground.	
	8.2.6. Thanks to the fact that the PPEs given to the workers involved in the fight against forest fires are equipped with wearable technologies, the blood pressure, heart rate, body temperature data, etc. of the personnel can be monitored instantly, the location of the personnel can be determined in an emergency that may occur in their health, and the necessary intervention can be made or thus ensuring a more safe work environment to the fire personnel.	
	8.2.7. Ensuring the integration of near real-time mapping of SAR radar images to be obtained from UAVs with DSSs.	

Decision	Action	Included in IDOP
8.3. Digital communication systems should be expanded by considering fire-sensitive areas first.	8.3.1. Analogue radio communication system is used in the fight against forest fires, and digital communication systems compatible with developing technologies have begun to be used as much as possible. By accelerating this, first of all, digital communication system should be started in fire sensitive areas.	
8.4. A new generation of high-performance, cost-effective and environmentally friendly fire extinguishing products should be used.	8.4.1. Use of hydrogel to act as a border to prevent the spread of fire.	
	8.4.2. Use of biological extinguishing additives used at a ratio of 1/1,000 to support fire extinguishing efforts.	
	8.4.3. The use of chemical agents in fire extinguishing works with various spraying vehicles.	
	8.4.4. The use of products made of boron in fire extinguishing works.	
	8.4.5. Fire management and extinguishing tools and equipment should be diversified and improved.	
8.5. Interface software should be developed for transferring the fire propagation pattern/images to VTSs in fire fighting vehicles or external other vehicles such as tablet, phone, etc. and teams and to be used simultaneously and to follow each other's positions during firefighting to minimize injuries or loss of life during fire.	8.5.1. During the fire, information about the potential spread of the current fire, its direction, severity and the safe zone/route in the current area should be conveyed to the teams.	
	8.5.2. Establishment of communication systems that can transfer the said information and data in real time and at high speed.	
8.6. The settlements and forest areas under the smoke during the fire are not clearly visible. Therefore, an effective fire extinguishing activity can be carried out by displaying areas that cannot be seen with the naked eye with the help of sensors that use band gaps of the electromagnetic spectrum such as SAR radars, X-band and L-band, which are not affected by smoke and water vapor. In this way, firefighting can be continued effectively day and night in areas where images cannot be seen due to smoke and water vapor. In this regard, usable mobile interface applications should be developed that firefighting teams will benefit from.	8.6.1. The use of low-weight SAR radar developed nationally within the scope of the R&D Project of the Ministry of Defense Industry.	
	8.6.2. Providing information to the company in order to collect radar data and develop related algorithms during controlled forest fires and to collect data in controlled fires.	
8.7. The potential of using UAVs and other aircraft in the detection, monitoring and fight of fires should be developed, and 24-hour operation and intervention opportunity (disposal of water or other extinguishing elements) should be provided in fire areas.	8.7.1. To expand the response area by increasing the number of UAVs in the coming years, and to use UAVs in extinguishing works by increasing the capacity of UAVs to carry water and other chemicals.	
	8.7.2. Developing a system to record the time and place of water and chemical applications by aircraft.	
	8.7.3. The number of sorties made by firefighting aircraft and their landing sites should be determined.	

Decision	Action	Included in IDOP
8.8. GPS tracking device or RFID sensors should be developed and used to determine the location of fire extinguishers at the time of duty.	8.8.1. Considering that the ATS used can only operate in the areas covered by GSM and most of the duty areas are outside the coverage area of GSM, base stations should be rented or supplied by OGM in order to use the GSM coverage area uninterruptedly.	
	8.8.2. Ensuring the use of UAV/balloon-based base stations.	
8.9. In case of emergency, safe escape routes should be determined against the possibility of fire personnel and other citizens staying in the fire.	8.9.1. Determining the routes with the safest (the lowest rate of fire spread and fire severity) considering the flammable material structure, topographic features and instantaneous weather conditions, starting from areas with high fire sensitivity.	
8.10. First of all, by using LIDAR technology as an innovative tool, the amount of combustible materials in the work area should be determined. By placing the LIDAR sensors on the UAV, point cloud imaging should be performed for combustible material sampling in places that cannot be reached due to terrain conditions. Combustible material mapping should be done using information obtained from satellite images.	8.10.1. Obtaining the probability of fire and digital combustible material maps used/will be used by fire behavior prediction systems with combustible material mapping software using satellite images such as Sentinel and Landsat with high temporal and spatial resolution. In this context, the development of a mapping software.	
	8.10.2. Collecting sample LIDAR data for detecting combustible materials from LIDAR data and supporting R&D studies.	
8.11. Flammable properties and flammables management practices should be integrated into FoMPs.	8.11.1. Defining detailed codes for areas marked with codes such as forest soil, degraded forest, maquis, etc.	
	8.11.2. Supporting R&D studies on subjects such as forest and maquis, etc., classification and stand formation with remote sensing.	
	8.11.3. Determination of combustible material properties for stand types using different remote sensing techniques.	
	8.11.4. Developing combustible material management module software that will allow the integrated optimization of combustible material management and silviculture applications.	
8.12. The forests of Türkiye should be regularly scanned with an aircraft equipped with LIDAR, SAR and hyperspectral cameras.	8.12.1. By forming a working group of practitioners and scientists within the OGM, analyzing the concept options and presenting to the decision makers, preparation of stand maps besides forest fires, taking into account issues such as ecological research, erosion prediction, hydrological modeling for floods, and supporting DSS with artificial intelligence.	

<table>
<tr><th>Decision</th><th>Action</th><th>Included in IDOP</th></tr>
<tr><td>8.13. Civil satellite with a terrestrial resolution of at least 1-2 meters, multispectral and thermal bands, should be produced together with MoAF and MoEUCC, with domestic/ national means and using images from civil satellite value-added services should be produced in many fields such as agriculture, forest, environment, urbanism, water resources, sea and coastal management, energy and disasters.
Areas to be viewed every year in Turkey:
<table>
<tr><td>Area</td><td>Km²</td></tr>
<tr><td>Agricultural Fields</td><td>240,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Urban Areas</td><td>42,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Forest Areas</td><td>226,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Protected Areas</td><td>75,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Shoreline</td><td>4,500</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>8.13.1. Submitting OGM's user needs to the Turkish Space Agency.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>8.14. The use of marine vessels should be evaluated in a pilot area to be selected for coastal fires.</td><td>8.14.1. OGM to conduct a concept study together with the relevant manufacturers.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>8.15. Volunteering system in the fight against forest fires should be expanded among university students.</td><td>8.15.1. In this context, disseminating the awareness and volunteering system about forest fires by making initiatives for university student clubs/communities.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">8.16. An R&D unit and/or scientific committee should be established to control and coordinate all kinds of R&D and application studies within the scope of forest fire fighting activities, and to approve the products or technologies developed, and a research forest should be allocated where such studies can be carried out.</td><td>8.16.1. Involvement of R&D or scientific committee to create a concept</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>8.16.2. Participation of private or legal entities, universities, research units and other segments developing products in these R&D studies.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>8.16.3. Determining and allocating the research forest or forests of suitable areas where R&D studies tests will be carried out.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">8.17. Lessons Learned and Data Processing unit should be established, (or a suitable branch manager should be assigned to carry out these duties) under the Department of Combating Forest Fire within the OGM in order to transfer experience, process and serve data and create institutional memory.</td><td>8.17.1. Establishment of a section directorate to carry out these duties under the Dept. of Combating Forest Fires.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>8.17.2. If a section directorate cannot be established, making a job description for an existing section directorate to be determined by the Dept. of Combating Forest Fires for the execution of the aforementioned duties.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>8.18. The monitoring of forest fires should be made widespread over large areas with point centers equipped with radar and electro-optic sensor kits.</td><td>8.18.1. Investigation of electrooptic national solutions with SAR or Environmental Surveillance Radar that can be used in this context.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Study Group 9. Establishment of the Mediterranean Countries’ Wildfire Union</th></tr>
</table>

Decision	Action	Included in IDOP
9.1. In order to cover a wider geography instead of Mediterranean countries, a cooperation process should be started among the countries in the Eurasian region on the fight against forest fires.	9.1.1. Initiating the regional cooperation process by organizing a high-level (Ministerial level) conference on international cooperation and solidarity in the Eurasian region in the fight against forest fires in the climate change process.	
	9.1.2. The planned conference will be held in Antalya within 4 months due to the promotion of the International Forestry Training Center and field trips to the last fire areas.	
	9.1.3. Inviting the countries of the Eurasian region to the conference.	
	9.1.4. Working on a concept paper for the conference, with the participation of relevant institutions and taking their opinions, under the coordination of the MoAF.	
	9.1.5. Determining the exact date of the conference and communicating it to the guests within 2 months at the latest.	
9.2. The effectiveness and visibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry OGM in international platforms should be increased.	9.2.1. Strengthening the cooperation between OGM and the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (RESCEU, Expert Exchange, Information Network etc.).	
9.3. In order to increase and develop the capacity of the International Forestry Training Center, FAO-Turkey Forestry Partnership Program should be utilized more.	9.3.1. Obtaining FAO technical support on issues such as strengthening the capacity of the International Forestry Training Center, training and certification of trainers.	
	9.3.2. Taking necessary initiatives to benefit from FAO's investment office and technical capacity in accessing other financial resources (EU IPA, EBRD, etc.) and in project preparation, and increasing joint cooperation.	
	9.3.3. Immediate initiation of initiatives by MoAF to examine existing regional initiatives to ensure unity in firefighting, to conduct gap analysis (workshops and meetings in this context) and to evaluate the project to be developed within the scope of FAO Turkey Forestry Partnership.	
	9.3.4. Developing training and capacity building programs for the Eurasian region countries after the completion of the gap analysis	

APPENDIX 3. IDOP NEEDS ANALYSIS WORKSHOP

The opinions presented are organized according to the 5R principle:

- 5R is a loop. It proceeds as Review and Analysis - Risk Reduction - Readiness - Response - Recovery, and then the process starts again with Review and Analysis and the cycle repeats.
- The 5R principle is based on decades of experience and has been adopted by the FAO and the World Bank. The 5R principle was first presented to the public by the IUCN, WWF and The Nature Conservancy at the World Forestry Congress held in Quebec in 2003.
- People matter at every step of the 5R principle and therefore consultation, interaction and attention with local people, agency staff and stakeholders is critical to implementing the 5R principle.

1. Review and Analysis

- The risk assessment needs to be comprehensive and briefing both inside and outside the OGM.
- Fire management planning is based on risk assessment and should include the procedures, rules and processes to be followed in fire management.
- Wildfires in Türkiye in 2021 were dramatic and above their historical averages and norms. As a result, laws, regulations, communiqués, plans and approaches regarding fire management should be reviewed in the light of 2021 experience and lessons, made accessible within OGM and discussed with partners and stakeholders.
- Fire cause investigation for fire management is a critical input for understanding fires that occur and reducing the risk of ignition. The reason for the high rate of 'unknown' ignitions in Türkiye should be discussed and options should be evaluated by working on this and reducing the rate of unknown fire causes.

2. Risk Reduction

- Combustible material in the forest is the source of energy for fires and combustible material management is an important part of reducing the risk of forest fires by using the most appropriate tools and methods, and mechanical applications, fuel removal, livestock, biomass exploitation, controlled combustion, etc. such initiatives.
- Forest villages represent an important resource for forest management and fuel management, but improved local economy and fire education, training and reinforcement are needed in line with fire management plans.

3. Readiness

- During the 2021 forest fires, there was confusion in the process of helping the public, institutions and volunteers to the forest fires. Improving multi-agency coordination for resource allocation, planning and logistics is an important step towards increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of wildfire Preparedness and Response. The Incident Command Systems (ICS) approach has also been applied in many countries for incidents other than forest fires. It can be used for all forest fires of small, medium, large and national scale. Türkiye already has ICS elements. Existing ICS elements can be easily converted into a comprehensive system based on world best practices.
- Volunteers are used in forest fires in many countries as in Türkiye. Volunteers represent an important resource with high potential for growth and development through enhanced

mobilization and integration into operations. It is essential that they are trained and certified in all aspects necessary for proficiency in the skills needed, including fire training.

- Awareness raising and risk communication are important for successful fire management to reduce potential harm. When developing a communication campaign for this purpose, care should be taken that it is clear and simple, includes children, women, farmers and other groups, draws on all available media, and includes a good program for the training of trainers.

4. Response

- Communication about ongoing forest fires needs to be effective and addressed to everyone involved or potentially affected (forest villagers, government agencies and the public). The information to be provided should include warnings, advice and directions that are clear, simple and easy to understand.

5. Recovery

- Like many other terms related to rehabilitation, rehabilitation, restoration, fire management, they are terms that require correct definition according to international standards and terminology in the context of Türkiye.

APPENDIX 4. MEETINGS WITH FOREST VILLAGERS TO DETERMINE THE SCOPE OF MATCHING GRANTS

Photos from the Face-to face meetings with forest villagers were held in three forest villages in Kahramanmaraş province and one forest village in Osmaniye province between March 8-10, 2023.






APPENDIX 5. GRIEVANCE FORM

GRIEVANCE FORM			
Reference No *(to be filled by institution)*			
Personal Information *Although giving name and address is not compulsory, it should be kept in mind that during the feedback process regarding the grievance some problems may occur due to lack of information. Personal information will be used to identify if there exist special circumstances with respect to your grievance and it will be stored and processed according to Personal Data Protection Law No. 6698. You can choose to fill partly or not to fill.*			
Full Name			
Province		**District**	
Neighborhood/Village		**Locality**	
Preferred way of communication *(Please provide your contact details: mail address, e-mail address, telephone number, etc. in you would like to be informed about the resolution process, actions to be taken)*			
Grievance			
Your proposal for solution (if any)			
Signature		**Date**	

APPENDIX 6. GRIEVANCE CLOSEOUT FORM

GRIEVANCE CLOSEOUT FORM	
Grievance closeout number	
Reference No of the Grievance	
Define immediate action required	
Define long term action required	*(if necessary)*
Compensation Required?	[ ] YES [ ] NO
CONTROL OF THE REMEDIATE ACTION AND THE DECISION	
Stages of the Remediate Action	**Deadline and Responsible Institutions**
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

COMPENSATION AND FINAL STAGES

This part will be filled out and signed by the complainant after s/he receives the compensation fees and/or his/her complaint has been remediated.

Full Name	Signature
Date	

Of the Complainant:

Full Name	Signature
Date	