



THE 1st INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON



ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY
4-6 NOVEMBER 2010 - TRABZON/TURKEY
第1回国際トルコ日本環境・林業学シンポジウム

We are getting closer...
So, let's meet where Turkey and Japan meet.



Karadeniz Technical
University

Volume I



TRABZON 2010



The Scientific and
Technological Research
Council of Turkey



General Directorate
of Forestry



Karadeniz Technical
University
Faculty of Forestry



Trabzon Municipality



Okayama University



Chamber of Forest
Engineers



The Ministry of
Environment and Forestry

**THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF ECOTOURISM IN
ACCOMPLISHING OF LIVING TROUBLE IN TO BE DEVELOPED
OF FOREST VILLAGERS IN TURKEY FORESTRY SECTOR
(CASE OF CAMILI BIOSPHERE RESERVE AREA IN TURKEY)**

Mustafa Fehmi TÜRKER¹, İnci Zeynep AYDIN²

¹AÇÜ Faculty of Forestry, Department of Forest Economic, Artvin

² Forest Engineer MSc. iza_5561@hotmail.com

Abstract

Since forest villagers could not provide sufficient income for living, they cause forest degradation. ORKÖY which support the socio-economic development of forest villagers couldn't provide to success. In rural areas, ecotourism activities can be considered as a tool for migration and unemployment problems. Ecotourism can contribute to the sustaining the natural and cultural values while it offers participation of local people in tourism activities. However; forestry-villagers relations doesn't seem possible to undertake the task alone. Therefore, related foundations with forestry, civil society, private sector and local people must act as organizational and corporational. In this paper, in accomplishing of living trouble in to be developed of forest villagers subject is analyzed and in content of Artvin- Camili Biosphere Reserve Area is used as data. Questionnaires included their ecotourism activities, info levels and joining, social- economic effects, annual revenue etc. like these variables were inquired both before and after the ecotourism activities. Data will be analyzed through descriptives, Chi-Square, paired T tests, and Wilcoxon analyses.

Keywords: Ecotourism, Rural Poverty, Forest Villagers, Forest Resources

1. Introduction

United Nations Commission on Global Governance Report by the developing countries, the main pressures on environmental issues is associated poverty. Poverty; "The basic needs of human nutrition,

shelter, health and education facilities alongside the cultural and social resources adequate enough to maintain life is not benefiting from state" can be said. Therefore, less poverty, hunger or just not as nutritional status, people's economic, physical and social values are not equipped with enough resources must be perceived as being. Forest villagers are poor. Forest villagers are desecrate which forest and forest resources and to pressure forest with forest land. Forest villagers' social, cultural and economic aspects of living conditions of inadequate production-oriented and provide employment opportunities to invest are very limited, forest villagers of forest damage as one leads the most important factor.

Consequently, the ecological and socio-economic problems are emerging. In fact, forests that is one of great importance which renewable natural resources for the future of world's. Forest villagers on the socio-economic and demographic reasons, based on the incorrect use of land as a result of rural poverty, excessive immigration, natural resources, destruction of food insecurity and sustainable development bottlenecks formed and substantial forest destroying them leads. In general the structure of forestry sector is stakeholders in this issue.

Forest Village Relations General Director (ORKÖY) can be said at Turkey forestry by state which taken measures the most prominent; the Ministry of Forestry, depending on forest protection, improvement and expansion to achieve, through the forest and its adjacent villages' social and economic development, to ensure established Ministry of Forests Home Services unit in the overall budget of an organization.

However, until today, ORKÖY's was examined; forestry legislation often have changed, adequate financial support can't be right, preparing the forest village development plan for implementing

the deductions, forest organization of other components of communication, coordination, collaboration adequately pressure from being directed to, lack of credit, credit control, lack of common social structure and changes experienced in forestry science compatible with the failure of such legislation and the legal structure in the form of a summary of the issues that are prominent. Because of these problems organizations ORKÖY duties given to him can not play effectively and efficiently are outstanding.

Based on not to be analysis of the aforementioned problems; which aims to benefit, how, when, how, what can be done at levels that are or should be done. Also, in the eyes of society forest produce wood raw material, which can be expressed in money supply output is seen as a constituent; time of people on forest resources, the demand for and trends change with the social, economic and environmental dimensions numerous functions that forest resources important to the country's economic growth and economic development performed by contributions due to our country sustainability debate and the importance of understanding are becoming.

All the natural resources and forests are having meaning and significance as long as benefit in terms of people. Thus, rural areas development be most particularly the forest villagers on migration and employment as key issues in place to solve the purpose, and thus the region in different parts of the natural resources and a better assesment as well as in rural areas the observed differences minimize provide in terms of ecotourism activities effectively as a tool to be considered.

Therefore, forest villages which live in rural areas can be achieved. Ecotourism activities to expand the unit area, only the high amount of wood products to achieve, instead of wood export markets

can be as much as possible non-value also take effect with the efficiency. Serve this purpose for ecotourism, protection of natural and cultural values, development and also the participation of local communities in tourism activities and ensure that a tourism development is the concept. These aspects of ecotourism, the villagers who live in rural areas and less for those services to achieve even in an economic benefit is an important tool. Through ecotourism, forest conservation and development activities during the social and economic problems that arise can be resolved.

However, at the development of the forest villagers; only forest administration doesn't seem to overcome. ORKÖY most conspicuous problems in the organization, the transfer of resources and lack of adequate coordination between the forestry sector, forest villagers are unable to undertake the task alone has been observed. For this, the forest villages to improve their socio-economic characteristics of Turkey for the forestry, eco-tourism activities in the implementation phase, intersecting and interacting with the tourism and other sectors as well as a whole needs to be addressed. Related to the forestry sector must act jointly civil society, private sector, public sector and all public institutions.

This paper and Turkey forestry in the forest villagers' development to be at the point experienced bottlenecks to be determined and that the bottleneck to solve the ecotourism activities as a tool to evaluate and forestry sector with the various agencies and organizations and how people should act the offer will be aimed.

2. Material ve Method

2.1. Material

The case study area, Camili Biosphere Reserve, is at the northeast part of the Turkey in Artvin, at the Georgia-Turkish border (Figure 1). Six unit forest villages implemented the Camili with GEF-II

project records, TEMA foundation, a project conducted in the operating principles, both GEF-II as well as TEMA managers made interviews and participation in ecotourism activities villages on the questionnaire are used as material.

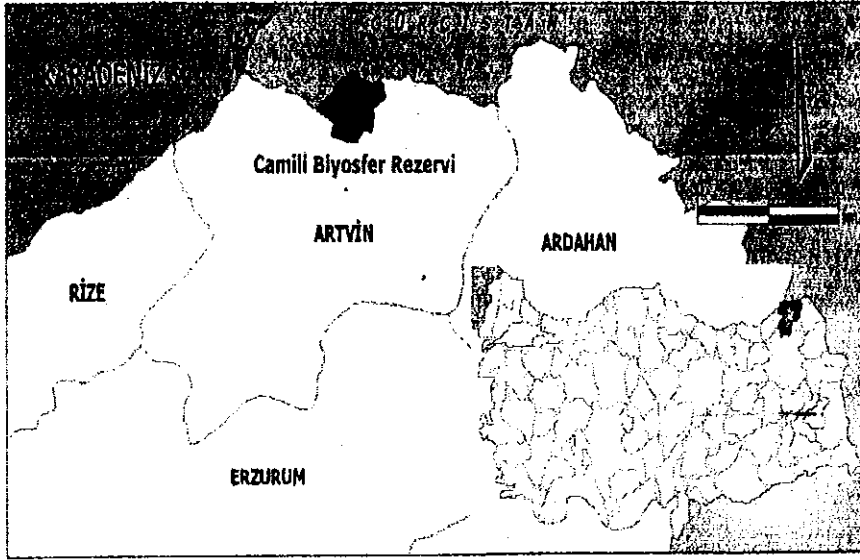


Figure 1. Representation of research areas on the map
(Anonim, 2000)

2.2. Method

Primarily as a reach group, with in the ecological, economic and socio-cultural representation to each of three criteria that may have decided to carry out research in six villages. After that goal will serve in villages for ecotourism activities in the context of participants is low due to inquiry questionnaire to implement the villagers' choice, the first headman, village elders and boarding house keeper were chosen. Then the guidance of these people were apply with census method. In this way, 61 people who participating ecotourism activities in the case study area were contact.

All those aspects were inquired both before and after the ecotourism activities. Data will be analyzed through descriptives, Chi-Square, paired t tests, and wilcoxon analyses.

3. Analysis and Discussion

3.1. Relating to The Status of Forest Villagers Analysis and Discussion

People who participate of research are %86.9 men and %13.1 women. Forest villagers who ecotourism activities; %42.6 farmers, %11.5 clerk and housewives, %4.9 workers and the self-employed, %9.8 retired and craft, %6.6 had on students that have been identified.

Education levels of villagers in the context of ecotourism activities are examined; %3.3 aren't literate, %3.3 only literate, %34.4 primary school graduate, %21.3 junior high school graduate, %26.2 high school graduate, %3.3 college graduate and %8.2 university graduate that have been identified.

3.2. Related to The Social Structure of The Forest Villagers Analysis and Discussion

Ecotourism activities participating in the villagers of questionnaire through the interviews as a result, before ecotourism activities, from rural to urban immigration causes the question of what the answers given and percentages; participations %29.3 for children better educational opportunities meet, %65.3 transportation difficulties, %30.7 health problem, %18.7 unemployment, %12 have to be able more revenue, %6.7 better living conditions, %1.3 land scarcity, inefficiency and structure with limited benefit from forest were observed as primary; after ecotourism activities from rural to urban immigration the percentage of statements, participations %36.1 for children better educational opportunities meet, %82

transportation difficulties, %26.2 health problem, %6.6 unemployment, %3.3 have to be able more revenue and %1.6 better living conditions were given as an answer.

These values are among the statistically significant difference whether the test in Table 1 as seen between two groups, the differences of significance test results; before and after ecotourism activities from rural to urban immigration causes differ in that (thesap= 2,595, $p < 0.05$) determined.

Causes from rural to urban immigration; education, health and transportation can be said to still hold an important position. However, causes of migration began to decline with ecotourism activities. Although fully blocked ecotourism activities could be a solution to employment problems thanks to income growth. Accordingly, from rural to urban of migration in reducing these types of events in a positive way to be effective and rural areas about the economic opportunities that can be more expressed.

Table 1. Before and after the ecotourism activities for the causes of immigration from rural to urban change in comparison with the T test results

	Paired Differences					T	(df)	(sig. Level)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	%95 Confidence Interval of The Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
ekoönce - ekosonra	209,426	630,251	80,695	48,011	370,841	2,595	60	,012

Ecotourism which developing protectionism, the problems of the region's economy search to a minimum level, nature conservancy and social participation of local public to provide development

opportunities a new approach is promising. According to the analysis; these results have been observed in the field of research.

3.3. Related to Participation in Ecotourism Activities of The Forest Villagers Analysis and Discussion

"What is the most important variables to be effective is participate in ecotourism activities?" to the questions; Table 2 shows %4.9 I joined with the organizers of the words, %11.5 I joined via radio/tv/newspaper, %16.4 I participated with idea of my friends, %19.7 I participated for want to learn, own wishes with me, %39.3 after ecotourism activities are income growth, %4.9 ecotourism publications and communication activities as a result, %1.6 benefits of ecotourists.

"What is the most important variables to be effective is participate in ecotourism activities?" answers the amount of difference between whether the purpose of determining the Chi-Square test results; people difference between that have been identified (Chi-Square hesap=30.600, $p<0.05$).

The basic factor of ecotourism activities is people that the forest villagers should not be forgotten. Unless covered fully fears and expactations of forest villagers and these people remain in the second plan; ecotourism activities may not be a success.

Table 2. Variables which are effective to participate in ecotourism activities of Chi- Square test results

Variables	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Total	61		
Benefit of tourist	1	10,0	-9,0
Chi-Square		30,600 ^a	
Organizer	6	10,0	-4,0
Df		5	
Radio	8	10,0	-2,0
Asymp sig.		,000	
Friend	10	10,0	,0
Myself	12	10,0	2,0
Income growth	24	10,0	14,0

In generally the majority of people in ecotourism activities has found succesful their. But, people which unsuccesful in ecotourism activities is located. %18 of villagers was found failure up until now the actions of ecotourism activities. "Your opinion, what is connected to the failure of ecotourism activities?" questions; participants answers were given %9.1 transport didn't solution, lack of information about ecotourism, the absence of effective marketing strategy, lack of an active role in working, no selling of products allowed, conflicts between sectors, losses in forest area, %18.2 tour organizers effectively and honestly doesn't work with money isn't taken, %27.3 lack of solidarity among stakeholders and %9.1 not be development of pensions and insufficient guidance.

Really the case study area, although there are various associations, differences of opinion among villagers observed. Also, distance between some villages from more, required contact can not be achieved. Therefore ecotourism development is required to ensure coordination.

Namely, ecotourism has great benefits in terms of providing empolymment, but it doesn't replace the decision making and planning. Therefore, really the forest villagers in decision-making process should be enabled. Consultion beyond that of some subject their own future be able to decide. Participation of all sectors in the process of developing ecotourism with the participation of forest villagers, environmental protection and social development can be desirable.

3.4. Related to Planning in the Context of Ecotourism Activities of Forest Resources Analysis and Discussion

"What are the reasons for ecotourits to travel in short?" questions; villagers %27.9 ecotourism activites within the sector between lack of awareness of cooperation, power and solitary, %24.6

ecotourists with an agreement with us tour agents, %16.4 lack of necessary publications and communications services, %14.8 lack of advertising, %11.5 the density of the specifik month only year, %3.3 lack of social activities, %1.6 different holiday experience for ecotourists had expressed.

The reasons for ecotourists to travel in short was created. Frequency of obtained values were determined whether equal distribution. According to the results in Table 3 shows in the results significant difference between of Chi-Square test that (Chi-Square hesap=24.951, $p<0.05$) have been identified.

For this lack of experience in the case study area, some decisions should be taken. For expand and develop of ecotourism; both national and local governments great responsibilities must be installed. Small-scale activities may be a task of the compass for effective and efficient of ecotourism. Therefore, thanks to small-scale actions can be observed remarkable positive results. Hence; all the sectors, should be provided effective and continuous control system.

Table 3. The reasons for ecotourists to travel in short of Chi-Square test results

Reasons	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Lack of social activities	1	8,7	-7,7
Difference concept	2	8,7	-6,7
Density in certain months	7	8,7	-1,7
No advertising	9	8,7	,3
No communication	10	8,7	1,3
Tour agencies	15	8,7	6,3
No solidarity	17	8,7	8,3

Total	61		
Chi-Square		24,951 ^a	
Df		6	
Asymp sig.		,000	

4. Conclusion and Implications

Protection of forests, clean environment and forest resources with forest-dependent livelihoods of other interest groups, etc... even in developed countries in many aspects such as problems. We also essential for this country seems to be a problem. One of the important social sections in the country by the forest villagers various socio-psychological problems, government and other sectors as well as by concerns that are affecting as well. Starting from this point, the solutions produced by the common denominator of most of the villagers resorted to the forest, in the management of forest resources to ensure the participation of all stakeholders must be involved.

As is known, forestry activities aren't mainly focused on rural development. Therefore, forest villages which the most challenging part of rural area development overcome the power of forestry and forestry workers. Foresters can't be indifferent development of forest villages. However, they can't carry task alone. ORKÖY has done many things, but there is also the result of this work. Thus, the issue of development of forest villages in all institutions that could provide the forces should go to either the new or existing organization should be given a new format.

Poverty reduction and development in forest villages a national problem and a solution for everything before the appropriate national policies and models of development applications required institutional, legal and financial arrangements adequate support is

required. Hence, the main weight of responsibility for the development of forest villagers only forestry isn't true. Other public institutions, civil society organizations, local governments must shoulder responsibility in this area. Coordination and cooperation between different institutions should be provided. Consequently, forest organization policy based in from forest can be provided to increase multiple benefits and equitable sharing with forest villagers' needs met should be increase revenue.

Generally, problems; forest resources, forest villagers's problems and importance of the problem haven't been understood fully. Destruction of forest resources and bottlenecks of forest villages are solution for, government and private sector contributions should be provided. Because, forestry sector can't undertake this task alone is seen in an obvious manner. For this to be a solution to the problem of forest villagers should be provided local governments, local communities, governmental organizations, tourism enterprises and civil society organizations acting together and all of them play a role in a harmony at enterprises. Moreover, forests must be planned with in the framework of a systematic and controlled approach and should be provided to management.

Ecotourism can contribute to sustaining the natural and cultural values while it offer participation of local people solution immigration and employment in tourism activities. Ecotourism activities are considered as a tool; forestry sector to work more effectively and efficiently will be provided a suitable environment. In this way, the place and importance of forests in the country's economy will be realized. With in cooperation ecotourism activities; In Turkish Forestry must be done change and transformation until the legal legislation of organization.

Ecotourism activities and local governments, local communities, governmental organizations, tourism enterprises and civil society organizations remarkable results can be observed that it results are presentation and marketing of region organized and coordination and cooperation between relevant departments of forest villagers to support economic development.

Resources by natural, cultural and people is consisted of tourism supply a country, region. These resource which whole environmental values can be expressed. Turkish forestry has arich potential in terms of environmental values. If ecotourism activities doesn't cooperation of various organizations and wealth of environmental values, sustainability and continuity can't occur. Thus, natural environment must be considered and should not be destroyed. Environment-conscious, culture and protectionist approach with ecotourism activities should be provided. Therefore; ecotourism potential be determined to country and regions and balance protect-utilize be done to incentives and advertising.

In this context, at the Turkey forest resource management more efficient and effective can be done, forestry sector, country, business, local people within their goals to achieve and forest resources sustainability in order to provide; both forest villagers, civil society organizations, also public and private organizations, written and oral pres agencies, etc.. the positive relationships found within the sector as an effective and efficient ecotourism activities should be identified and implemented.

References

Anomim, 2000. Türkiye'deki Korunan Alanlarda Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma İçin Bir Araç Olarak Turizme Stratejik Yaklaşım Camili

Biyosfer Rezerv Alanı Taslak Sürdürülebilir Turizm Gelişim Stratejisi, GEF-II Biyoloji Çeşitlilik ve Doğal Kaynak Yönetimi Camili Bölgesi Sosyal Değerlendirme Raporu ve GEF Proje Belgeleri

DPT, 2001. Sekizinci Beş Yıllık Kalkınma Planı (2001-2005), Ormancılık Özel İhtisas Komisyon Raporu, Ankara

Gökçe, O., 2006. Ormancılıkta Sosyo-Ekonomik Sorunların Temel Dinamikleri. Ormancılıkta Sosyo-Ekonomik Sorunlar Kongresi, Ilgaz, 202-206

Solmaz, E., 2007. Orman Köylülerinin Kalkınmasına Yönelik Uygulanan Politikaların Yoksulluk Düzeyi ve Orman Kaynaklarının Kullanımına Etkisi: Muğla Örneği. Muğla Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Doktora Tezi, Muğla

Türker, M.F., Öztürk, A., Pak, M. ve Durusoy, İ., 2002. Orman Kaynağından Geleneksel ve Çağdaş Yararlanma Şekilleri: Dünya ve Ülkemizdeki Durum, Kırsal Çevre Yıllığı 2002, Kırsal Çevre ve Sorunları Araştırma Derneği.