

#### TURKISH REPUBLIC MINISTY OF FORESTRY AND WATER AFFAIRS



#### GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF NATURE CONSERVATION AND NATIONAL PARKS



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INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATED BASIN MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP Istanbul



#### **Biodiversity of Turkey**



Turkey, due to

- being located on the crossing point of Europe, Asia and Africa,
- being surrounded by sea on three sides have different characteristics, starting from sea level to 5000 meters above elevation differences,
- having climate diversity,
- Passing two of the most important bird migration routes in West Palaearctic region from Turkey,

is rich when compared with neighbours in terms of biodiversity.

 General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks is the most important guarantee in country's biodiversity, nature and management of protected areas.





## **General Principles**



- Public utilities,
- respect for Society and the profession,
- Professional independence,
- Communication with local people,
- Responsibility to the work area.





## **FIELDS OF ACTIVITY**



- ✓ Legislation Studies
- ✓ Listing of Protected Areas
- ✓ Inventory Studies, Research
- ✓ Planning, Monitoring, Investment
- ✓ Application Projects



- Applications within the Framework of International Treaties
- ✓ Biodiversity Studies
- ✓ Compliance with EU Legislation
- ✓ Education Promotion Activities
- Permitting, Inspection, Enforcement, Protection, Control
- ✓ Collaborations



## **RATIFIED INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS**



- Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1983)
- Converntion on Wetlands (RAMSAR) (1994)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (1996)
- Convention on Biological Diversty (CBD)(1997)
- Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (BERN) (1984)
- The European Landscape Convention (2001)
- Mediterranean Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity(1988)
- Protocol for the Protection of Biological and Landscape Diversity in the Black Sea (2004)



## **Nature Conservation Actions**





## sectoral integration in NATURE CONSERVATION

Priority Sectors Tourism, Energy, Mining, New formats windpower plants, Hydroelectric power plants, Solarpower palants, Mining,



## **PROTECTED AREAS IN TURKEY**



Protected Areas	Total area (Hectars)
National Parks (40)	848,446.74
Nature Parks (192)	81,189.16
Nature Conservation Areas (31)	64,244.59
Nature Monuments (112)	5,549.02
Wildlife Conservation Areas (80)	1,201,212
Wetlands of International İmportance (135), Ramsar Sites (14)	2,340,909.23
Honey Forests	2,609.72
Gene Conservation Forests- Clone Parks	43,684.43
Conservation Forests	363,561.99
Seed Gardens	48,199.15
Special Environmental Protected Areas	1,335,454.45
Natural Site Areas	1,310,685.35
Korunan Alanlar Toplam Alanı	7,631,920.66

## Rate of protected areas to country area: 7,24 %





## **Management Plans**

- Department of National Parks
- (Long-Term Development Plans, Development and management plans)
- Department of Environmentally sensitive areas

Wetland Management Plans (marine, cave, landscape)

Department of wildlife

(Development and management plans)







**1. Strictly Protected Zone** (Need to be protected on a global scale, no human activity)

#### 2. Precision Conservation zone

(traditional usage of source value or the core zone)

#### 3. Sustainable Use Zone

(Economic activities identified in order to protect nature, forests, agriculture, etc..)

#### 4. Controlled Use Zone

(Tourism, recreation, settlement areas, etc.)

#### 5. Buffer Zone

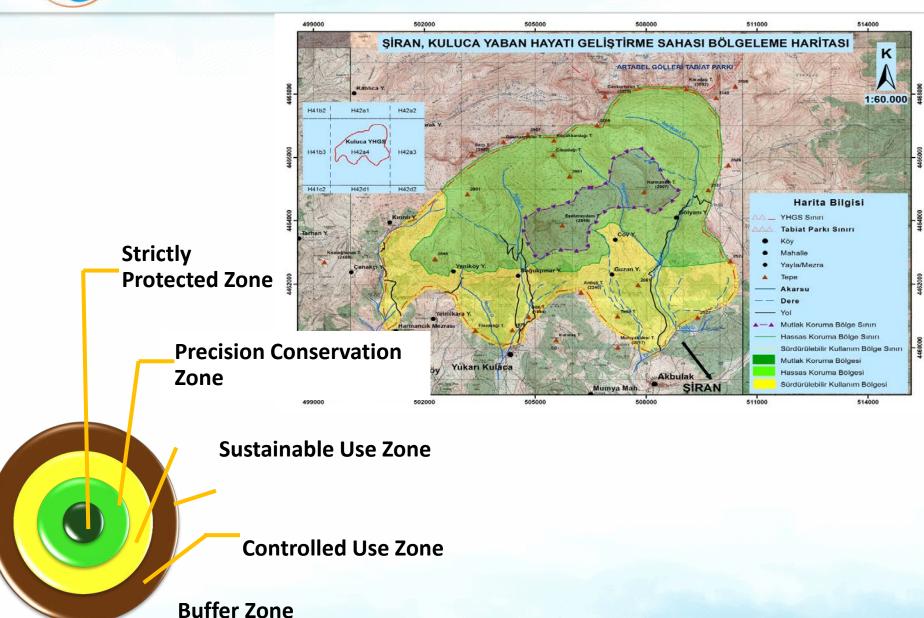
(in wetlands, surrounding associated area of protected area along the borders)



T.C. Orman ve Su İşleri

Bakanlığ











#### Management Plans consist of thee steps:

#### **Analytical Studies**

#### Synthesis

#### Planning





topography, geological and hydrological structure, climatic data, soil structure and land use capabilty etc.



Flora, fauna, ecosystem properties, habitat clasification, endemic and threatened/endangered species are determined.



All fauna elements involving Amphibians, fishes, reptiles, birds, mammals and invertebrates and ecologically sensitive and important areas are included.

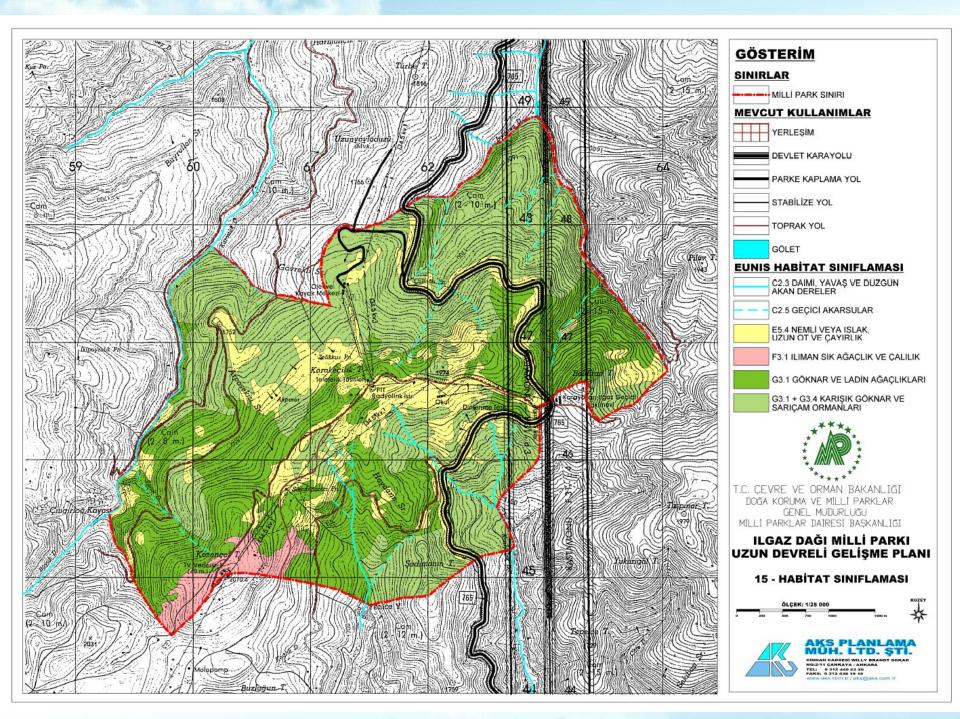


archaeological remains within the area, historical development of the region and importance are described.



people living in the planning area;

 family structure, education, literacy rate, etc. folkloric structure. features, demographic livelihood characteristics are examined.





- Aim of this step is to understand and descripe the importance of the area.
- In this step, source values of the protected area are descriped, values are associated with each other, and problems and possibilities are descriped.
- Legal, natural and anthropogenic limiters, threads and opportunities are addressesed in this step.





Sınırlar

Doğal Yapı

Gölet

Aydinlatma Hattı

Televizyon Vericisi

Telefon Hattı

Su İletim Hattı

Su Kaynağı

Su Deposu

Malzeme Deposu

Çeşme

Tuvalet

===== OrmanYolu

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SD

MD

WC

Ulaşım AsfaltYol

----- Dere Altyapı

657000

T.C. ÇEVRE ve ORMAN BAKANLIĞI

DOĞA KORUMA ve MİLLİ PARKLAR GENEL MÜDÜRLÜGÜ MİLLİ PARKLAR DAİRESİ BAŞKANLIĞI

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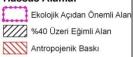
İl Çevre ve Orman Müd.

Mevcut Yapılar

Lojman

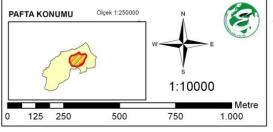


Hassas Alanlar

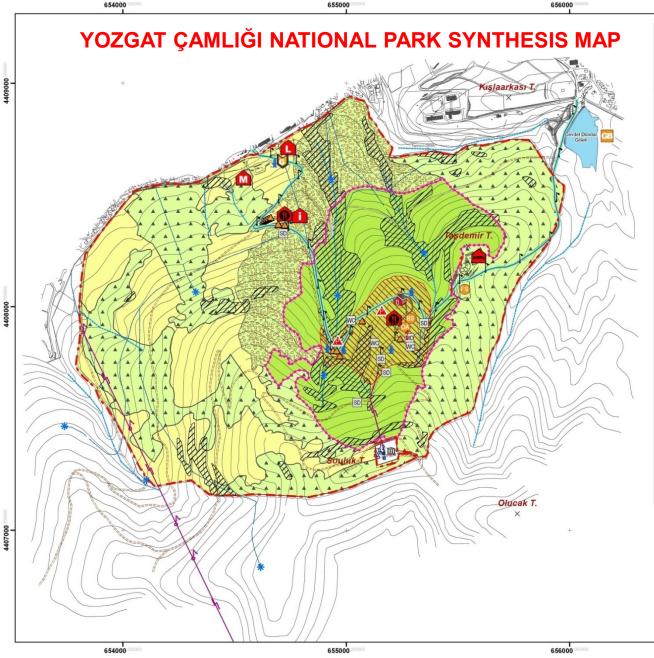


Bölgeye Yönelik Projeler





657000





4409000





In this step, activities that take place in protected areas are identified in conservation-use balance. physical planning decisions (generally scale of 1/25.000) are developed in accordance with management plan targets, purposes and planning criterias.

Orman ve Su İşler







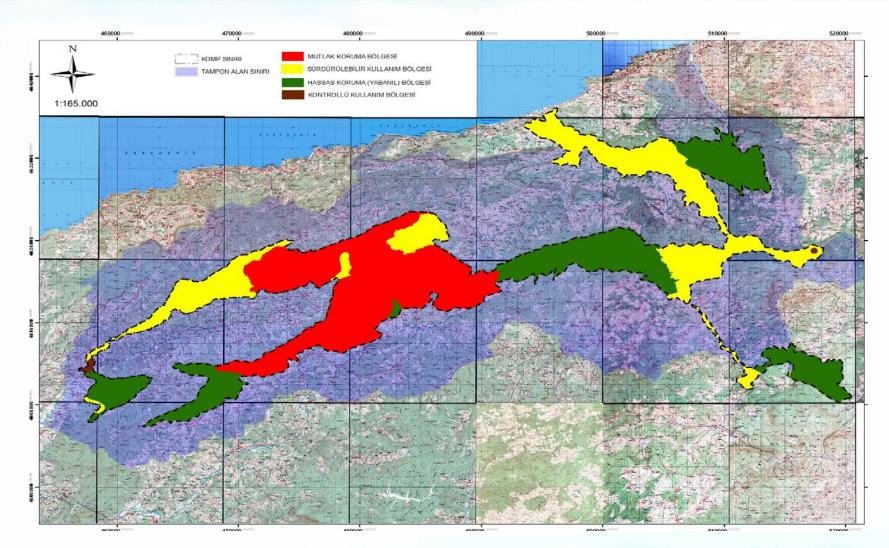
Inthis step;

- Ecosystem Based Functional Forest Management Plan,
- Ecotourism Plan,
- Ecological Agriculture Program,
- Education and Awareness Program
- Volunteering Programme etc. plans and programs can take place.
  - regulated as:
  - \*guiding,
  - \*router,
  - \* containing the precise definition.



## Planning Map Sheet 1/25 000







#### Başkomutan Historical National Park / Afyonkarahisar





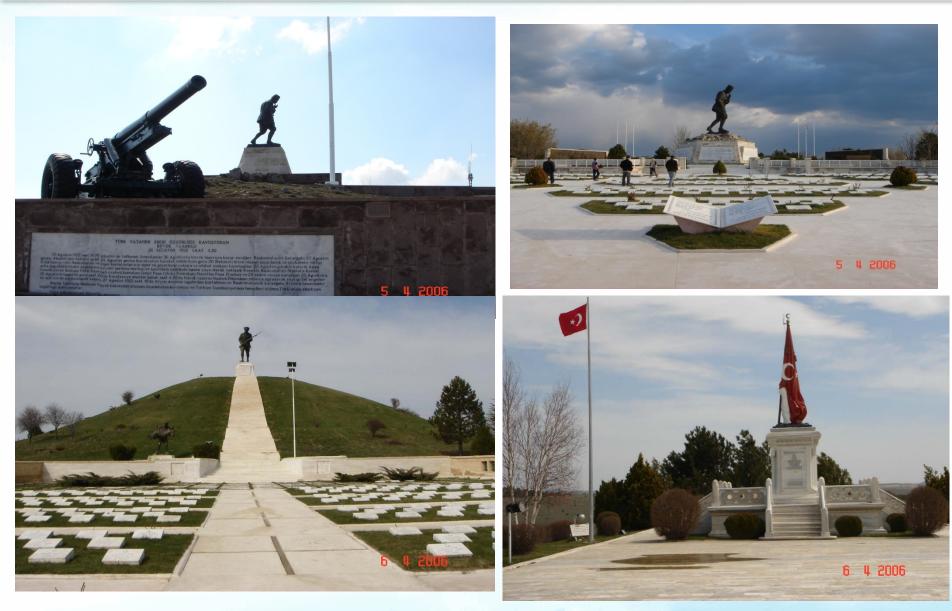


Independence war watching point / Kocatepe



# Başkomutan Historical National Park / martyrdoms







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**ÇAT** emergency center, Information boards, tour itinerary

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## Altındere Valley National Park / Trabzon





Tour route, scenic cruise port, bridge, day use area



## Mesir Nature Park / Manisa





enterance, WC, Landscape Cruise Destinations











#### Kovada Lake National Park / Isparta Bird observation point, day use area, tour itinerary







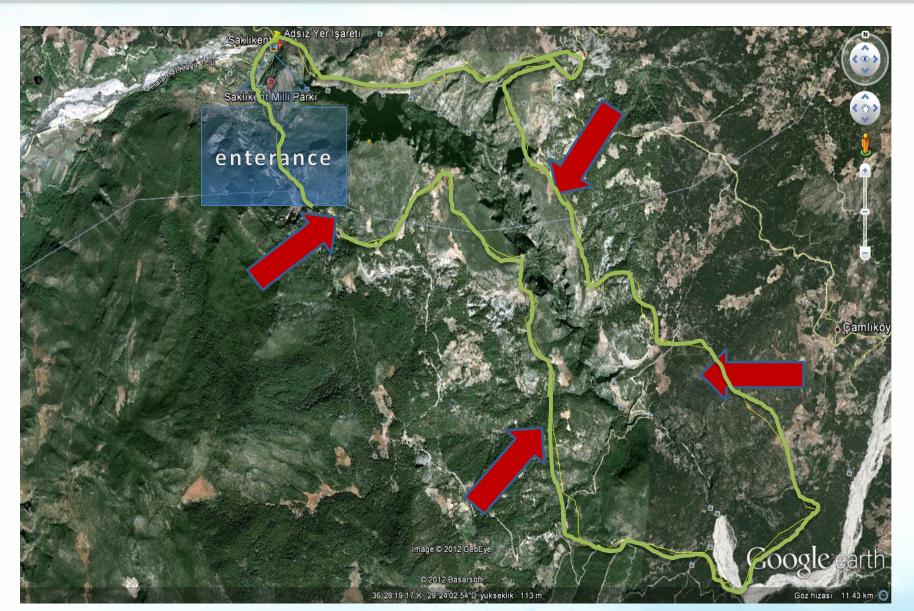






#### Protected Areas Basin / Sub Basin Approach -1 Saklikent Canyon National Park



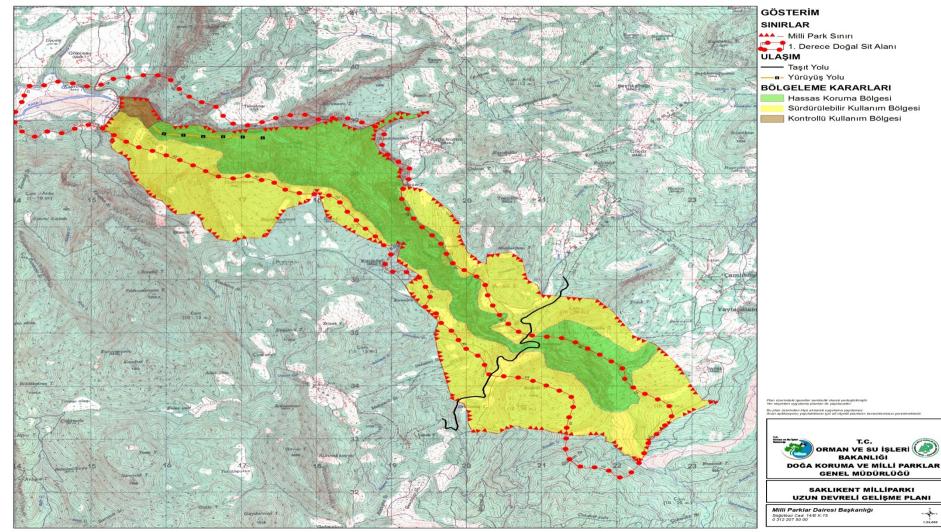




## **Long Term Development Plan**



1:25,000





#### Protected Areas Basin / Sub Basin Approach - 2 Şiran wildlife conservation area



#### Land Hunting Law; Article 4 :

In wildlife conservation areas; even though outside of wildlife conservation areas and generating stations, no activity can be permitted which might negatively affect these areas.







1						
	Objects to be monitored	Tracking Method	Monitoring time	Needed materials	responsibil ity	Success Indicato r
	Wild goat (Capra aegagrus)	Inventory tables to be used	Count will be held twice a year: 1-mating period count 2-After the breeding period count	Boots, binoculars, telescopes, gps, tent, mat etc.	DKMP Engineers	countin g
	Dim River Dam spillway south of the river ecosystems and the monitoring of the amount of water released	Water measurements	To be measured at least three times with water	Measuremen t of water supplies	DKMP Eng. Alanya DSİ STK	Monitor ing reports
	Mixed Natural Elderly (pine, cedar, fir and leafy) Forest Monitoring	20x20 m2 5 members from each type of sample	In June annually	Field measuremen t and counting	DKMP Eng. Alanya Forest	Monitor ing records



Protected Areas Basin / Sub Basin Approach 3 Akşehir-Eber Wetland Management Plan



• Wetlands are located at the lowest point of the region. Therefore, they are affected by every activity in the basin. (Basin)







## Akşehir – Eber Lakes



- Iack of incoming water water to the lake .
- Levees and water storages were constracted on the feding rivers.
- Iarge amount of water feeding Lake Eber are used for irrigation.
- Feeding rivers are over polluted.
- Shorelines of lakes aren't determined.
- there are property cases due to shorline.
- There are uncontrolled hunting and reed cutting.



**Akşehir – Eber Lakes** 









# Gediz Delta Proper Management Model





# **GEDIZ DELTA**

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•Was established by the Special Provincial Administration and minicipalities (Menemen, Foça, Çiğli) abroad Delta in 2003. Izmir Metropolitan Municipality and the Municipality of Karşıyaka was included in the union later.

- Regarding the protection of natural areas, it is the first alliance of its own budget in Turkey .
- Activities are executed under the protocol signed with Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs.







Ulusal Kus Karikatürleri Yarısması Albümü

3.

İzmir Bird Paradise Album of Bird Caricature Exhibition



İzmir Kuş Cennetini Koruma ve Geliştirme Birliği



Doğa Koruma ve Milli Parklar Genel Müdürlüğü





### RECONCILIATION







# **PLANNING APPROACH**



Activities conducted under the responsibility of General Directorate;

- **Scales and Authorizations** (According to the size of the area),
- **Borders** (general approach: assessment is made within the boundaries of protected areas)
- But, the possible effects outside of boundaries of protected areas is evaluated.
- Integration to physical plans,



COUNTRY PLAN - DEVELOPMENT PLAN (Ministry of Development)

**REGIONAL PLANS** (Ministry of Development) SPATIAL STRATEGY PLANS (MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND URBANIZATON )

ENVIRONMENTAL MASTER PLAN (MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND URBANIZATON, METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES)

#### **MASTER PLANS**

(Special Provincial Administrations, Municipalities)

#### **IMPLEMENTATION PLANS**

(Special Provincial Administrations, Municipalities)



# **INTEGRATION TO PHYSICAL PLANS**

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# **PHYSICAL PLAN APPROACH**



- <u>Compliance with national targets and top-scale</u> <u>decisions</u>,
- <u>protective</u> to <u>Environment and natural and</u> <u>cultural values</u>

parallel to the principles of urbanism,

- with the aim of producing healthy, safe and <u>livable urban spaces</u> responding to local needs, natural thresholds and legal constraints of societyand lifestyles.
- <u>Today's problem solver</u>, can be flexible to meet the needs of the future.







**Protected Area Management Plans;** 

- should be considered as an important, construction data underlying the upper scale of the physical plans (environmental master plans)
- should be guiding for maintaining the sustainability of protected areas.



### **EVALUATION**



- Evaluation of all possible effects in the basin / sub-basin, of the Protected areas.
- 2. Examining the use of groundwater and irrigation projects in the basin of protected areas, areas in particular, resource values are wetlands.
- 3. Prevention of the illegal use of surface water and groundwater,
- 4. Begining rehabilition work wetlands which have problems as a result of natural and artificial effects (water regime, habitat status, etc..) in ecosystem structure,
- 5. Integration of Wetland Management Plans to basin management plans prepared by General Directorate of Water Management,
- 6. Integration of Protected Area Management Plans and Basin Management Plans to Environmental Master Plans.



THANK YOU





