

# WETLAND MANAGEMENT, NBSAP AND AICHI TARGETS IN THE CONTEXT OF TURKEY

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# Context

- Ramsar Convention
  - Protection of wetlands
  - Wise use
- National Implementation
- Legislation on Protection of Wetlands in Turkey
- Management Plans and NBSAP
- Management Plans and Aichi Targets

# Ramsar Convention

- The Ramsar Convention was developed in the 1960s because of **concerns over destruction of wetlands and its impact on people and biodiversity-especially waterbirds**
- Opened for signature in the town of Ramsar, I.R. Iran on 2 February 1971
- First of the modern global intergovernmental environmental agreements
- Now 160 Contracting Parties (member governments) globally

# Ramsar Convention

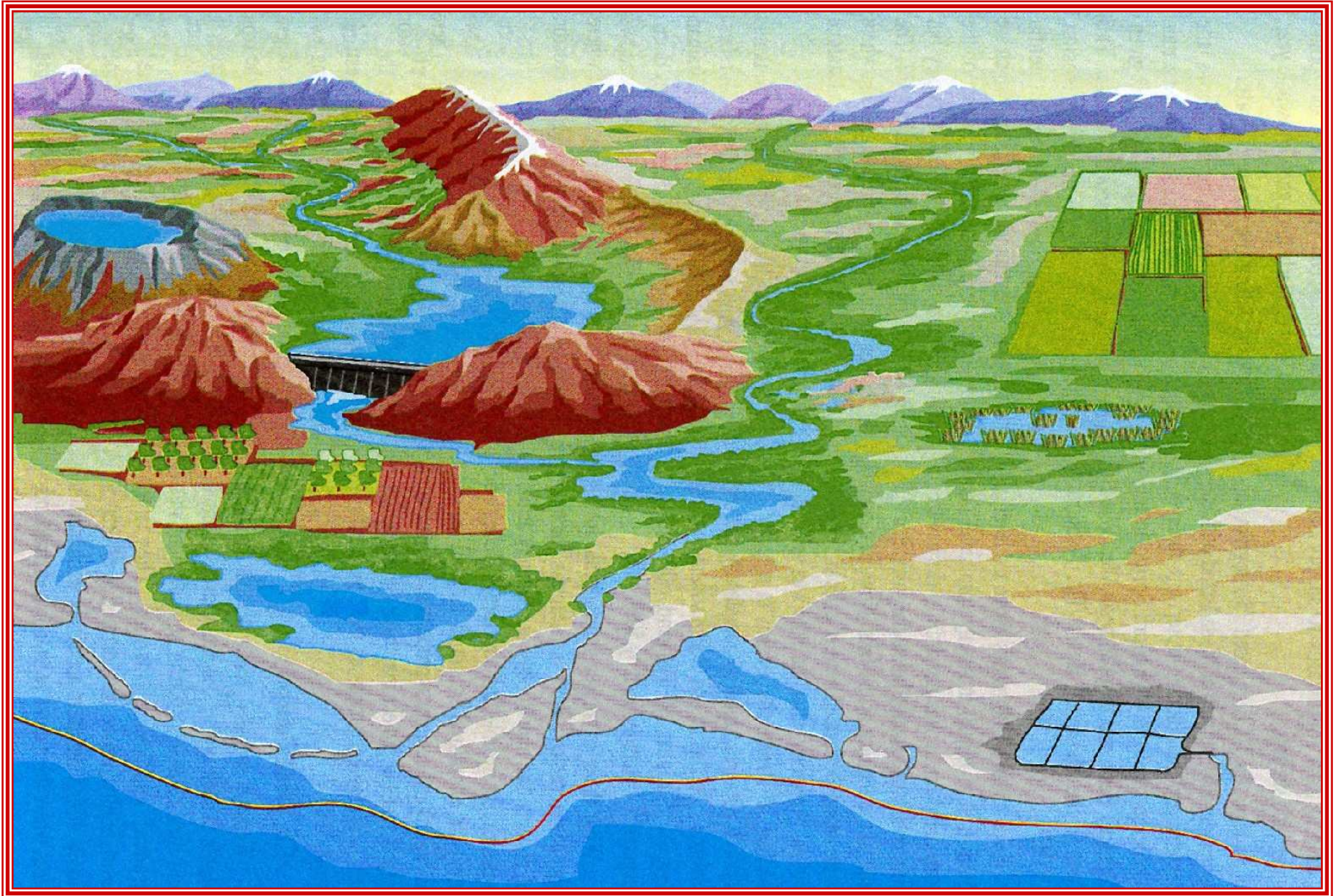
## The Ramsar Mission


- The Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world".

## The “Wise Use” Approach

- The wise use of wetlands is defined as "the maintenance of their ecological character, achieved through the implementation of ecosystem approaches, within the context of sustainable development".

# What are the wetlands?





Uluabat Lake,  
Bursa

**Ramsar Convention**

**160 Contracting Parties**  
**1952 Ramsar Sites**  
**Total Area: over 190 million**

# National Implementation



- Turkey is the one of the Contracting Parties, signed the Convention in 1994
- Up to now, 13 sites are designated as Ramsar Site



# National Implementation

- 2002 The “Legislation of Protection of The Wetlands” under Environment Law, was adopted.
- 2005 The Legislation was revised.
- 2010 Some changes were added the Legislation.

Based on Ramsar Convention





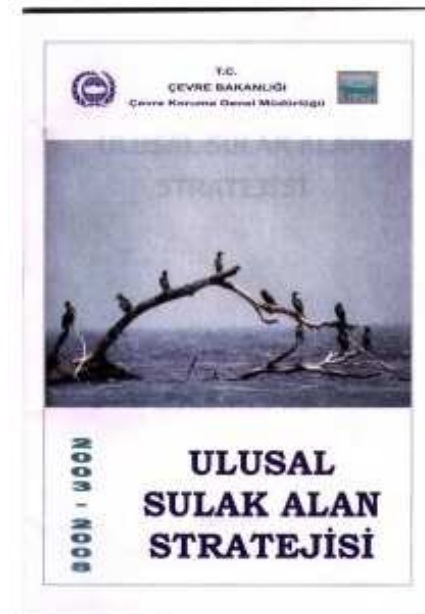
# National Implementation

## Main focus of the Legislation

- Article 5
- “conservation of ecological characteristics of wetlands”
- Protection of wetland biodiversity
- Wise use

# National Implementation

- National Ramsar Strategy
- 2003-2008
- Participatory approach
- 2011-2015 (revision)
- Participatory approach
- Wetland Inventory
- Policy Integration
- Public Awareness
- Sectoral Pressures
- Climate Change
- Rehabilitation
- Capacity Building
- Monitoring of the Strategy



# National Implementation

- **Governance and Being into Force Process**
- National Wetland Comitee
- High level decision makers, NGOs, sicientists
- Adoptation of national strategy
- Decisions on wise use
- Adoptation of wetland management plans
- Local Wetland Comitees
- Local decision makers, local NGOs, scientists

# Wetland Management Plans and NBSAP

- **22 wetland management plans** have been adopted by local and national **wetland comitees** and are implemented.
- Management plans contain:
  - Preamble
  - Designation (Current status, biological, hydrogeological, physical, demographic aspects, water quality etc.)
  - Problems
  - Objectives
  - Action Plans



# NBSAP: Inland Waters Biodiversity

- **GOAL 8: To develop and implement effective methods for the conservation of inland waters biological diversity, the maintenance of ecological functions of inland waters ecosystems, and the sustainable use of these ecosystems**

# NBSAP: Inland Waters Biodiversity

- **Objective 8.1. To strength technical and institutional capacity** for the conservation and sustainable use of inland waters biological diversity

**Project on Awareness Raising About Wetlands**  
implemented under this section :2007-2009,  
In 40 Province, trainings to local wetland  
experts (NGOs, institutions, universities etc.)

**Project on Climate Change and Wetlands**  
Project : 2009-2011, GIZ and MoFWA



# NBSAP: Inland Waters Biodiversity

- **Objective 8.2. To take actions for the conservation and sustainability of inland waters biological diversity and reduce threats to it**
- **Wetland Management Plans**



# Management Plan of Lake Uluabat (Ramsar Site)

- **Objective 4. Enhancement of Wild Life**
  - 4.1 delineation of natural borders of Mustafakemalpaş Delta and rehabilitation of bird nesting areas.
  - 4.2 rehabilitation of other bird nesting habitats and by end of 5 years growing the number of waterfowls up to 60.000



# Management Plan of Eber- Akşehir Lakes

- Objective 2. Reducing the Water Pollution in the Lakes and in the Feeding Waters
  - 2.1 By the end of 2012, water quality of Akarcay River, are the main resource for Eber Lake, must be 2nd Class at least, according to Legislation of Control of Water Pollution.

# Management Plan of Lake Seyfe (Ramsar Site)

- Inventory of Biodiversity
  - Delineation of habitats
  - Species

Steps

Meadows



*Glacium leiocarpum* Boiss.



# **NBSAP: Coastal and Marine Biodiversity**

**GOAL 9: To develop and implement effective methods for the conservation of coastal and marine biological diversity, the maintenance of ecological functions provided by coastal and marine ecosystems, and the sustainable use of these ecosystems**

**Objective 9.1. To strengthen necessary administrative, legal, institutional and technical capacity for the identification, monitoring, conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine biological diversity**

# Management Plan of Delta of Kızılırmak (Ramsar Site)

## Objective 1. Ecological Balance of the Delta and Enhancement of its Biodiversity

1.1 hydrogeological conditions of the Delta must be protected in accordance with ecosystem needs and natural conditions.

1.4 Rehabilitation of habitats for important flora and fauna species

# Management Plan of Yumurtalık Lagoons (Ramsar Site)

Objective 1. Protection and Rehabilitation of Fragile Habitats such as Lagoon and Halep Pinery and linked biodiversity.

1.9. During the wetland management plan, ecosystem of Halep Pinery are sustained its existince healthily.



# Wetland Management Plans and Aichi Targets

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

# Wetland Management Plans and Aichi Targets

- All wetland management plans are based on participatory approach (Str. Goal E)
- Project of Awareness on Wetlands and Project on Climate Change and Wetlands are also purposed capacity building (Str. Goal E)
- At first stage of WMP, all biodiversity elements are reviewed, pressures and problems are recognized (Str. Goal B)
- Problem trees and objective trees are generated (Str. Goal B.- Str Goal C)



Thank you for your attention...

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