





### PIMS 1988: ENHANCING FOREST PROTECTED AREAS' MANAGEMENT IN TURKEY

BAŞAK AVCIOĞLU WWF-TURKEY Conservation Supervisor IUCN-WCPA Member







## Protected Areas for a Living Planet

delivering on CBD commitments

#### **OUR JOINT EFFORTS FOR PAS**

- Forest Protected Areas Project is a joint action of Governmental and Interngovernmental Organizations, and nature conservation NGOs in Turkey
- Besides direct funding from GEF, there is also cofunding from WWF's Protected Areas for a Living Planet Programme which is focused on delivering CBD-PoWPA targets.

## OVERALL TARGETS TO IMPROVE PROTECTED AREA SYSTEM IN TURKEY

- According to final estimates, around 6 percent of Turkey's surface in under protected of which are mostly represented by forest ecosystems
- 27,2% of Turkey's landsurface (21,4 million hectares) is covered by forests and 99% are state forests.
- We have other ecosystem types with global importance; Anatolian steppes, peatlands, riparian and high mountain ecosystems, etc.

Enhance coverage and management effectiveness within Protected Area System through establishing an effective and holistic management model based on participation and demonstrating cost-effective approaches for effective conservation and sustainable resource management in Küre Mountains National Park and its buffer zone

#### Targets Covered under CBD-PoWPA

- 1.1. Establish and strenghthen national systems: 1.1.5
- 1.3. Establish and strengthen regional networks, transboundary protected areas: 1.3.4
- 1.4. Improve site-based protected area planning and management: 1.4.1, 1.4.5
- 1.5. Prevent and mitigate the negative impacts: 1.5.3, 1.5.5
- 2.1. Promote equity and benefit-sharing: 2.1.1
- 2.2. Enhance and secure involvement of local communities and relevant stakeholders: 2.2.4
- 3.1. Provide an enabling policy, institutional and socio-economic environment: 3.1.2, 3.1.6, 3.1.9, 3.1.11
- 3.2. Build capacity for the planning, establishment and management: 3.2.1, 3.2.5
- 3.3. Develop, apply and transfer appropriate technologies: 3.3.3
- 3.4. Ensure financial sustainability: 3.4.1, 3.4.2
- 3.5. Strengthen communication, education and public awareness: 3.5.2
- 4.2. Evaluate and improve the effectiveness: 4.2.1, 4.2.2
- 4.4. ensure that scientific knowledge contributes to the establishment and effectiveness: 4.4.1, 4.4.2, 4.4.7

### Targets Covered under Aichi

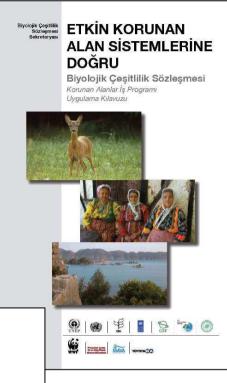
- Target 1. Increase awareness
- Target 2. Integration of biodiversity values
- Target 4. Sustainable production and consumption
- Target 5. Degrease the loss of natural habitats
- Target 7. Sustainable management of the sectors
- Target 10. Reduce the impact of climate change
- Target 11. Increase management effectiveness
- Target 12. Prevent extinction of species
- Target 14. Restore and safeguard ecosystem services
- Target 15. Increase ecosystem resilience through restoration
- Target 19. Improve, share and transfer the knowledge

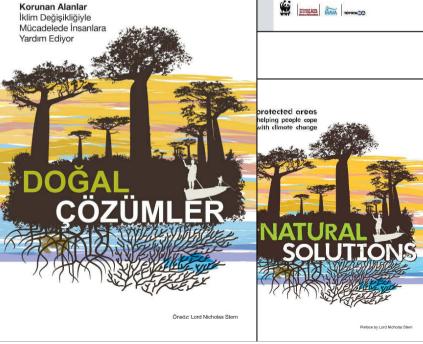
# SYSTEM LEVEL ACTIVITIES



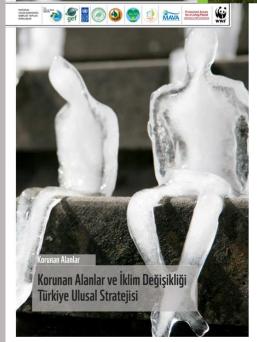
- Monitoring System of Turkey's Protected Areas System; implementing RAPPAM and METT for protected areas
- National Strategy on Protected Areas and Climate Change
- Supporting GAP Analysis for future PAs
- Increasing capacity of park managers for increasing management effectiveness
- Assessments on capacity building and PA financing
- Transboundary cooperation between Georgia and Turkey on PAs and species conservation













## SITE LEVEL ACTIVITIES IN KÜRE MOUNTAINS NP



#### Connecting protected areas within landscapes

- ➤ Supporting sustainable forestry management planning (with participatory approach) outside the Forest Protected Areas integrating biodiversity values in the management planning process.
- ➤ Aims to include non-timber forest products management planning and production in forestry practices to create green jobs.
- KMNP boundaries are integrated into regional land use plans.
- ➤ Connectivity with the Wildlife Reserve located in the buffer zone.
- ➤ Integrated basin management in Firtina Valley (replication site WWF-Turkey).

- Recognition and implementation of governance types
  - Establishing governance mechanism and strategy for national park and the buffer zone with participatory approach.
- Improving management within protected areas
  - Developing PA management, business and tourism management plans
- Increasing the level of protection for carbon stores within protected areas
  - More focus on carbon store protection (old growth forests)
- Focusing some management specifically on mitigation and adaptation needs
  - Updating PA management guidelines (including monitoring, CC adaptation and mitigation actions)
- Increasing capacity of PA staff and awareness among public
- Integrating public in sustainable resource use
  - Creating alternative income resources and renewable energy (personal and organizational credits) for forest villages around the park
  - Implementating Benefit Assessment Tool developed by WWF on defining ecosystem services in PAs

## Turkey's first Pan Parks canditate



### RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PARK MANAGERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

- Increase representativeness and surface of PAs
- Develop monitoring system for biodiversity, climate change and ecosystem services
- Increase PA management effectiveness
- Increase science based technologies and knowledge



### THANK YOU