Ters Lale
Fritillasio imperialis

NBSAP - TURKEY 2008-2018

Last Anatolian Panther (that gladiators used to kill)

Diverse phytogeography ➜ Continental Property ➜ High Endemism Ratio:
4000 plants; 37 mammals; 70 fish ; 4000 invertebrates

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Section of Biodiversity and Genetic Resources
General Directory of Nature Conservation and National Parks
Ministry of Environment and Forestry

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★ MAIN FEATURES

    – GOALS

    – OBJECTIVES

★ WHAT CHANGED IN
THIS REVISED VERSION

★ STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION, INTEGRATION
TO OTHER POLICIES, EDUCATION AND CHM
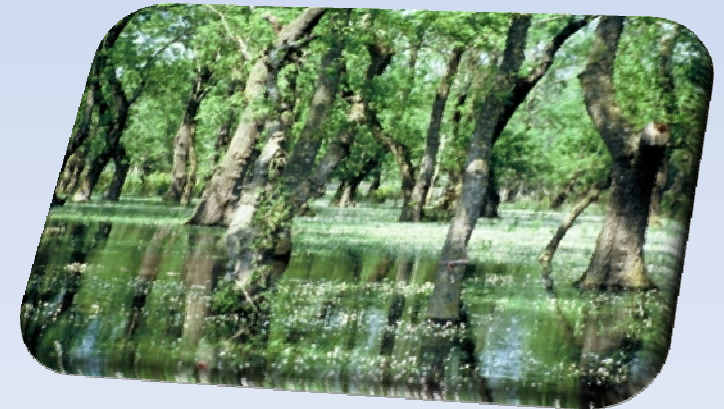
We have 500 wetlands
which bird love very much

Goals of our NBSAP
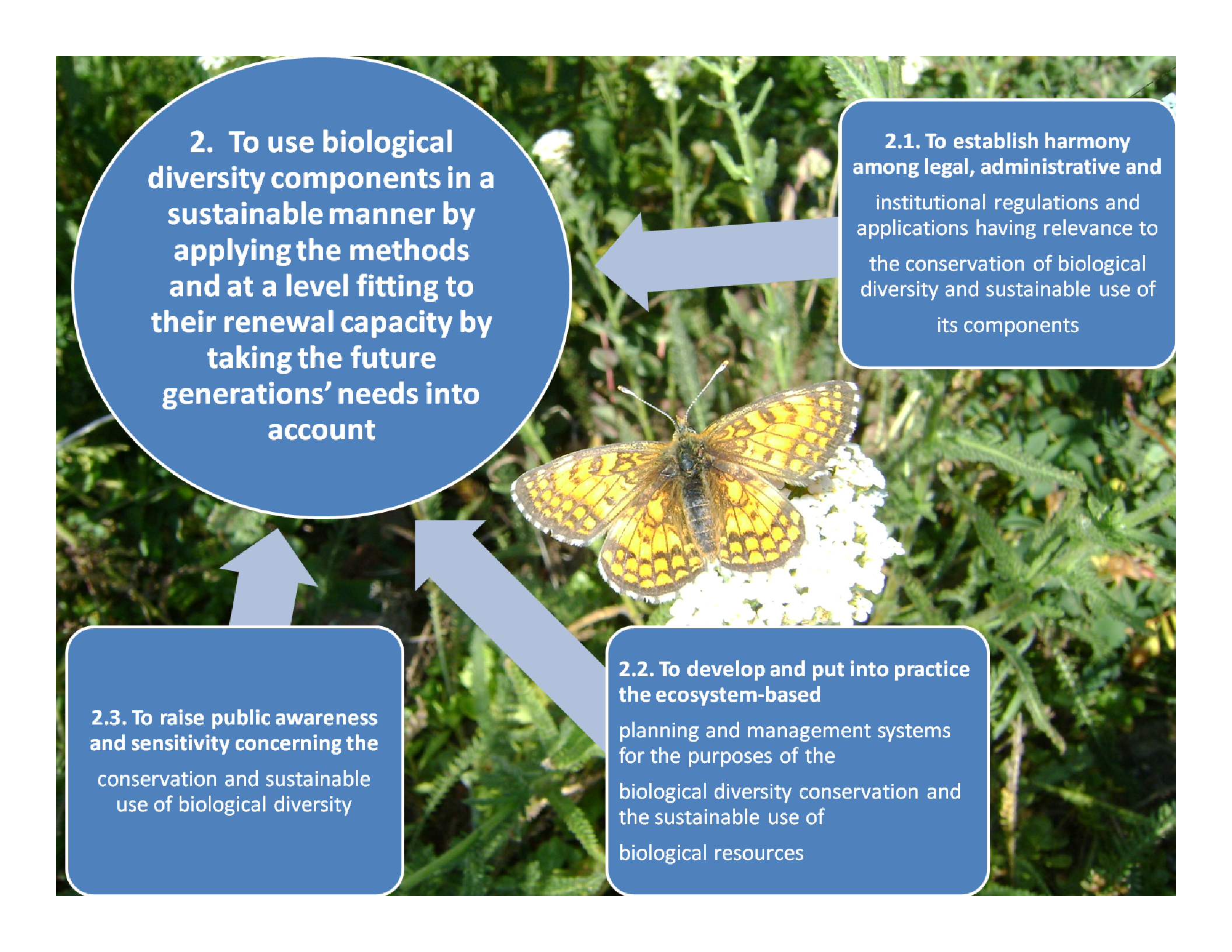
We have 10 goals

Goals → Objectives → Actions

1. To identify, protect and monitor biological diversity components which have importance for Turkey

1.1. In order to determine and monitor any changes in ecosystems, species and genetic diversity, to develop and implement biological diversity inventory and monitoring methods and programmes, by considering rapid assessment methods and biological diversity indicators, as well

1.3. To prevent or minimize as far as possible any pressures on and threats to biological diversity

1.2. To include the less-represented ecosystems, species

and genetic diversity centres into protected areas of both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and to achieve an effective protected area management

2. To use biological diversity components in a sustainable manner by applying the methods and at a level fitting to their renewal capacity by taking the future generations' needs into account

2.1. To establish harmony among legal, administrative and institutional regulations and applications having relevance to the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components

2.2. To develop and put into practice the ecosystem-based planning and management systems for the purposes of the biological diversity conservation and the sustainable use of biological resources

2.3. To raise public awareness and sensitivity concerning the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity

3. To identify, protect and benefit the components of genetic diversity, including the traditional knowledge, which have

importance for Turkey

3.1 To identify, record, protect and manage the components of genetic diversity which have importance in terms of biological diversity, agriculture, food and economic value

3.2 To control access to genetic resources and guarantee the

sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of these resources with Turkey

4. **To identify, protect and monitor the components of biological diversity which have importance for agricultural biological diversity; to protect genetic resources which have actual and potential values for food and agriculture, and to ensure the sustainable use of such resources; and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources**

4.1 To identify, protect and monitor the biological diversity

elements which have importance for agricultural biological Diversity

4.2 To develop management applications and technologies

as well as policies which support the positive impacts of agriculture on biological diversity, on one hand, and minimize its adverse impacts, on the other hand, and to increase yield from agricultural ecosystems and its capability to sustain as a source of livelihood

4.4. To ensure conservation and sustainable use of genetic

resources which have actual and potential values for food and agriculture; and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the utilization of genetic resources

4.3. To prevent or minimize as far as possible any pressures

on and threats to agricultural biological diversity which come from the genetically modified organisms (GMO's) and the alien Species

6. **To establish an effective monitoring, management and coordination system for the conservation of forest biological diversity and the sustainable use of its Components**

6.1. To develop and put into practice the monitoring programmes for better evaluation of the status and tendency of forest biological diversity

6.2. To establish appropriate mechanisms for more effective conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity

7. **To establish an effective monitoring, management and coordination system for the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity, together with its different ecosystems, pursuing a holistic approach**

7.1. To effectively implement biological and ecological

inventories, monitoring programmes and classification

systems

7.2. To establish appropriate mechanisms for the

conservation and sustainable use of sensitive mountain

ecosystems

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

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

8.2. To take actions for the conservation and sustainability of inland waters biological diversity and reduce threats to it
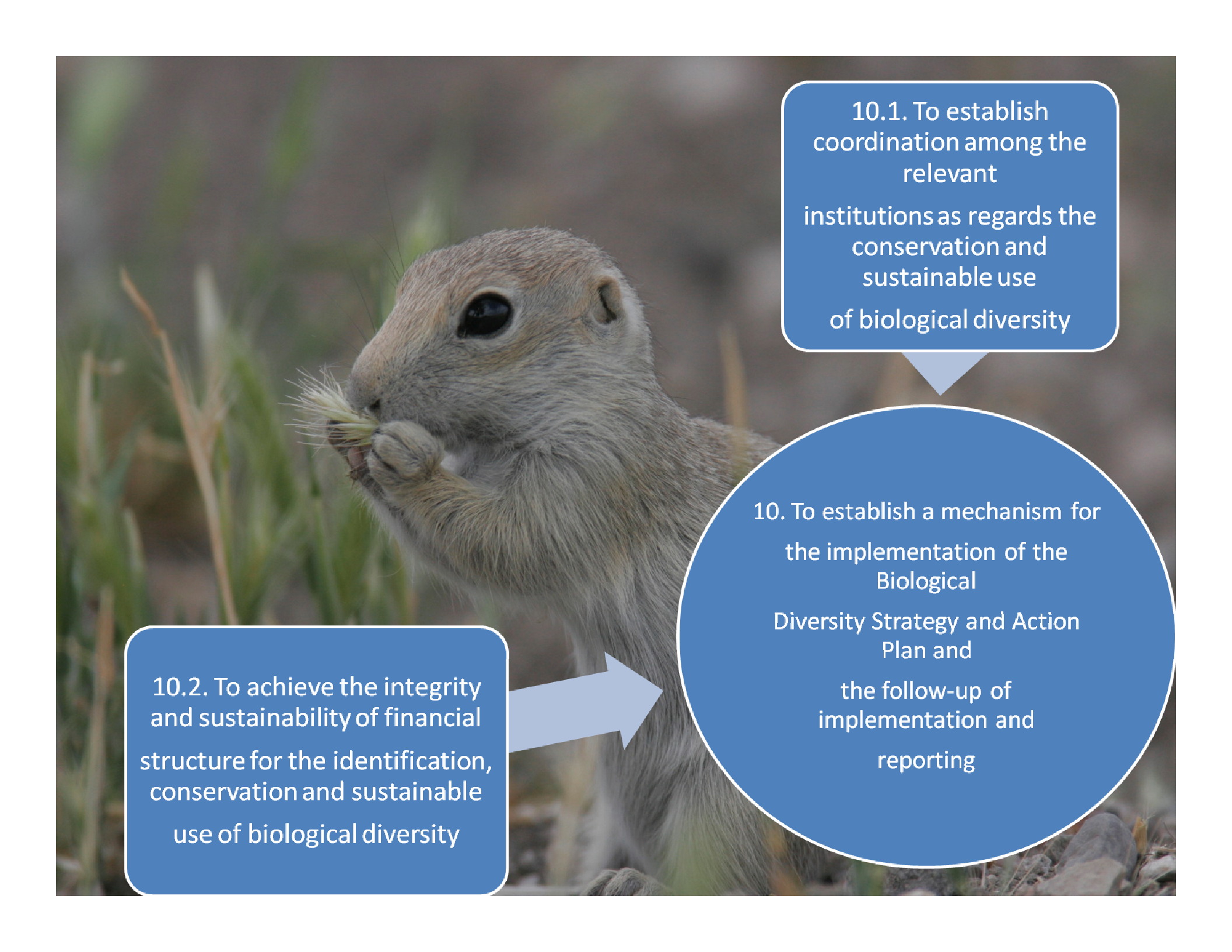
9. To develop and implement effective

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

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

9.3. To combat against the threats to coastal and marine

biological diversity

9.2. To fill the information gaps concerning coastal and

marine biological diversity, to identify and put under

conservation the areas and species which have importance for

biological diversity and are under threat, and to develop and

implement monitoring programmes

10.1. To establish coordination among the relevant

institutions as regards the conservation and sustainable use

of biological diversity

10. To establish a mechanism for

the implementation of the Biological

Diversity Strategy and Action Plan and

the follow-up of implementation and

reporting

10.2. To achieve the integrity and sustainability of financial

structure for the identification, conservation and sustainable

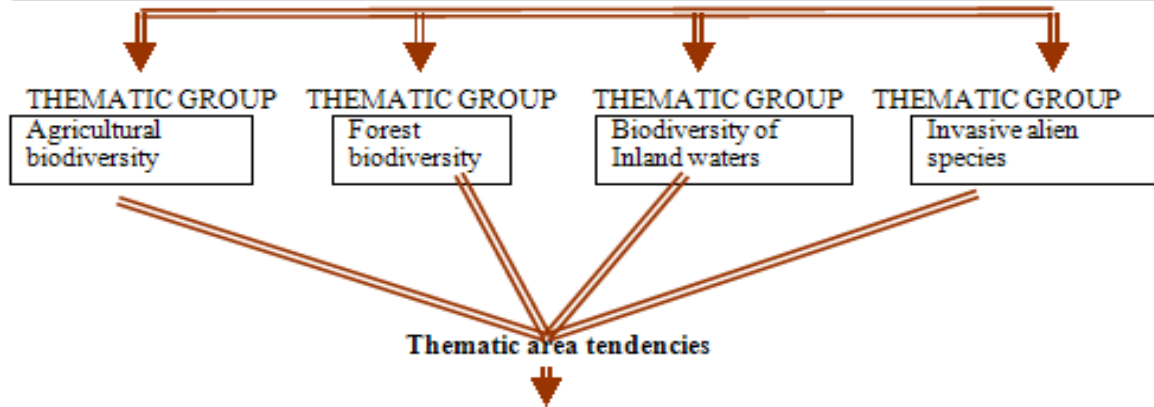use of biological diversity

What Changed In this Version?

- Process of Revision

- Priorities

- Resulting Concrete Facts

- Gaps and Needs for Effective Information Sharing ➔ What Action in new NBSAP used?

- Table of olds vs news

- List of Identified Biodiversity Conservation Projects for future implementation
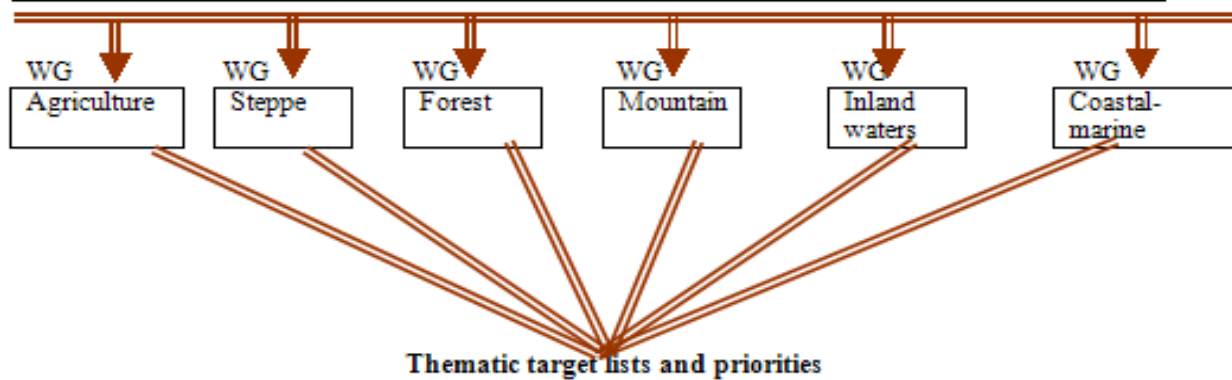
FLOW CHART OF THE PROCESS OF REVISION OF THE NBSAP

1ST WORKSHOP
AIM: Prioritization of thematic area tendencies in the scope of ecosystem sub-components and ecosystem management elements

THEMATIC GROUP	THEMATIC GROUP	THEMATIC GROUP	THEMATIC GROUP
Agricultural biodiversity	Forest biodiversity	Biodiversity of Inland waters	Invasive alien species

Thematic area tendencies

2ND WORKSHOP
AIM: prioritization of targets, elaboration of actions, gap analysis, establishment of time frames

WG Agriculture	WG Steppe	WG Forest	WG Mountain	WG Inland waters	WG Coastal-marine

Thematic target lists and priorities

Instrument: software
Outcome; common priorities, thematic priorities
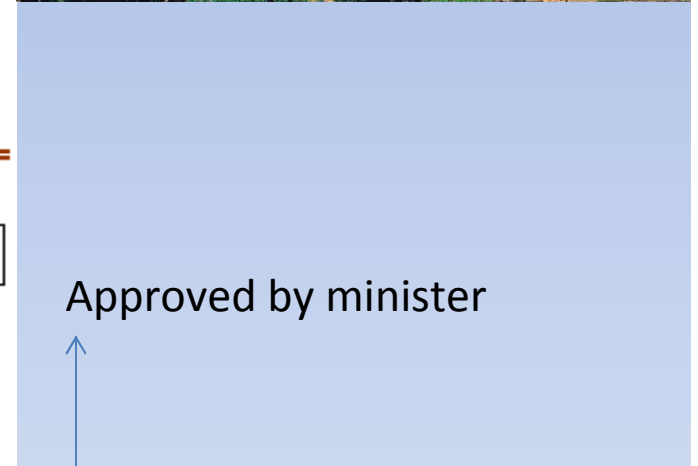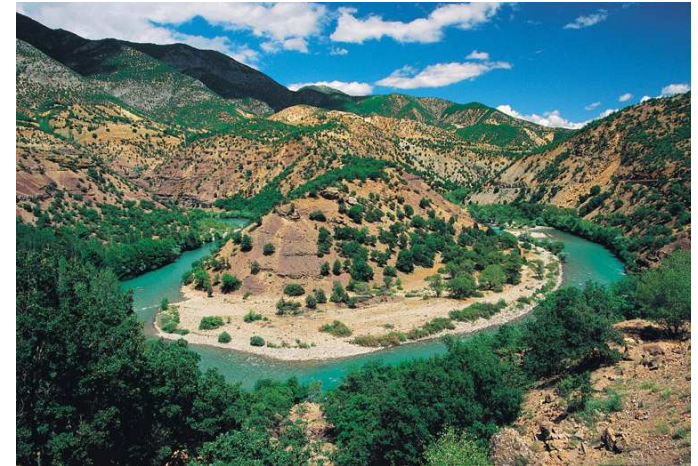
Determination and elaboration of actions by WGs

Gap analysis for actions

Draft NBSAP

Consultation with stakeholders

FINAL NBSAP

Approved by minister

PRIORITIES

- Identification of indicator species and establishment and effective implementation of inventory, classification and monitoring systems,

- Identification, registration, conservation and management of genetic diversity important for biological diversity, agriculture, food security and economic value,

- Establishment of central information management mechanism in order to disseminate and share results of researches among decision-makers, technical staff and other stakeholders, in a manner to allow faster analysis and understanding of biological and biophysical data,

- Development of specific conservation measures for sensitive and threatened ecosystems and species, ecosystems having high biodiversity, critical habitats, classification groups which have economic value and ecosystems under severe pressure due to human induced activities,

- Determination and monitoring of effects of climate change on biodiversity, and implementation of measures to protect most affected ecosystems and species against climate change,

- Determination and conservation of biodiversity hotspots,

- Strengthening of relationship and coordination between implementation processes of biodiversity related national initiatives such as agricultural strategies, development plans, forestry programmes,

- Encouragement of sustainable use of biological resources and reduction/elimination of negative impacts of natural resource treatment patterns.

RESULTING CONCRETE FACTS

- Proportion of protected areas to the country area has increased from 4% to 6% since 2001. However, loss of diversity in step ecosystems continued, since the existing legislation does not cover appropriate provisions on the protection of biodiversity of step ecosystems, (AGM vs DKMP – Forestration of Steppe Ecosystems)

- Capacity of *ex-situ* conservation and number of materials conserved in *ex-situ* conditions have raised, in particular materials of cultivated plants and their wild relatives,

- Positive developments toward conservation and sustainable use have been achieved by adoption of new regulations (pasture law, environment law etc.), but yet some of the new regulations such as mining law and law on tourism promotion have still negative effects on biodiversity,

- The proportion of forest covers to the total country surface area increased from 26.6 % to 27.2 %, but while half of the forests were degraded, the enhancement was made through reforestation. Additionally, there is an increase in number of annual forest fires,

- Interest of media about protection of environment and number of TV programs on this issue increased, understanding and awareness of public on conservation of natural environment improved, but yet loss of biodiversity caused by human effects still continues,

- Although, Turkey has necessary legislations, institutional infrastructure and human resources to protect biodiversity as a primary concern and in compliance with the provisions of CBD, desirable level of biodiversity conservation could not be achieved due to limited financial resources and insufficient coordination between the institutions.
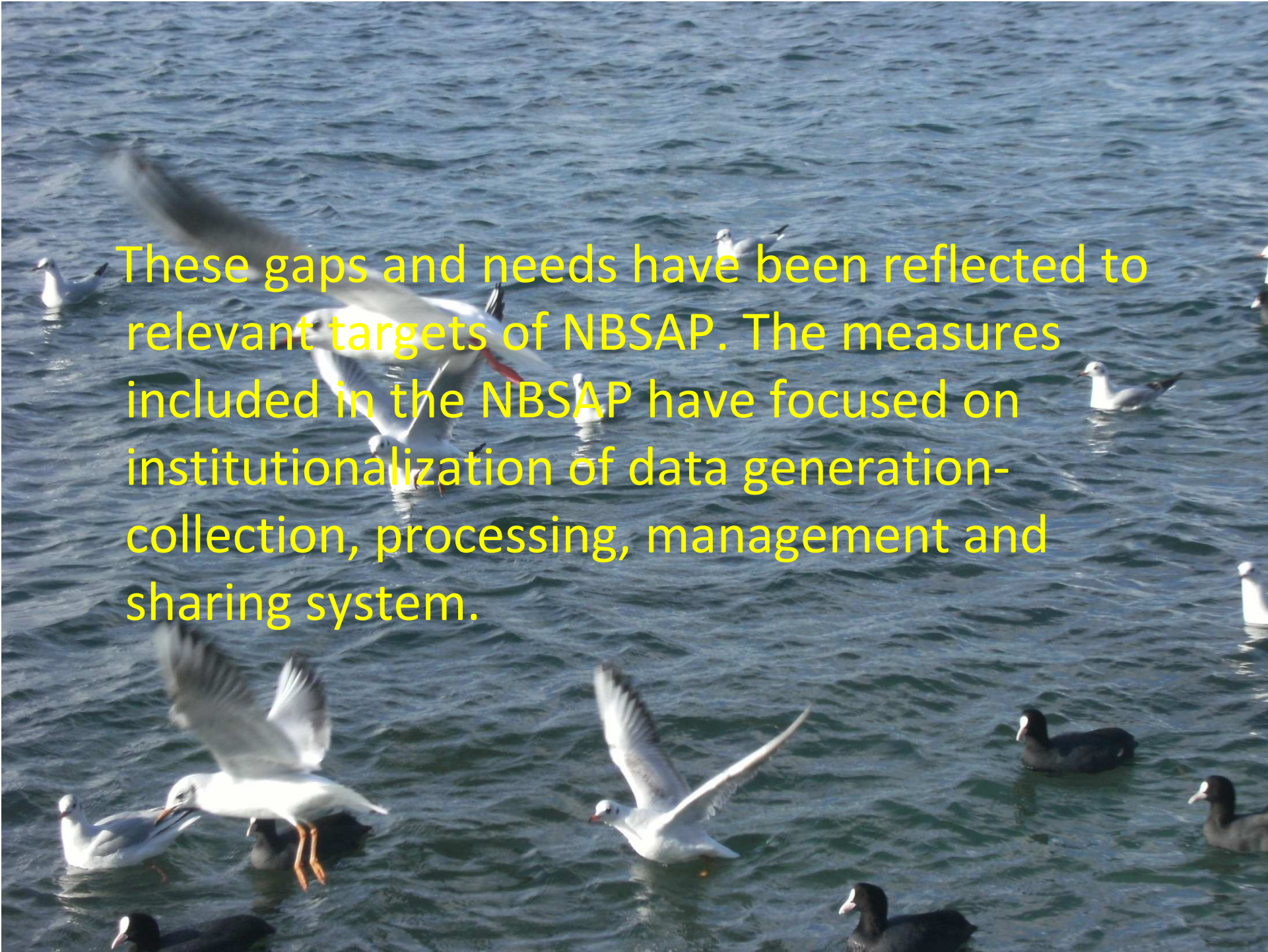
GAPS

- Inventory of invertebrates (in particular insects), microorganisms, fungi, soil biota and pollinators
- Genetic diversity
- Biological indicators
- Risk categories of fauna and flora species
- Exact distribution of some of the threatened species
- Distribution of marine meadows
- Effects of climate change on biodiversity
- Interrelationships of biotic and abiotic factors within given ecosystems

Requirements for Effective Information Sharing

- Human resources on information technologies (mapping, modelling, GIS, database management, etc.)
- Technical capacity for data collection (remote sensing, rapid assessment, etc.)
- Effective use of available financial resources and technical capacity
- Administrative arrangements to ensure information and data sharing

These gaps and needs have been reflected to relevant targets of NBSAP. The measures included in the NBSAP have focused on institutionalization of data generation-collection, processing, management and sharing system.

CHM (www.bcs.gov.tr)

Old vs new goals

GOALS AND TARGETS OF OLD VERSION / NEW VERSION OF NBSAP	
Goals of old version of NBSAP	**Goals of new version of NBSAP**
GOAL 1 Conservation and Sustainable Use: **90 strategic actions on** - wild flora and fauna and other wild organisms - protected areas - restoration and rehabilitation - sustainable use of biological resources - biosafety-alien species and GMOs - population and settlements	**GOAL 1:** Identification, conservation and monitoring of components of biological diversity: **3 Targets and 23 strategic actions on** general issues about - identification and monitoring - protected areas - conservation
GOAL 2 Ecological Management 33 strategic actions on - improving ecological management capability - increasing resource management capability - monitoring	**GOAL 2 Sustainable use** **3 Targets and 19 strategic actions on** - complementary and compatible legislative, administrative and institutional systems - ecosystem based planning and management - public awareness and participation
GOAL 3 Education and Awareness 4 strategic actions	
GOAL 4 Incentives and Legislation 8 strategic actions	
GOAL 5 International Cooperation 5 strategic actions	**GOAL 10 Implementation** **2 Targets and 13 strategic actions on** - coordination and cooperation - financial mechanisms
GOAL 6 Implementation 8 strategic actions	

NEW GOALS INCLUDED IN THE REVISED VERSION OF NBSAP

GOAL 3 Genetic diversity and traditional knowledge   2 Targets and 10 strategic actions
GOAL 4 Agricultural biodiversity   4 Targets and 24 strategic actions
GOAL 5 Steppe biodiversity   3 Targets and 14 strategic actions
GOAL 6 Forest biodiversity   2 Targets and 9 strategic actions
GOAL 7 Mountain biodiversity   2 Targets and 10 strategic actions
GOAL 8 Biodiversity of inland waters   2 Targets and 10 strategic actions
GOAL 9 Coastal and marine biodiversity   3 Targets and 18 strategic actions

LİST OF IDENTİFİED BİODİVERSİTY CONSERVATİON PROJECTS FOR FUTURE İMPLEMENTATİON
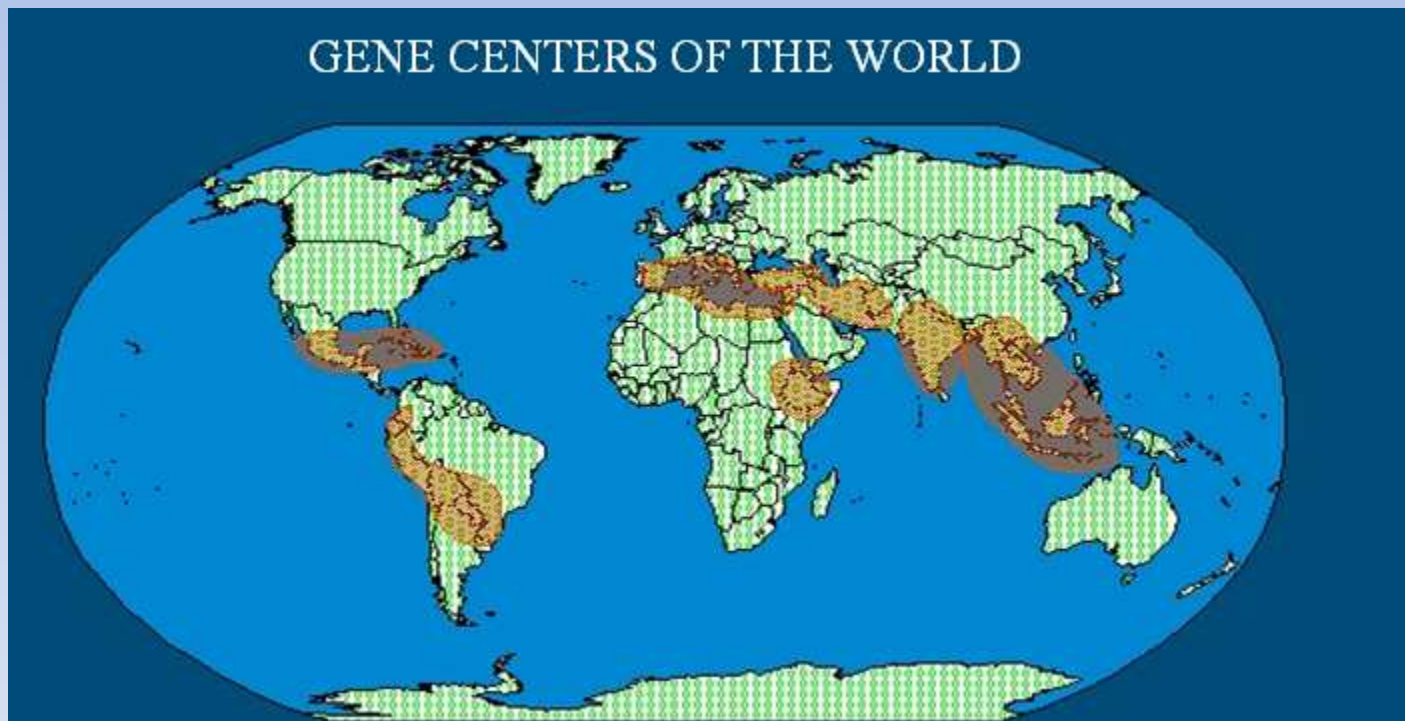
2 macro gene centerS intersect in Turkey: Mediterrenean and Close East.

Turkey has 5 micro gene centers

- Identification of the distribution of medical plant species, development and dissemination of cultivation methods to diminish pressure on wild populations
- Identification and registration of plant and animal genetic resources for the purposes of *ex-situ* and *in-situ* conservation and sustainable use
- Identification of genetic diversity of species that have genetic centers in Turkey by molecular methods
- Identification of the impacts of climate changes on biodiversity, in particular on forests, inlands and marine ecosystems
- Identification of microbial diversity in Turkey and establishment of national microbial collection center
- Cultivation of economically valuable, sensitive, threatened and endangered species in natural flora, development of controlled production and collection mechanisms
- Determination of ecological relations among species in nature protection areas
- Development of mechanisms to control invasive alien species
- Establishment of laboratory network for GMOs
- Classification of stressed forest ecosystems and their threat categories
- Identification and conservation of endangered species in sensitive mountain ecosystems
- Determination of bio-indicator species
- Establishment of gene bank for aquatic species
- Development and implementation of integrated coastal area management plans for the coastal ecosystems under human pressure
- Mapping of distribution of sea grasses by GIS and preparation of action plans for their conservation
- Establishment of marine and coastal protected areas

Thank you