COUNTRY PROGRAMME LANDSCAPE STRATEGY FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT FOR THE SATOYAMA INITIATIVE (COMDEKS)

TURKEY

DOĞA DERNEĞİ,

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Summary:

Datça-Bozburun Key Biodiversity Area represents one of the most pristine Mediterranean lowland forest communities and coastal areas. Owing to the maintenance of traditional practices and numerous protection statuses granted to the area, such as Special Environmental Protection Areas, National Park and Wildlife Reserve, and covering 90 percent of the landscape, the Datça-Bozburun Peninsula has preserved a healthy human-nature relationship and landscape resilience. However, due to increasing tourism and residential development, traditional practices are increasingly being abandoned; human attachment to nature is progressively weakening, eventually resulting in elevated degradation of landscape and loss of heterogeneity, despite the protection statuses and management efforts by the state.

The overall long-term objective of the COMDEKS Country Programme Landscape Strategy is to enhance the socio-ecological production landscape resilience through community-based activities. This study was developed with the participation of key landscape stakeholders, and represents COMDEKS Country Programme Landscape Strategy for Turkey. This COMDEKS Strategy will serve as a collaborative adaptive management tool to protect Datça-Bozburun Key Biodiversity Area, while improving the livelihood of local communities.

COMDEKS Country Programme Landscape Strategy for Turkey was developed through a consultative process carried out in August 2012 in the region, as part of a participatory landscape-wide baseline assessment. Participatory methods such as interactive mapping, SEPL indicator scorecard exercise and problem analysis were undertaken through a series of focus group meetings and individual stakeholder interviews. All key villages (communities) and municipalities and governmental and non-governmental parties active within the proposed landscape were invited to three consultation meetings. Where participation failed, individual stakeholder visits were made. The baseline assessment was conducted with 42 individuals who conducted the score card exercise out of the consulted 51 key stakeholder representatives of headquarters and local branches of state authorities responsible for decision making and implementation of the protected areas of Datça-Bozburun KBA, management of forests, agriculture, rural affairs, and management of ports. Participants also included representatives of local villages, municipalities, and city councils; cooperatives and unions for agriculture, fisheries, tourism, and infrastructure; individual farmers, fishermen, hotel owners, tourism operators, animal keepers, local residents; local and national protection oriented NGOs working on nature conservation and agro-biodiversity, cycling, marine protection and underwater research, culture, art and sports and local academia. The COMDEKS Strategy, which was

prepared as a result of these consultations, was presented to stakeholders in order to receive final comments and feedbacks before finalisation. In addition to participatory strategy development, the consultation process also served to identify potential actors for project development, their capacities and ideas for proposal submission.

The consultation process undertaken at Datça-Bozburun KBA provided a snapshot of the current situation of the landscape through the perspective of key stakeholders. This process generated a list of values, opportunities, and threats, and a problem tree illustrating main problems and underlying reasons, upon which the strategy to enhance the socio-ecological production landscape resilience could be built.

1. Priority Area

The proposed priority area is one of the most pristine natural assets of Turkey, where human-nature interaction is relatively well conserved. This region, known to have the cleanest and healthiest marine ecosystem, is located in Muğla province in the south-western coastline of Turkey. Despite underdeveloped roads, long travel distance, and a modest service industry, the landscape remains one of the most preferred vacation destinations in the country.

Landscape Delineation and Features

The proposed landscape, the Datça-Bozburun Peninsulas Key Biodiversity Area[1] is located in Muğla province in the southwest of Turkey. The study area spans 247,700 ha and includes Datça and Bozburun Peninsulas and their surroundings, with a northward extension covering the rich marine habitats of Gökova Bay. It is a diverse hilly landscape with harbors and bays along its coasts. The highest peaks of the peninsula are, from east to west, the Balan, Güver, and Hamzalı mountains. Steep cliffs prevent the expansion of the road network to some extent and provide suitable patches of habitat for wildlife.

[1] Key biodiversity areas are places of international importance for the conservation of biodiversity through protected areas and other governance mechanisms. They are identified nationally using simple, standard criteria, based on their importance in maintaining species populations. As the building blocks for designing the ecosystem approach and maintaining effective ecological networks, key biodiversity areas are the starting point for conservation planning at landscape level. Governments, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, the private sector, and other stakeholders can use key biodiversity areas as a tool for identifying national networks of internationally important sites for conservation (IUCN). KBAs are designed for application through a national- or regional-level, bottom-up, iterative process, involving local stakeholders, to maximize the usefulness and the prospects of implementation of the resulting site priorities. (Eken et al 2004.)

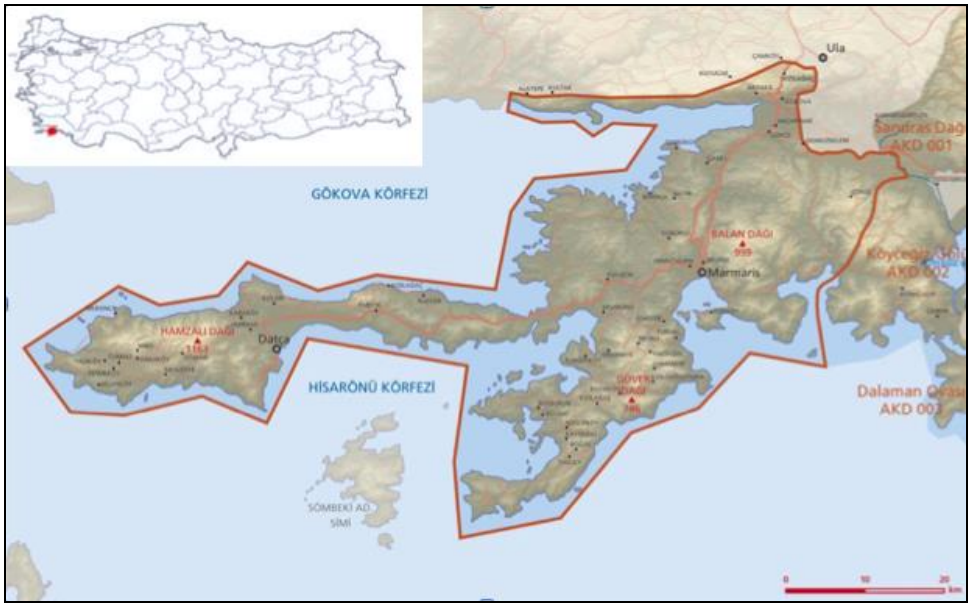

Figure 1. Proposed Landscape- Datça-Bozburun Peninsula Key Biodiversity Area

Datça-Bozburun Peninsula trigger Key Biodiversity Area criteria for 7 different taxon groups including plants, birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, butterflies, and dragonflies (see Annex 1). The peninsula hosts globally endangered marine animals such as the Mediterranean monk seal (*Monachus monachus*) and the loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*). The terrestrial regions are also rich with endangered northern luschman's salamander (*Lyciasalamandra flavimembris)* and large mammals such as Caracal (*Caracal caracal*) and mountain goat (*Capra* aegagrus). There is also a small group of brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) in the east part of Datça.

The area represents one of the most pristine Mediterranean lowland forest communities in the Agean region. These communities consist of evergreen shrub-lands, red pine (*Pinus brutia*), liquid amber (*Liquidambar orientalis*), cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*), Datça phoenix (*Phoenix theoprasti*) forests, and the coastal plants. The largest Datça phoenix group ever recorded is found on the Datça peninsula.

The study area also hosts patches with traditional Mediterranean agro pastoral systems that have shaped the landscape of the whole basin over the centuries. The habitat heterogeneity of the agricultural areas is rich due to the typological, climatic, historical, and cultural characteristics of the region. The warm climate along with varying soil quality and relatively sufficient to scarce precipitations have enabled the people to produce crops, such as almond,

olive, and barley that can thrive in modest conditions. In the coastal parts, communities have practiced fishing for additional protein since early times.

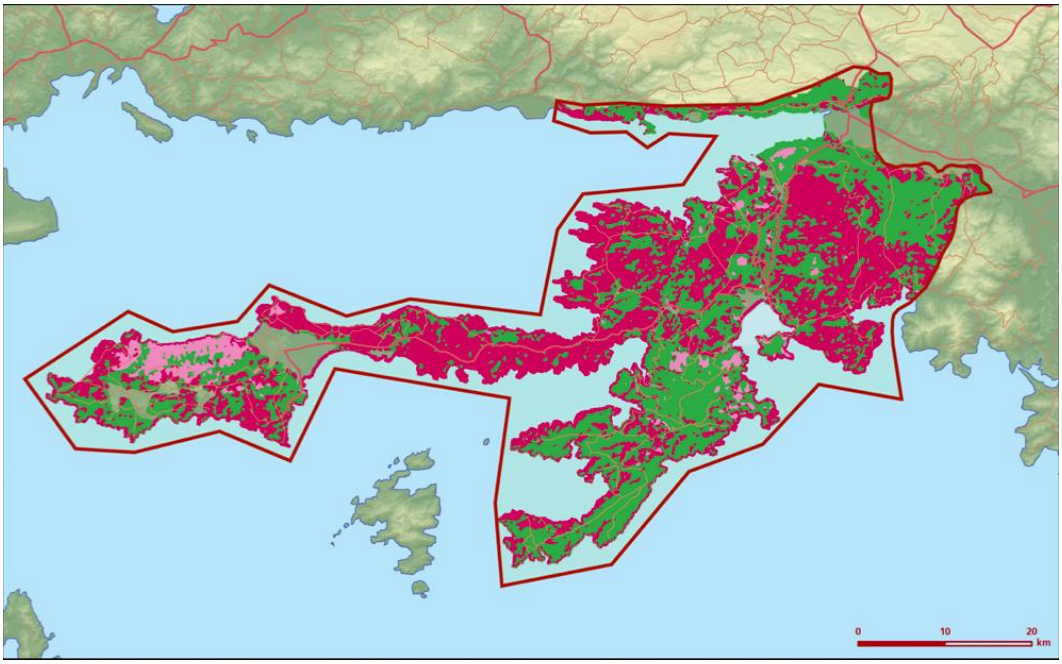

Figure 2. Vegetation Cover of Datça-Bozburun Peninsula KBA
(Dark pink: Pioneer maquis, Green: Red pine, Light pink: Maquis, Light grey: Dry land farming)

Protection Status

About 90% of Datça-Bozburun Peninsula's KBA is protected under two Special Environmental Protection Area (Gökova SEPA and Datca-Bozburun Peninsula SEPA) and a Natural Park (a part of Ölüdeniz Natural Park), a Wildlife Reserve (small part of Köyceğiz Wildlife Reserve), 6 No-fishing Zones in Gökova Bay, and numerous Natural & Archeological Site statuses. Datça-Bozburun Special Environmental Protection Area and Gökova Special Environmental Protection Area (144,300 ha and 57,700 ha respectively) cover 3 sub-districts and 21 villages (of Datça, Marmaris and Ula Districts of Muğla Province) together, hosting a population of around 33,000 habitants. Including Marmaris District, the remaining ten percent of the KBA, the population of the proposed landscape exceeds 100,000 habitants. Main economic activities are tourism, agriculture and fishing.

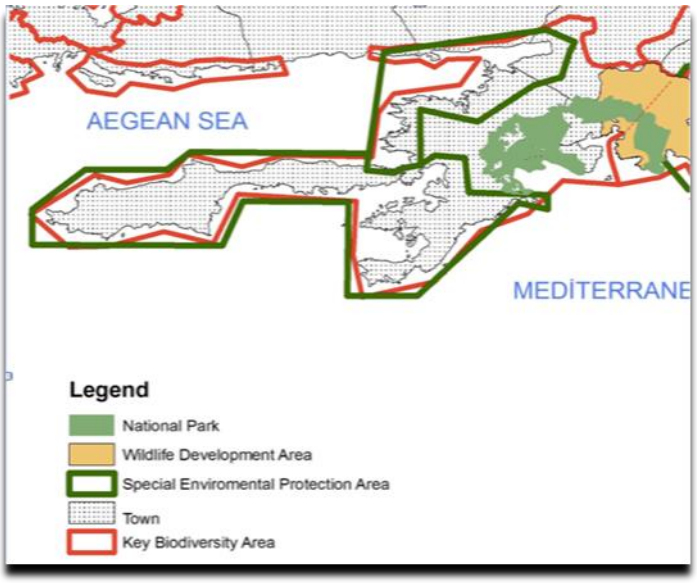

Figure 3. Protected areas within Datça -Bozburun Peninsulas KBA.

The priority area is an exceptionally valuable marine and coastal area due to its rare and rich marine fauna including Mediterranean monk seal (*Monachus monachus*) and Sandbar shark (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*). Datça-Bozburun KBA is a nursery ground for sandbar sharks. Thanks to the support and efforts of the Underwater Research Society, Mediterranean Monk Seal Research Group (SAD-AFAG), and Ecology Group (SAD-EKOG), a marine and coastal zone of 2,300 ha of Gökova Bay was designated as Marine Protected Area. It should also be mentioned that the proposed area holds the highest population of "fisherwomen" in Turkey (approximately 200 women actively fishing), which assigns another value.

Human History and Livelihoods

The productivity of coastal regions of the Agean and Mediterranean seas has always attracted civilisations. Knidos, an example of ancient settlements located in the proposed area was an ancient Greek city of the Caria Civilisation, part of the Dorian Hexapolis. Traces of Caria, Lydia, Rodos, and island civilisations, as well as Egyptian, Asurian, Ionian, Persian, Macedonian, Syrian, Roman, Byzantian, Seljuk, and Ottoman influences have been found in the area.

Figure 4. Knidos Ruins

The ancient communities that occupied the area suffered from overpopulation, due to the shortage of arable land and the great effort required for cultivation, as in most ancient Mediterranean communities. They overcame this problem by introducing cultivation systems on every steep slope, in the form of terraces. Moreover, this system was complemented by the development of extensive gazing grounds in the rocky areas with scarce growth of grass and herbs (Ogrin 2005). This traditional knowledge of land use is still being practiced insome parts of the peninsula, however it is interrupted by the protected areas that are designated in the region, which enforce strict protection for the majority of their coverage. Currently, local communities of the peninsula earn their living through fishery, tourism, and agriculture. The main agricultural products are almond and olives. These crops are mostly produced under rain-fed conditions, based on the traditional knowledge. This type of land use is one of the major drivers conserving the heterogeneity of the landscape.

The use of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides are common, but it has potential to decrease in the locations where there are unions and educated farmers. There are local varieties of almond documented and made available for farmers through the support of SGP. This makes traditional farming an important commodity for the local community.

Figure 5. Apollo Temple- Datça

Figure 6. Bozburun in a Piri Reis Map

Wild herbs are also harvested for local markets. In the area, there are also efforts to cultivate salvia and oregano in order to prevent over exploitation of wild stocks. An agro forestry approach is adopted in some parts of the peninsula, mostly in demonstration phase. Bee-keeping is locally practiced but it is expanding into the forest and grazelands. As a result, different types of land use still occur in the area. Most agricultural land on the peninsula can be qualified as high nature value farmlands based on the existence of semi natural areas (type 1),

extensive mosaic landscapes (type 2), and species of conservation concern (type 3) (Andersen et al 2003).

Consultative Process for Development of Baseline Assessment

The consultative process undertaken for the development of Turkey COMDEKS CPLS brought 51 key stakeholder representatives together. Participants were asked to mark important assets, values, problems, threats, and conflict areas on a map of the proposed landscape. The composed map shown in Figure 7 not only provided valuable information on the key characteristics of the area, but also underlined the sensitive areas of interest, problems, opportunities, and threats.

Figure 7-8. Composed Map of Datca Bozburun after the Mapping Exercise

Figure 9. Composed Map of Datca Bozburun after the Mapping Exercise

Justification for Landscape Selection

The selection of the Datça-Bozburun Peninsula's KBA as COMDEKS landscape priority area represents a unique opportunity to inform policies and demonstrate on-site actions for marine

ecosystems and Mediterranean agricultural landscapes, which are both insufficiently studied. Urgent management and governance recommendations have to be generated in order to feed into national policies for the conservation of such areas in Turkey.

The proposed landscape is chosen from 12 Key Biodiversity Areas representing the habitat diversity of the Anatolia and contains 2 of 14 Special Environmental Protection Areas of Turkey. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and the United Nations Development Programme-Country Programme Action Plan were also considered[2] in the selection process.

Based on the criteria of existence of marine habitats in the proposed KBA, the number of candidate KBA's was reduced to three. Köyceğiz Lake and Ceyhan Delta were voted off by the members of SGP Steering committee, and Datça and Bozburun Peninsulas were selected owing to the potential for improvement of the site's status and the existing knowledge gaps for future conservation actions.
SGP Turkey has valuable experience and capacity in the area, and has succeeded in the selected area mainly through the "Rehabilitation of East Mediterranean Algea and Ecosystem Creating a 'No Take Zone' in Gökova Project" that was undertaken by the Underwater Research Society, Ecology Group. This project was successful in creating the first officially accepted NFZs in the Turkey Gökova Bay.

The proposed landscape also serves a unique opportunity to increase the potential collaboration of three recently established ministries - The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, The Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, and The Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, focusing on nature conservation. The proposed landscape will enable up-streaming collaboration with broader initiatives of UNDP, such as the "Strengthening the System of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas of Turkey Project", linking SGP's experience and results of diverse projects (especially marine projects targeting communities) with national and sub-national processes. Therefore successful outputs of the projects have great potential for dissemination, replication, and upscale.

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[2] *NBSAP (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan) 2007: Objective 1.2: To include the less-represented ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity centers in protected areas of both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and to achieve an effective protected area management/Strategic Action 9.3.6: The promotion of the use of appropriate fishing gears and techniques and the implementation of training programmes which will allow the elimination or lowering to an acceptable level of the adverse impacts of fishery on populations, species, habitats, and ecosystems.*

UNDP-CPAP (United Nations Development Programme - Country Programme Action Plan) 2011-2015: Result 3.3.2: National systems of marine and coastal protected areas expanded and improve its management effectiveness improved.

2. Situation Analysis

Methodology for Situation Analysis

In addition to literature survey, the situation analysis made for the proposed landscape was based on two methods - the consultative baseline assessment using SEPL Indicators/trend analysis and problem analysis.

A source of situation analysis of the landscape are the scores given to SEPL Indicators during the baseline assessment. Three workshops were conducted that resulted in three radar diagrams. Several more assessments were made with individual stakeholder representatives; however, despite dispersed collection of scores, radar diagrams illustrated considerably similar characteristics. Therefore, all scores provided by 42 participants to the baseline assessment have been collected under one SEPL performance radar diagram, as shown below.

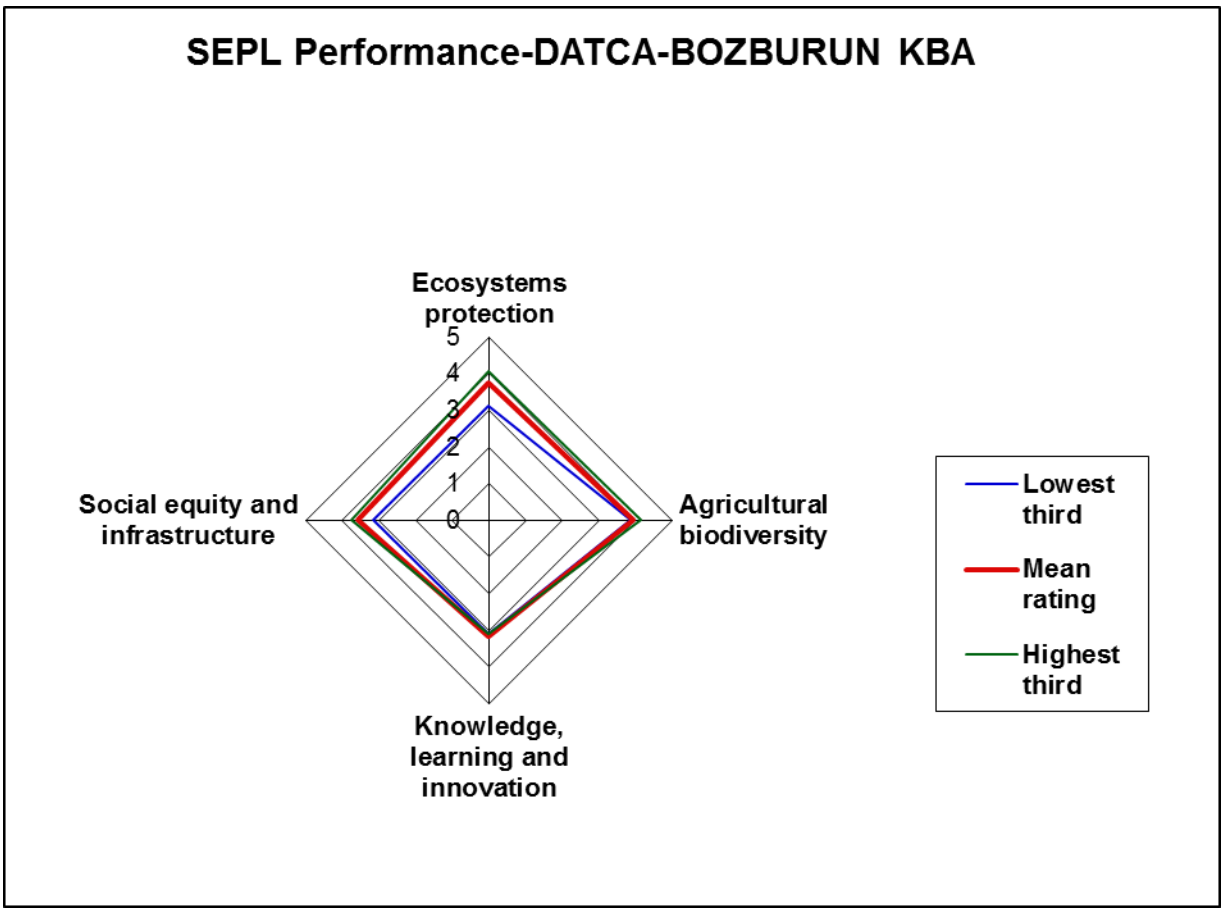


Figure 10. Integrated Radar Diagram

The radar diagram shows that all stakeholders share similar views on two main indicators; and that a consensus was reached or approached on the indicators under the agro-biodiversity and knowledge, learning, and innovation themes. The achievement of a consensus view was also supported by the calculated low standard deviations. Although the agricultural biodiversity theme got a high score, suggesting generally a good performance of the landscape under this theme, it should be mentioned that participants were quite sensitive about the threats and the negative trends upon the agriculture sector in the target landscape.

Highest divergence in views appeared under the ecosystems protection theme, indicating that it is one of the most debated issues in the area. However, despite differing scores, almost all participants agreed that given the large protected area designation, the score should have been 5-all ecosystems in the landscape should have been well protected and there should not have been any loss of biodiversity. Instead, given scores indicated habitat destruction and fragmentation, increasing use of landscape leading to resource depletion despite strict protection statuses.

The baseline assessment clearly indicates that SEPL Performance of Datça-Bozburun KBA is quite favourable compared to similar landscapes in Turkey. However, according to the participants the resilience of the landscape is under severe threats, which have already started to negatively affect performance.

A problem analysis was also conducted for the landscape during the community consultations, in addition to the scorecard exercise, to feed into the situation analysis. Information collected during the interactive mapping session, scorecard exercise, and further discussion sessions steered by the facilitators, were transformed into a problem tree.

Problems at and Threats on the Landscape

According to the problem analysis, the most imminent threats on the Mediterranean coast seem to appear upon Datça-Bozburun. The local traditional livelihood suffers from strong pressures from vast tourism and residential development despite the desire and potential for environment/nature-friendly development on the local residents' part. Seasonal population fluctuation is high (the population increases about five fold in the summer) due to secondary settlements and tourism puting additional pressure on the scarce water resources and infrastructure, which, in turn, increase pollution and cause destruction of sensitive habitats. Attachment to the landscape weakens day by day as traditional practices, which ensured the heterogeneity of landscape for centuries, are abandoned and lands are sold to tourism

developers for a handsome price. An important factor contributing to the loss of place attachment is considered to be local stakeholders not being able to be a part of decision making and management of the protected areas, which cover a considerable portion of Datça-Bozburun Key Biodiversity Area.

As a result of increasing development pressures such as urbanization, pollution, and habitat destruction in terrestrial and marine ecosystems, degradation level of the landscape is increasingly high. The most important problems highlighted during the problem tree analysis include: loss of local agricultural products such as fig and mastic, abandonment of traditional fishing/diving practices in exchange of higher profit conventional products, and destruction of valuable forests and decreasing wildlife populations. Literature also supports that despite protection statuses the population of vulnerable Mediterranean species keeps decreasing. It should also be mentioned that the recent modification at the national legislation, regarding protected area management planning and re-organization of administrative structures in charge of protection, results in ambiguousness in management. Datça-Bozburun is among several protected areas that face the loss of the valuable protection status, which to date has managed to limit the threats upon the landscape.

Stakeholder Analysis

A broad list of key stakeholders of the landscape includes: individuals and cooperatives/unions of farmers, fishermen, hotel owners, tourism operators, local residents; state authorities responsible for conservation and management of natural resources such as forests, water, protected areas, agriculture, etc.; municipalities and city councils responsible for day to day management of residential areas; local and national protection oriented NGOs working on nature conservation and agro-biodiversity, cycling, marine protection, and underwater research, culture, art and sports; and academicians.

The Authority for the Special Environmental Protection Areas sub-contracted the “Biodiversity Assessment of Datça-Bozburun SEPA Marine and Coastal Areas” project to İstanbul University between 2002-2004. Another important project crucial to the area was the “Integrated Management Plan Project of Marine and Coastal Areas of Gökova SEPA- Gökova-ICMMP” project, carried out by the Underwater Research Society (SAD) between January 2009 and November 2010. The main objective of the project was to design a draft “Integrated Coastal and Marine Management Planning” of Gökova SEPA and to enhance a Model Management Planning in Turkey. Gökova ICMM project’s first target aimed to achieve the following results: to protect Gökova Bay together with its biodiversity and to develop a sustainable “integrated

marine & coastal management planning" taking both ecologic and socio-economic aspects into account.

SAD also carried out the Rehabilitation of East Mediterranean Algea and Ecosystem Creating a 'No Take Zone' in Gökova Project with the support of SGP. DAÇEV (Datça Society for Environment and Tourism), carried out a project in cooperation with Datça Municipality between 2004-2007 for the protection of Gebekum Dunes, through the establishment of a park in the area, to provide information about the assets of the dunes to the local community and tourists. The Local History Group in Datça is another active group that aims to conduct research, and record and share the historical and cultural heritage of the peninsula. The Friends of Gökova – Akyaka is an association for the conservation of the natural beauties in and around the village of Akyaka and the bay of Gökova. The latest of the numerous projects carried out by The Friends of Akyaka was the "Bio-Gökova Project" funded by SGP. TURCEK (Turkish Environmental and Woodlands Protection Society) also conducted an environmental protection and education project at the Special Environmental Protection Areas. Datça Friends of Animals, Aktur Society for Environment, Özbel Society for Environment, Marmaris Volunteers for Environment, and Marmaris Society for Environmental Protection are among other active NGOs at the Datça-Bozburun Peninsulas KBA.

The population of the area keeps increasing rapidly due to the high rate of inward migration. Residents of Datça-Bozburun have moderate income status and they are respectively highly illiterate and educated. A considerable part of the population is adult and elderly consisting of those who have returned to the motherland after retirement or moved to the area from other parts of Turkey. There is a considerable fluctuation of population between the summer and winter seasons.

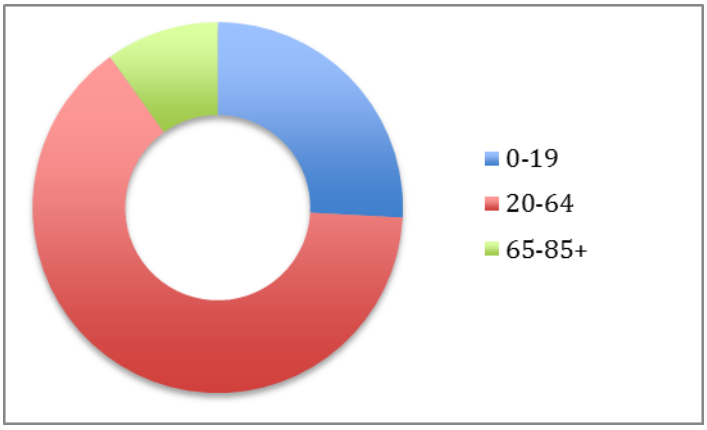


Figure 11. Age distribution at Datça District

Ownership of almost all forested land belongs to the state and is managed by state authorities. Locals are free to benefit from the wood and non-timber forest products within the legal limits set by the national legislation. Locals have all the ownership and tenure rights of their own agricultural or residential land except in the situations where their land falls into protected area boundaries. There, associated legislation comes into play and land owners are free to manage the land as the protection status allow. A sacred land is known to be protected at the Datça Peninsula.

The capacity of the local NGOs is very low. There is only one NGO present with previous project management experience. The remainder of NGOs present are mostly local farming and fishery unions, with no project management experience. The level of unionization is also very low, however there are plenty of national NGOs that have expressed their interest in implementing projects in the region. Their single involvement may jeopardize the long-term success of the programme, since they are not based permanently in the area. With the involvement of both stakeholder groups, there are good opportunities to implement projects with long-lasting impacts. However, these projects are recommended to last at least one year (ideally 18 months and longer) for the sake of the achieving tangible outputs that the Satoyama Initiative aims to reach.

There is no poverty and food security issue in the proposed landscape. However, basic infrastructure falls short where legal protection statuses limit or slow down construction.

An official management plan prepared for the Special Environmental Protection Area is awaiting approval; however, stakeholders are concerned about its effective implementation due to its long preparation and approval process, limited capacity in particular personnel, and recent governmental reforms assigning new duties and responsibilities to the relevant authority. Therefore, public involvement, active contribution, and follow-up of the implementation plan by key stakeholders are strongly advised and desired.

3. Landscape Strategy (Outcomes and Impact indicators)

The overall long term objective of the COMDEKS Country Programme Landscape Strategy is to enhance socio-ecological production landscape resilience through community-based activities.
The main outcomes and impact indicators for the COMDEKS Country Programme Landscape Strategy for Turkey are as follows:

Outcome 1 (ECOSYSTEMS): Improved and/or maintained ecosystem services, reduced land degradation/habitat loss, and species with improved conservation status through strengthened participatory land use planning and management practices.

Indicator 1.1: Number of hectares of land (by land use type: indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs), protected areas, production landscapes-seascapes (including marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds) brought under sustainable land and resource management

Indicator 1.2: Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status

Indicator 1.3: Number of targeted communities implementing innovative or traditional sustainable land use management practices

Outcome 2 (AGRICULTURE): Increased resilience of agriculture in the target landscape through conservation of plant genetic resources and implementation of agro ecological practices using traditional knowledge.

Indicator 2.1: Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural, and water management practices

Indicator 2.3: Number of farmers implementing traditional and adaptive practices for agro-ecosystem and landscape management

Outcome 3 (LIVELIHOODS): Livelihoods of people improved through eco-friendly community-based enterprises that reduce impacts on the ecosystem functions and scenic value of the landscape.

Indicator 3.1: Percentage of targeted households and communities with a more secure access to livelihood assets (disaggregated by gender)

Indicator 3.2: Increased per capita income of targeted households due to measures applied (US dollar equivalent)

Indicator 3.3: Decrease in number of complaints and/or cases of illegal fishing

Outcome 4 (INSTITUTIONS): Institutional governance mechanisms created and/or strengthened to make decisions on land use and sustainable economic development in the target Peninsulas through more inclusive and participatory decision making processes at the landscape level.

Indicator 4.1: Number and type of stakeholders (gender disaggregated) participating in the institutional governance mechanisms created and/or strengthened at the landscape level.

Indicator 4.2: Number of NGOs/CBOs (or other institutional governance mechanisms) formed, reactivated or registered to address land-use planning and management issues at the landscape level.

Indicator 4.3: Number and type of participatory decisions officially taken and adopted locally or regionally affecting the landscape.

4. Typology of Potential Community-based Projects and Criteria for Project Selection

The types of community projects that will be funded to achieve socio-ecological production landscape resilience should contribute to at least one or more of the desired outcomes listed in this landscape strategy. Projects should outline the desired impact the activities would have in term of long-term socio-ecological resilience of the selected landscape, and should include a description of how they might address ecosystem functions (water, habitat, soil, etc.) and conservation of biodiversity, improvement of local livelihoods, agricultural production, and target landscape governance. Activities can include both the revival of traditional conservation and production practices, and the adoption and development of new techniques.

Projects that link income generation to conservation, that address multiple threats or needs, that include a larger population and variety of local people, that promote cooperation and collaboration among local user groups- fishermen, farmers, etc., that promote agro-biodiversity of the landscape, and projects that replicate former SGP projects will be preferred.

Examples of possible eligible projects and activities under each outcome include:

Examples for Outcome 1 (Ecosystems):

- Conservation and restoration activities within terrestrial and/or marine ecosystems (establishment of ecological buffer zones, No Take [No fishing] Zones, improved fire management systems, sustainable tourism, protection of sea grass beds via establishment of mooring sites to stop degradation of the sea grass beds from anchoring, reef and beach clean-up from discarded/lost fishing gear)
- Activities enhancing the connectivity and improving resilience of the landscape (use of local species such as Datça phoenix, liquid amber, almond, mastic trees, oak, etc., re-vegetation in dry lands; supporting innovative approaches of local administrations e.g. building infrastructure for low-carbon transportation, innovative provision of public utilities such as: rainwater harvesting, optimum land use practices for transportation, energy, etc. which promotes non-motorized transport and energy conservation)
- Participatory conservation and awareness raising activities towards priority species and improving their local conservation statuses (e.g. *Capra aegagrus*, *Caracal caracal, Monachus monachus, Ursus arctos, Phoenix theophrastee, Liquid ambar orientalis, Coracias garrullus, Halcyon symyrnensis, Caretta caretta, Thymelicus action,* etc.)
- Activities reducing impact of seasonal population increase (i.e. pollution resulting from second housing, increased tourist influx, ecosystem degradation due to increased energy and transportation, investments to satisfy the needs of non-native population) with a view to prevent further fragmentation and degradation of landscapes

Examples for Outcome 2 (Agriculture):

- Conservation of agricultural mosaics (adaptation of the ancient terraces to current agricultural practices, enhancing productivity of almond and olive orchards)
- Diversification of agricultural landscapes (agro-forestry, non-timber forest products, medical plants, etc.)
- Diversification of production systems to increase agricultural resilience (cultivation of a higher diversity of crops and varieties and crop-livestock-trees integration, use of stress-tolerant and fast maturing crop species and varieties)
- Establishment of low-input, low-carbon non-pollutant agricultural systems based on local varieties (permaculture, organic production practices, efficient use of water, rainwater harvesting, fallow, intercropping, crop rotation, etc.)
- Sustainably managed marine/coastal areas and fishing grounds

Examples for Outcome 3 (Livelihoods):

- Sustainable tourism initiatives (agro-tourism, eco-tourism, visitor centre, etc.) self-sustaining implementations
- Activities reducing illegal fishing in order to sustain the traditional fishing community
- Improve fisher women capacity for sustainable management of marine landscape
- Improve marketing of traditionally produced local varieties

Examples for Outcome 4 (Institutions):

- Awareness raising and capacity building for advocacy and participation of the local people in decision making
- Capacity building for local governance on issues related to landscape problems and opportunities through policy dialogue
- Establishment of local working groups, committees, and thematic platforms via networking etc. Awareness raising of non-native residents to enable their participation into monitoring and evaluation of the landscape in general, conservation status, and illegal activities involving priority species and habitats.

All COMDEKS supported projects in Turkey are expected to include activities related to poverty reduction, livelihood and gender, activation of individual and collective capacities, building and reinforcement of volunteering partnerships, promotion and demonstration of alternative income generating activities to improve livelihoods, inclusion of supportive mechanisms for effective participation of disadvantaged groups (disabled, children, elder, poor, women, etc.)

NGOs/CBOs that are expected to participate in the COMDEKS activities should be able to deliver community projects that fit within the country programme landscape strategy.

Highly motivated NGOs that have established relations with the local people, and basic background and experience in the proposed area of interest are encouraged to participate in the program regardless of how long they have worked in the landscape.

Proposed projects will be reviewed and selected by the SGP National Steering Committee (NSC), the role and already established practices of which is clearly described in the Operational Guidelines of the SGP. In particular, the NSC will contribute to additional resource mobilization, approve project grants, participate in the monitoring and evaluation of projects, and help in the communication of lessons learned and their integration into national policy development and development planning. The NSC membership will be reviewed in order to ensure expertise on landscape issues, and if necessary, expanded to include relevant skills.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Country Programme Landscape Level Indicators: SEPL Indicators measured during the baseline assessment will be monitored on an annual basis. A final assessment of SEPL indicators will take place at a workshop financed by a grant. This will serve as a final evaluation of the Country Programme Landscape Strategy.

Project Level Indicators: Each project will identify the specific landscape strategy outcome to which it is contributing and will monitor the corresponding indicators. Progress towards the outcome will be updated using the grantees' progress reports. Additionally, the individual project will have an indicator system aligned with GEF SGP's OP5 system of indicators.

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF SGP procedures and will be undertaken by the project team and the SGP Country Programme in Turkey with support from SGP National Steering Committee.

Every project proposal should include identification of expected impacts and impact indicators. During project development the NSC members, NC, and PA are responsible to help potential grantees to identify the indicators as well as their means of verification. Ultimately however, it is the responsibility of the project grantees to conduct monitoring and evaluation of the achievement of impacts, objectives, and the project outputs. Each report is expected to submit data on the level of achievement of the indicators listed in the project proposal. In practice, monitoring is based on the desk review of one progress report and one final report that are submitted at mid-term and at the end of the project duration respectively. Report reviews are

followed by e-mails and phone calls to discuss specific issues with grantees. Sites visits complement the report reviewing and start preferably at an early stage of the project, in most cases in the preparatory phase. In the ideal cases, there are three site visits that are performed: initial, mid-term, and final. However due to budgetary restriction and time constraints, these may be limited to two, or even to one visit in smaller scale projects that span over a short duration and have few outputs.

In monitoring visits, local representatives of relevant ministries, municipalities, and coordinators of ongoing projects if relevant are visited. The results achieved are analysed on the ground, generating possibilities and new ideas on how the project can be up-scaled or replicated additional to what has been foreseen in the project document. Additionally, in SGP Annual Meetings, project site which is at the final stage is also analyzed with respect to the views of the invited stakeholders. Satoyama Initiative grantees will also be invited to the subsequent SGP Annual Meetings to enable further learning opportunities and sharing of experience.

Project progress and final reports together with the site visits by the SGP team and the NSC members provide an opportunity to identify deviations from the desired course, reassess assumptions, identify changing conditions and risks, and to initiate corrective action. These visits have more of a reorientation objective than an auditing or controlling one. We bear in mind that SGP is not a regular donor, but rather an “accompanying partner” for Grantee NGOs and CBOs on the way to make our world a better place.

For selected projects that have a high potential for replication and up scaling, we appreciate the participation of higher level UNDP and Satoyama representatives at our site visits.

6. Knowledge Management Plan

Effective and continuous feedback and learning are essential for improving impact, effectiveness, and efficiency of small grant programs and "knowledge management" plays a central role in this process. SGP Turkey is planning to organize a Knowledge Fair at the end of 2013 to promote small grant local projects strategy and relevant methodologies, and to explain the total impact of projects since 1993. Landscape approach and Datca-Bozburun experience of COMDEKS will also be part of this fair. Information and knowledge are generated by both programmatic and project operations as well as daily M&E activities.

The Satoyama Initiative will benefit from all key tools for knowledge management of SGP including call for proposals, application documents, reports, Project Management Guidelines Booklet, website, Facebook, Twitter, annual meetings, SGP Bulletin, project stories, and local poster of problems on ongoing projects and face-to-face interactions.

Project reports as well as site visits remain two very important sources of information regarding the progress and impacts of the projects. To complement these tools, the SGP Grantee networks are a primary mechanism for knowledge exchange between projects. Several networks are already in place. The strategy is to link up clusters of projects facing similar challenges, with similar objectives, or applying similar strategies. The networks involve individuals from projects, project partners, SGP staff, as well as other organizations as deemed appropriate. Efforts should be made to tie them to M&E work on identifying, codifying, and disseminating lessons. These networks will be tailored to the particular needs and connected to national or regional ones. For example, a new task-based network was formed very recently for ghost-fishing, and it is expected to also include the relevant stakeholders in Datca-Bozburun. These networks also help utilizing electronic communication means (e-mail or web-based discussions and sharing of documents). However, it is highly recommendable to provide initial and/or periodic opportunities for face-to-face meetings. SGP is effectively using social networks and their website for easier access to related documentation and processes. In COMDEKS, support of a local network that was created through the baseline assessment meetings is planned.

Additional to local possible grantees, SGP team in Turkey will also play a critical role in codifying and disseminating knowledge across projects in their specific areas of expertise.

Information and knowledge produced need to be utilized in a concise but targeted fashion. On the ground, for examples and experience to be sufficiently reflected in the decision making and legislative processes, policy makers and implementers have to be properly informed. Usually, to enable a higher level of conveyance, said information has to be conveyed in a simple, yet appealing, short and clear message.

The governmental actors at all levels should be able to take part in interactions with the local people, SGP, UNDP and other counterparts. Moreover, their contribution needs to be visible and effective, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities to enable sustainability of the impacts generated with the project.

Through COMDEKS, in baseline assessment process, SGP Turkey asked for a tool to be prepared to present problems on the map and highlight the projects that had been selected to cope with these problems via a poster that will be distributed locally. The problem explanation part of this poster is already prepared and will be finalized after projects are approved and have begun. This material will also help residents and visitors to become aware and monitor ongoing projects. The poster tool will also indicate the characteristics and values of the COMDEKS site. The SGP Bulletin continuously updates our counterparts on all SGP projects including Datca-Bozburun.

SGP's direct involvement with the strategic activities of the national government will continue to have its impacts on legislative issues. As an international programme carrying the weight of 19 years of experience in the country, and also as a respected partner voicing concern of the NGO communities, SGP is a trusted party at the technical and policy development level.

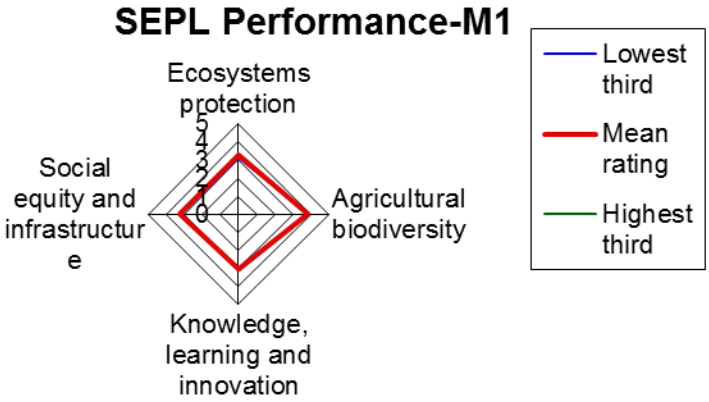
ANNEX

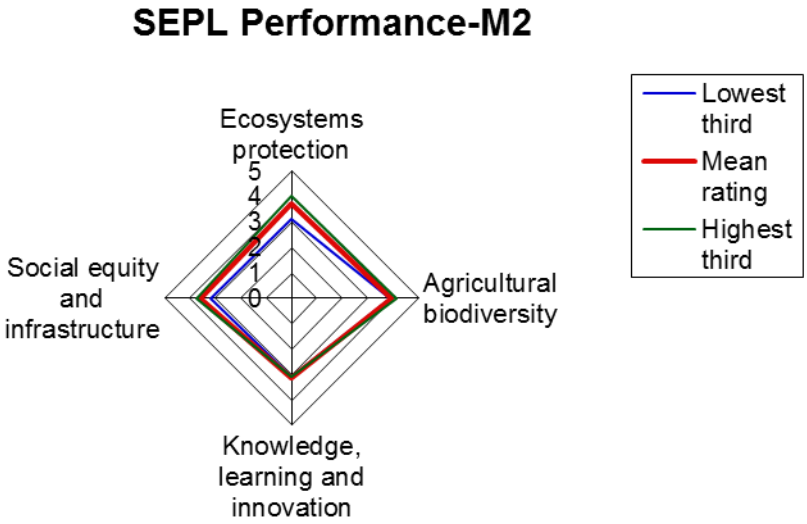
Annex 1- Species meeting KBA criteria

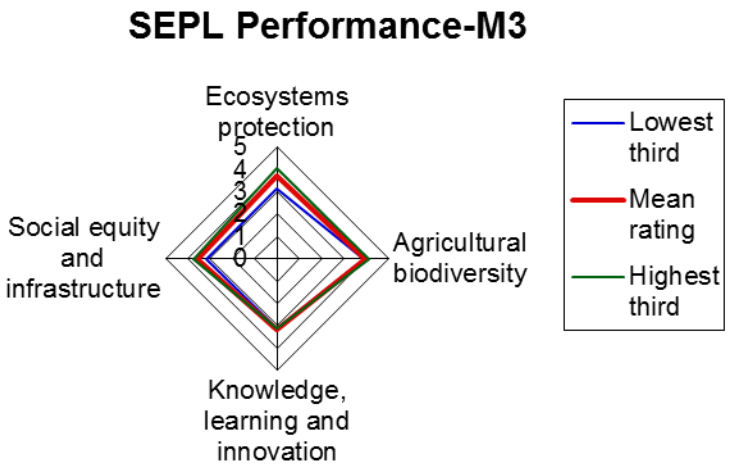
	Aethionema saxatile ssp. creticum	0	0	_	EN	Var	B1, B2
	Alkanna mughlae	1	0	_	EN	Var	A1, A2
	Allium bourgeaui ssp. cycladicum	0	0	_	VU	Var	B1, B2
	Allium sandrasicum	1	0	_	NT	Var	A2
	Alyssum caricum	1	0	_	EN	Var	A1, A2
	Alyssum discolor	1	0	_	VU	Var	A1, A2
	Alyssum pterocarpum	1	0	_	VU	Var	A1, A2
	Arenaria saponarioides ssp. saponarioides	1	0	_	VU	Var	B1, B2
	Aristolochia guichardii	0	0	_	VU	Var	A2, B1
	Arum creticum	0	0	_	VU	Var	A2, B1
	Arum nickelii - Ege Bölgesi	0	0	_	VU	Var	B1
	Biarum davisii ssp. marmarisensis	1	0	_	EN	Var	B1, B2
	Brassica tournefortii - Anadolu	0	0	_	VU	Var	B1
	Bupleurum anatolicum	1	0	_	NT	Var	A2
	Campanula hagielia	1	0	_	VU	Var	A1, A2
	Centaurea austro-anatolica	1	0	_	NT	Var	A2
	Centaurea cariensis ssp. cariensis	1	0	_	VU	Var	B1
	Centaurea dichroa	1	0	_	NT	Var	A2
	Centaurium serpentinicola	1	0	_	VU	Var	A1, A2
	Cerastium dominici	1	0	_	EN	Var	A1, A2
	Colchicum lingulatum ssp. rigescens	1	0	_	EN	Var	B1, B2
	Coronilla glauca	0	0	_	VU	Var	A2, B1
	Cyclamen trochopteranthum	1	0	_	LC	Var	A2
	Eryngium thorifolium	1	0	_	NT	Var	A2
	Fritillaria forbesii	1	0	_	EN	Var	A1, A2
	Fritillaria mughlae - Anadolu	0	0	_	CR	Var	B1
	Fritillaria sibthorpiana ssp. sibthorpiana	1	0	_	VU	Var	B1, B2
	Gypsophila confertifolia	1	0	_	NT	Var	A2
	Limonium effusum	1	0	_	VU	Var	A1, A2
	Linum arboreum	0	0	_	VU	Var	A2, B1
	Liquidambar orientalis	0	0	VU	VU	Var	A1, A2
	Muscari macrocarpum	0	0	_	VU	Var	A2, B1
	Phoenix theophrasti	0	0	NT	EN	Var	A2, B1
	Quercus aucheri	1	0	NT	NT	Var	A2
	Rhamnus pichleri	1	0	_	NT	Var	A2
	Roemeria carica	1	0	_	EN	Var	A1, A2
	Rostraria obtusiflora ssp. amblyantha	0	0	_	VU	Var	B1, B2
	Rosularia serpentinica	1	0	_	_	Var	A2
	Sedum eriocarpum ssp. caricum	1	0	_	EN	Var	B1
	Sideritis albiflora	1	0	_	NT	Var	A2
	Silene sordida	1	0	_	VU	Var	A1, A2
	Silene tunicoides	1	0	_	NT	Var	A2
	Silene urvillei	1	0	_	VU	Var	A1, A2
	Stachys chasmosericea	1	0	_	CR	Var	A1, A2
	Symphytum circinale	1	0	_	DD	Var	A2
	Thlaspi cariense	1	0	_	EN	Var	A1, A2

	Tordylium brachytaenium	I	I	_	EN	Var	A1, A2
	Tordylium ebracteatum	I	I	_	CR	Var	A1, A2
	Tulipa saxatilis	0	0	_	VU	Var	A2, B1
	Verbascum cariense	I	0	_	NT	Var	A2
	Verbascum mykales	I	0	_	VU	Var	A1, A2
	Verbascum propontideum	I	0	_	VU	Var	A1, A2
	Verbascum renzii	I	0	_	NT	Var	A2
	Bubo bubo	0	0	LC	LC	Var (Üreme)	C1
	Caprimulgus europaeus	0	0	LC	LC	Var (Üreme)	C1
	Circaetus gallicus - Avrupa	0	0	LC	LC	Var (Üreme)	C1
	Coracias garrulus - Avrupa	0	0	NT	VU	Var (Üreme)	B1, C1
	Dendrocopos syriacus	0	0	LC	LC	Var (Üreme)	C1
	Emberiza caesia	0	0	LC	LC	Var (1996 Üreme)	C1
	Emberiza cineracea	0	0	NT	(NT)	Nadir (1996 Üreme)	C1
	Falco eleonorae	0	0	LC	LC	10-15 Çift (2004 Üreme)	C1
	Halcyon smyrnensis - Anadolu	0	0	LC	EN	1 Çift (Üreme)	B1, C1
	Hieraaetus fasciatus - Akdeniz	0	0	LC	EN	2-3 Çift (Üreme)	B1, C1
	Hippolais olivetorum	0	0	LC	LC	Var (1996 Üreme)	C1
	Lanius nubicus	0	0	LC	LC	Var (Üreme)	C1
	Larus audouinii	0	0	NT	(NT)	20-30 Çift (Üreme)	C1
	Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii	0	0	LC	LC	25-35 Çift (Üreme)	C1
	Sitta krueperi	0	0	NT	(NT)	Yaygın (Üreme)	C1
	Sylvia rueppelli	0	0	LC	LC	Yaygın (Üreme)	C1
	Capra aegagrus	0	0	VU	_	Var	A1, C1
	Caracal caracal - Orta Doğu	0	0	LC	(EN)	Var	B1, C1
	Lutra lutra	0	0	NT	_	Var	C1
	Monachus monachus	0	0	CR	(CR)	Var	A1, C1
	Monachus monachus - Doğu Akdeniz	0	0	CR	(CR)	Var	B1, C1
	Lyciasalamandra flavimembris	I	0	EN	EN	Var	A1, A2, A4, C1
	Caretta caretta	0	0	EN	(EN)	20 yuva	A1, C1
	Caretta caretta - Akdeniz	0	0	EN	(EN)	20 yuva	B1, C1
	Lacerta oertzeni	0	0	_	LC	Var	A2, A4, C1
	Testudo graeca	0	0	VU	NT	Var	A1, C1
	Archon apollinus - Anadolu	0	0	_	EN	Var	B1, C1
	Glaucopsyche alexis - Anadolu	0	0	_	VU	Var	B1
	Lycaena ottomana	0	0	VU	VU	Var	A1
	Lycaena ottomana - Güney Anadolu	0	0	VU	VU	Var	B1, C1
	Maniola megala	I	0	_	_	Var	A4, C1
	Pseudophilotes bavius - Anadolu	0	0	_	EN	Var	B1, C1
	Thymelicus acteon - Anadolu	0	0	_	VU	Var	B1
	Ceriagrion georgifreyi	0	0	_	NT	Var	A2, A4, C1

Annex 2- Radar Diagrams Produced at Three Workshops (M1, M2, and M3)






SEPL Performance-M3
Ecosystems protection
5
4
3
2
1
0
Social equity and infrastructure
Agricultural biodiversity
Knowledge, learning and innovation
Lowest third
Mean rating
Highest third

Annex 3: Problem tree developed based on stakeholder discussions