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Marine and Coastal Protected Area Management towards Maritime Spatial Planning in Turkey:

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Methodology

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RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Question

what could the role of the MCPAs management be within the ecosystem approach to develop MSP in Turkey?

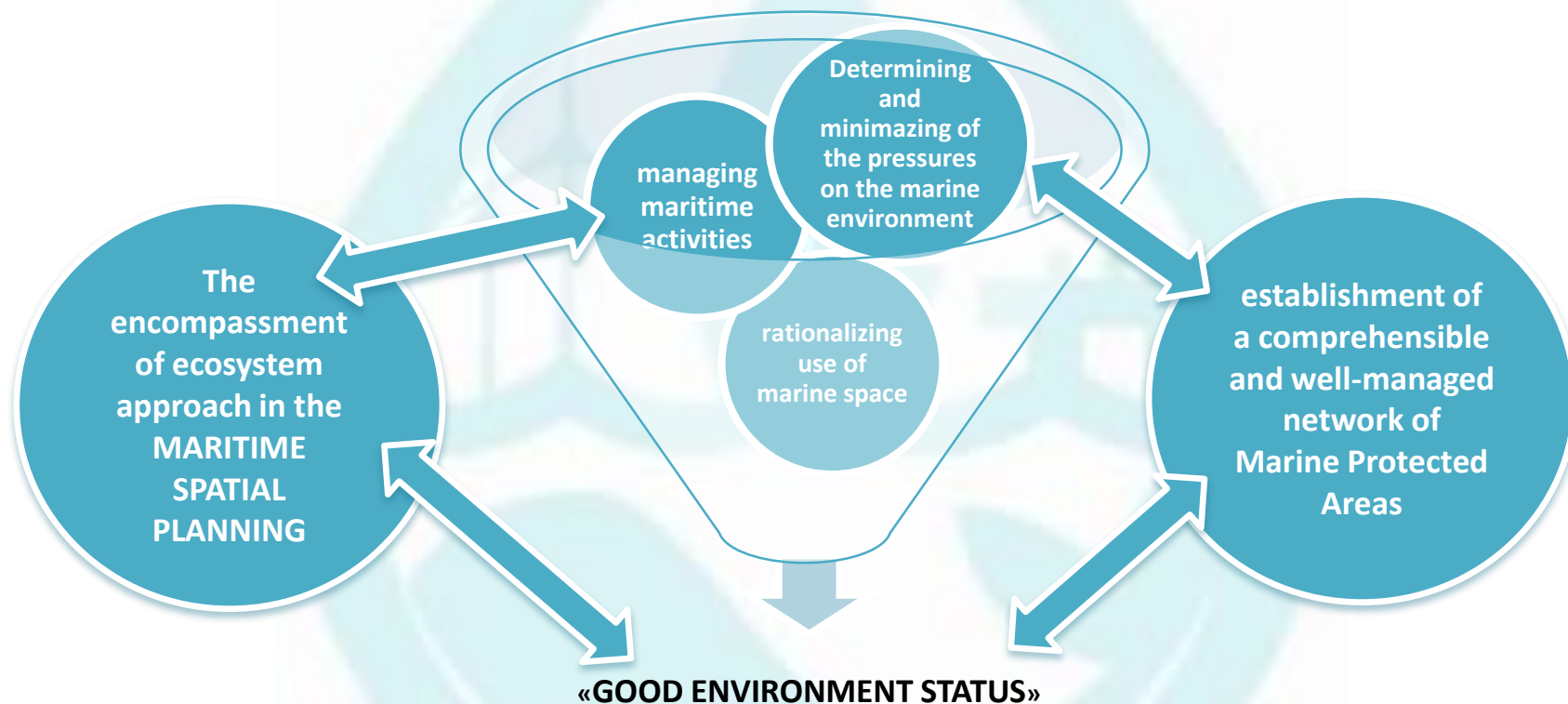


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Synergy and Complementary of MPA and MSP





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Synergy and Complementary of MPA and MSP



involvement of key stakeholders beyond MPAs boundaries **can reinforce the MPAs position** in MSP processes



MPAs can facilitate the implementation of ecosystem approach by *representativeness and connectivity of MPAs* in the MSP process



extending MSP through the European Seas means;

- **more marine protected areas,**
- **facilitate the environmental management**
- **increase the capacity to reach GES targets.**



MSP **can be inspired** by concrete field experience in MPAs.



MPAs **can contribute to mapping economic activities and uses, data, management strategies,** and transferring experiences

(adopted by MedPan, 2012)



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Uses and Activities in Turkey

FISHERIES

Capture fisheries employed some **31 842 people** in Turkey

Production about **354 318 tonnes** live weight (2017)

TradeExport value: **€757 million**

Import value: **€204 million**

Fishing fleet of **14 479 vessels**.

AQUACULTURE

The total marine aquaculture produced **172 492 tonnes**.

In 2016, Turkey was the largest producer of farmed sea bass in the world and also the largest exporter of **sea bass** products globally. Nearly all the extra-EU imports of sea bass come from Turkey. Turkey is also one of the largest producers of **sea bream** in the world.



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Uses and Activities in Turkey

SHIPPING

In the 14 European lines **452.286** vehicles have been transported in 2019. (76%)

In the 5 Black Sea lines **71.633** vehicles have been transported in 2019. (12%)

In the 6 Mediterranean lines **69.144** vehicles have been transported in 2019. (11%)

In the year 2019, **41.112** ships in total have passed through the Istanbul Strait with a monthly average of 3.426 ships;

43.759 ships in total have passed through the Çanakkale Strait with a monthly average of **3.647** ships.

Source: Turkish Chamber of Shipping (TCS), Maritime Sector Report, Istanbul, 2020



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Uses and Activities in Turkey

THREATS

- Heavy maritime traffic causing:
 - Pollution and
 - Invasive species
- Non-sustainable fishing practices
- Eutrophication
- Loss of biodiversity
- Over-fishing of depleted species

CONFLICTS

AQUACULTURE

MPAs

TOURISM



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Drivers

Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Turkey - not obliged to implement the MFSD, - has developed the strategy for this issue in line with Turkey's European Harmonization Policy

since 2011 all monitoring systems for marine water quality were integrated with an ecosystem based approach.

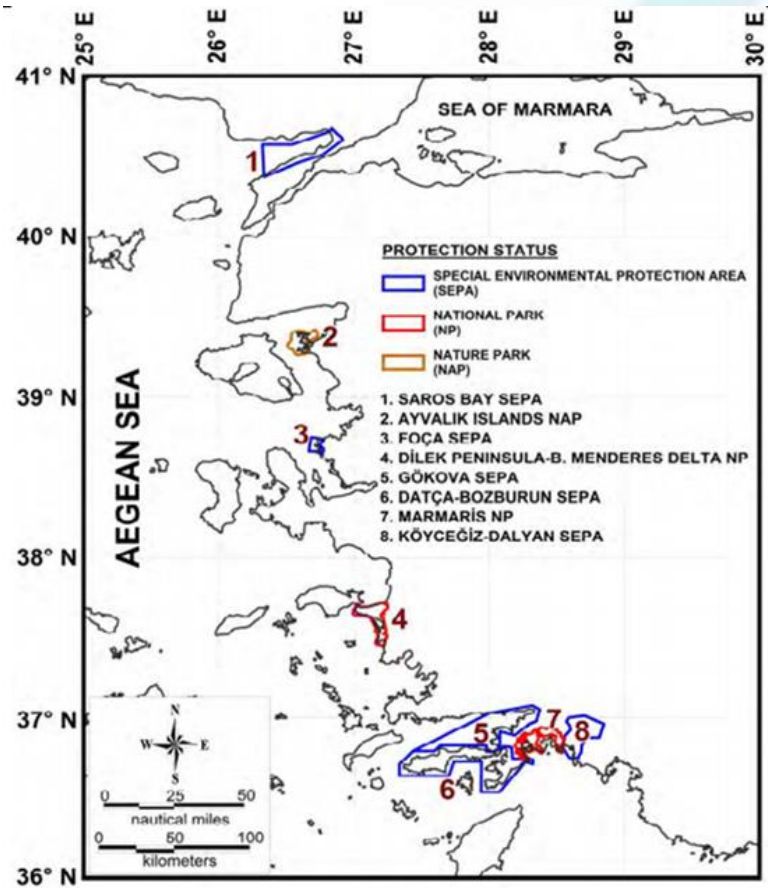
the Barcelona Convention

Turkey was involved in a Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) 1994-8
has not ratified ICZM Protocol.

Contracting Parties have committed to implement the ecosystem approach (EcAp) achieving the Good Environmental Status (GES)



Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in Turkey



MCPAs of the Turkish Aegean Coasts
Source: Güçlüsoy, 2015

- marine and coastal protected areas established since late 1980s.
- 15 Marine and Coastal Protected Areas comprising:
 - 10 Special Environmental Protection Areas (SEPA),
 - 3 National Parks (NPs),
 - 1 Nature Strict Reserve (NSP),
 - 1 Nature Park (NAP) (Güçlüsoy, 2015).
- No MCPAs in the Sea of Marmara and Black Sea coasts, (5 sites on the Black Sea coast recently proposed for protection (Öztürk et al. 2013))

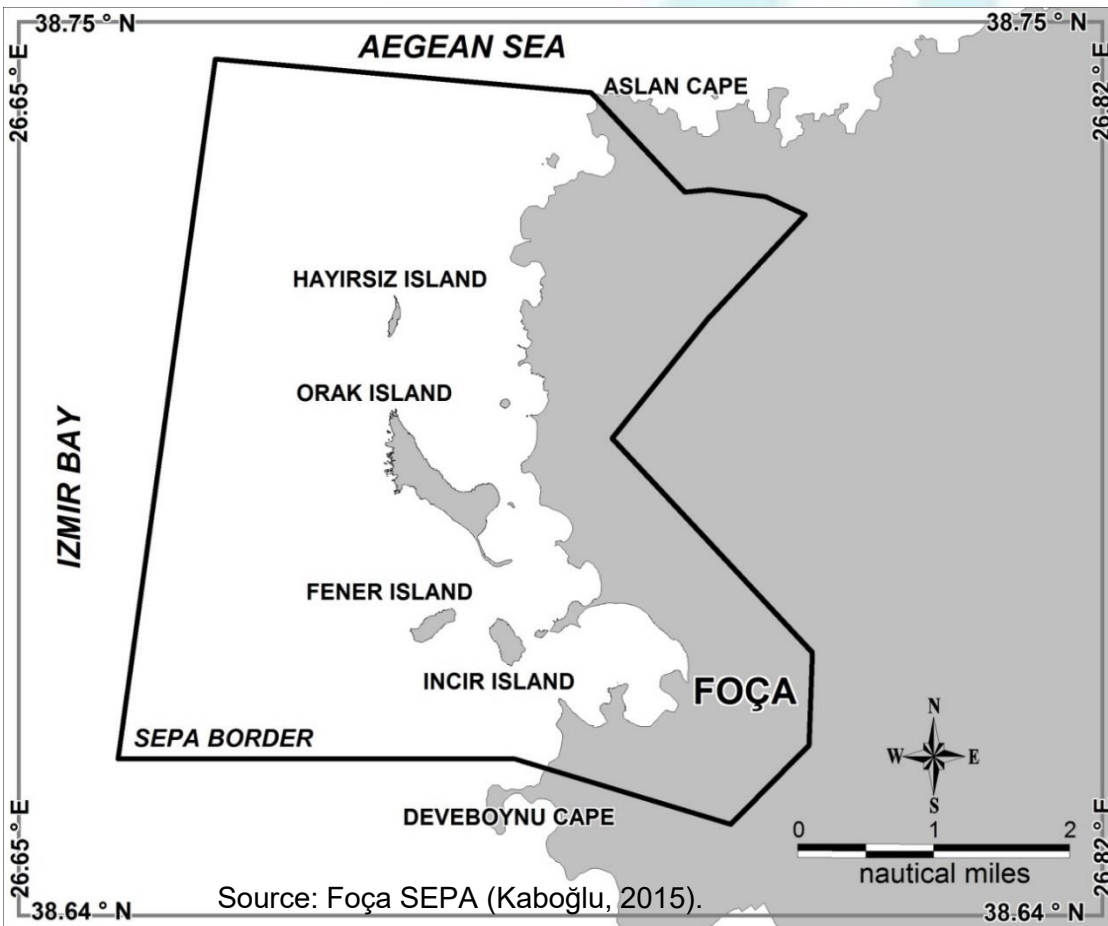


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Case Study Area: Foça Special Environmental Protection Area (SEPA)



- Designated as a Marine and Coastal Protected Area (MCPA) in 1990
- Located in the Aegean Region
- Main habitat for the Mediterranean monk seal (*Monachus monachus*)
- *Posidonia oceanica* coverage was calculated as 6.7 km²
- 548 identified species (291 plant- 257 animal)
- Estimated total annual value of Foça SEPA's marine and coastal ecosystem : US\$ 37 million per year.

Sources:
EKAD, 2013
DEÜ-DBTE, 2008
Bann and Başak 2011



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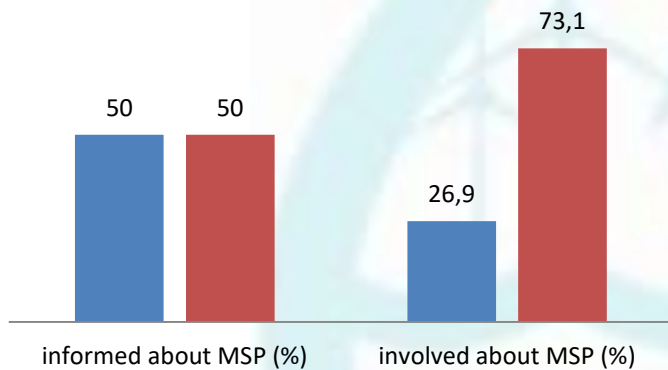
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RESULTS

MSP & Awareness

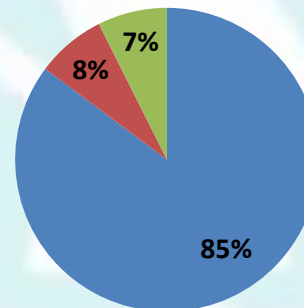
■ yes ■ no



awareness about maritime spatial planning

MSP Necessity

■ yes
■ no
■ I do not know



Is maritime spatial planning a necessity in Turkey?

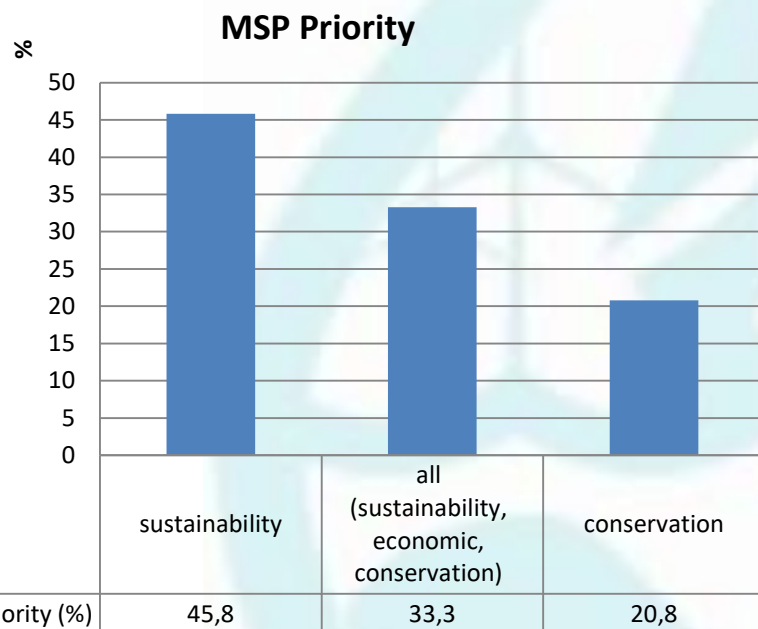


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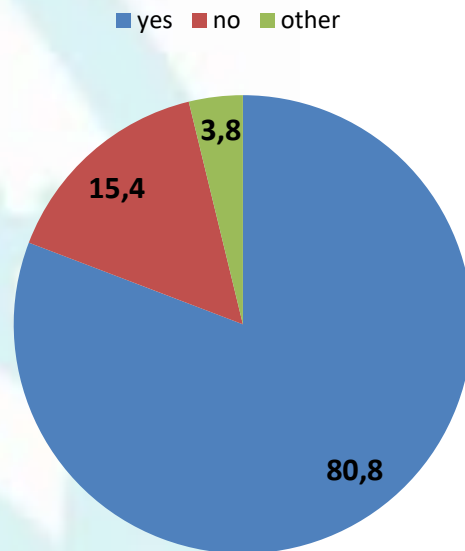


RESULTS



maritime spatial planning priorities according to stakeholders.

MCPA contribution to MSP



Do you think marine and coastal protected areas can contribute to the implementation of Maritime Spatial Planning



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CONCLUSION

Potential for short term application of MSP in Turkey is limited given the fact that first steps toward ICZM have been taken but no actions towards MSP have been conducted yet.

Huge majority of the stakeholders think that MSP is necessary in Turkey. In this respect, public and NGO representatives in this field may take stronger roles in future in development implementation of MSP in Turkey

Priority of the stakeholders in MSP seems to be in economic development but keeping the sustainability.

Majority of the respondents think that MCPA's can contribute to the implementation of MSP.



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DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Even though majority of the respondents think that there is fair balance between conservation and the sustainable use of marine resources in the MCPA management plan, however, a substantial number of people, representing NGO's, think that there is no fair balance. It is considerable in terms of environmental justice.



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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