

TURKEY

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A. REPORTING PARTY

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Information on the preparation of the report

Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

This report has been prepared in a participatory manner in the scope of the Biodiversity Enabling activity supported by UNEP/GEF by the Project on "Consultation for National Reporting, Participation in the National Clearing House Mechanism and further development of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)" (GFL 2328 2716 4848). A consulting firm was hired to get services on both the application of participatory methods and provision of technical and academic support to participants. The participatory method applied by Delphi process in two steps. In the first round of Delphi application, questions in the 3rd national report were arranged in a questionnaire format and sent in the form of an electronic document to 100 participants who were identified by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry among government agencies, universities, professional associations, and non-government organizations who contribute to implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and/or who have impact on application of its articles due to their activity areas. As the second round of the Delphi process, a 3 day workshop organized by participation of stakeholders to discuss outcomes of the first round of Delphi process and to reach consensus on optional answers. During the second round of the Delphi process, participants worked in thematic groups to discuss and to interact with each other during the assessment of the results of the first round. Then, with the support of experts of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Consulting Firm, the results of 2nd round of Delphi process were evaluated and the final status of the report was achieved.

The material, which are the basis of this report, are listed as follows:

- Information, comments and views collected through Delphi process,
- The outputs of workshops,
- Current legislation related to biodiversity,
- Directly or indirectly related strategies, plans and reports which are previously prepared in different fields (National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan of Turkey, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Turkey, National Plan for in situ Conservation of Plant Genetic Diversity in Turkey, Action Plan for Protection and Rehabilitation of the Black Sea, The Mediterranean Action Plan on Protection of Special Marine Conservation Areas, National Action Plan to Combat with Desertification, Science and Technology Vision 2023 Policy Paper, National Development Programmes, etc.)
- The output of other projects carried out by various agencies and institutions.

B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

Turkey, bridging Asia and Europe culturally and naturally and having diverse climatic and geographic features, has a rich biological diversity. Turkey consists of biogeographically different three regions that have species and natural ecosystems unique to each of them. Moreover, Turkey possesses 11.000 flora species, 3000 of them are endemic, and more than 80.000 fauna species. Also, two genetic diversity centers of wild relatives of the cultivated plants and three main routes of migratory birds are placed on Turkey.

Turkey has biogeographically different three regions which are Europe-Siberia, Iranian-Turan, and Mediterranean. These regions consist of different types of ecosystems with their transition zones. Economically the most important ecosystems are steps, since most of the crops grown as a food supply were derived from wild species. Wetlands, as favorable nourishment, reproduction and housing places for lots of species, have high level of biological diversity after Tropical forests. These ecosystems have vital significance for endangered and endemic species. Significant degradation exists in each of the mentioned ecosystems, and endemic, endangered, threatened, or extinct species were identified in each of them. Loss of biodiversity is highest in step ecosystems and coastal regions.

With regard to this reporting period, 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.

Capacity of *ex-situ* conservation and number of materials conserved in *ex-situ* conditions have raised, but these studies are limited to 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. Moreover, the number of forest fires increased.

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, biodiversity conservation studies can not reach the level of desirable level due to limited financial resources and insufficient coordination between the institutions.

Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation		X	
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use		X	
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring	X		
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation	X		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species	X		
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions		X	
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation	X		
h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity		X	
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures		X	
j) Article 12 - Research and training		X	
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness		X	
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts		X	
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources	X		
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology	X		
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information		X	
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation		X	
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits		X	
r) Article 20 - Financial resources		X	
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism		X	
t) Agricultural biodiversity	X		

u) Forest biodiversity	X		
v) Inland water biodiversity	X		
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity	X		
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity	X		
y) Mountain biodiversity	X		

Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6, 7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)

3 = High Challenge					1 = Low Challenge													
2 = Medium Challenge					0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome													
N/A = Not applicable																		
Challenges	Articles																	
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a) Lack of political will and support	N/A	2	1	1	2	N/A	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	N/A	N/A	1	2
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	N/A	0	0	2	0	N/A	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	N/A
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	N/A	2	1	3	3	N/A	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	N/A	1	1	2	2	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	N/A	1	2	2	2	N/A	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	N/A	1	1	1	1	N/A	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
g) Loss of traditional knowledge	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	N/A	2	2	1	2	N/A	1	2	N/A	2	1	2	1	2	N/A	N/A	1	2
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	N/A	1	3	2	2	N/A	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	1
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	N/A	1	1	2	2	N/A	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	N/A	1	3	2	2	N/A	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	N/A	2	2	2	2	N/A	1	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	2
m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	N/A	3	3	3	3	N/A	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3
n) Lack of economic incentive measures	N/A	3	2	3	2	N/A	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3
o) Lack of benefit-sharing	N/A	2	1	2	1	N/A	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	3
p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	N/A	2	1	2	2	N/A	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	2
q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	N/A	2	1	2	1	N/A	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
r) Lack of effective partnerships	N/A	2	2	2	2	N/A	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	2
s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	N/A	2	3	2	2	N/A	2	3	1	2	N/A	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
t) Lack of	N/A	2	1	2	2	N/A	2	3	3	2	N/A	1	2	2	N/A	1	2	2

appropriate policies and laws	A					A					A				A			
u) Poverty	N/A	2	1	3	2	N/A	1	3	2	1	2	2	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	2
v) Population pressure	N/A	2	2	3	2	N/A	1	3	1	1	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	N/A	2	1	2	2	N/A	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
x) Lack of capacities for local communities	N/A	2	1	3	1	N/A	N/A	3	1	N/A	2	2	2	1	1	N/A	N/A	1
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	N/A	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A	3	1	1	1	2	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	1
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	N/A	2	1	2	2	N/A	N/A	3	2	1	N/A	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	N/A	1	1	2	1	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
bb) Others (please specify)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box III.

Goal 1	Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.
Target 1.1	At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	
Please provide details below.	

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	

Please provide details below.

-

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

List of protected areas established by existing legislation in Turkey is given in the table below. Establishment of protected areas is a process launched in 1950's in Turkey and enlargement of them is targeted. Furthermore, the Project on "Management of Biological Diversity and Natural Resources" has been launched by the support of GEF, for the purpose of more effective management of protected areas.

Protected Areas	Total #	Area (ha)	Proportion to the country area (%)
National Parks	37	853.167	1,09
Natural Parks	19	69.578	0,09
Nature Reserves	33	64.661	0,08
Nature Monuments	104	6285	0,01
Wildlife Reserve Areas	123	1.851.317	2,37
Conservation Forests	53	365.884	0,47
Gene Conservation Forests	163	23.408	0,03
Seed Stands	344	46.348	0,06

Specially Protected Areas	14	1.149.348 (12003 km ²)	1,47
Ramsar Sites	9	159.300	0,20
Natural Assets	750		..
Natural Entities	2370		

Total area: % 5,82

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Proportion of protected areas to the country surface area is being used as a main indicator. The issue of indicators will be addressed during revision of NBSAP, by taking into account the framework determined by the CBD.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Obstacles in implementation of legislation (i.e. conflict between authorities, constrains between regulations, lack of coordination),

Insufficient infrastructure and staff required for management and monitoring of protected areas,

Challenges in application due to development requirements,

Lack of legislative and institutional arrangements to provide protection status to centers of genetic diversity and step ecosystems.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box IV.

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
-			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
-			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Given in Box III, part IV			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Given in Box III, part V			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Given in Box III, part VI			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box V.

Goal 2	Promote the conservation of species diversity		
Target 2.1	Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
-			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Strategic actions to protect species corresponding to the global target have been determined in the context of NBSAP which was prepared in 1999 before determination of 2010 targets. These targets will be reviewed during revision of NBSAP.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Turkey has 75% of the total number of plant species found in the whole of Europe. One third of Turkish flora, which is more than twice as diverse as that of neighboring countries are found only in Turkey. Many cultivated fruit species such as cherries, apricots, almonds and figs all originated in Turkey. Turkish flora includes many wild relatives and genetic diversity of important cultivated species (e.g. wheat, chickpea, lentil, apple, pear, apricot, chestnut, and pistachio). Turkey is also home to a number of ornamental flowers, the most notable being the tulip.</p> <p>Anatolia is similarly rich in fauna, with over 80.000 species. It is the original homeland for the fallow deer and the pheasant. Lions, tigers and leopards once prowled freely across the Anatolian steppe. Today, the mountains and national parks are still abound with wildlife, such as brown bears, wild</p>			

boar, lynx, wolves, the occasional leopard and over 400 species of birds, several of them endangered

Turkey's Mediterranean and Aegean coasts provide refuge for the endangered *Monachus monachus*, *Caretta caretta* and *Chelonia mydas*.

The table below lists the numbers of plant and animal species with endemic, rare and extinct ones in Turkey:

Plants and Animal Groups	Described Species	Endemic Species	Rare and endangered Species
PLANTS			
Ferns	86	1	
Gymnospermae	23	3	
Monocotyledons	1423	249	
Dicotyledons	7415	2509	
ANIMALS			
Invertebrates	120.000		
Vertebrates			
Pisces (incl.marine)	472	3	50
Amphibians	20	1	
Reptilians	93	2	
Aves	454		14
Mammalian	155	1	

There are 104 endangered plant species of which 46 are endemic. Beautiful ornamental plant species such as *Sternbergia candida*, *Saponaria halophilla*, *Glycirrhiza iconica*, *Thermopsis turcica*, *Helichrysum pershmeni-anum* are also endangered. There are 388 vulnerable plant species of which 183 are endemic.

Current status and trends with regard to species protection is available in the section III of NBSAP.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Yet, some of the indicators determined under the CBD process have been used; development of national indicators will be addressed during the revision of NBSAP.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Since this target is directly relevant with the habitat protection, obstacles related to *in-situ* conservation are also applies for species protection. Additionally, uncontrolled collection of wild species from nature, particularly unauthorized material collections by foreigners during research studies, impedes conservation studies and cause pressure on natural populations.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VI .

Target 2.2		Status of threatened species improved	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target		X	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
-			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Given in section III of NBSAP.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Yet, some of the indicators determined under the CBD process have been used; development of national indicators will be addressed during the revision of NBSAP.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Given in Box V, part VI.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box VII.

Goal 3	Promote the conservation of genetic diversity		
Target 3.1	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
National targets with regard to conservation of plant genetic resources have been determined in the "National Plan on <i>In-situ</i> Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources" which was prepared in the scope of the Project on <i>In-situ</i> Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources (GEF/WB) before determination of 2010 targets. In addition to the Plan, corresponding targets are included in the sectoral programme on agriculture.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Current status and trends on <i>in-situ</i> conservation are given in Box III, target 1.1. <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation of genetic diversity is being undertaken in the scope of agriculture and forestry programmes, and such activities are tending to be increased.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Yet, some of the indicators determined under the CBD process have been used; development of national indicators will be addressed during the revision of NBSAP.			

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Challenges in application due to development requirements, Lack of legislative and institutional arrangements to provide protection status to centers of genetic diversity and step ecosystems, Limited financial resources and technical facilities, Unwillingness of user countries to take measures and to implement provisions of CBD with regard to benefit sharing
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
-

Box VIII .

Goal 4	Promote sustainable use and consumption.		
Target 4.1	Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
-			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			

NBSAP, which was prepared in 1999, includes strategic actions corresponding targets on conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (section V). Sustainable use approach is also accepted as a principle by development plans and sectoral programmes.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Sustainable use approach addressed in NBSAP under subtitle of ecosystems (NBSAP Section III). Furthermore, in the scope of GEF/WB supported Project on "Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management", protected area management models have been developed based on sustainable use principle with the view point of effective management of protected areas.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Yet, some of the indicators determined under the CBD process have been used; development of national indicators will be addressed during the revision of NBSAP.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Challenges are included in NBSAP, section III in general terms. Additionally following challenges are impeding implementation toward sustainable use approach:

Challenges in application due to development requirements,

Lack of legislative and institutional arrangements to provide protection status to centers of genetic diversity and step ecosystems,

Limited financial resources and technical facilities,

Unwillingness of user countries to take measures and to implement provisions of CBD with regard to benefit sharing

Uncontrolled collection of wild species from nature, particularly unauthorized material collections by foreigners during research studies

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

-

Box IX.

Target 4.2	Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
-			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	

e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
NBSAP, which was prepared in 1999, includes strategic actions corresponding targets on conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (section V). Factors negatively affecting conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are also addressed in the development plans and sectoral programmes.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Factors causing reduction of biodiversity are identified in the scope of the EIA regulation for investments on a sectoral basis, and relevant measures are ensured to be taken. Even sustainable use approach is tending to become widespread; still there exist obstacles in application due to development requirements.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Yet, some of the indicators determined under the CBD process have been used; development of national indicators will be addressed during the revision of NBSAP.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Challenges in application due to development requirements and limited financial resources.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
-			

Box X.

Target 4.3	No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target		X	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
-			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	

c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Turkey, as a contracting Party to the CITES, is taking and implementing necessary measures towards this target. There is legal, institutional and administrative framework to regulate trade of wild species.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Yet, some of the indicators determined under the CBD process have been used; development of national indicators will be addressed during the revision of NBSAP.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Insufficient technically qualified personnel in custom offices to identify fauna and flora species and therefore to prevent their illegal trade; and, lack of infrastructure in custom offices for this purpose as well as lack of rescue centers for species confiscated due to illegal trade.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
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Box XI .

Goal 5	Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.		
Target 5.1	Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target		X	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details

a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
Targets to reduce/prevent habitat loss are included in the NBSAP and sectoral plans (agriculture and forestry).			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Current status and trends with regard to habitat loss are described on an ecosystem basis in section III of NBSAP; and targets on the subject identified to protect biodiversity within their habitats and ecosystems basing on ecological management approach are included in the strategy section. In general terms, although inclusion of the provision of habitat protection in plans and programmes, investments targeted to development in industry and tourism are still causing habitat loss.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Yet, some of the indicators determined under the CBD process have been used; development of national indicators will be addressed during the revision of NBSAP.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Lack of balance between conservation and use due to developmental requirements, lack of awareness, socio-economic requirements.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XII.

Goal 6	Control threats from invasive alien species.		
Target 6.1	Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
The issue of alien species is addressed in NBSAP and sectoral plans and policies (agriculture and navigation) with a view to minimize their adverse affects on biodiversity.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
The subject of alien species is included in section V, under target I.E of NBSAP and current status and trends of invasive alien species will be reviewed during revision of NBSAP.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Yet, some of the indicators determined under the CBD process have been used; development of national indicators will be addressed during the revision of NBSAP.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Socio-economic requirements, insufficient capacity including human resources, insufficiency of regulations to control pathways of alien species.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XIII .

Target 6.2		Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target		X	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
-			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
As well as NBSAP and sectoral plans of agriculture and forestry, alien species are also regulated by circular on fisheries in marine and inland waters on a species basis, which are serving development of management plans for alien species.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
The management plan was developed for prevention of pathways of introduction of <i>Caulerpa</i> species into our marine and coastal areas in the scope of the research Project on <i>Caulerpa</i> species which is found as an invasive alien species in Mediterranean but not introduced in our country. With regard to agriculture, research projects on main species are also conducted. Current status and trends will be reviewed during revision of NBSAP. Alien species posing ecological risks and having potential risks are being published annually by circular on fisheries in marine and inland waters, providing a prohibition of their introduction into natural environment, basing on article 6 of regulation on water living resources under Law on Water Living Resources.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Yet, some of the indicators determined under the CBD process have been used; development of national indicators will be addressed during the revision of NBSAP.			

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Introduction of alien species due to sectoral impediments such as navigation, economic requirements, insufficient capacity including human resources, insufficiency of regulations to control pathways of alien species.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XIV.

Goal 7	Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.		
Target 7.1	Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
This issue was not considered under NBSAP prepared in 1999, since the main objective of NBSAP is conservation of natural species and ecosystems. The approach of adaptation of natural species			

by breeding and new techniques excluding natural processes contradicts with conservation of biodiversity, because such interventions may cause disturbance of natural population dynamics and genetic features. Therefore, national approach on climate change is combating with the factors causing climate change.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

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VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

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VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

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Box XV.

Target 7.2		Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?				
a) No				
b) Yes, the same as the global target		X		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established				
Please provide details below.				
Included in National Environment Action Plan (NEAP)				
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).				
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details	
a) Agricultural	X			
b) Inland water	X			
c) Marine and coastal	X			
d) Dry and subhumid land		X		
e) Forest	X			
f) Mountain		X		
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?				
a) No				
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X		
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X		
Please provide details below.				
The issue of pollution is addressed in the scope of NBSAP and NEAP in general terms; and, detailed targets are included in sectoral (forestry, agriculture, maritime, water and industry) plans and programmes to minimize/prevent pollution and its affects on biodiversity.				

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
Adverse affects of pollution on biodiversity, in particular on populations and their habitats, could not be prevented yet, but, awareness is exists and measures are taken in sectoral basis to minimize factors causing pollution.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
Yet, some of the indicators determined under the CBD process have been used; development of national indicators will be addressed during the revision of NBSAP.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Obstacle in implementation of measures on waste treatment due to high prices of energy supply in industry, insufficient financial resources and capacity of province directorates.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVI .

Goal 8	Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.		
Target 8.1	Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X

c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
Maintenance of capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services is targeted in NBSAP and sectoral plans particularly in agriculture and forestry, as well as, in inland water and marine ecosystems.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
Included in section III of NBSAP.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
Yet, some of the indicators determined under the CBD process have been used; development of national indicators will be addressed during the revision of NBSAP.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Economic obstacles, lack of awareness.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XVII.

Target 8.2	Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			

b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
Maintenance of biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people is included in NBSAP and sectoral plans of agriculture and forestry.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
Included in section III of NBSAP.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
Yet, some of the indicators determined under the CBD process have been used; development of national indicators will be addressed during the revision of NBSAP.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Economic obstacles	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XVIII.

Goal 9	Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.		
Target 9.1	Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XIX.

Target 9.2	Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			

b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XX.

Goal 10	Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.		
Target 10.1	All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
In addition to NBSAP (1999) which was prepared before determination of 2010 targets, this target was integrated in sectoral plans and programmes of agriculture (plant and animal genetic resources), forestry, living water resources, wildlife and hunting. Relevant regulations are also in place for these sectors.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
Access to genetic resources is being regulated by Ministerial order. Since implementation of this target directly depends on measures of users Parties to comply with provisions of CBD, national measures are insufficient to achieve this target. Therefore, unauthorized or illegal transfer of genetic resources from Turkey could not be prevented yet.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
There is a need to develop international indicators in this field.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Lack of technical infrastructure in custom offices to prevent illegal material transfers, lack of financial and technical capacity to register and monitor genetic resources	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XXI .

Target 10.2	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below .			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	

f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
In addition to NBSAP (1999) which was prepared before determination of 2010 targets, this target was integrated in sectoral plans and programmes of agriculture, forestry. Relevant regulations are also in place for these sectors.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Turkey accesses to genetic resources of other countries in agriculture and forestry sectors in a limited extent. This access is provided by material transfer agreements to ensure sharing of benefits with providing country. However, Turkey, as a provider country and country of origin, could not acquire benefits of her own resources accessed by other countries due to inefficiency of international mechanism.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
There is a need to develop international indicators in this field			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Lack of efficient international mechanism and sanctions for biopiracy, lack of technical infrastructure in custom offices to prevent illegal material transfers, lack of financial and technical capacity to register and monitor genetic resources			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XXII.

Goal 11	Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.		
Target 11.1	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Since Turkey is a developing country, questions on this target were not responded.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			

b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XXIII.

Target 11.2	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Since Turkey is a developing country, questions on this target were not responded.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			

b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box XXIV.

Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
Yes	
No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Data base of known plant species in Turkey including their current status has been prepared and it is accessible through web site TUBIVES (www.tubitak.gov.tr/tubives).	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXV.

Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Approximately 11.000 plant species has been determined in Turkey. Priority has been given to preparation of the list of these species and assessment of status of endangered species due to insufficient resources and capacity to conduct assessment for all of them.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVI.

Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Activities are being undertaken in the context of particular projects for endangered species only. Models could not be developed yet.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVII.

Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Given in Box III, target 1.1	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Given in Box III, target 1.1	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Given in Box III, target 1.1	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Given in Box III, target 1.1	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Given in Box III, target 1.1	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Given in Box III, target 1.1	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVIII.

Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X

Please specify
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)
Conservation of areas important for plant diversity has been targeted under the main objective of conservation of biodiversity in NBSAP, but particular percentage is not foreseen as a target.
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXIX.

Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
Yes	
No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Conservation of plant diversity in production lands has been targeted under the main objective of conservation of biodiversity in NBSAP, but particular percentage is not foreseen as a target.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXX.

Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
Yes	
No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<i>In-situ</i> conservation of threatened species has been established as main conservation target for conservation of biodiversity in NBSAP, but particular percentage is not foreseen as a target.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXI.

Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
Yes	
No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<i>Ex-situ</i> conservation of threatened species has been established as main supporting measure to conservation target for conservation of biodiversity in NBSAP, but particular percentage is not foreseen as a target.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXII.

Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
Yes	X
No	
Please specify	
Given in Box VII, target 3.1.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Given in Box VII, target 3.1.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Given in Box VII, target 3.1.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Given in Box VII, target 3.1.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Given in Box VII, target 3.1.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Given in Box VII, target 3.1.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIII.

Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
Yes	X
No	
Please specify	
Given in Box XIII, target 6.2	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Given in Box XIII, target 6.2	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Given in Box XIII, target 6.2	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Given in Box XIII, target 6.2	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Given in Box XIII, target 6.2	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Given in Box XIII, target 6.2	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIV.

Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
Yes	X
No	
Please specify	
Given Box in X, target 4.3.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Given Box in X, target 4.3.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Given Box in X, target 4.3.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Given Box in X, target 4.3.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Given Box in X, target 4.3.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Given Box in X, target 4.3.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXV.

Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
Yes	X
No	
Please specify	
Given in Box VIII, Target 4.1.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Given in Box VIII, Target 4.1.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Given in Box VIII, Target 4.1.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Given in Box VIII, Target 4.1.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Given in Box VIII, Target 4.1.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Given in Box VIII, Target 4.1.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVI.

Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
Yes	X
No	
Please specify	
Given in Box XVII, target 8.2.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Given in Box XVII, target 8.2.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Given in Box XVII, target 8.2.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Given in Box XVII, target 8.2.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Given in Box XVII, target 8.2.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Given in Box XVII, target 8.2.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVII .

Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
Yes	X
No	
Please specify	
Incorporation of importance of biodiversity including plant diversity and the need for its conservation into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes included in the targets of NBSAP.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
These targets have been included in NBSAP and separate strategy on public participation and awareness has also been prepared for this purpose.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Importance of biodiversity is being addressed in various education programmes, and NGOs have central role in this field with their activities.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
National strategy on public awareness and participation had been prepared and activities toward its implementation are ongoing.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
There is increase in number of public awareness activities and media programmes on importance of biodiversity.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Insufficient financial resources	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVIII.

Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
Yes	X
No	
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
As well as NBSAP, sectoral programmes of agriculture, science and technology include corresponding target.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Existing human resources are not sufficient yet to achieve targets established by NBSAP	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Insufficient financial resources	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIX.

Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
Yes	
No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Although there is no specific study corresponding this target, Turkey is participating activities of international organizations such as FAO, IPGRI and EUFORGENE. On the other hand, activities are going on at national level to establish information network for biodiversity conservation studies.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Studies are going on to establish such a network under the national clearing house mechanism (www.bcs.gov.tr). Furthermore, "Researchers Information System-ARBIS" and "National Research Facilities Information System-TARABIS", which are being established by Turkish Council on Scientific and Technical Research (TUBITAK), are contributing to the establishment of the network.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Insufficient coordination, technical and financial capacity.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XL.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Targets of Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and 2010 targets are duplicating on many subjects. Mainly, implementation of both depends on achievement of objectives of Strategic Plan of the Convention. On the other hand, such targets foreseeing absolute protection of so wider areas require changing of production systems and reduction of production areas, so that contradict target of combating with poverty prioritized by Millennium Development Goals.

Although, the activities directly targeted to implementation of Global Strategy for Plant Conservation have not been undertaken at national level; since, most of its targets are included in NBSAP as well as other sectoral plans and programmes, activities toward conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity can be considered in this context. Quantitative targets of the strategy are not included in National targets, because plant diversity, its coverage and other components of biodiversity constitute relatively big percentage within the whole country surface area. Therefore, quantitative targets of the strategy have been considered as unrealistic. Implementation of the strategy at global level requires comprehensive capacity building and economic development in developing countries.

Ecosystem Approach

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

3. ¹ Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	
d) Yes, substantially implemented	X

4. Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions? (decision V/6)

a) No	
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¹ Please note that all the questions marked with have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

b) No, but development is under consideration	X
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

5. Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) Yes, within the country	X
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

6. ■ Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)

a) No	X
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	

Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders.

7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)

a) No	
b) No, some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

In addition to the studies undertaken in the scope of the projects supported by GEF and EU programmes namely LIFE and twinning, information network studies for plant genetic resources, membership of ECP/GR and WANANET working groups, as well as publications like EURISCO (European Plant Genetic Resources Search Catalogue), are all contributing to awareness raising and exchange of experience.

8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	

c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	
Regional Directorates established for Specially Protected Areas provide appropriate institutional capacity for integrated conservation and management of ecosystems. Toward implementation of integrated district management approach, directorates which are entitled for implement of ecosystem approach are being strengthened in the scope of the projects.	

C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

Article 5 – Cooperation

9. ■ Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	
d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below)	X
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
Turkey, within the scope of international, regional and bilateral agreements, cooperates for the conservation of the biodiversity and its sustainable use beyond its borders. Within this frame, actions were taken; in bilateral level, Republic of Turkey's Government and Georgian Government on Cooperation Agreement for the Environment, Republic of Turkey's Government and Bulgarian Government on Cooperation Agreement for the Environment, Republic of Turkey's Government and Greek Government on the Memorandum of Understanding for the Protection of Environment; in regional level, the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention) and the Protocol of the Bucharest convention on the Protection of Biodiversity and Landscape in the Black Sea, the Convention on the Protection of the Mediterranean Marine Environment and Coasts Against Marine Pollution (Barcelona Convention) and the Protocol of the Barcelona Convention on the Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity.	

10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.	
Turkey is participation mechanisms (e.g. the Emerald Network and MAP) which were developed in the framework of regional conventions (Bucharest, Bern and Barcelona). Within the scope of these conventions, the actions were continuing to strengthen these instruments.	

11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	X
Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.	
All the conventions to which Turkey became a party are the part of the national legislation. National strategy and action plans/programmes such as "National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan" and "Turkish National Action Programme to Combat Desertification" were prepared in order to determine ways and means of implementation of MEAs at national level, by giving particular attention to participation of stakeholders to the activities.	
Policies are being developed and relevant measures are being included in Five Year Development Plans and Annual Programmes in order to fulfill the requirements of international conventions, to which Turkey is a contracting party.	

Box XLI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. 	
a-e) The works carried out within the scope of regional conventions were contributed to achievement of various targets of the NBSAP, in particular to the protection of marine and coastal ecosystems. International cooperation has significant contribution to the capacity building, which is one of the objective and goal of the Strategic Plan of the Convention.	
f) Regarding the international cooperation, there are neither restrictions nor obstacles at national level.	

At regional level, though in general States are open to cooperation, financial constrains exist in the implementation of the joint actions.

Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

12. Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.

NBSAP has been prepared in 1999.

13. Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)

a) No	X
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

With its current form, strategic targets are not measurable targets. Because of this, the steps were taken to revise the strategy.

14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

The priorities of NBSAP, which was prepared in 1999 and amended in 2001, were as follows:

1. Review of the existing legal and institutional framework for the purpose of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, identifying the gaps and inconsistencies in the legal framework and making the necessary re-arrangements for achieving a more effective conservation and management under the coordination of MOE.
2. Establish and operate Clearing-house Mechanism to ensure information exchange and col-

- laboration between national and international parties; under the coordination of MOE
3. Initiation of conservation programs and integrated ecosystem management plans for biodiversity rich areas particularly habitats of threatened, endangered and endemic species with the view of conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of its components.
 4. Spread training programs throughout the public, on conservation concepts, principles and sustainable use of natural resources.
 5. Improve institutional capacity of NGOs and the related institutions on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.
 6. Develop legal and institutional frameworks to prevent the introduction of alien species and to create an inventory of and to control those, which are already introduced posing a threat to ecosystems.
 7. Develop and encourage the use of incentive measures for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity both sectoral and ecosystem level.
 8. Determine indicators of biodiversity, to monitor status and trends of natural resources.
 9. Establish and maintain legal, administrative and institutional mechanism to prevent and control adverse affects of genetically modified organisms on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity taking also into account human health.
 10. Develop an inventory with respect to the characteristics of Turkish biodiversity as a whole that will enable the conservation of these important ecological criteria in order to establish a "Protected Areas Network" from these representative ecosystems.

These priorities will be revised by taking into account the changed country conditions and the recently approved PoWs under the Convention.

15. Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

The works were carried out to fulfill the integration in the principal sectors mainly agriculture and forestry. In the National Development Plans emphasis was given to protection and sustainable use in the agriculture and forestry sectors. In this direction, several targets were determined in the plans and programmes of the agriculture and forestry sectors. The steps were taken in order to fulfill the integration with the other principal sectors too.

16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)

a) Yes	X
b) No	
a) If YES , please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses	
(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	X

(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	
(e) Transboundary movement	
b) If NO , please briefly indicate below	
a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	
b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	

Biodiversity and Climate Change

17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	X
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	

18. Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.	
The coordination between CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD is ensured through National Committees which were established for UNFCCC and UNCCD.	

Box XLII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:
(a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
(b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
(c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
(d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
(e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

(f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a-e) Sectoral integration is important in achievement of the targets; however, integration could not be achieved in several sectors.

f) Sectoral integration could not be achieved in the fields where development policy and targets are not in the line with NBSAP. For example, because the tourism sector is promising sector for development, the difficulties were encountered in the achievement of balance between protection and use.

Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

19. ■ On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?

a) No

b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)

X

c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)

Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

1. At genetic level, inventory of the forest trees, wild relatives of the cultivated plants, wild relatives of the domestic animals and landraces of them,
2. At species level, inventory and monitoring of the endangered and economically important some species, for example, inventory and monitoring of red-spotted trout, turbot, and sturgeon, leech species, wild animals, endemic plant species etc.,
3. At ecosystem level, inventory and monitoring of wetlands and forest ecosystems,

The national monitoring unit has been established and is being activated for the purpose of monitoring of biodiversity at species and ecosystem levels under Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

20. ■ On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?

a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)

X

b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)

X

c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes)

Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

Protected areas (approximately %6 of the country) are being monitored at ecosystem level in all over the country.

With regard to species level, species are being monitored periodically which are listed in the annexes of the Law on Terrestrial Hunting and the Law on Fisheries.

21. ■ On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?

a) No

b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)

X

c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	X
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activities that may have adverse affects on the environment are being monitored and relevant measures are being taken to eliminate adverse affects as much as possible through controls and inspections undertaken at local level by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in the scope of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) regulation, - The local committees were formed for the invasive alien <i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i> species that has a probability to invade in the Mediterranean ecosystem, and that has not found in Turkey yet, and as a precautionary step monitoring studies are continuing. - Within the scope of the monitoring programmes executed for the endangered Mediterranean monk seal and sea turtles, activities that may have negative impacts upon these species (e.g. sand mining, fisheries, and industrial wastes) were also monitored. - Climate change is being monitored by using meteorological data and air quality parameters. - Pollution and eutrophication are being monitored through regular inspections undertaken by provincial directorates. - Land use change/land degradation is being monitored by Central Geographical Information System. - Overexploitation or unsustainable use is being monitored by provincial directorates of related institutions in the fields of hunting, fisheries, water resources and utilization of socio-economically important species 	

22. ■ On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?	
a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	X
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.	
<p>"Turkey's Plants Data System" (www.tubitak.gov.tr/tubives) established by TÜBİTAK partially provided coordination in information collection and management. In 2003 a project entitled "Turkish Biodiversity Information System –TUBIOS" was started for the purpose of enhancement of above system to cover all the components of biodiversity. However, difficulties were encountered in compilation of the information. In 2004, a project application was made to UNEP/GEF in order to develop standardized and systematic data collection and management system.</p>	

23. ■ Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)	
a) No	

b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	X
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.	
This matter will be considered during the revision of NBSAP.	

Box XLIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

a-e) (Because the implementation have not been achieved yet, the affects of results have not been evaluated)

f) Lack of support of relevant stakeholders concerning information and data sharing, unwillingness in the participation to information exchange and collection of data, insufficient monitoring capacity in terms of human resources, administrative structure and financial mechanism.

Decisions on Taxonomy

24. ■ Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)

a) No	
b) No, but a plan is under development	X
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	

Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.

In Turkey, taxonomic studies have been carried out in different fields and years. The studies in the fields of entomology and microorganisms are insufficient. These studies constitute the early stage of the action plan on taxonomy.

Taxonomic studies have been carried out in various universities' different departments; however, these studies have not been executed under the framework of particular plan and in a coordinated way. Development of such a plan has been foreseen as a part of NBSAP during its revision.

25. ■ Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)

a) No	
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b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.	
<p>Biodiversity has very high level in Turkey. Because of this, though there are dispersed collections and databases in several organizations and places, no institutions such as natural history museums, botanical gardens and aquariums established in systematic ways and serving to conservation at international standards could have been constructed due to insufficient finance and governmental organizations coordination. There exist national gene bank and herbarium at the Aegean Agriculture Research Institute. Herbariums are also existed in the various universities and governmental organizations. In order to develop the infrastructure of taxonomic collections, The Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) and State Planning Organization (SPO) provide regular support to the relevant research studies. Moreover, for the genetic resources, the priorities are given to the projects submitted on taxonomic subjects within the framework of the Vision 2023 Programme of TUBITAK.</p>	

26. Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.	
<p>Training programmes in taxonomy have not been provided at international level, but they are being provided at national level in the framework of academic programmes.</p> <p>The efforts are continuing to establish more comprehensive National Data Bases. Especially, these types of works exist in TUBITAK and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The capacity of Turkey in the fields of taxonomic studies and collection were built up by the increase in the numbers of the universities and their respective departments.</p>	

27. Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being considered	
c) Yes, for some institutions	X
d) Yes, for all major institutions	

28.* ² Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)	
a) No	

² The questions marked with * in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.	

29. * Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	X
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.	
<p>In general, Turkey in relation to human resources is relatively in good state in the field of taxonomy. Although in some fields (vascular plants, mammals, reptiles, fishes, and marine invertebrates) required infrastructure and trained personnel exist, researchers and infrastructure in the fields like most groups of insects as well as marine microbiology are inadequate.</p> <p>In Turkey, regional research institutions executing breeding projects have been collecting information and material relevant to taxa that have been working upon. The use of these local collections, after opening to relevant scientific institutions and people, will increase much more. The human resources working in this field is sufficient.</p> <p>While many taxonomic studies were carried out according to the foreseen work programme of GTI, because these studies were not coordinated from a single centre, the studies in the some of the taxonomic groups (e.g. entomology, micro-organisms) remained to be inadequate. Taxonomic requirements in research level are decided by universities individually, and in most of the times, the studies are duplicating on the same taxons. The lack of coordination in the taxonomic studies will be discussed during revision NBSAP.</p> <p>Determined requirements in taxonomy are as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gathering of the collections and data bases that are scattered in different organizations and places under a central system, - Establishment of institutions like Natural History Museums, Botanical Gardens and Aquariums that are built in systematic way and serving to conservation at international standards, - Filling of gaps in supporting taxonomic documentation, - Solving the taxonomic problems on the species concept, - Halting the deficiency in taxonomic data verification system, - Improvement of the institutional capacity and coordination among the institutions, - Establishment of fund, - Access to and sharing of information <p>Following determination has been made with regard to the existing taxonomic capacity;</p> <p>Taxonomic studies are executed at university level. A total of 23 herbariums at the universities provide scientific support to the taxonomic studies. TÜBİTAK spare financial sources for the university level studies. However, because these studies at university level are directed to different require-</p>	

ments, and need and capacity building management could not be maintained with a central system, the existing capacity could not be evaluated properly.

30. * Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	

Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.

There exists a database work that is organized by TÜBITAK. TÜBITAK ARBIS has opened the information for access rights. The database for some living organisms' groups (vascular plants, fungi, mosses, mammals, fishes, birds, reptiles and algae) were finalized, and for some others it continues. There exists information exchange through ERUSCO (European Search Catalogue) and IPGRI

Turkey carries out many works through regional and international agreements. There exist various studies undertaken under the Mediterranean Action Plan, process of the European Forests Ministers Conference, GEF supported projects, programme on biosphere reserves (UNESCO), JICA partnership of the Central Research Institute on Fisheries (SUMAE).

31. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	X
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.

Taxonomic studies of plants, birds, mammals, reptiles, freshwater fishes and marine fishes are the groups that were studied in advanced level. These information will be transferred to Turkey's Biodiversity Information System-TUBIOS", which is being established by TÜBITAK, and will be opened for use in 2007.

The existing data systems that will support for the implementation of the thematic and cross-cutting issues are Turkey Herbariums Central Data Base and Turkey Plants Data Service (TUBIVES) (www.tubitak.gov.tr/tubives).

32. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?

a) No	
b) Yes, for access and benefit -sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	X
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	X
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.

Taxonomic studies on plants, birds, mammals, reptiles, freshwater fishes and marine fishes are the groups that were studied in advanced level. These information will be transferred to Turkey's Biodiversity Information System-TUBIOS", which is being established by TÜBİTAK, and will be opened for use in 2007.

The existing data systems that will support for the implementation of the thematic and cross-cutting issues are Turkey Herbariums Central Data Base and Turkey Plants Data Service (TUBIVES) (www.tubitak.gov.tr/tubives).

Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation

[excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]

33. ■ On Article 8(i), has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.

EIA regulation provides fulfillment of this compatibility. In order to evaluate the cumulative effects, the strategic EIA is in development phase. In agriculture and forestry sectors, direct applications (i.e. improvement of organic agriculture, on farm conservation of wild species, integrated forest management) supporting conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are being undertaken. This subject was also taken into consideration in detail during drafting of law on nature protection.

34. ■ On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?

a) No	
b) No, but legislation is being developed	
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.

The threatened species are being protected by the following legislation:

- The law on National Parks (No. 2873 and dated 9.8.1983), law on Specially Protected Areas, law on Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, and regulation on Wetlands, which provide measures to protect habitats of endangered species and populations,
- The law on Terrestrial Hunting (No. 4915) and Decisions of Central Hunting Commission, which provide measures to protect species subject to threat due to hunting,
- The regulation on Natural Flowering Bulbs which provide measures to protect bulbous plants subject to collection from nature for trade,
- The Law on Fisheries, its regulations and annual/biannual circulars which provide measures to protect fish species subject to fisheries.

Furthermore, National committees have been established to protect the Mediterranean monk seal and Marine Turtles (*Chelonia mydas* and *Caretta caretta*).

The Law on Environment governs general protection rules and relevant legal and criminal liability for endangered species.

35. ■ On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.

Investors are being engaged by their commitments to take specific measures on prevention or minimization of adverse affects identified case-by-case during EIA process in the scope of the EIA regulation. Furthermore, measures have being implemented to prevent adverse affects of activities, which have such potential, i.e. hunting and grazing, in the framework of relevant legislations such as law on Terrestrial Hunting, The Law on Fisheries and Law on Pastures

Box XLIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation

a-e) Management of activities having adverse affects on biodiversity by EIA process and implementation of measures to ensure sustainable use of biological resources have being contributed to conservation of habitats and species laying down out of the protected areas.

f) Insufficient technical and financial capacity, obstacles in integration of biodiversity issues into the investment policies.

Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

36. Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)

a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.

Targets and indicators have being identified case-by-case for each protected area in the scope of the plans prepared their management. General targets and indicators have been described in the technical specification which was developed to guide preparation particular management plans of protected areas.

Furthermore, principles of selection, establishment and management of the protected areas had been determined by the Law on National Parks, the Law on Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage, Law on Specially Protected Area and the regulations prepared under these laws.

37. Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.

Basing on the scientific data acquired after establishment of a particular area, the provision for the expansion of the Protected areas to wider natural areas exists in the legislation

38.Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) Not applicable	
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.

Although there is no protected area representing open sea, inland water and coastal ecosystems could be established as a protected area basing on the Law on National Parks. Inland water and coastal ecosystems important for biodiversity have being announced as a protected area basing on the Law on Specially Protected Areas and the regulation on Wetlands.

39.Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.

Steps have been taken to establish buffer zones around each protected area in the scope of area-based management plans to regulate activities which are undertaken around the protected areas by considering their effects on the protected area.

There exist a governmental support for the villages and city municipalities within and in the neighboring protected areas. In addition, awareness of inhabitants has being raised through the benefit sharing and guidance services given within the scope of eco-tourism and hunting to the juristic persons of these villages.

Although in limited number, buffer zones around some protected areas were established, and incentives have been given for the activities contributing reduction of the human pressure on the core zone of these protected areas. Environmentally sound alternative livelihood sources were also supported as much as possible for the inhabitants of the settlements adjacent to protected areas.

In the ecosystems where ecological functioning is disrupted, rehabilitation activities through the case specific projects have been executed (reforestation in the degraded forests and in the areas which is susceptible to erosion, re-plantation of the pasture plants in their natural pasture lands, prevention of drainage of wetlands, etc.). At the species level, recovery measures have been taken including elimination of factors threatening the species, propagation and re-introduction of species in their natural habitats.

40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.	
In the EIA process, particular attention is being given to put away the investments from protected or sensitive ecosystems as far as possible. For inevitable cases, effects on protected areas are evaluated in more detail than other areas.	

41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below))	X
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.	
Legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas have being identified in Development Plans as well as in the sectoral and National strategies. Some of the institutional constrains have been determined between the sectors such as mining which have contradictory objectives in terms of conservation and exploitation.	

42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	X
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.	
Capacity needs are being identified in the scope of management plans of protected areas case-by-case. The assessment had not been undertaken at national level.	

43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.	
National systems of protected areas have being financed by general budget and circulating capital of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.	

44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	X
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	
Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.	

Box XLV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>a-e) <i>In-situ</i> conservation is one of the factors contributing to achievement of the targets of the NBSAP, Strategic Plan and 2010 targets. Biodiversity can be protected in all three levels (species, ecosystem and genetic levels) by <i>in-situ</i> conservation and this contributes to the maintenance of the natural processes.</p> <p>f) Obstacles in the implementation of the legislation (duplications of legal responsibilities, contradictions between some of the laws and lack of coordination, etc.); inadequate personnel and infrastructure required for management and monitoring of the protected areas; difficulties in implementation due to development requirements; lack of legislative and institutional arrangements to provide protection status to centers of genetic diversity and step ecosystems.</p>

Article 8(h) - Alien species

45. Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	X
c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	

46. ■ Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) No	
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	
Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.	
<p>An evaluation was made for the <i>Caulerpa</i> species that do not exist along the national coasts and have a spreading risk as an invasive species in Mediterranean. The negative effects of alien fish species over the native fish species were determined in the fresh water ecosystems. The circular is being published annually regarding limitations with regard to alien fish species and their introduction into the inland waters.</p> <p>In the 2. item of the Circular no. 36/2 that regulates the Amateur (Sportive) Fishing in Seas and Inland Waters, in the description of the species section, "fishes posing ecological risks in inland waters" and "fishes posing potential ecological risks in inland waters" was described, and this group of fishes were banned to release to rivers and lakes without control and permission, were banned to be used for feeding purposes as alive form, and their transfer were also banned for these purposes.</p>	

47. ■ Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.	
<p>The issue of the international quarantine and health document during the transfer of biological material is obligatory according to the legislation, and it is one of the control mechanisms. Moreover, collection and transfer of all kind of organisms is subject to the regulations of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. There were several studies conducted on the invasive alien <i>Caulerpa racemosa</i> in the Mediterranean Sea and <i>Minemiopsis leidyi</i> in the Black Sea.</p> <p>A project was started to prevent the introduction of alien species with the ballast waters by the Undersecretary of Maritime Affairs.</p> <p>The trading, transport, fishing in and collection from production areas and use of such species at any</p>	

kind of establishment and releasing back them to the wild of the breeding specimens, eggs, larvae and adults of fish species and aquatic plants are subject to permission of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs according to the Circular no. 36/1 that regulates the Professional Fishing in Seas and Inland Waters and that is published annually under the Law on Fisheries and its Regulation for the purpose of ensuring control of aquaculture and mariculture in all over the country.

The amendment to the Law on Fisheries proposed to ban release of any kind of alien species to the waters without the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

48. ■ In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	
c) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation	X
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	

49. ■ Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.

No; however, in agriculture, before transfer of varieties within the country and import of varieties into the country, the adaptation capabilities of these genotypes in their new habitats and the probable effects of these species on the genotype composition in the area concerned was taken into consideration.

50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	X
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	

Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.

Alien species have been addressed partially by the Law on Agricultural Quarantine and the Law on Fisheries, and the national needs and priorities will be determined during the revision of the National Biodiversity Strategy and its Action Plan in the scope of the BDEA project.

Particular research and evaluation works on the effects of some alien species on biodiversity and determination of their major introduction pathways (invasive alien algae species, alien fish species and marine shells etc.) are being undertaken by universities and research institutes.

51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.	
Coordination mechanism for alien species at national level will be considered in the scope of the BDEA project.	

52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but review under way	X
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	
Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.	
The review will be undertaken in the scope of the BDEA project.	

53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.	
Under the scope of Biodiversity Strategy and its Action Plan, priority strategy and its action plans on alien species were determined; however, because the determination of the governmental organizations, which will coordinate these works at national level, is in early stage, this issue could not be integrated into sectoral and cross sectoral policies yet.	
Although, at the level of various projects cross sectoral coordination and collaboration were achieved through establishment of the local committees aiming to prevent possible introductions of alien species; the effective and continuous coordination at national level could not be achieved yet. However, the issue of the coordination mechanism for alien species at national level will be addressed in the scope of the BDEA project.	

54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	
Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.	

55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.	
The issue of the development of technical instruments and compilation of relevant information for the prevention, early identification, monitoring, elimination and/or controlling of alien species will be considered in the scope of the BDEA project on a thematic area basis.	

56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	X
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.	
This issue will be addressed in the scope of BDEA project.	

Box XLVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a-e) Because the outputs of the priority actions on the alien species of the action plan have not been achieved yet, the effects in achievement of the targets of the NBSAP and other strategies could not be evaluated.

f) Obstacle in the determination of the institution which will be mandated to coordinate the issue of alien species at national level; insufficient financial and human resources; tendency toward the raising of economic benefits.

Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

GURTS

57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTs.

Status and Trends

58. Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered | |
| c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken) | |

Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.

Akwé:Kon Guidelines

59. Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	
Further information on the review.	

60. Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	
c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the projects where the Akwé: Kon Guidelines are applied.	

Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

61. Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes being developed	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.	

62. Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)	
a) No	

b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	
c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.	

63. Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.	

Support to implementation

64. Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes	

65. Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	
Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.	

66. Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?

a) No

b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)

c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)

Further information on the support provided.

Box XLVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 9 - *Ex-situ* conservation

67. ■ On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures adopted for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.	
<p>Legal and institutional measures are in place for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of components of biodiversity native to Turkey. Public research institutes form the institutional framework for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation. National gene bank has been established for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of plant species.</p> <p>Legal measures on <i>ex-situ</i> conservation enforced by regulations at Ministerial order, which are Regulation on the Collection, Conservation and Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources and Regulation on the Conservation of Animal Genetic Resources.</p>	

68. ■ On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.	
<p>Posidonia (sea meadow) species had been reintroduced to the damaged Posidonia habitats along the national coast of Mediterranean. In addition, some species such as deer, wild sheep, gazelle, and turbot are propagated and reintroduced to their natural habitats. Within the scope of rehabilitation of pastures, pasture plants are also propagated and reintroduced into their natural habitats.</p>	

69. ■ On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in-situ</i> populations of species?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in-situ</i> populations of species.	
<p>In line with the Regulation on Bulbous Plants, natural bulbous plants subject to trade are being determined and trade quotas are being established annually; so that the areas subject to collection</p>	

from nature are controlled and collection activities are being inhibited where necessary. Collection of plant and animal materials from nature for research or *ex-situ* conservation purposes is subject to the authorization of MARA according to the regulations, namely the Regulation on the Collection, Conservation and Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources, the Regulation on the Conservation of Animal Genetic Resources and the Regulation on Fisheries.

Box XLVIII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a-e) *Ex-situ* conservation methods are contributing to achievement of conservation targets by supporting in-situ conservation programmes. Significant outcomes had been achieved on conservation of biodiversity particularly at the species level.

f) Insufficient technical and institutional capacity to cover all species.

Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

70. On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?

a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	X

Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.

The consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making integrated into the major sector within the framework of EIA Legislation.

71. On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.

In accordance to the EIA regulation, investors are enforced to commit themselves to take necessary measures to minimize or prevent adverse effects determined during the EIA process. Furthermore, measures have being implemented to prevent adverse affects of activities, which have such potential, i.e. hunting and grazing, in the framework of relevant legislations such as law on Terrestrial

72. On Article 10(c), has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

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73. On Article 10(d), has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.

- Supports provided to breeders per animal in stockbreeding (for endangered species and races)
- Rehabilitation of pasture lands and promotion of the production of grass species by Law on Pastures.
- Supports provided for reintroduction of fish species into their habitats and mariculture.
- Promotion of the production of some landraces and local varieties of fruit species (such as Amasya apple, Kalecik karasi grape).

74. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No	X
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	

Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

This issue will be addressed during the revision of NBSAP.

75. ■ Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.	
Five years development plans of SPO have being prepared according to the principles of sustainable development. In the scope of the GEF supported Project on Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management, the management plans of protected areas have been revisited with the point of view to consider sustainable use policies; and, small grant programme have been prepared and implemented for the purpose of sustainable management of natural resources by establishment of the relations between conservation and income generating activities.	

76. ■ Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	
Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.	

77. Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	X
Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	
The Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines have being implemented as far as possible basing on the availability of resources. Engagement and enforcement of these principles as the national sustainable use principles will be evaluated during revision of NBSAP.	

78. Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	

Biodiversity and Tourism

79. ■ Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	
Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.	
Tourism activities are evaluated within the scope of EIA legislation. In addition, the impacts of tourism on biodiversity have been assessed in the framework of the management plans of Specially Protected Areas (i.e. Belek, Iztuzu, Ihlara). By these two aforementioned mechanisms, studies on assessment and monitoring are performed.	

80. ■ Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	X
Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.	
Ministry of Culture and Tourism has a training programme for tourist guides. Courses related to biodiversity are being organized by Institution of Specially Protected Areas. In addition to the courses for the diver guides and honorary hunting inspectors, leaflets and books for training purposes are also available.	

81. Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.	
-	

82. Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)	
a) No, but the guidelines are under review	
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	X
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.	

Box XLIX.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>a-e) Though conservation was provided in compliance with the sustainable use principles within the protected areas, it is concluded that more effort should be spent towards the adaptation of sustainable use approaches in areas having no protection status.</p> <p>f) Insufficient organized work to widespread sustainable use principles for conservation of biodiversity lay down out of the protected areas, insufficient education materials and training programmes for this purpose, unresolved socio-economical problems.</p>

Article 11 - Incentive measures

83. ■ Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

There is no specific programme prepared to determine and adapt incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. However, in the Development Plans and in Annual programmes prepared by the Undersecretariat of State Planning Organization, measures and policies that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity are being determined.

84. ■ Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.

Specific Expert Commissions formed during the preparation stages of development programmes are considered to be one of the mechanisms that provide the integration of biodiversity in macro scale. In Expert Commissions formed during the preparation of 9th Development plan, policy proposals directed to the conservation of biological diversity was discussed within environment and agriculture policies. Policies and proposals, developed in the light of aforementioned discussions are evaluated during drafting of the 9th Development Plan.

Market and non-market values of biological diversity are integrated into the plans and programmes in our country. In the 459th Article of the 9th Development Plan, the provision of "Studies on the investigation, conservation, evaluation of biological diversity and genetic resources of our country, and on efforts to acquire their economic value will be accelerated" and also in 508th Article provision of "It is intended to effectively protect the natural forest ecosystem against factors having adverse affects particularly against fires and pests; and, to manage them in a multipurpose and fruitful way, by taking into account the conservation-utilization balance, biological diversity, genetic resources, forest health, non-wood products and services and development of ecotourism" are present.

In the annual Program for 2007, priority has been give to the studies on the investigation, conservation, evaluation of biological diversity and genetic resources of our country, and on efforts to acquire their economic value. In the annual Programme for 2007, measures, relevant to the aforementioned provisions under articles 459 and 508 of 9th Development Plan, have been included under the titles of Conservation of the Environment and Development of the Urban Substructure; and Increasing Effectiveness of the Agricultural Structure.

85. ■ Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place	
d) Yes, many programmes are in place	

86. Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
-	

87. Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	X
c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.	

Box L.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>Results could not be evaluated since no application was conducted due to insufficient financial resources.</p>

Article 12 - Research and training

88. On Article 12(a), has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

These subjects are covered by Universities within the academic programmes of Faculties of Science, Agriculture, Forestry and Living Water Resources. In the Graduate Education, research and training programmes at the technical and scientific level are implemented. In addition, in public research institutions, within the scope of projects, trainings and researches are being conducted.

89. On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Undersecretariat of SPO and TÜBİTAK have research funds. Project-based supports are provided from the budgets of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. In this context, projects on important plant areas, wetlands, nesting areas of birds, benthic sea invertebrates and natural areas were conducted for this purpose and some are still ongoing.

90. On Article 12(c), does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

On the basis of projects, scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources are being used by purchasing consultancy services from academic researchers.

Box LI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a-e) The results of the investigations conducted in universities serve for the development of scientific data of biodiversity; and, the results of the investigations conducted in public research institutions contribute to the development of conservation and sustainable use methods. Science and technology policies prepared with the participation of related sectors under the coordination of TÜBİTAK (TÜBİTAK-Vision 2023) form a bridge between public and universities to achieve these goals.

f) Deficiency in the coordination among the financial resources and institutions, lack of a stable human resources policy on the subject, failure in gathering the studies in a common database and being able to effectively evaluate collected data and making available for national priorities and requirements.

Article 13 - Public education and awareness

91.Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.

The national strategy on the public awareness and participation has been developed within the scope of GEF supported Project on Biological Diversity and Natural Resource Management.

In addition, public awareness and education is one of the targets of the NBSAP.

Public participation is ensured significantly by organization of meetings both in the scope of EIA process for investments and in the scope of the development and implementation of programmes on conservation of biodiversity.

92.Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.

Various public awareness and education activities are being undertaken in the scope of the national strategy on the public awareness and participation which has been developed within the scope of GEF supported Project on Biological Diversity and Natural Resource Management, other existing projects and programmes of provincial directorates.

These subjects related to environment and biodiversity are also covered in the course programmes of the elementary and secondary schools.

Public awareness and education activities are being widespread through TV programs, films, exhibitions and notice boards, in support of the activities included in PoW on CEPA.

Some NGOs (such as TURMEPA, Piri Reis Maritime Association) have education programmes targeting children on the subject of marine environment.

93. Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.

Biodiversity-related issues are being promoted through press release and web page of MOEF. Furthermore, TV programmes, particularly by Institute of Turkish Radio and Televisions (TRT), are being promoted to include biodiversity related issues.

94. Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.

In places where biological diversity is high and income levels are low, programmes to enhance education and income levels are implemented: such as credits and trainings forest village inhabitants (OR-Köy) and supports to the projects on education and awareness raising within the scope of small grant program in pilot areas of GEF Project on BD and Resource Management. A strategy was also prepared within the same project to raise awareness of people to be implemented at national level.

The efforts of recently strengthened NGOs and the Public Institutions in the written and mass media are also important. Studies such as the education programmes on Conservation of Mediterranean Seal, Conservation of Mediterranean Turtle (*Caretta Caretta*), Conservation of Otter and Conservation of local endemic plant species called "Yanardöner", as well as activities to mitigate erosion can be given as examples of efforts of NGOs and public institutions.

Biodiversity education programme is being implemented in the primary and secondary schools in pilot areas by provincial directorates of MOEF.

95. Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.	
Toward the 1st target of the Global Initiative, national biodiversity clearing house web page was prepared in English and in Turkish. Toward the 3rd target of the Initiative, a national strategy and action plan on capacity building of NGOs as an annex to the strategy on public awareness and participation which was prepared in the scope of the GEF supported Project on BD and natural resource management.	

96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.	
Capacity building supports are provided for education and communication within the scope of national and international projects.	
Capacity building support is mainly on the development of human resources. In addition, the establishment of biological diversity clearing house mechanism is also supported by the national resources.	
Furthermore, on regular briefings in the media – especially on special occasions (such as world forestry week), various aspects of the subject is introduced. Subjects related to this issue are also covered in courses of primary schools.	

97. Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.	
There are many Exchange Programmes focusing on biodiversity among mutual exchange programmes of interns, students, researchers and experts such as Erasmus, Socrates and IASTE.	

98. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?	
a) No (please specify reasons below)	

b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.	
Strategy to increase the public awareness within the scope of GEF – Biological Diversity and Resource Management project has been developed.	
Some CEPA activities had been undertaken on the subjects of alien species, endangered species, GMOs, protected areas, forest biodiversity, marine and coastal biodiversity, wetlands and agricultural biodiversity.	

99. Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	
As one of the main components of the conducted and planned projects, stakeholder participation is being supported and NGOs are specifically encouraged for these activities. (GEF supported Biological Diversity and Management of Natural Resources Project, GEF supported In situ Conservation of Genetic Diversity project etc.). In addition, some private companies and province directorates are executing the education-project activities.	

100. Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.	

Box LII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a-e) Public education and awareness contributed to the progress towards conservation and sustainable use objectives through reduction of human pressure on protected areas and increase in public sensitivity for activities that can lead to the damage of biological diversity in places other than protected areas.

f) Insufficient coordination among institutions and financial resources of the local NGOs.

Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

101. On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.

EIA Legislation has been issued according to the related provisions of the Environment law and is being regularly revised to meet the current needs.

102. On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.

During preparing phase of National Development Plan and Programmes, this issue has been considered by the established commission. Furthermore, sectoral plans and programmes also open to the discussion among the different sectors and the environmental results have been taken into account.

103. On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of options is in progress	
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	
d) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.

Turkey cooperates within the scope of international, regional and bilateral agreements regarding transboundary level on the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use. Within this frame, bilateral agreement on Environment between the Turkish Government and Georgian Government, and bilateral Agreement on Environment between the Turkish Government and Bulgarian Government. Agreement Memorandum on the Conservation of Environment signed between the Republic of Turkey and Greece, at regional level, Convention on the Protection of the Black sea against Pollution (Bucharest Convention), Black Sea Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation Protocol to the Bucharest Convention, Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Barcelona Convention) Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean are being executed.

104. On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	X

105. On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

Institutions that can perform emergency interventions and mechanisms within the constitution of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (for example, General Directorate of Preservation of the Nature and National Parks, General Directorate of Forestry for fires, General Directorate on Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Protection Agency for Special Areas) are present.

106.Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)

a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	X

Further comments on application of the guidelines.

Within the scope of EIA Regulation, all of the guideline principles, except for strategic impact assessment, are implemented. In the appendix of the regulation, activities subject to EIA are classified as "List of Projects subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (Appendix-1) and List of Projects subject to the Selection, Elimination Criteria (Appendix-2). Activities in Appendix-1 are evaluated by the central organization of Ministry and activities in Appendix-2 are evaluated by the provincial organizations. However, since inadequate data on biological diversity, especially at the level of genetic diversity, each activity is evaluated case by case. Strategic assessment has been accomplished only during the participative meetings within the EIA process and/or in the case of any complaints by the provincial organizations. Legal and administrative arrangements are being prepared for application of comprehensive SIA.

107.On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)

a) No	
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	X

Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.

Within the scope of Environment law and Criminal law are performed at some issues pollution, stubble burning etc. Provisions for liability and redress for the damages on biological diversity are covered within the scope of the revision of the Environment law.

108. Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being developed	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.

Any activities have damages on biological diversity, are being evaluated and relevant measures are being implemented in case by case in accordance with Environment law and EIA process

109.Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)

a) No	X
b) No, but cooperation is under consideration	
c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.	
Capacity requirement in this area was not determined.	

Box LIII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>a-e)EIA application contributed to the objectives and goals of conservation of protected areas, threatened species and sensitive ecosystems</p> <p>f) Due to the lack of comprehensive national database, Strategic Impact Assessment (SIA) is not performed; the economic limitations, development priorities and increasing demand for the resources and investment due to rapidly increasing population and during the decision process, the conservation concepts can not be given priority</p>

Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

110. Has your country endeavored to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.	
On the condition that the access to genetic resources is merely for researching purposes and in compliance with the relevant regulations, the access is facilitated to the other contracting parties.	

111. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	

c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.	
Genetic resources provided by other contracting parties are generally conducted through bilateral projects by the participation of the related contracting party. Furthermore, Material Transfer Agreements are also signed. There are also some cooperation projects within the framework of network ECP/GR (Plant Genetic Resources European Cooperation Programme), WANANET (North African Plant Genetic Networks).	

112. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the type of measures taken.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the procurement of Agricultural Plant Genetic Resources signed Material Transfer Agreement ensures returning back to the country of origin. - International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture has been signed. - Turkey, as a member of European network (EUFORGENE) for the Forest Trees meets these requirements. - Turkey is not an active user of animal genetic resources. 	

113. In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.	
Material Transfer Agreement system was in place in Turkey before approval of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources. After approval of the Treaty, the studies have been initiated to review the current system and to fill the gaps in legislation.	

114.Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)

a) No	
b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.

The studies for the review and removal of the deficiencies of current legislation have been started in accordance with Bonn Guidelines

115.Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)	
d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)	

Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.

Turkish Patent Institute is preparing the Regulation on the application of intellectual property rights on biotechnological inventions and this regulation covers the provision on disclosure of the origin of genetic resources and traditional information used in biotechnological inventions

116.Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?

a) Yes (please provide details below)	
b) No	X

Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.

Efforts towards the improvement of the capacity of National Gene Bank have been continued. On this subject, information studies within the framework of "International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture" were performed.

Assessments were started on the frame of National Genetic Resources Project conducted by General Directorate of Agricultural Research.

Box LIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a-e) The measures to access of genetic resources, regulate the collection of genetic materials from nature for research or any other purpose and contribute to the mitigation of negative human effects on natural habitats. Measures for benefit sharing contribute to the development of the research capacity and enhance of the collaboration for biological diversity. If these measures are implemented effectively at national and international level, it is expected that public support and sectoral compatibility will have been increased by reaching the objectives of conservation and sustainable use.

Turkey is a country for providing genetic resources in generally. However, the provisions on the benefit-sharing has not been properly implemented by having accessed countries, the realization of these targets cannot be assessed.

f)The ineffective application of the provisions of Convention, insufficient controlling at the customs, insufficient capacity to struggle against bio-smuggling, unimproved public awareness to struggle against the illegal access to the genetic resources, by reason of ineffective implementation of the convention provisions on sharing of benefits, the country to access of genetic resources (users) has not shared the benefits with the countries of origin (provider)

Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

117. On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment?

a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.

Turkey is a country to import technology in general. However, Turkey provides own technology to access of other developing countries, through bilateral or regional agreements or co-operated programmes.

118. On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	
g) Not applicable	

119. On Article 16(4), has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	X

Further information on the measures taken.

Box LV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a-e) Since, Turkey is a country requiring technology transfer and this requirement could not be met, the contribution of this item on the realization of the relevant objectives could not be assessed.

f) Not taking measures by the countries especially to facilitate the transfer of clean technologies, insufficient access to the technologies owned by private sector.

Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation

120. Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.

121. Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but some measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.

122. Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	X
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.

123. Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	X

c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.	

124. Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.	

125. Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but a few measures being considered	X
c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	
Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.	

Box LVI.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
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The assessment on implementation of Programme of work on transfer of technology and cooperation at national level will be evaluated during revision of NBSAP

Article 17 - Exchange of information

126. On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

127. On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?

a) No	
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	
c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17 (2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	

Box LVII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

National Clearing House Mechanism in Turkish and English was established in 2002. However, due to some insufficient flow of data from the relevant partner institutions, this mechanism has some deficiencies. After the unification of Ministry of Environment with the Ministry of Forestry in the year 2003, during the merger of the information centers caused some technical problems related to the access to the new web site. Some activities were planned through the UNEP/GEF Project, in order to overcome such problems of National Clearing House Mechanism.

Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

128. On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.

Turkey is the member of several international organizations such as EUFORGEN, IUFRO, CIMMYT, ICARDA, and IPGRE. Furthermore, as part of the ongoing negotiation process with the EU, technical and scientific level bilateral cooperation with EU countries and EU 6th Frame Programme are supported.

129. On Article 18(4), has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods are under development	X
c) Yes, methods are in place	

130. On Article 18(5), has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide some examples below)	X

Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.

Turkey has adopted an open and extensive policy of cooperation for the international research and development in order to develop adequate technologies in compliance with the Convention. In recent decades Turkish scientists has been provided with the possibilities for the cooperation with international partners by the projects supported by FAO, UN, GEF and by actively participating in the EU 6th Frame Programme. In addition to these activities, there are international projects carried by the universities.

131. Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)

a) No	
b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way	
c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions	X

The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

132.Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)

a) No	
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)	

Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.

133.Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.

Attempts through UNEP/GEF Project have been made to activate and expanded the capacity of the national clearing house mechanism.

134.Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)

a) No	X
b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)	

Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.

Box LVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a-e) Establishment of the National Clearing House Mechanism made it possible for accession of various interest groups in all over the country and contributed to get common understanding on the content of Convention in the country.

f) Ultimately merging of Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Forestry, technical incompatibilities of the web sites, insufficient data and information gathering systems and insufficient technical infrastructure.

Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

135. On Article 19(1), has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

136. On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

Box LIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a-e) Turkey has not any commercial activities in the field of modern biotechnology. In spite of the implementation of joint projects on research programmes, since countries developing and applying modern biotechnology have not comprehensive measures for implementation of this item, the contribution of it to the achievement of goals and objectives can not be assessed.

f) The absence of measures taken by countries developing technologies for the sharing of benefits with the countries of origin, lack of technology transfer in support of country needs and research and development studies, lobbying and dis-information activities of multinational companies for the export of biotechnological products, the existing bias towards the technology developing countries to get more benefit in bilateral interactions.

Article 20 – Financial resources

Box LX.

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.

a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	15 000 000 \$ - 20 000 000 \$
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	-
c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	1 000 000 \$ - 1 500 000 \$
d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	-
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	2 000 000 \$ - 2 500 000 \$
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	-
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	50 000 000 \$ - 60 000 000 \$

Box LXI.

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.

The activities on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity have been financed mainly by the general budget of country and the circulating capital of Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Grant funds of donor organizations (such as GEF, FAO and EU members) have also been contributed significantly to the activities.

137. On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.

Financial resources are transferred to the governmental institutions, NGOs and universities as far as possible depending on the availability of the resources to reach objectives of the Convention and also supported by social and economic incentives.

The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

138. On Article 20(2), has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	

Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.

The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

139. On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No	X
b) Yes	

140. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)

a) No	
b) No, but procedures being established	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.

The State Planning Organization gives priority to the projects on the efficient use of natural resources in accordance with the projects and international commitments (conventions and protocols). In this context, the projects at the investment programmes regarding Convention on Biological Diversity are supported and in this sense the allocated funds are monitored by the Undersecretariat of State Planning Organization.

141. Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)

a) No	
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.

Even though there is no tax exemption for domestic funding, there is legal regulation on tax exemption for the foreign contributions but this exemption is applied on case basis.

142. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)

a) No	X
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	

Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.

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143. Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	

d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.	
<p>Themes on biodiversity in environment and agricultural sector are included by the Development Plans and its annual application programmes. The policies regarding improvement, conservation and obtaining economic benefits of biodiversity are implemented and the necessary measures are identified in a sustainable manner. For example 9th Development Plan, at article 459 is called that “the studies on researching, conservation and obtaining economic benefits of biological diversity and genetic resources of country, considering other factors as the conservation and utilization balance, biodiversity, genetic resources, forest health, production and non-wood products and services and development of ecotourism, a management with multipurpose and productive approach was aimed.”</p> <p>A convenience document of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is requested for the approval and execution of investment projects encountered in the related laws and regulations</p> <p>During the evaluation of applications requesting EIA approval, the probable effects of investment on biological diversity are also considered and documented by the relevant technical institutions. EIA is one of the tools considered during applications of policy and plans.</p>	

144. Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes	
<p>The biological diversity concept has been integrated into the development plan and the projects based on regional priorities on conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use have been supported by Undersecretary of State Planning Organization</p>	

The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

145. Please indicate with an “X” in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.	
A r e a s	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	
b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	
d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	

f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	
j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	
k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	
l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	
p) Others (please specify)	
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	

The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

146. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

Areas	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilateral	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans	X		
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)			
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)			

d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	X		
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)			
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)			
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)	X		
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)	X		
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)			X
j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)			X
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)	X		
l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative			
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity			
n) Others (please specify)			
Further information on application for financial support.			
Beside GEF, financial supports were obtained from FAO and EU.			

Box LXII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Financial resources have major key role for implementation of whole objectives and goals. But, the financial resources couldn't be allocated for the conservation projects by the reason of supplying the development needs.

D. THEMATIC AREAS

147. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).						
3 = High Challenge			1 = Low Challenge			
2 = Medium Challenge			0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome			
N/A = Not applicable						
Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
A. Lack of political will and support	2	2	3	2	3	1
B. Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2	2	2	2	2
C. Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	2	2	3	2	3	2
D. Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	1	2	1	2	1
E. Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	2	3	2	2	2
F. Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	2	1	2	2	2	1
G. Loss of traditional knowledge	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
H. Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	1	1	2	2	2	2
I. Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	2	2	2	2	2
J. Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	2	2	2	2	1
K. Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	2	2	2	2	2

L. Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	2	1	2	2	2	1
M. Lack of financial, human, technical resources	2	2	3	2	2	2
N. Lack of economic incentive measures	2	2	2	2	2	2
O. Lack of benefit-sharing	3	2	3	2	3	3
P. Lack of synergies at national and international levels	1	1	2	2	1	1
Q. Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	1	1	2	1	1	1
R. Lack of effective partnerships	1	1	2	1	1	1
S. Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	2	2	2	2	2
T. Lack of appropriate policies and laws	1	1	1	0	2	1
U. Poverty	2	2	1	2	2	2
V. Population pressure	2	2	3	3	3	2
W. Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	1	2	2	2	2	2
X. Lack of capacities for local communities	2	2	2	2	2	2
Y. Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	2	1	2	1	2	2
Z. Weak law enforcement capacity	2	1	2	1	2	2
AA. Natural disasters and environmental change	2	2	2	2	2	2
BB. Others (please specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Inland water ecosystems

148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)				
Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans		X		
b) Wetland policies and strategies		X		
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development		X		
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity		X		
Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work				
<p>NBSAP partly contains most elements of working programmes. However its revision is needed under the revised working programmes and in light of changing conditions of country. Strategy for the National Wetlands Strategy has been prepared by taking COP decisions of CBD and Ramsar Convention.</p> <p>In order to support protection and sustainable use of biological diversity in national inland water ecosystems, our country has taken adequate legal measures like Fishery law (code 1380) and Fisheries Circular, Environment Law (code 2872), Ramsar Regulation and Planning Guidance for Ramsar Areas, National Parks Law (code 2873) and its Regulation. From administration point of view, the configuration of institutions responsible for application of these legal processes has been completed.</p> <p>By means of management plans in context of laws mentioned above and the responsible units, efforts are given to define and take measures against applications negatively affecting biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.</p> <p>Beside recorded important development on the implementation of strategies and plans of wetlands conservation and sustainable development, couldn't be reached whole objectives. The integration and implementation of programme will be evaluated during the revision of NBSAP</p>				

149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4)	
a) No	X
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	

d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	
Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).	
<p>Concerning National Wetland Strategy (2003-2008) following objectives are determined and accepted; Beside these objectives are partially parallel to the objectives in working programme, the objective and priorities have not been determined yet.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The inventory, monitoring and evaluation of whole wetlands at country level 2. Policy and law including impact assessment in wetlands shall be determined, 3. Wisely use of wetlands shall be integrated into Development Plans, 4. To provide restoration and rehabilitation of wetlands 5. To prevent the introduction and controlling invasive alien species in wetlands. 6. To promote active participation of public and private sector to conserve wetlands 7. Effective communication, education and awareness regarding wetlands at national level 8. Declaration of new RAMSAR sites, to prepare and monitor management plan of RAMSAR sites 9. To improve institutional capacity 	

150. Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4)	
a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	X
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In this context Regulations and communiqués on wetlands, Law on National parks (coded 2873), Law on Conservation of Cultural and Natural (coded 2863) and Law on Environment (coded 2872) are respectively in implementation. - Significant birds and wetlands were determined by NGOs and Ministry of Forest and Environment. Lots of wetlands (12 locations) were given protected status in context of Ramsar Convention. Management plans were prepared for sustainability of these wetlands. - Under leadership of Ministry of Environment and Forestry, as in case of Gediz River Delta's "Bird Heaven", attempts on effective management plans for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are being continued. 	

151. Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4)			
Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?	X		
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?	X		
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?	X		
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?	X		
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?	X		
Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.			
Turkey has 135 wetlands important to international. (www.cevreorman.gov.tr) Because these sites have different ecological and hydro geological properties, data collection and inventory studies are carried on and revised. 12 RAMSAR sites are declared at national level			
http://www.wetlands.org/RSDB/default.htm address is available for more information on 12 RAMSAR sites			

152. Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4)	
a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	X
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	
Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	

Box LXIII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
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Some pilot projects were started by General Directorate of State Hydraulic Work, NGOs and universities with national integrated land and drainage basins management approach for protection, use, planning and management of National Inland Water Ecosystems. Preparation of Management Plan of Beysehir Lake water ecosystem in Konya interior basin is the best example for this field.

Planning and applications by General Directorate of State Hydraulic Work are in accordance for basins "with the basin management approach to conservation and usage planning" are convenient; however the criteria and indicators were not yet defined.

National Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity as well as National Strategy and Action Plan for Environment have been prepared with participatory approaches. Furthermore the management plan projects for Salt Lake Special Environment Protection, Göksu River Delta and Sultan Sazligi (Rushy) wetlands can be mentioned as good examples.

Gaining knowledge and experience for the preparation of wetlands management plans at national level, furthermore it is contributed to conservation of ecosystems and species, as well as to the sustainable use and awareness

f) Conflicts between sectoral priorities and the legal regulations, inadequacy of technical and institutional capacity in provinces.

Marine and coastal biological diversity General

153. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)	
a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	X
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	X
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	X
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	X
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	X
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	X
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	X
h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	
j) Others (please specify below)	
k) Not applicable	

Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.

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Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

154.Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?

a) No	
b) Early stages of development	X
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.

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155.Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?

a) No	
b) Early stages of development	X
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.

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Marine and Coastal Living Resources

156.Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?

a) No	
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management	X

plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them	
<p>Ecosystem components and their threats of coastal and marine ecosystem were identified in accordance with evaluating the important areas for biological diversity having various threats on them</p> <p>Some of these areas are classified as Special Environmental Protected Areas, national parks/nature parks that are under conservation and their management plans are prepared. Towards completing inventory studies on whole coastal and marine ecosystems have been continued.</p>	

157. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.				
Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs				X
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders				X
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments				X
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services				X
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns				X
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists				X
g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching				X

h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality				X
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats				X
j) Others (please specify below)				
Please elaborate on ongoing activities.				
No discussion on coral reefs is needed because Turkey is not a tropical country. However consideration on calcified “vermitious” reefs on shore terraces and evaluation as “sensitive area” are significant approaches.				

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an “X” to indicate your response.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	X (9)
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	X
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	X
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	X
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	X
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	X
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	
i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.	
In National Marine and Coastal Ecosystems 9 Special Environmental Protection Areas, 21 sites for marine turtles, 4 Ramsar’s and 17 sites for Mediterranean monk Seals (5 are sensitive) have been determined. In the Special Environmental Protection Areas namely Datça-Bozburun, Belek, Fethiye Göcek, Foça, Gökova, Gökusu Delta, Kekova, Köycagiz-Dalyan, all kinds of human effects (construction, fishing, hunting etc.) have been limited to minimum level. Positive results have been observed in Foça region where the protection activities for monk seals have been conducted. Likewise, in context of Ramsar Convention, increasing the bird populations living in Izmir Tuzla (Bird Heaven) has been observed.	

Mariculture

159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.

a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	X
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	X
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	X
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	X
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	X
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	
j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	x
k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	
l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	
m) Not applicable	

Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.

The programming for the switching of fishing farms to off shores have been started. The eutrophication threats originating from fishing farms in semi-closed Marine ecosystems and developments of new formulations are under evaluation due to pressure and threats on Environment.

Alien Species and Genotypes

160. Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.

a) No	X
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	

d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	
e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.	
Although there aren't any comprehensive mechanisms for controlling the introduction of alien species through coastal and marine ecosystems, the studies on identification of introduction and controlling the alien species are being implemented in a base of projects level.	

Box LXIV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>a-e) Conservation areas on coasts have been determined, and the management plans were successfully applied. By this way all kinds of human effects (construction, fishing and hunting etc.) have been decreased to minimum level. As an example, protection programmes for Monk seals in Foça region have shown positive results. In Izmir- Tuzla (Bird Heaven) ecosystem, which is a Ramsar site, positive developments are observed in the reproductive populations of birds.</p> <p>Also in the Foça pilot region which was determined as Special Environmental Protection Area, significant positive results were obtained, and efforts for protection of Mediterranean Monk Seals and Marine turtles have shown positive results.</p> <p>f) Due to the establishment of protected areas in marine ecosystems and their managements need high costs, the protected areas are established at only coasts, lack of adequate technical infrastructure for monitoring, deficiency in knowledge and control.</p>

Agricultural biological diversity

161. Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)

a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on agrobiodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.

National Development Plans as well as plans and programmes on agricultural sector include the policy, programmes and plans which all are in application. For example Pasture Law, measures for conservation, management and sustainable use of pastures have started to be applied.

- For conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity the priorities determined in the NBSAP document prepared in 1999 are as follow:
- Preparation of legal regulations for sustainable use and control of adverse effects of GMO's to the biological diversity, and in the context of cooperation with other institutions working on the monitoring and management of risks, the administrative and institutional organizations including the establishment of National Risks Assessment Center under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs,
- Determination and extension of steppe ecosystems to be conserved,
- Development of programmes for conservation of floral and faunal species endemic for steppe and alpine ecosystems,
- Research on economic values and conservation of significant wild species of cultivated plants
- Rehabilitation of the destroyed areas,
- Considering the effects of agricultural applications, re-valuation and encourage of sustainable use of soil
- In order to prevent or minimize hazards on the environment by developing the quality of inputs, support on cooperation among the representatives of farmers, local staffs of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and the representatives of fertilizer and pesticide producing companies,
- Keeping in mind the sizes and diversity of problems in Turkey, on filed evaluation and application of the issues such as carrying capacity, livestock species to be supported, rehabilitation potential and education of farmers about grazing,
- Planning of pasture use,
- Subjects with priority which recently determined by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs are as follow:
 Characterization and conservation of plant genetic resources,
 Establishment of gene banks,
 Establishment of vegetative collections.

These priorities will be reviewed during the NBSAP revision.

162. Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	

Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.

During the preparation of the draft Biosafety Law the ways and tools against potential risks of GMO's have been evaluated, the measures like prohibition of the production of GMO's near Genetic Diversity Centers and Protected Areas and the detailed risk evaluation procedures on GMO's whose wild relatives exist in Turkey are under evaluation.

Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

Programme element 1 – Assessment

163. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?

a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	X
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	

Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.

The determination of agricultural biodiversity components has been completed greatly at the species level, especially for those plant and animal with economical importance, such as farm animals, fish, crop species, fruit trees, vegetables, pasture plants, medicinal aromatic, industrial plants, ornamental species, cultivated plants and their wild relatives and those in the transient forms of cultivated plants. In the National Plan of in situ conservation of plant Genetic Diversity in Turkey (as called GEF 1 project), the classification of priority species was realized based on the evaluation of in-situ conservation of plant genetic resources. The assessment of animal genetic resources has been initiated. When the components of agricultural biodiversity, providing ecosystem services are considered, there is lack of information on pollination and pollinators. The other components of agricultural biodiversity have been under the evaluation process.

Definition and classification of plant biodiversity have been carried out. Data basis and data banks on agricultural biodiversity have been established, exchanges of data and information have done and some lists of plant vegetative cultivars have been transferred to the international data banks. However, activities toward development of more effective evaluation and monitoring techniques are needed.

164. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?

a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are under way	X
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	

Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).

The works and programs such as the cultivation of economically important species, characterization of genetic diversity, *in situ* conservation of wild relatives of cultivated crops, reduction of agricultural inputs for production are carried out by the institutions operating under the General Directorate of Agricultural Research. The gained experiences and knowledge are transferred into current agricultural application by these institutions.

165. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?

a) No	
b) Yes, assessment is under way	X
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	

Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.

The farmers are regularly informed and trained by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs through participatory farmer meetings, farm days, and agricultural research group meetings. Also, through these programs, the farmers' problems are dealt. Furthermore, new agricultural practices and agricultural advancements are evaluated and shared with farmers.

166. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?

a) No	
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	

Further comments on observations.

The use of agricultural lands other than agricultural purposes such as urbanization, tourism, road constructions, building dams etc. Causes to reduction and some time loss of agricultural biodiversity. Although the use of decreased number of high yielding and quality varieties in agricultural production seems to be contributing to the standardization of in agricultural products, this kind of practices lead to establishment of monocultures, in turn, it causes to the reduction of agricultural biodiversity at the species and gene levels. Furthermore, the dominance of hybrid-seeds in markets, even in self-

pollinating crops forces farmers to renew their seeds every year which causes to unnecessary increase of production costs as well as brings about the loss of genetic diversity, especially in adaptation and quality related genes in local varieties (land races).

Programme element 2 – Adaptive management	
167. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.	
<p>The programmes dealing with distribution of improved, controlled and certified seeds are being implemented towards supporting agricultural biodiversity. The works for genetic and molecular characterization of cultivated plants and their wild relatives, for wide-spread cultivation of the varieties with superior characteristics from the collections, and for use of some of these varieties as breeding materials are continued.</p> <p>Management practices, technologies and policies having positive effects, reducing the negative effects on agricultural biodiversity and improving the livelihood capacity and productivity are being determined or reviewed in the context of National Developmental Plans, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Agricultural Council Meetings.</p> <p>Some of the important topics are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of integrated ecological management of soil and water resources by combining the services of conservation, utilization and development, - education of stakeholders to prevent negative effects of early grazing and over grazing on pasture lands, - development of land classification system which considers properties of land and soil, water regimes available for plants and climatic conditions in determination of appropriateness of the land for utilization patterns by developing a model on land use planning, that combines "regional conservation approach" applicable to Turkish conditions, basing indexes on soil characteristics, location of land, soil fertility, - promotion of seed production by inclusion of species of legumes, cereals, and other families that can be used as pasture and feed crops in the seed production support programme , - protection of rights on genetic diversity and related traditional knowledge by using geographical signs and patent system under the framework of intellectual property rights, - application of remote sensing methods to protect water resources, - adoption and wide spreading of modern irrigation techniques, such as dripping and sprinkling irrigation systems, which are supporting efficiency and reducing excess use of water, - addressing rehabilitation and planning issues with regard to pastures at basin level, - controlling the import of agricultural inputs (chemicals) and prevention of entrance of those with high soil and water polluting potentials at the custom offices and registration of the pesticide uses, - wide spreading of low soil plowing methods or sowing directly to unplowed lands in places where soil erosion for sustainable agricultural, - adoption and support of environment-friendly techniques such as sustainable agriculture, organic agriculture and good agricultural practices for plant production, - development and wide spreading of integrated pest management and biological methods (Pheromones, traps, attractors, repellents, insect growth regulators and sterilizers) and bio-agents (parasitoids, predators and entomo-pathogens), - promotion of the environment friendly and food security supportive agricultural practices and organic agriculture , 	

- conservation and restocking of the threatened or endangered species (supporting progeny production in production facilities, reintroduction of those species which are extinct in a region, improvement of the stock quantities of economic species),
- prevention of the introduction of exotic diseases to the country that are not native to Turkey,
- promotion of compatibility between agricultural incentives with environmental protection objectives and good agricultural practices.

Programme element 3 - Capacity-building

168.Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for *In-situ* conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	X

Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.

Although they are not sufficient, there are some loan and subsidiary support programs for reducing the cost of production and promoting production. Nevertheless, nation-wide farmer-education programs are carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. These education and awareness programs are done by providing written documents and visual aids and national media components are actively used for this purpose.

169.Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	X
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	

170.Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	X
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming

171. Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.

The integration at the macro level is achieved through national developmental plan and programs. In agricultural Sector, agricultural biodiversity has been integrated with conservation and sustainable use principles, but there is not sufficient achievement in coordination and balance among the involved sectors.

172. Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	X
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	X
d) Yes, by developing training material	X
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	X
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	X

Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.

173. In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, *In-situ*, and *Ex-situ*, of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin.

A national plan for in situ conservation of plant genetic diversity was prepared. With this plan, legal, institutional and administrative frameworks were formed for in situ and ex situ conservation of ge-

netic diversity for food and agriculture in a diversity center. For this purposes, especially Agricultural Research Institutions have supplied technical and financial supports based on projects dealing with implementation of in- situ and ex- situ conservation of agricultural genetic resources.

Box LXV.

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

Pollinators are monitored at the case basis through research projects which are carried out by the government agencies (e.g., the determination and monitoring of bambus bees project funded by TÜBİTAK). The collection of pollinator bees from nature has been banned. But it does not seem to be possible in near future to have widespread use of entomological pollinators since there is strong union and organization of those firms dealing with agricultural chemical production and trade. With the same reasoning, the use of biological combating in agriculture has been widened. Nevertheless, due to the development of organic agriculture, ecological products, setting of limits for the agricultural chemicals concepts in recent years, the importance of entomological biodiversity seem to be increased again.

Box LXVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The over 60 % of Turkey's land surface concerns agricultural biodiversity components. For that reason the application of agricultural biodiversity work programs will contribute to achieve all goals of the NBSAP. Since it is directly related subject to rural and sustainable development, it has key role to reach the goals and targets of Convention on Biological Diversity- NBSAP and the goals and targets of 2010.

In sufficient research in genetic diversity due to financial and technical difficulties, the reduction and degradation of agricultural ecosystems due to lack of coordination among related sectors. The lack of legal basis and financial support for establishment of protected areas in step ecosystems. The lack of marketing link-establishment for organic product producers, lack of subsidiary programs to promote of local land race cultivation, liberation policy of international trade is caused negative effect on local land race production and the lack of inventory and technical capacity for pollinators.

Forest Biological Diversity

General

174. Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?	
a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	X
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	X
Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes	
<p>NBSAP was prepared in 1999 partially includes goals and activities of work programme. Beside National Forestry Programme was completed in 2004 concerning biological diversity goals and activities and also at the other activities under different titles include parallel approach to the goals and activities of work plan</p> <p>These strategy and programmes were prepared by using participatory process. During the revision of NBSAP related section of the work programme will be taken account.</p> <p>The aim of National Forestry Programme are as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To evaluate widely whole forestry concepts in the frame of sustainable development - During the implementation and planning of forestry studies shall provide adequate attention for changing and improvement of multi- expectation of society from forestry - Development policies and strategies for forestry sectors prepared by participatory approach, to establish appropriate institutional capacities and mechanisms for implementation, monitoring , evaluation and improvement -to improve and generalize forest -public relationship in a positive way - to improve harmony and connection between forest and other sectors - In terms of balanced and sustainable development of country, to strengthen participation, contribution, stakeholders and public awareness, management and conservation and sustainable improvement of forest, -By improving multi- functional and participant forest resources management, to improve and strengthen living conditions of poor forest villager depending on forests to survive -to supply maximum contribution to the forestry studies from national and international financial resources. 	

Box LXVII.

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.

At the VIII. Five year development plan, while the needs for improvement on forest resources management have considered at national development policies and strategies. Furthermore policies and strategies through harmony and coordination of the continuously having connection between forestry and the other sectors had been identified. The deficiencies and utilizable ways used of current structure for planning had been reviewed at the national forestry programme. In this way regulation on forest management plans had prepared again in accordance with ecosystem approach

Within regulation, the researching of forest ecosystem, sustainable use, management and monitoring have provided. Related for this topics, directorates at central, regional and provincial level and researching institutes have taken responsibility

Box LXVIII.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

There are not local and indigenous communities in Turkey.

Box LXIX.

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

Beside the human and financial capacities exists for implementation of work programmes during the preparation process of national forestry programme the current capacities have been reviewed and identified the needs for human and financial capacity building and at the action plan the activities for meeting the needs have been present

Box LXX.

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

It has been participated to the UNFF process. Cooperation at the European level by participating as a member to the Ministers -Conference for Protection of European Forests.

The Turkish National Forestry Program has been prepared by considering the processes under CBD and UNFF and a synergy between these two programs was established.

Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing	
175. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?	
a) No (please provide reasons below)	
b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).	
<p>With GEF-2 project which is expected to be completed in 2007, in forest planning process, the multi-purpose and functional forest planning approach has been adopted rather than conventional wood production based on planning. With respect to this concept, a new regulation forest management planning by taking accounts the ecosystem management approach. This practice was initiated in 2000 and sample plans were prepared for the Igneada Protected Area and surroundings.</p>	

176. Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
Yes	X	<p>Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exclusion of forest lands outside the forest scope, • urbanization, • conversion of forest lands to agricultural lands , <p>unsustainable utilization methods such as uncontrolled collection from nature.</p>
No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
<p>Natural regeneration methods are practiced wherever it is possible. Artificial regeneration is carried out with known and trusted seed sources. For these purposes, seed stands and conservation forests and seed orchards for some tree species have been established. By carrying out gap analysis, new programs of seed stands, conservation forests are added wherever and whatever species they are needed. Despite of serious lack of funding, large scale plantations, especially after forest fires, have been realized rapidly</p> <p>However, the exclusion of forest lands for other uses, urbanization, and conversion of forest lands to agricultural lands are continued as threats. Furthermore, biological and mechanical combating choices, and better regulation and control of environmental impact assessment reports should be</p>		

considered. There is lack of conservation programs for the species providing important secondary forest products.

The activities including measures for diminishing threats have been identified at the national forestry programme.

177.Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

About 22 % of total forest land is under conservation with various categories and programs. For sustainable forestry, the works for transformation from wood production based forest planning to multi-purpose and function forest planning are still continued. There are additional practices that could be listed transformation of coppice forests to high forests, expansion of in situ and ex situ conservation programs for forest trees and wildlife, afforestation and awareness studies of non-governmental Organizations, and loan and credit programs of General Directorate of Forest-Village Affairs of Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

The principles and measures toward to conservation of forest biodiversity in National Forestry Programs are as follows:

- In Turkish Forest Organization, public and interest groups, the achievement of sufficient awareness, interest and support on understanding of biodiversity value and conservation necessity. With this respect, to strengthen the institutional capacity of Turkish Forest organization.

- The expansion of protected area networking to represent adequately the nation's forest biodiversity resources. For these areas, the development and application of proper participatory planning and management systems.

- To conserve the biodiversity outside the protected areas: the proper integration of biodiversity conservation to inventory of forest resources, planning and evaluation systems and forest management practices.

- To strengthen the research activities dealing forest biodiversity areas. For this purpose, to improve the relationships and cooperation among universities, forest organization and government research institutions.

- The priorities should be given to strengthen the rural development activities in rural areas where rural local people have negative effects on the protected areas with special importance.

178.Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

- There are other programs existing in addition to effective and intensive conservation programs (seed stands, gene conservation forest, seed orchards and gene management zones). Also, capacity building and improvement studies are being carried out in the areas of gap analysis, new nature conservation law, formations of national data bases, protected area management and management plans.
- Some forest lands have been set aside as protection forests to conserve the biodiversity as it exists.
- Sustainable forest management projects funded by the MATRA are carried out by General Directorate of Forestry.
- The legal works and regulations were completed on use of wood and non-wood forest products. Guideline books for 2001 and 2002 were prepared on these subjects.

179.Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)

Turkey is the member of EUFORGEN. The agreement for the establishment of the core collection among the EUFORGEN member countries are at the preparation stage and continued. Furthermore, the legislative works have been initiated to control and registering the forest material multiplication and transfers.

Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment

180.Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

According to the article 90-2 of the Turkish Constitution, this responsibility is assigned to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry-General Directorate of Forestry and a competent institutional framework exists for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. This function has been carried out with the participatory approach by General Directorates of Nature Conservation and National Parks, and Forest-Village Affairs.

181.Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

To improve the living standards and increase the incomes of forest villages, social and economical aides have been provided by General Directorate of Forest-Village Affairs of Ministry of Environment and Forestry to forest villages for years. For example, financial supports for some activities such as indoor-animal husbandry, fruit orchards, hand-works, are regularly provided to reduce the negative effects on biodiversity. However, there are still unsolved problems such as urbanization, unplanned settlements, exclusion of forest lands for other use, and increased forest fires.

-Some projects such as Social Risk Reduction Projects (SRAP) and NGO project works (TEMA-Turkish

Erosion Combating and Afforestation Foundation, Aegean Forest Foundation, WWF etc.) contribute significantly to conservation of biodiversity.

Due to negative effects of plantations having industrial aim with exotic species on biodiversity, it has been back to the use of native species in plantations again.

182.Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

It has taken measures within the NBSAP and national forestry programmes.

Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring

183.Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Forests characterization at country level had been done by Department of Forest Management Planning General Directorate of Forestry.

184.Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Since there are inadequate researches and research outcomes on concrete inventory and planning methods to be used for planning and management of forests according to forest functions, General Directorate of Forestry has initiated the works dealing the determination of forest functions, preparation of maps, and integration of forest plans. The technical-studies are continued for preparations of forest plans that will consider forest functions. Additionally, parallel to technical developments in geographic information systems and compatible with these developments, the renewal of forest plans and maps in digital environment has been started. These initiations are important steps for forest management plans and their applications and development of forest information systems.

185.Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Turkey has been improving her situation in this area by carrying out new national and international projects and participating to international programs, developing institutional capacity and sharing experiences.

186. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

A national biodiversity data-base is being developed by the General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks. Similar data bases also exist in the Scientific and Technical Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK). In General Directorate of Forestry, a biodiversity monitoring unit was formed and all 1/25000 scale forest management plan-maps were transformed to GIS environment.

Box LXXI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

The coherence between National Forestry Program and NBSAP indicates that the integration of Convention on Biological Diversity and UNFF has been done at the national level. This integration is contributing to achieve the targets of NBSAP, goals and targets of Convention on Biological Diversity and 2010 targets.

- Not being able to form sufficient awareness and interest on biodiversity value and conservation among Turkish Forest Organization, the other interest groups and communities.
- Inadequacy of participation and contribution of local people, NGOs and other interest groups besides Turkish Forest Organization.
- Not being able to establish a good coordination and collaboration among various institutions involved biodiversity and Convention on Biological Diversity.
- Not being able to develop institutional capacity, legal and financial possibilities.
- Not being able to develop a good coordination of biodiversity research and good collaboration of research institutions dealing with biodiversity.
- Limited funding for these researches.

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

187. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2)

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.

In the process of National Action Plan preparation, international processes and 5-Year National Developmental Plans were considered. Furthermore, proposed works at the national levels, identification of institutions and agencies responsible for application of proposed works, cross sectoral integration for supporting applied works were determined to increase the efficiency of action plans.

Developmental programmes, identification of priority regions or provinces for development projects, financial supports as donation or loans to forest villages, and pasture law and improvement programmes are the example of supportive mechanisms for work programs.

Turkey is supported scientifically, technically and financially the actions listed in the work programmes at the national and regional levels. In this area, the projects carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Forestry and universities are generally funded from the government budgets.

188. Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.

During the preparation period of NBSAP, this work program did not exist. Thus, dry and sub-humid land issues were not considered directly, but actions for biodiversity conservation in these areas were proposed in addition those actions dealing with combating erosion during the preparation of Turkish National Programme for Combat Desertification and partial coordination between these two conventions was achieved. Those actions proposed in work programmes will be dealt with details during the revisions of NBSAP to make them NBSAP and National Action Plan of the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) be fully integrated.

The special laws like Pasture law and National Park law have defined the goals for the conservation of areas having special importance

The sub-goals which will serve the goal of sustainable land use and planning are as follows;

- To achieve soil management and erosion control,
- Wisely use of water resources
- To achieve efficient pasture and meadow managements
- Forest and the other natural resource management
- Conservation of fauna
- Management of land (soil) resources and elimination of management related problems
- Improvement of socio-economic situations

Under these goals, determination of land ability classifications and updates, determinations of cultivated plants, pasture and forest species and their adaptations are also proposed.

189.Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

a) No	
b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.

National Committee for Combat Desertification was established. The members from government institutions and agencies, NGOs and universities are represented in this committee. Thus, the coordination and collaboration with related conventions are achieved.

Programme Part A: Assessment

190.Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)

a) No	
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.

During the preparation period of National Action Plan, the pressures, threats and problems of dry and sub-humid areas were determined by the participations of related agencies and institutions, universities, NGOs. The preventive measures and actions to solve problems based on existing legal status were taken into consideration and evaluated with respect to applicatory agencies. The evaluations for the present situations and trends were published under the Combat Desertification web page in "www.cevre-orman.gov.tr"

For the monitoring of drought and desertification, the use of changes in P/Pet index, and early warning systems general approach has been adopted and Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) Standardized Vegetation Cover–Difference Index (NDVI) and NDVI Vegetation Index from satellite pictures were determined as basic tools. The development of indicators has been described in the National Action Plan.

Programme Part B: Targeted Actions

191.Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)

a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X

c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.	
The educational and awareness related works, protection of water resources with conservation status, afforestation works and pasture improvement works contain the preventive measures in application of the Work Programs(Section B). Furthermore, more extensive measures were taken and actions were planned in Turkish National Action Program for Combat Desertification by taking the experiences and output provided from these projects.	
The works of pasture land improvements, conservation, and development, formation of cadastral maps and increase of them in these areas, and the determination of best protected area management systems with GEF-2 Projects have been accomplished. This information has been opened to public access at the " www.cevreorman.gov.tr " web address.	
The examples of The Salt Lake Watershed Project (www.tarim.gov.tr) and East and Southeast Anatolia Watershed rehabilitation project works (www.cevreorman.gov.tr) could be given.	

192. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.	
It has been done through improvement of capacity, public education and awareness, case studies, coordination mechanisms and the establishment of information network at the national level.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pasture Improvement and Management Projects, Watershed Improvement Projects, Agricultural Area Determination Projects using satellite pictures at the province levels are currently carried out. - Soil mapping unit data base and rural and agricultural infrastructure service data bases were established. 	
National plans and programmes have concerned measurements for specially improvement of the capacities of research institutions.	

Box LXXII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

During the preparation of Turkish National Action Program for Combat Desertification, The goals of NBSAP were taken into consideration. The integration between Convention on Biological Diversity and UNCCD supports the achievement of the targets of Convention on Biological Diversity, strategic plans and 2010 targets.

The limitations in capacity resources, lack of financial support, lack of legislation and regulations to declare protected areas in these types of ecosystems, the lack of marketing network and links to support rural developments.

Mountain Biodiversity

Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

193.Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity

Although they are not intended directly for implementation of PoW, activities are undertaken to reduce adverse affects on mountain biodiversity in the scope of measures on conservation and sustainable use (such as committed measures by EIA process, rehabilitation and management of mountain pasture lands, wildlife protection and development areas, forest conservation programmes)

194.Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity

Conservation studies in the frame of Natural Park law, Forestry law and Terrestrial law are carried out.

Also in the frame of Pasture law, the studies are implemented to recover and restore the mountain pasture. By forestation projects will be recovered distorted forest lands. During the process of EIA the commitment are taken for restoration of activity site after the mining activities

195.Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X

d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems	
Beside the laws for conservation and sustainable use, the regulation on collection, protection and utilization of plant genetic resources and regulation on collection, production and trade of wild bulbous plants have included mountain biodiversity and genetic diversity.	
Through legislations implemented activities have provided support for genetic diversity of mountain ecosystem	

196. Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Material Transfer Agreement signed for the procurement of Agricultural Plant Genetic Resources ensures returning back to the country of origin. - International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture has been signed. - Turkey, as a member of the Forest Trees- Europe Net (EUFORGENE), meets these requirements. - Turkey is not an active user of animal genetic resources. 	

Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing	
197. Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed	
c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.	
Beside current laws, politic and institutional framework, not directly including work programme of mountain biodiversity, have covered appropriate opportunities for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity.	

198. Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	X

b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	

Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing	
199. Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity	
The answers regarding Article 7 in this report are also acceptable to the section of mountain biodiversity	

200. Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	
They have been carried out by research institutions.	

201. Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems

The answer is available in the section of Transfer of Technology in this report.

Box LXXIII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

This work programme was adopted in a short time before reporting period. For that reason there is not enough time to implement and evaluate the results of work programme. So, this evaluation should be done the following reporting period

E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

202.Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved.

203.Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.

Since Turkey's application to EU as candidate country and accession negotiations are continued, Turkey is strengthening regional collaboration through EU adaptation processes and twinning projects. Furthermore, Turkey is collaborating with the Mediterranean and Black Sea Countries within the Barcelona and Bucharest Convention. Turkey as a member of international organizations such as FAO, IPGRI, IUCN, EUFORGEN improve international collaboration and makes synergy for international works.

The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

204.Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the

development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	
Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.	

205. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes	X

206. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.	

Box LXXIV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

Box LXXV.

Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.

The questions of report regarding 2010 targets and Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, not present at the first version of the report format and added lastly revised format, have repetitions within these parts and other parts. Likewise the questions related to work programmes have also repetition.

The amended parts into this report after Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention including decisions of the meeting to ask the national implementation of VIIIth. COP decisions as a part of this report are prevented to make an accurate evaluation and reporting.

Finally, it would be useful for preparing reports if the texts of questions shortened, the number of questions is reduced and classified as thematic area - bases.
