



# **INTERNET RESEARCH AND GOOD PROJECTS & PRACTICES**

**TEK-SAV  
February 2023**

## INTERNET RESEARCH

### 1.1.Environment Management, Coordination, Regulation, Inspection and Monitoring in Türkiye.

The Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change is the highest authority in Turkey on environmental regulations, inspections and monitoring. There are Provincial Directorates of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change in every province of Türkiye.

The General Directorate of Environmental Management, affiliated to the Ministry, is the unit related to the protection of the environment [1].

The Turkish government has signed important international Agreements on the environment and the seas. The Turkish government signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2003 and the Kyoto agreement in 2009. Turkey became a party to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol on the Protection of the Ozone Layer in 1991. The Turkish government signed the Bucharest agreement in 1996 for the protection of the Black Sea and its coasts, and signed the Barcelona agreement in 2002 for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea and its coasts.

The Instrument for Pre-Accession Financial Assistance Environmental Operations Program (IPA-I, IPA-II , IPA-III ) with the European Union has realized environmental projects[2].

There are some special environmental protection areas in Türkiye . Their number is 19. One of them is Köyceğiz-Dalyan Special Environmental Protection Area and it is one of the best practices to be transferred to **Let us think Green** project[3]. The European Union called for a project of 5 million Euros in February 2023 to increase the capacities of civil society organizations in Turkey to support the achievement of the ambitious goals of the European Green Deal[4].

### 1.2.Municipalities and Environment

Municipalities have responsibilities and authorities on the protection of green environment and clean water resources. The Environmental Protection and Control Department in Municipalities was established to manage and monitor environmental activities[5]. Some municipalities provide services to citizens with education and innovation centers related to the environment[6].

### 1.3.Environmental Engineering Departments at Universities

There are Environmental Engineering departments in 29 universities in Turkey [7]. Majority of the graduates work in the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, Universities and Governmental Organizations and Municipalities.

### 1.4. Some Associations and Foundations concerning Environment in Türkiye.

The names and websites of important environmental and nature associations in Turkey are as follows.

1- TEMA Foundation

<https://www.tema.org.tr/>

2- Environment Foundation

<https://www.cevrevakfi.org.tr/>

3- Foundation for the Protection and Promotion of Environmental and Cultural Values / ÇEKÜL

<https://www.cekulvakfi.org.tr/>

4-Turkish Environmental Protection Foundation

<https://tucev.csb.gov.tr/>

5- Nature Association

<https://www.dogadernegi.org/>

6- Green Thought Association

<https://www.yesildusunce.org>



**GOOD  
PROJECT & PRACTICES  
(TÜRKİYE)**

## GOOD PRACTICE I

### Köyceğiz-Dalyan Special Environmental Protection Area



Fig.1. Iztuzu Beach

General Characteristics: The Iztuzu beach area in the region is one of the most important breeding grounds for sea turtles (*Caretta caretta* and *Chelonia mydas*) and Nile tortoises (*Trionyx triunguis*) in the Mediterranean. In addition, the region is the breeding and living area of the otter species (*Lutra lutra*). 126 bird species, 282 marine fauna and flora species have been identified in the region.



Fig.2. Dalyan

Köyceğiz-Dalyan Special Environmental Protection Area; Muğla province, Köyceğiz district and 4 towns connected to it, consists of 13 villages. Köyceğiz is a town 75 km away from Muğla province. The region consists of different landforms located around the Köyceğiz depression lake. The northeast and southeast of the lake are flat, while the other parts are surrounded by hilly areas. The section between Köyceğiz Lake and the sea is covered with 4 small lakes and numerous canals. The coastline consists of a 4.5 km long shore arrow. It is one of the most important breeding grounds for sea turtles (*Caretta Caretta*) in the Mediterranean.



Fig.3. Junction Point of Dalyan River and Iztuzu Beach -Dalyan



Fig.4. *Caretta Caretta* Turtle in the Iztuzu Beach



There is a fault line in the northwest - southeast direction south of Öycegiz Lake. Depending on this fault, there are various thermal springs known as Sultaniye, Çavuş (Rıza Çavuş) and Gel Girme (Kokar Girme). The parts of Muğla province other than Fethiye and Kınık are the region called Caria (Caria) in ancient times. B.C. Founded in the 8th century, Caria first came under the rule of Helen, then Lydia, Persia, Egypt, Syria, Pergamum, and finally Byzantium. It joined the borders of the Menteşe Principality in 1425 and the Ottoman Empire in 1535.

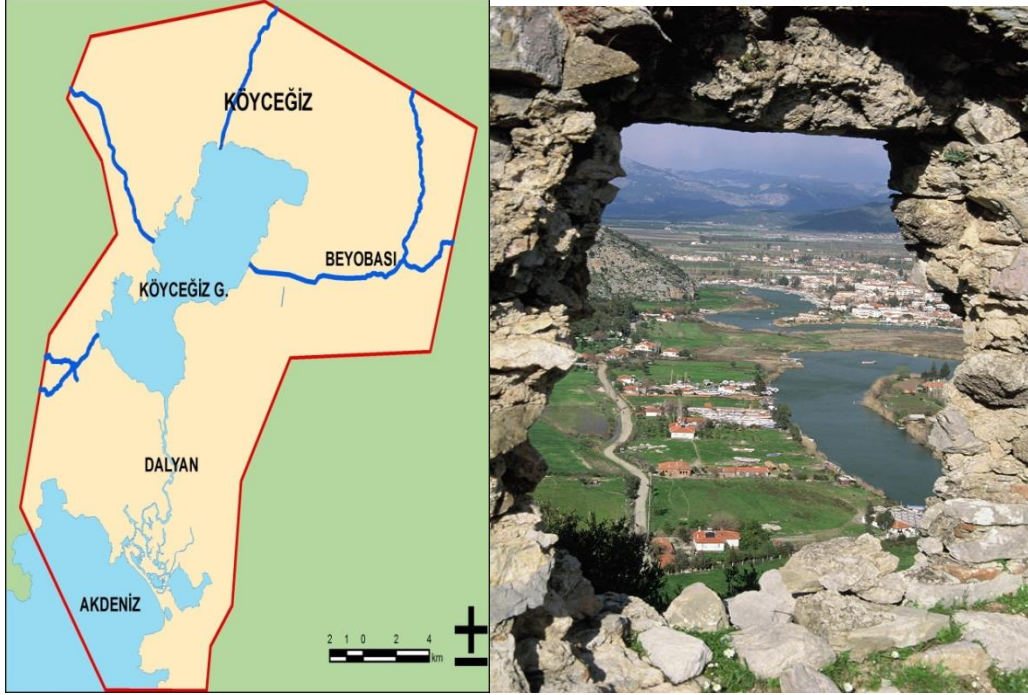


Fig.5. Dalyan Map and Top View of Dalyan

The most common vegetation in the Köyceğiz Special Environmental Protection Area consists of red pine and log forests, shrubs and shrub plants belonging to maquis and frigana, as well as herbaceous plants growing in the wet and barren swamps around Köyceğiz Lake. Pine pine (*Pinus Pinea*) is also seen on the coast. dominates.



Fig.6. Boat Tours for Tourists on Dalyan River

Caretta caretta, which use the Iztuzu beach as a breeding ground, are also under protection as they are under the threat of extinction. Lake surroundings, canals and forests have a rich potential as breeding and sheltering places for various animals.

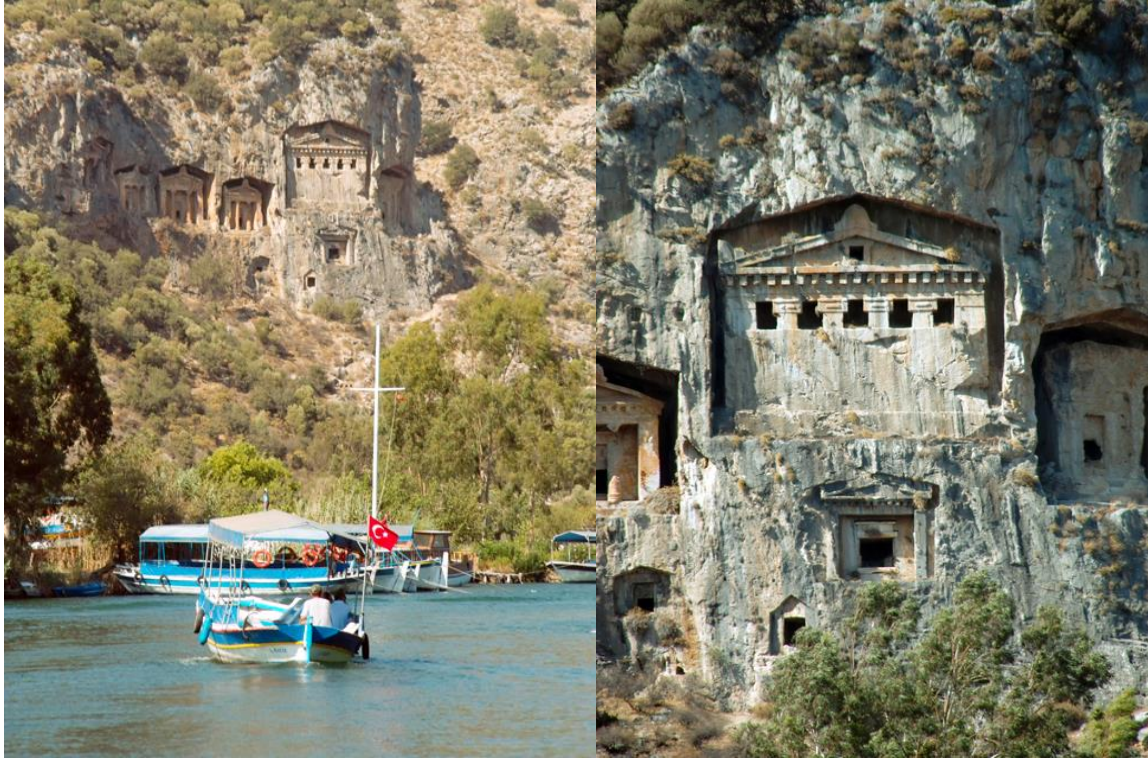


Fig.7. Dalyan river and historical places from Roman Time

Sakarmeke, stork, Izmir kingfisher, swallow, reed nightingale, laughing tern, snake eagle, bee-eater, seagull, paddyfish, little white heron and various other bird species use the region as wintering and hatching areas.

A planning approach, which is based on the preservation of the natural qualities of Öyceğiz Lake and Dalyan Strait and parallel to the general principles, has been followed. Dalyan and Köyceğiz, which are completely sensitive, are very valuable both in natural, historical and ecological terms. At the same time, Dalyan is a settlement where tourism investments are concentrated. Köyceğiz Lake, rivers, Dalyan Canal, Dalyan mouth and the sea are particularly vulnerable to pollution and are areas that need to be protected.

It was aimed to grow the settlements of Köyceğiz and Dalyan in their own development areas, with intensive construction in these areas, especially tourism, traditional production, hostel business, farm tourism, recreational use of Köyceğiz lake, development of spa tourism, protection of citrus orchards, and plan decisions were developed to support these topics. An exemplary project has been developed by developing an arrangement that enables the use of sea turtles in the Dalyan mouth / Iztuzu area and the protection of their breeding areas, but the use of this area, where people also use sea and sand, by day people by night turtles.





Fig.8. Iztuzu Beach and Green Area of Iztuzu

The areas outside the settlement are natural areas, log forests, sand dunes and reeds on the lake shore are under protection[8].



Fig. 9. Dalyan River and Green Area of Dalyan





Fig.10. Dalyan River and Green Area of Dalyan



Fig.11. Dalyan river view on the boat

**Why we select Köyceğiz-Dalyan Special Environmental Protection Area as good transferable practices for Let us Think Green project are as follows.**

- 1- It is a special junction region where Green and Blue meet,
- 2- Caretta Caretta turtles laying their eggs on the Iztuzu beach in the region,
- 3- The region has rare animal ( Mainly birds) and plant species

## GOOD PRACTICE II

### Konyaaltı Beach and Lara Beach in Antalya

#### KONYAALTI BEACH

Antalya is one of the most important tourist centers of both Turkey , Europe and the world. The closest beaches to Antalya's city center are Konyaaltı and Lara Beaches. Thousands of people swim in these 2 beaches for about 7 months of the year and relax in their green areas and parks[9].

The important feature of both beaches is the combination of blue and green. When people come out of the sea, they have the opportunity to rest on the green ground under their green trees when they pass the beach. In both beaches, the beach is kept clean and the green area is protected as green and clean. With these features, both Konyaaltı beach and Lara beaches are included as good practice in the Let us think Green Project.

As one of Turkey's most famous beaches, Konyaaltı Beach serves visitors with its approximately 7 km coastline. Besides the public beach, Konyaaltı Beach, which has more than 30 beaches run by different businesses, is mostly covered with small pebbles, although there is fine sand in some parts. Adorning the blue shore of the Mediterranean with its beauty, the beach offers you all the opportunities to enjoy the sea all day long. You can easily reach Konyaaltı Beach, one of the symbols of Antalya, from all points of the city centre[ 10,11].



Fig.12.Konyaaltı Beach and Green Recreation Area





Fig.13. Konyaaltı Beach and Green Recreation Area



Fig. 14. Konyaaltı Beach and Green Recreation Area



## LARA BEACH

Lara, which takes its name from the Hittite language, means sand in this language. The sand structure of the region stands out with its fine grain. Located 12 km from Antalya city centre, Lara Beach hosts a 2 km sandy road. The beach, which fascinates visitors with its nature surrounded by pine forests, is also a public beach. Lara Beach is one of the most important beaches of Antalya and the world, where the sea and green meet the beach[12].

The pine forests adjacent to the beach offer a magnificent breathing space and can be used for activities such as tent camping or picnics. Most preferred by the people in the center of Antalya It is one of 2 beaches. One of the reasons for this is the cleanliness of the sea and the beach, and the picnic areas under the trees next to the beach.



Fig. 15. Lara Beach and Green Recreation Area

The last meeting (Conference) of the project will be held in Antalya. Together with our project partners, we will organize the Blue sea green environmental awareness event in this region together with our stakeholders from Antalya.

After the conference in Antalya, an awareness events will be held at Konyaaltı beach for the green environment and clean sea with our project partners and stakeholders, and a cleaning workshop will be held at Lara beach.

## References

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