

Description of Demonstration Project

Adapted from Annex G of the *UNEP/GEF "Wings Over Wetlands"*
 Project "Enhancing Conservation of the Critical Network of Sites required by
 Migratory Waterbirds on the African/Eurasian Flyways (AEWA)" – project no. 51210

1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1a. Table 1: Summary of background information on demonstration site

Name	Burdur Gölü
Size (hectares)	23.700 hectares
Location (grid reference)	Coordinates / 37°44'N 30°11E
Principal wetland features	A large lake of tectonic origin situated in a closed basin and fed by several streams, most prominent of which is the Bozçay, which enters the lake in the southwest. The lake has an average depth of 40m. It is high in soda, sulphur and chlorides. To the northeast and southwest lie extensive alluvial flats, the latter a small delta formed by the Bozçay with some remnants of drained reedbeds and marshes visible in places. (Important Bird Areas of Turkey, Magnin, G., Yerar, M. 1997). There are only few species of fish in the lake. <i>Aphanius burduricus</i> is an endemic fish species, and <i>Arctodiaptomus burduricus</i> an endemic zooplankton.
Bird species of principal importance under the AEWA agreement and Ramsar Convention	Burdur Gölü is primarily important for the vast numbers of waterfowl, which occur, principally in winter. Species in significant numbers occurring in the AEWA Annexes are: Greater Flamingo (max. 6752), Ruddy Shelduck (max. 1889 in July, max. 472 in winter), Red-crested Pochard (max. 2814), Pochard (max. 57,555), , White-headed Duck (max. 10,927), (Important Bird Areas of Turkey, Magnin, G., Yerar, M. 1997). Other species of bird present in significant numbers include: Black-necked Grebe (max. 25,250); Tufted Duck (max. 6000); Coot (max. 138,925)
Protective status of the site.	National Status Permanent Wildlife Reserve - prohibits hunting; First Degree Natural Site – prohibits unplanned urbanization International Status Ramsar Site – requires establishment of wetland management plan
Summary of wetland uses	Because of the unsuitable water quality there is no commercial use of (including the absence of agricultural irrigation, fishing, urban water supply) or recreational activity (including scheduled birdwatching) in the lake. However, there are four reservoirs on the main rivers feeding the lake that have been built for irrigation purposes.
Summary of wetland threats	Water pollution (industrial and urban sources); Industrial development; Irrigation projects for agriculture (reservoirs on the water resources of the lake); Illegal hunting; Water level fluctuations (geological reasons); Lack of local environmental awareness of local community.
Agencies responsible for site management and their roles.	Ministry of Environment and Forestry - Ramsar Site Status follow up; State Water Works – Water level monitoring; Local Directorate of National Parks - Preventing illegal hunting; Eğirdir Water Product Institute - Water quality analyses; Burdur Governorship - Management for whole province; Burdur Municipality - Local authority

NOTE: The activities described in the present project description are indicative only and may be subject to revision as a result of a project launching workshop to be held on site at the outset of the project. The workshop will ensure participation of all project stakeholders in the review and update of the project objectives, workplan and budget. Subject to prior approval by UNOPS, the results of the workshop and associated revised workplan will be incorporate in the project Inception Report.

1b. Relevance and importance of the site and proposed activities in the national biodiversity strategy;

Burdur Gölü is a Ramsar site. The Draft National Biodiversity Strategy lists wetlands as priority habitats in Turkey and requires the responsible bodies to prepare participatory management plans for the protected areas in general. The site is not specifically mentioned in the national biodiversity strategy.

1c. Role and status of the site in other relevant national policies / initiatives;

There are a number of other policies and initiatives that are relevant internationally and in terms of Turkish legislation and planning. The site is protected by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as a Permanent Wildlife Reserve. The Ramsar Convention is the most effectively applied convention in Turkey. The Convention urges all Ramsar sites to be protected through development and implementation of a management plan. The University of Ankara has prepared a preliminary management plan study, and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry intends to prepare a Ramsar Management Plan for the site using this document as a starting point.

Locally Burdur city is one of the first settlements in Turkey where Local Agenda 21 is in operation, providing a mechanism whereby local people can become strongly involved in the sustainable management of the municipality, including the lake. Commission for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Values, Ministry of Culture declared the site as a First Degree Natural Site. National Action Plan for Environment (2000) and the VIIIth 5 years Development Plan, Report of Special Commission for Environment (2000 – 2004) lists wetlands as priority habitats and requires conservation of endangered species. The Bern Convention requests conservation of endangered species and their natural habitats with particular emphasis on endangered and vulnerable migratory species, Turkey ratified the convention in 1984.

1d. Current status and threats to the site

The lake's continued health and importance to migratory waterfowl is threatened by a combination of urban/industrial expansion and associated impacts on habitat and water quality and an increasing area of irrigated agricultural land using waters from the Lake's catchment and hunting. This is being partially enabled by a low level of environmental awareness in the local population who view such concerns as barriers to economic development and progress.

Specifically, industrial and urban related problems arise from discharge of polluted water into the lake from the local town and factories around the lake. Construction of a treatment plant is planned but there is an additional industrial installation planned (Burdur Industrial Complex) that will further affect lake ecology and offset the effects of this improvement. Agricultural expansion in the area is dependant on irrigation, which is taking place by using water stored in reservoirs on the lake's tributaries. This will enable conversion of wetland habitat around the lake, particularly in the south-west (alluvial flats) and north-east (grasslands). There is also an ongoing lowering of the lake level that may be linked to the loss of water supply due to the reservoirs; however, it is also thought that there may be geological reasons for this that are not yet fully understood. The effect on this has been to decrease the lake area available for waterfowl. Hunting is a decreasing problem due to a ban in 1993 and educational and wardening activities by NGOs and the Burdur Municipality.

These threats continue and in some cases are becoming more significant due to low environmental awareness of the local community and lake users. Because of the poor economic situation of the local people, there are demands for more industrial investment in Burdur. The conservation of the lake is not a priority for them and they look upon the environmental issues as a barrier in the way of development. So, the proponents of industrial and agricultural development can presently rely on the full support of the majority of locals without the need for proper consideration of environmental impacts.

1e. Details of current/past management activities, the organisations involved and current status of management in the site;

There is not yet a management plan for the site. In 1998, a preliminary study was made by the University of Ankara on behalf of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in order to gather and assess the relevant data for the preparation of a management plan. Due to the Lake's Ramsar status it is expected that the Ministry of Environment and Forestry will be the main responsible body for management. The site does already have several categories of protection status and so other relevant agencies will also be involved in the management of the site. Local people, decision makers, resource users such as agriculturalists and industry leaders are the key stakeholders of the required management plan and they should be involved in the process of its development along with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry who will be on the Project Coordination Unit.

1f. Synthesis of the current management needs in the site, emphasising the gaps that need to be filled.

Overall there is a clear need for a management plan for the site that will enable its sustainable management. The plan will need to address the various threats to the site including reduction of industrial, urban and agricultural pollution, better regulation of water supply to the site and sustainable agricultural and industrial development of the area around the lake. Although a preliminary study has been carried out to establish the need for a plan, the basic building blocks for the process of the management plan development remain to be established. Higher levels of environmental awareness amongst the local community and industrial and agricultural stakeholders need to be achieved to drive the process. The activities of government regulatory and planning agencies need to be better coordinated to link development and management decision-making processes. In addition, to establish the basis for better management of the site, baseline data to provide information on the status of the lake's ecology and changes as a result of management activities needs to be generated; to achieve these requires capacity development in local non-governmental agencies active in the site. The demonstration project will address these issues as a precursor to the management plan's development.

2. DEMONSTRATION PROJECT RATIONALE AND IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE AND SUB-OBJECTIVES

2a. Demonstration project rationale

Burdur Lake is one of nine Ramsar sites in Turkey. Despite a preliminary study to establish the need for a management plan, little has been developed based on this. There has been considerable conservation work in the site since 1986 by DHKD (ex Birdlife Partner in Turkey) in partnership with the Burdur Municipality but this has not resulted in an increased environmental awareness. Instead, questionnaire surveys have showed that local people continue to regard the lake as a barrier to development and would like to see more investment in industrial development in the area. This combined with political fluctuations and attendant inconsistency in approach to environmental management mean that the site is under continuous pressure in the long term and needs a management plan as soon as possible.

The long-term goal of activities in the site is to conserve the site and provide sustainable use of biodiversity of Burdur Lake through preparation of a Ramsar Management Plan. Ramsar management plans in Turkey are the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, a national agency. In order to develop a participatory management plan for a site, Ministry must receive support and request from the local level. Therefore, the purpose of this project is to form the conditions of support and understanding at a local level that will lead to a support for a participatory management plan at Burdur, and to establish a process for management plan development.

The project will build awareness of the biodiversity value of Burdur Lake, and of the need for development to be integrated with conservation. This will address three main groups: children (through a school programme); stakeholders and general public (through, TV, lobbying, newspapers etc.) and special interest groups (bird-watchers and other environmental concerns, through specialist publications, websites and events). The project will raise awareness and build support for biodiversity conservation in each of these groups. By the end of the project the conditions for preparation of the Ramsar management plan will have been achieved. The project will also build capacity for monitoring by local stakeholders. DD (which is formed by ex- DHKD staff), Burdur Municipality and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry will be the main partners of the project. A protocol signed between Doğa Derneği and Burdur Municipality in October 2001 identifies the local organisations and agencies, which are going to be involved to the project. An additional protocol will be signed between Doğa Derneği, Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Burdur Municipality during project inception to define organisational roles and responsibilities.

2b. Immediate objective

The immediate objective of the project is to: Raise awareness of the key local stakeholders about the ecological importance and natural assets of Burdur Lake towards achieving conditions for sustainable management of the site in the long-term.

2c. Sub-objectives

Sub-objective 1. To raise awareness of environmental issues in 60% of school-aged children at Burdur (as verified through a schools based survey) by the end of the project.

Raising awareness amongst children is known to be an effective way of raising awareness of communities as a whole. By introducing school-aged children to the importance of biodiversity and related conservation these issues will be introduced to families around the lake and the awareness of future generations will be enhanced. The objective will be achieved through a school education programme and establishment of a Burdur “Nature Study Center”. These activities have the full support of the Governorship of Burdur, which is one of the main responsible bodies. A protocol, which is going to be signed between the Municipality and Governorship, will give permission for a local education programme. Burdur education programme will be developed from the adaptation of existing educational materials and practices, which have already been prepared by the Doğa Derneği (DD) Education Programme (which has a national context). In order to provide sustainability for the Programme’s delivery an environmental education volunteer network will be established among the university students from the Faculty of Education located in Burdur. DD will also carry out a framework study for the establishment of the Nature Study Centre and the education programme, which will ultimately be coordinated from the study centre.

Sub-objective 2. To build institutional capacity and infrastructure for a long-term monitoring programme involving the local population and stakeholders.

To develop a management plan requires that it is built on a solid understanding of a site's biodiversity and habitat character. In addition, once a plan is developed and implemented there needs to be a baseline of information on which to base evaluations of its success and conduct periodic review. These require a systematic and comprehensive monitoring of the key variables. Although monitoring studies have been held at the site by DHKD since 1994, a regular and comprehensive monitoring scheme for the site has not been established. This sub-objective aims to provide/train the human resources in order to establish a self-sustained monitoring scheme and raise the capacity of key stakeholders to participate. Regular meetings and workshops will be organised for the stakeholders. A database and library will be established which will store the data produced by the agencies and individuals concerned.

Sub-objective 3. To create widespread awareness on the importance of Burdur Lake, leading to 50% of key local stakeholders being more knowledgeable and better informed, as a means of support for the Lake's conservation and sustainable management.

Awareness needs to be built amongst other groups in the population, including the general public locally and nationally and within groups with particular interest in the environment and features present in Burdur. By doing this, support and interest will be engaged. A programme using a variety of media will announce the events and developments of the project informing people about the Burdur Lake and its surrounding ecological assets. Production of items for TV and a documentary film will prove attractive for Burdur people and a national audience and raise awareness of the lake's importance. There is already an increasing awareness among Turkish birdwatchers of Burdur Lake's ecological significance, and the number of birdwatchers is increasing in Turkey. Focusing on birdwatching groups at Burdur and those at other IBAs in Turkey, information availability will be better improved and networking and information exchange further enhanced. Local groups supporting site conservation have proven to be a powerful lobby for site conservation elsewhere (in Europe and Africa) and their effectiveness is enhanced through networking.

Sub-objective 4. To establish a process and timetable for development of a Ramsar Management Plan for Burdur and, endorsed by key stakeholders by the end of the project.

The long-term aim of the activities in this project is to achieve the conditions whereby a Ramsar management plan can be developed. To achieve this requires availability of necessary information on which to base the plan. Activities under this sub-objective will focus on this. It is the intention of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to prepare the Management Plan for Burdur Lake and these activities will help the Ministry to achieve this.

A key part of any management plan is to ensure that the livelihood of local people and users are not unduly compromised by implementation of the plan. Therefore it is essential that the socio-economic needs of local communities are understood and measures to ensure that this is sustained are included in the plan. During this project, socio-economic studies to define the uses and relationship of local inhabitants to the site will be carried out. It is expected that during the development of the plan after this project, the results of these studies will be used as the basis to develop strategies for the provision of alternative income sources.

To help initiating the management planning process, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry will be supported to raise awareness of the need for a management plan and subsequently Ministry of Environment and Forestry will be a part of the Project Coordination Unit.

Sub-objective 5. Smooth and effective implementation of the project

The implementation of the project and the sustainable development of the area require close collaboration between different stakeholders. In order to manage the project, DD will hire a project officer who will be based in their Ankara office. The project will also have a local project officer. Staff will be in place by the 3rd month after the project starts. They will be responsible for all aspects of local project management including coordination of activities under sub-objectives 1-4, financial administration and reporting on progress using data collected from monitoring. There will be two staff from Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Wetlands Department that will be involved in elements of project execution.

2d. Demonstration value of the project

This model, which will utilise awareness raising, advocacy, education and capacity building among local stakeholders to establish the local support for management plan development and implementation is unusual in the AEWA area. It will have demonstration values for sites elsewhere in Turkey and the AEWA region and will prove instructive for future development and implementation of management plans, where there is limited local interest in conservation and sustainable management issues. By linking this process specifically to the development of the conditions for the development of a Ramsar Management Plan, it will also be of particularly relevance to other sites that are yet to have plans and require guidance on how best to initiate the process.

The project has more specific demonstration value in terms of:

- Utilizing and establishing capacity and sustainability within local volunteer networks (for environmental education and bird watching/monitoring groups);
- Preparing and making available educational materials;
- Demonstrating and maintaining data flows between local and national levels;
- Utilizing local media to raise awareness at the local level;
- Generating and conveying requests for a (Ramsar) management plan from local level to Ministerial level.

3. DEMONSTRATION PROJECT OUTCOMES AND ACTIVITIES

3a. Outcomes and activities

Outcome 1. Raised awareness on environmental issues among school-aged children at Burdur.

Activity 1.1 To develop an environmental education programme for delivery in primary schools around Lake Burdur.

A programme of environmental education for primary schools will be developed. This will be achieved through a pilot programme implemented in selected establishments around Lake Burdur. This will have been distilled into a set of guidelines for environmental education for wider application around Lake Burdur, by the end of the project. The pilot programme will be developed based on DD's "Guide for Environmental Education" which is designed for ages 8-13 (primary school age in Turkey); adaptations will make the programme specific to Lake Burdur and will draw on existing information and literature. A first draft will be created and then the local Ministry of Education will consider this. Once the approach and content of the programme has been agreed the terms of reference and duties of those to be involved will be developed. It will be delivered by local teachers, volunteers and scout leaders, who will also be asked to provide feedback into the programme during the project through regular evaluation meetings.

Activity 1.2 Development of resources and activities to support the delivery of the environmental education programme.

The Programme will be delivered through well-focused materials combined with practical involvement of schoolchildren in activities that will engage their interest in the environment. A curriculum and resource materials developed by DD “Guide to Environmental Education” will be adapted to the specific context of Lake Burdur. This will include the “Nature Observation Booklet” and the “Ecological footprints study”. A set of slides illustrating the site; its use and conservation activities will be created and duplicated for use in all schools. A “Burdur Game” will be developed illustrating the environmental problems of the lake.

Activity 1.3 Implementation of a pilot environmental education programme in local primary schools

A pilot programme will be implemented from the second year of the project in a selection of schools in the communities around Lake Burdur. Delivery will be by local teachers, education faculty students (from the Süleyman Demirel University Faculty of Education), scout leaders and volunteers. A workshop will be held at the start of this period to engage those delivering the Programme. The agenda for this meeting has already been agreed with the Dean, Faculty of Education in Burdur and the Local Officer of the Ministry of Education. The workshop will be two-pronged, one to induct those responsible for the provision of the programme into the approach and secondly, to provide further opportunity for input into it under activity 1.1. DD Education Programme officer and DD volunteers will conduct the training. Furthermore a series of seminars and field trips will be held to ensure that educators are conversant with the site and issues concerning its use and conservation. The pilot Programme will be implemented using materials developed in Activity 1.2 over the remaining period of the project. Yearly, evaluation workshops will be held with the teachers; this will act as feedback mechanism to the education programme which will be updated in the light of lessons learnt.

Typical activities will include presentations on nature and nature conservation, classroom exhibits on Burdur lake’s ecology and natural assets prepared by pupils and annually a series of games and a competition organised in tandem with the annual White Headed Duck festival that takes place around the lake.

Activity 1.4 Development of a proposal for the establishment of a nature study centre for local schools around Lake Burdur.

It is planned that by the end of the project, plans for a nature study centre will be finalized and a proposal for its funding developed. The centre will form an integral part of the Environmental Education Strategy for Lake Burdur that will be finalized by the end of the project providing a focus for educational activities. To develop the plans, similar projects and project proposals in Turkey and abroad will be reviewed in order to learn lessons and prepare a feasibility study for a “Burdur Nature Study Centre”. Similar centres in Turkey and abroad will be contacted, reviewed and a report prepared. A workshop will be held to consult with local stakeholders on what they would like to see the centre doing and develop its role in the overall Strategy. Meetings will be held with the Local Officer of Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Governor, Mayor, Local Officer of Ministry of Education and Local Officer of Ministry of Culture to choose the optimal site for the center. By the end of this consultation process, a funded proposal for the centre will have been completed and a list of potential donors compiled.

Outcome 2. Existence of the institutional capacity and infrastructure for a long-term monitoring programme involving the local population and stakeholders.

Activity 2.1 Establish a network for the monitoring of Lake Burdur.

In order to lay the infrastructure for the Monitoring Program, formulation of the Burdur Bird Watching Group will be fostered in the initial year of the project. There is already a small group of interested birdwatchers on which to build, but there is no effective communication between them. In order to catalyse formation of the group a seminar “Birdwatching in Turkey and Burdur” will be held followed by

field trips to the Akdeniz University Veterinary Faculty (Burdur), SDU trekking club (Burdur) and SDU Biology Department (Isparta). An e-group for local birdwatchers will also be set up and interested birdwatchers will be included in the communication tools among the birdwatching network in Turkey. Systematic field trips to observe and monitor birds will be carried out with the local birdwatchers (led by an expert / trainer) in order to build up their technical capacity on monitoring principles. Regular monthly meetings will be held for local birdwatchers with logistic and technical support provided by Burdur Municipality.

Activity 2.2 Develop a monitoring programme and its associated resources and infrastructure.

To ensure the activities of the monitoring network are coordinated and data collected comparable and useful for the purposes of monitoring, a strategy will be developed in collaboration with the local authorities. Various stakeholders will be brought together in order to form the Burdur Lake Monitoring Commission and define its working principles. Parameters to be measured will be selected and an appropriate format developed for recording and data storage. Census points will be identified and observation techniques prepared based on existing approaches that will be adapted. A database to hold the monitoring data will be established in an information centre that the Municipality of Burdur will provide logistic support for. Alongside this a library will also be established. It is anticipated that plans will be sufficiently advanced for the monitoring group to start using the strategy by year 3 of the project. Minimal optical and technical needs will be provided to the group to carry out the strategy. Once underway, they will provide data and information collected to the data centre every three months.

Outcome 3. Raised awareness of Burdur Lake's ecological importance and of the need to integrate environment and development among all key stakeholder groups

Activity 3.1 Develop and implement strategy for engagement of the media in awareness raising.

An important medium for awareness raising in Turkey is the media. A media work plan will be developed in collaboration with local media representatives that will target the use of newspapers, television and radio for dissemination information on the lake and the progress of the project. The executing agency will periodically prepare articles for inclusion in local newspapers. The Burdur Municipality owned newspaper in particular will be used for this; there is already a regular features section that promotes conservation and will be suitable for including articles on the lake and project. In collaboration with local radio broadcasters, short features on the lake will be prepared. Television will be used both for short 'flashes' of information and to prepare and broadcast a documentary film on the lake.

Activity 3.2 Targeted information dissemination and awareness raising to promote the importance of the lake and its sustainable use.

There is a wide range of target groups around Lake Burdur that the project must reach to raise awareness on the importance of the site and sustainable management. A series of resources and mechanisms will be developed to disseminate information. A project brochure catalogue will be prepared and produced in order to promote the project and its impact, and sent to all national NGOs and GOs. This will be reinforced by regular project bulletin newsletters. Local people and visitors to the Lake will be provided with information on the site through five information boards that will be installed around the lake by Burdur Municipality and Burdur Governorship. A workshop will be held for local hunters to disseminate information on the Lake's wildlife and surroundings. The Turkish birdwatching network of which DD is an important partner will be kept abreast of developments at the site through the bulletin. In addition, two tower hides will be built to improve the facilities at the site for birdwatching; again, this is to be provided by the local Burdur authorities. The White Headed Duck Festival will be used as a mechanism to promote the project to local people by the executing agency, which is closely involved in its organisation. All of these resources will include reference to the project website, which will be developed to share the project activities, results, experiences and impacts in more details. The Level of awareness, and support

for conservation and sustainable development of the Lake will be assessed among stakeholders and inhabitants through a questionnaire and/or through focus-group discussions with selected stakeholders.

Activity 3.3 Lobbying of local users and government on the need for a Burdur Lake management plan.

In addition to local communities, other stakeholders that will need to be involved in development of such a plan will need to be better informed of the issues involved. Workshops focussing on the issues of wetland management planning, sustainability and EIA will be organized with the participation of key stakeholders (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, LA 21, decision makers, industry leaders, agriculturalists). They will be designed as awareness raising activities and will be conducted in consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

Activity 3.4 Engagement and capacity building of Local Agenda 21 Groups.

Local Agenda 21 is well developed amongst the communities around the lake. The project will support the implementation of the Burdur Local Agenda 21 and promote the importance of the site and need for a management plan strongly. An “Action for Burdur Lake” guidebook will be prepared and a series of workshop exchanges organised using successful Local Agenda 21 areas as the focus.

Outcome 4. An approved process and time-table exists for developing a Ramsar management plan for Burdur which takes into account both socio-economic and ecological conditions

The aim of the project is to develop the conditions for sustainable management of the site. Previous Outcomes focus on creating the climate of awareness and support in which management planning can take place as well as establishing some of the baseline ecological information for the plan to be developed. Outcome 4 intends to gain consensus on and establish a process whereby a Ramsar management plan is developed: this involves the following activities:

Activity 4.1. Carry out socio-economic study to determine the relationship of Burdur inhabitants with the lake, its resources, and the landscape

A socio-economic study will provide detailed understanding of the relationship between the inhabitants of Burdur and the lake. A focus of the study will be on how the lake is used, particularly in relation to natural resource management. Information will be disseminated into different stakeholder groups. Based on its findings the report will include some proposals on alternative means of income that are linked to sustainable management of Lake resources. The report, its recommendation, and the results of the workshop will build up the basic information on which future management plans can be designed and discussed with key stakeholders at a workshop to be organised. The socio-economic study will be carried out by a consultant, engaged for this specific activity

Activity 4.2. Carry out a review of existing short-medium-long term development plans of the area and make recommendations for their integration in the context of a management plan for Burdur Lake

There are in existence, a number of short-medium-long term development plans of the area prepared by relevant authorities (e.g. in relation to agricultural development, housing, water abstraction etc.). These will be reviewed and recommendations made for their integration into the management plan process for Burdur Lake. A consultant would be contracted specifically, to review existing development plans.

Activity 4.3. Prepare and agree a process for developing a management plan for Burdur Lake

By the end of the project, it is intended to have in place, a clear timetable and process (detailed steps) for developing a management plan for Burdur Lake. This will take the Ramsar management Plan process as its framework, but adapted to the specific conditions. The process will be designed based on results of activities 4.1 and 4.2 above, and through a series of working sessions with key stakeholders. Through

supporting and lobbying of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (by DD and relevant local agencies) the process will obtain the necessary endorsements for official initiation.

Outcome 5. Administration and logistics of the project

Activity 5.1 Creation of the project team

A project officer will be hired (by DD). This person will be based in DD's Ankara office and will have responsibility for co-ordination and supervision of the project activities. The project will also have a local project officer, who will be paid by the Municipality. As well as having a key role in project implementation, this post will help ensure sustainability and continuity in the processes of wetland management started under this project. This appointment will also be part of a strategy of building local capacity, and depending on their existing base of skills and experience the local officer will receive training on project development and raising funds, and also will participate in exchange programmes and the general ongoing process of DD development. Detailed terms of reference for project staff including lines of management and responsibilities for project activities and outputs, will be developed in collaboration with the overall GEF project co-ordinator. A Project Steering Committee will be convened and will have terms of reference designed by the project officer. Two staff from Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Wetlands Department will be involved in execution of some project activities.

Activity 5.2 Project administration and implementation

The project officer and local project officer will be responsible for day to day technical, financial and administrative supervision of the project. Work plans will be developed for the implementing team every six months with each team member allocated specific tasks to be completed over the reporting period. Work plans will be developed to fit within the external project report schedule for the GEF project overall, so that review of the previous six months can be integrated. Consultants will be engaged for the socio-economic survey and the review and integration of existing management and development plans. Periodic meetings will be held with consultants to review and report on progress.

Activity 5.3 Reporting and evaluation

The Project Officer will be responsible for maintaining an overview of project progress. Regular periodic reports will be prepared by the Project Officer and Local Project Officer, submitted to the Project Steering Committee for approval, and then submitted to UNOPS. Evaluation of progress and success of project activities will be made against the indicators provided in the logframe. Overall results will be analysed and evaluated as a case study at the end of the project and disseminated, at national and international levels to ensure the wide use of the information and also ensure a maximum demonstration value of the project.

3b. Project sustainability

The activities of the project themselves will be self-sustaining sustainability through the structures that the project will establish and reinforce. Education by volunteer groups will continue beyond the end of the project. This will be supported by the Nature Study Centre for which a strategy for securing its funding will have been established by the project. Awareness raising will continue through the resources and structures, both physical in the case of the information boards and human in terms of the birdwatching networks, the project establishes. Continued coverage by the media of the site and developments in its management and use will continue to be stimulated by the increased public interest the project will generate. Other existing events and structures will be reinforced by the project and are fully expected to retain the capacity to function beyond the end of the project.

The continued impact of the project lies in the development of the Ramsar Management plan. If this is achieved then the progress made in the project will have paid off by creating a sustainably managed site. It is expected that the awareness raised and supporting and lobbying carried out by the project and stakeholders will be speed up the process of developing the Management Plan.

4. BUDGET

Table 2: Project financing by expenditure categories

Budget Category	Link to Project Outcomes & Activities	TOTAL		
		GEF	co-fin.	Total
Personnel	5.1	41,340	25,200	66,540
Equipment	5.1	6,500	15,000	21,500
Subcontracts	1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2	29,500	3,000	32,500
Workshops and training	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3	65,750	4,000	69,750
Travel	1.3, 3.3	21,860	8,800	30,660
Executing agency support overhead	All	15,800	0	15,800
Monitoring/Evaluation/Auditing	All	14,250	15,000	29,250
Miscellaneous	All	0	4,000	4,000
Total		195,000	75,000	270,000

NB: The travel budget has been calculated to allow the demonstration project to participate in two international WOW workshops

Co-financing is by the Municipality of Burdur. They will make contributions in cash and in-kind towards construction of the tower hides, construction of information boards and, salary of the local project officer (as well as other related expenses at the local level).

Table 3: Budget and Disbursement Projection

Budget Category	Link to Project Outcomes & Activities	Year 1 – breakdown		Year 2 - breakdown		Year 3 – breakdown	TOTAL
		semester 1	semester 2	semester 3	semester 4	semester 5	
		GEF	GEF	GEF	GEF	GEF	GEF
Personnel	5.01	8268	8268	8268	8268	8268	41,340
Equipment	5.01	4,000	2,500	0	0	0	6,500
Subcontracts	1.01, 1.02, 1.04, 3.01, 3.02, 4.01, 4.02	6000	12000	11500	0	0	29,500
Workshops and training	1.01, 1.02, 1.03, 2.01, 2.02, 3.03, 3.04, 4.03	13150	13150	13150	13150	13150	65,750
Travel	1.03, 3.03	4372	4372	4372	4372	4372	21,860
Executing agency support overhead	All	3160	3160	3160	3160	3160	15,800
Monitoring/Evaluation/Auditing	All	2850	2850	2850	2850	2850	14,250
Miscellaneous	All	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		41800	46300	43300	31800	31800	195,000

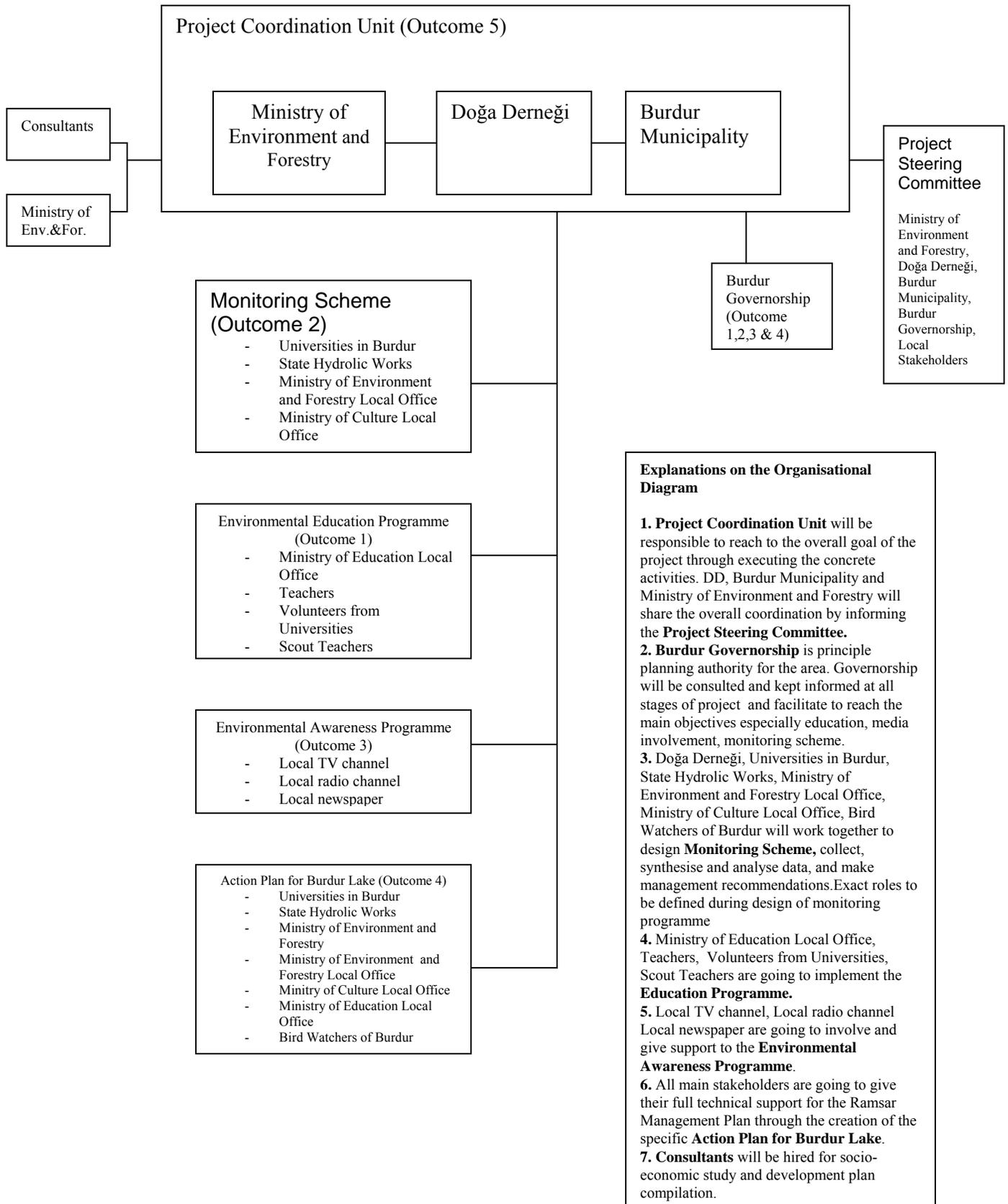
5. TIMETABLE

The project timetable reflects a project duration of 2,5 years (30 months).

ACTIVITY	YEAR 1		YEAR 2		YEAR 3
	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5
1.1 To develop an environmental education programme for delivery in primary schools around Lake	X	X	X	X	X
1.2 Development of resources and activities to support the delivery of the environmental education pr.	X		X	X	X
1.3 Implementation of a pilot environmental education programme in local primary school	X		X	X	X
1.4 Development of a proposal for the establishment of a nature study centre for local schools				X	X
2.1 Establish a network for the monitoring of Lake Burdur.	X	X	X	X	X
2.2 Develop a monitoring programme and its associated resources and infrastructure.	X	X	X	X	X
3.1 Develop and implement strategy for engagement of the media in awareness raising.	X	X		X	X
3.2 Targeted information dissemination and awareness raising to promote the importance of the lake	X	X	X	X	X
3.3 Lobbying of local users and stakeholders of the need for a Burdur Lake management plan.	X	X	X		
3.4 Engagement and capacity building of Local Agenda 21 Groups	X	X	X	X	X
4.1. Carry out a socio-economic study to determine the relationship of Burdur inhabitants	X	X			
4.2. Carry out a review of existing short-medium-long term development plans of the area	X	X			
4.3. Prepare and agree a process for developing a management plan for Burdur lake	X	X	X		
5.1 Creation of the project team	X	X	X	X	X
5.2 Project administration and implementation	X	X	X	X	X
5.3 Reporting and evaluation	X	X	X	X	X
5.4. Revision of project work plan with project partners with the participation of relevant stakeholders	X				

6. Organisational Diagram

Roles of key agencies: Project Coordination Unit will be comprise of representatives of Doğa Derneği, Burdur Municipality and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry within the framework of the project. DD will be charged with the overall management of the project, the Municipality will organize all local activities and Ministry will give consultation, support and expertise. The Burdur Governorship will be involved in monitoring and action plan studies and support the environmental education programme. The media workplan will be prepared with the participation of local media partners. The involvement of institutions in each outcome is indicated in the organisational diagram below.



7. LOCAL EXECUTING AGENCY CONTACT DETAILS

Proposal prepared by

Agency	Tel	Fax	Address	E mail
Doga Dernegi (DD). Contact: Ms Hatice Dinc Sarisoy	+90 (0) 312 448 05 37	+90 (0) 312 448 02 58	Bayindir 2 sok. 48 / 7 Mesrutiyet Caddesi Kizilay Ankara www.dogadernegi.org	hatice.dinc@dogadernegi.org

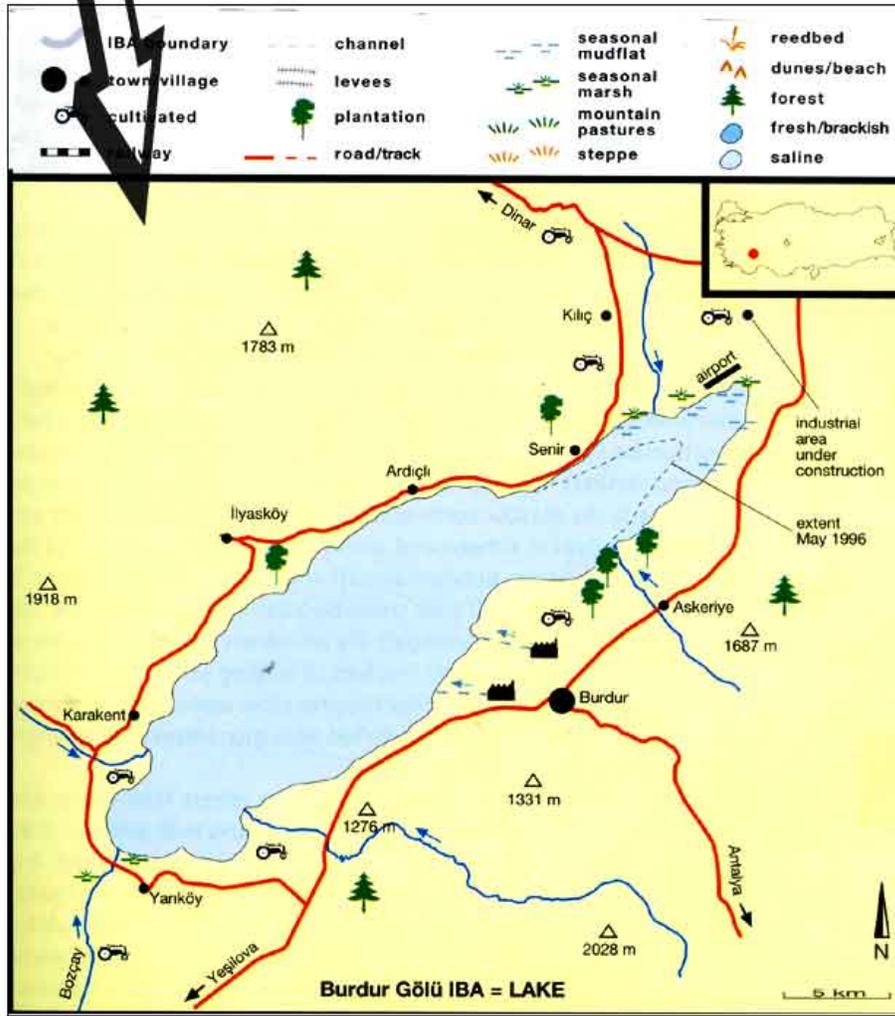
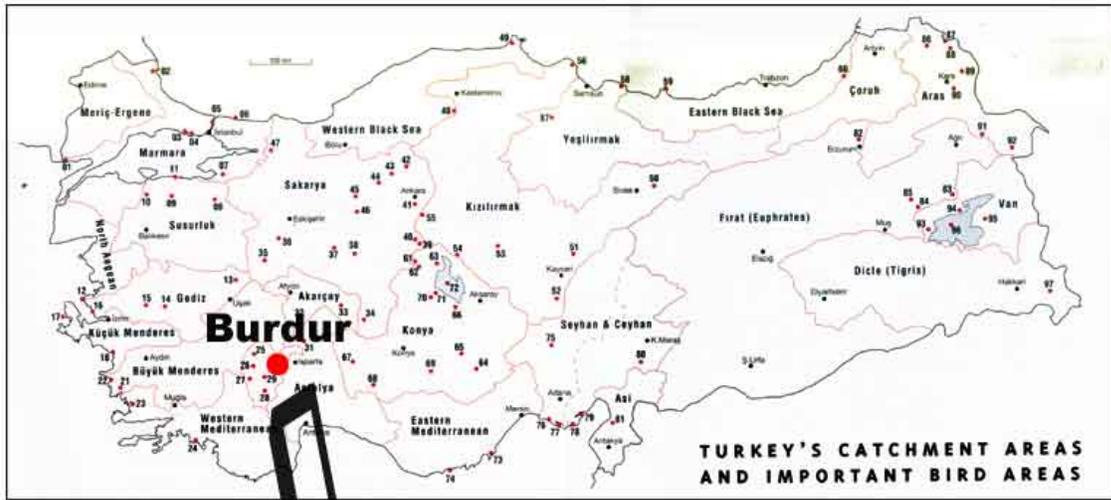
Local executing agency

Agency	Tel	Fax	Address	E mail
Burdur Municipality	+90 248 2335390-91- 92-93	+90 248 2335394	Burdur Belediye Başkanlığı Burdur	burdur@bld.gov.tr

Other agencies involved in the project

Agency	Tel	Fax	Address	E mail
Ministry of Environment and Forestry – Wetlands Department	90 312 287 99 63	90 312 285 37 39	Çevre ve Orman Bakanlığı, Sulakalan Şubesi Eskişehir Yolu, 8. Kilometre, Ankara	
Ministry of Environment and Forestry Local Office	90 248 2333143 90 248 2331659	90 248 2338429	Milli Parklar Burdur	
Burdur Governorship	90 248 2338403	90 248 2332585	Burdur Valiliği Burdur	Burdur.gov.tr (website)
Ministry of Education Local Office	90 248 2331348 90 248 2332173	90 248 2331343	Burdur Billi Eğitim İl Md. Burdur	arifyucedag@superonline.com
State Hydrolic Works	90 248 2341100	90 248 234 1101	DSİ Burdur	-
Akdeniz University Faculty of Veterinary	90 248 2344504 90 248 2344500	90 248 2344505	Veterinerlik Fakultesi Burdur	
University of Suleyman Demirel Faculty of Education	90 248 2346000	90 248 2346005	SDU Egitim Fak. Burdur	
University of Suleyman Demirel Faculty of Science	90 246 2371103	90 248 2370431		

Annex 1: Location Map and Annex 2: Site Map



8. PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Logical Framework Matrix

Intervention Logic	Indicators of performance	Means of Verification	Risks and assumptions
Development Objective			
Immediate Objective			
To raise awareness of the key local stakeholders about the ecological importance and natural assets of Burdur Lake towards achieving the conditions for sustainable management of the site in the long-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratification of the Ramsar Management Plan principles by local authorities - LA 21 working groups involved in the process of creating a site Ramsar management plan - About 50% of the people are aware of the importance of the lake - Agreement is reached among relevant responsible authorities on the process for developing a Ramsar site management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress reports - Project case study - Minutes of LA21 working groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structural and political stability in Burdur - Local participation in the education and lake monitoring scheme is permanent
Outcomes			
1. Raised awareness of environmental issues among school-aged children at Burdur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A volunteer network exists for a schools environment programme with 15 teachers and 40 volunteers - A survey of school children shows that 60% have raised awareness of environmental issue related to Burdur Lake. - At least 40-50 trained volunteers - Self-sustained volunteer mechanism at the end of the year 3. - An environmental education program for primary schools published and in use that is specific to Burdur lake and its surroundings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting minutes - Project progress reports - Project bulletin - Environmental Education Program - Education Materials - Nature Study Center Feasibility Study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous participation of the university students - Close relationship maintained with the local governmental agencies
2. Existence of the institutional capacity and infrastructure for a long-term monitoring programme involving the local population and stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Burdur Bird Watching Group (non-governmental organisation) has been formed in the initial and has started to monitor the lake by the 3rd year - Common strategy for Burdur lake's monitoring developed with the relevant authorities by the end of the year 4. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lake Monitoring Progress reports (every three months) - Petitions and official letters - Project Progress Reports - Meeting and Workshop notes - Monitoring Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular data flow into the project coordination unit - Close and continuous interests of the candidates - Political stability in Burdur
3. Raised awareness of Burdur Lake's ecological importance and of the need to integrate environment and development among all key stakeholder groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 50% of key local stakeholders are more knowledgeable and better-informed about Burdur lake and its values, and 30% of the general public are supportive of measures to conserve Burdur Lake's environmental values by year 4 - The number of visits to Burdur lake increases by 30% by year 4 (compared to start of project) - An increase in the number of reports on Burdur Lake and its environment in journals, newsletters and other media produced by Turkish environmental groups demonstrates a wider awareness of the lake and its importance (20 articles and news-stories carried by at least 5 different publication by the end of the project). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local newspapers - Project files - Radio records - TV documentary film - TV spots - General Turkish Birders' bulletin and e group - Survey records 	

<p>4. An approved process and timetable exists for developing a Ramsar management plan for Burdur which takes into account both socio-economic and ecological conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All key stakeholders attend and take an active part at management plan meetings - A Ramsar management plan process for Burdur lake exists which is endorsed by all key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minutes - Approved process and timetable for developing a Ramsar Management Plan - Ramsar Management Plan Guideline - Socio- economic study report - Interview notes 	<p>- Close interests of key stakeholders</p>
<p>5. Administration and logistics of the project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A running project office - A project officer in DD - A local project executant - Project is being managed and milestones are being achieved on schedule - Records of milestones achieved - Creation of new projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Job descriptions - Business protocol with the officer - DD – Burdur Municipality Project Partnership Protocol - Project progress reports - New sub project proposals 	
<p>Activities</p>			
<p>1.1 To develop an environmental education programme for delivery in primary schools around Lake Burdur.</p>			
<p>1.2 Development of resources and activities to support the delivery of the environmental education programme.</p>			
<p>1.3 Implementation of a pilot environmental education programme in local primary school</p>			
<p>1.4 Development of a proposal for the establishment of a nature study centre for local schools around Lake Burdur.</p>			
<p>2.1 Establish a network for the monitoring of Lake Burdur.</p>			
<p>2.2 Develop a monitoring programme and its associated resources and infrastructure.</p>			
<p>3.1 Develop and implement strategy for engagement of the media in awareness raising.</p>			
<p>3.2 Targeted information dissemination and awareness raising to promote the importance of the lake and its sustainable use.</p>			
<p>3.3 Lobbying of local users and stakeholders of the need for a Burdur Lake management plan.</p>			
<p>3.4 Engagement and capacity building of Local Agenda 21 Groups</p>			
<p>4.1. Carry out a socio-economic study to determine the relationship of Burdur inhabitants with the lake, its resources and the landscape</p>			
<p>4.2. Carry out a review of existing short-medium-long term development plans of the area and make recommendations for their integration in the context of a management plan for Burdur lake</p>			
<p>4.3. Prepare and agree a process for developing a management plan for Burdur lake</p>			
<p>5.1 Creation of the project team</p>			
<p>5.2 Project administration and implementation</p>			
<p>5.3 Reporting and evaluation</p>			
<p>5.4. Revision of project work plan with project partners with the participation of relevant stakeholders</p>			

Annex B

Model Progress Reports (Including report on the use of funds)

B.1 Quarterly Report

B.2 Semi-annual Report

Annex C

Model of Final Report (Including final report on the use of funds)