

WDPA Data Status Report

Turkey

January 2021

About this Report and the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)

The WDPA is the most comprehensive global dataset on terrestrial and marine protected areas, incorporating the official UN List of Protected Areas. The WDPA dataset is not necessarily a complete representation of all the protected areas which have been designated in country. The quality of the WDPA depends on the accessibility of accurate, comprehensive, up-to-date protected areas information from data holders.

This report describes the current status of data in the WDPA for all sites included in the January 2021 monthly release for Turkey. The WDPA is updated each month, and the information in this factsheet may have been superseded by a more recent update.

You can also view the latest data at the country/territory level on the relevant Protected Planet page:

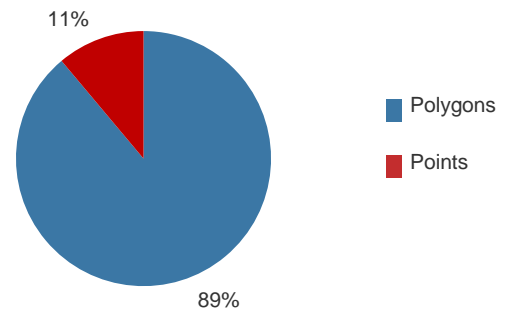
<https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/TUR>

Protected areas data in the WDPA for Turkey

There are 18 protected area records stored in the WDPA for Turkey, none are national-level protected areas with all designated under international and regional agreements or conventions.

A breakdown of the protected areas data by point and polygon format is provided in Figure 1. Polygon data have associated boundaries, whereas point data provide a single latitude and longitude for the protected area.

Figure 1: Ratio of points to polygons



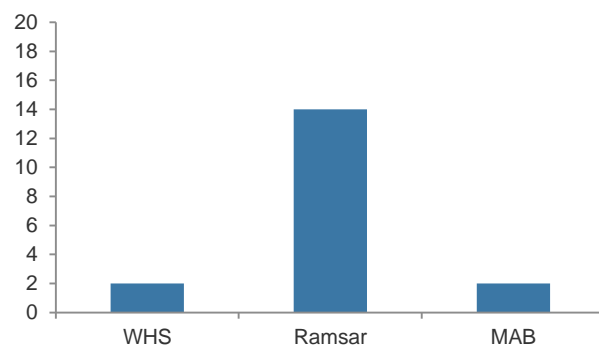
Of the 18 protected areas, none contain a marine component.

Data for protected areas designated under international and regional conventions and agreements

Of the 18 protected area records in the WDPA for Turkey that are designated under international or regional conventions or agreements:

2 are World Heritage Sites (WHS); 14 are Ramsar Wetlands of International Importance; 2 are UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves (MAB). See Figure 2.

Figure 2: Number of WHS, Ramsar and MAB sites



Data for national-level protected areas

There are no national-level protected area records in the WDPA for Turkey.

Completeness of WDPA Data Attributes for Turkey

The WDPA requires that a minimum set of information is provided with each protected area record. These data attributes are defined in the WDPA User Manual.

Table 1 shows the extent to which key attributes have been reported by data providers for all protected area records in the WDPA for Turkey.

Table 1: Completeness of selected attributes

Attribute	Completeness
IUCN Category	22%
Status (designated or proposed)	100%
Status Year	100%
Governance Type	
Management Authority	
Link to Management Plan	78%

The WDPA User Manual 1.6 can be viewed at http://wcmc.io/WDPA_Manual.

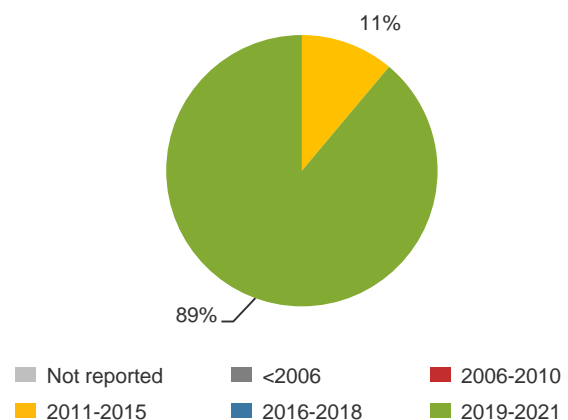
Data sources in the WDPA for Turkey

All data for Turkey in the WDPA have been obtained or validated from a single source.

Figure 3 shows the breakdown of when protected area records in the WDPA were last updated or validated.

Data for protected areas designated under international agreements and conventions have been sourced from the relevant convention secretariat. This includes: UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Ramsar Convention Secretariat and UNESCO Man and The Biosphere Programme.

Figure 3: Percentage of records updated or validated by year



Data for national-level protected areas in the WDPA have been sourced from national authorities wherever possible. Information may also be supplemented by data from other agencies or organisations working in each country. As part of the update process for national data, national authorities are given the opportunity to review, validate and, where necessary, edit all existing WDPA records for their country. All updates to the WDPA by national authorities take priority over other sources and are considered to be the authoritative version.

All records for Turkey in the WDPA have a reported source.

The source of national-level data in Turkey is: WWF Caucasus Office, 11 Alkesidze Street, 0193 Tbilise, Georgia.

Table 2: WDPA Data for Turkey (as of January 2021)

For more information on the categories below please refer to the Biodiversity A-Z, www.biodiversitya-z.org

	Polygons	Points	Total
Realm: terrestrial or marine			
Terrestrial	11	2	13
Coastal	5		5
Marine			
Status: designated or proposed			
Designated	14	2	16
Established			
Proposed			
Status not reported			
Areas designated under international conventions and agreements			
	16	2	18
UNESCO World Heritage Sites (natural / mixed)	2		2
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites)	13	1	14
UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserves	1	1	2
Areas designated under regional conventions and agreements			
Baltic Sea Protected Area (HELCOM)			
Marine Protected Area (CCAMLR)			
Marine Protected Area (OSPAR)			
Site of Community Importance (Habitats Directive)			
Special Protection Area (Birds Directive)			
Specially Protected Area (Cartagena Convention)			
Specially Protected Area of Mediterranean Importance (Barcelona Conv.)			
National-level Protected Areas: IUCN Management Category			
Ia: Strict Nature Reserve			
Ib: Wilderness Area			
II: National Park			
III: National Monument or Feature			
IV: Habitat/ Species Management Area			
V: Protected Landscape / Seascape			
VI: Protected Area with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources			
Not Assigned			
Not Reported			
Total number of records in the WDPA for Turkey	16	2	18

WDPA Quality Indicators for Turkey

The percentage of records with boundaries in polygon format



The WDPA stores all records with spatial (location) data. These data can be polygons which represent the boundaries of the protected area, or a single latitude/longitude point which shows the general location of the protected area. This indicator shows the percentage of records with boundaries - the preferred spatial data.

The percentage of data attributes which have been reported by the data provider



Each record in the WDPA has 25 fields for which data attributes are requested. This indicator shows the weighted percentage of data fields which have been reported, based on the minimum, core and complete attributes.

The percentage of records updated or validated by the data provider in the last 5 years



UNEP-WCMC sets a target to update each record in the WDPA at least every five years. This indicator shows the percentage of records updated in the last 5 years (since January 2016).

The percentage of records where the area of the polygon is within 5% of the area reported



The area (km²) reported for a protected area may sometimes differ from the calculated GIS area of the boundary polygon provided, possibly indicating a discrepancy within the information submitted. This indicator shows the percentage of records where the area of the polygon is within a threshold of 5% of the area reported. The threshold allows for differences due to projections and software used for calculating the GIS area.

The possible range of scores for countries/territories in the WDPA

Country score for Turkey in January 2021 (solid circle) and March 2020 (dotted circle)

Overall score for the WDPA

The UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) is a global Centre of excellence on biodiversity. The Centre operates as a collaboration between the UN Environment Programme and the UK-registered charity WCMC. Together we are confronting the global crisis facing nature.

Copyright: 2021 UN Environment Programme

Copyright release: This publication may be reproduced for educational or non-profit purposes without special permission, provided acknowledgement to the source is made. Reuse of any figures is subject to permission from the original rights holders. No use of this publication may be made for resale or any other commercial purpose without permission in writing from the UN Environment Programme. Applications for permission, with a statement of purpose and extent of reproduction, should be sent to the Director, UNEP-WCMC, 219 Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, CB3 0DL, UK.

Disclaimer: The contents of this report do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the UN Environment Programme, contributory organisations or editors. The designations employed and the presentations of material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the UN Environment Programme or contributory organisations, editors or publishers concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries or the designation of its name, frontiers or boundaries. The mention of a commercial entity or product in this publication does not imply endorsement by the UN Environment Programme.