

Ex-Post Study

“Conservation of the Monk Seal in Yalikavak and Environmental Education Programme, Turkey”

Research Team:

Nature Conservation Center

Contact

Address: ODTU Camlik Sitesi 24. Cadde No: 261
100. Yil / Ankara – TURKEY
Telephone: +90 312 286 68 20
Fax: +90 312 287 69 36
E-mail: dkm@dkm.org.tr

NSC Lead Member(s)

Tansu Gurpinar

Telephone: +90 312 235 47 12
Fax: +90 312 287 69 36
E-mail: zeynep44@ttnet.net.tr

Date of submission

June 13th, 2005

1. Executive Summary

The project of “Conservation of the Monk Seal in Yalikavak and Environmental Education Programme” was implemented by Yalikavak Human, Nature and Environment Association (YIDCD), a local NGO in Yalikavak, between May 1995 and December 1996. Two objectives of the project were to make observations in order to identify the sites and population of monk seal (*Monachus monachus*) along the coasts of Bodrum Peninsula, and to raise local awareness for conservation of monk seal, listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List and as an Appendix I species under CITES.

Yalikavak is a district on the southwest of Bodrum Peninsula, located on the southeast coasts of Turkey. Bodrum Peninsula is one of the top tourist centers of Turkey, and all the districts on the Peninsula depend on tourism as the major source of income. The existence of monk seal in Bodrum Peninsula and particularly around Yalikavak has long been known by the local community, conservationists and scientists who work on the species. However, the available information was not sufficient and up to date to estimate the population size and determine status of habitat including cave usage of the species in the region. Besides, there was a negative attitude towards the species, partially from local fishermen and mainly from fish farmers, since monk seal occasionally steal their fish and damage their nets.

YIDCD cooperated with SAD-AFAG (Underwater Research Society – Monk Seal Research Group) during the implementation of the project. YIDCD published an informative booklet on monk seals and widely distributed it along Aegean and Mediterranean coast of Turkey. SAD-AFAG conducted detailed field surveys on the habitat and population of this endangered marine mammal as well as threats against the species and obtained substantially important results. The SAD-AFAG team also contributed to the public awareness activities, which had a positive effect in changing the negative impression of monk seals in local people.

SAD-AFAG team also identified an oil contamination in one of the islands off the Peninsula and carried out a successful campaign for cleaning the contamination identified during survey studies after the completion of the project. By the end of 1997, all of the contamination was removed with support of local and private sector, local NGOs, Turkish authorities and international conservation institutions (Prince Bernhard Fund for Nature, Netherlands, Seal Rehabilitation Research Centre, Netherlands, and Henry Ford European Conservation Awards). Survey outcomes were used effectively for Kudur Peninsula to be declared as a 1st Degree Natural Site in 1999. Besides, Turkish Government accepted Bodrum Peninsula as one of the five top priority Important Monk Seal Sites in Turkey, and promised to strengthen the protection status of these sites.

The most significant effect of the project in terms of global environmental benefits is determination of the monk seal sites and population in Bodrum Peninsula, and declaration of protection area for the monk seals. As a vertical impact, Turkish authorities accepted to increase the protection status of five top priority Important Monk Seal sites, among which is Bodrum Peninsula. At local level, the effect of public

EX POST CASE STUDY – Conservation of Monk Seal in Yalikavak, Turkey

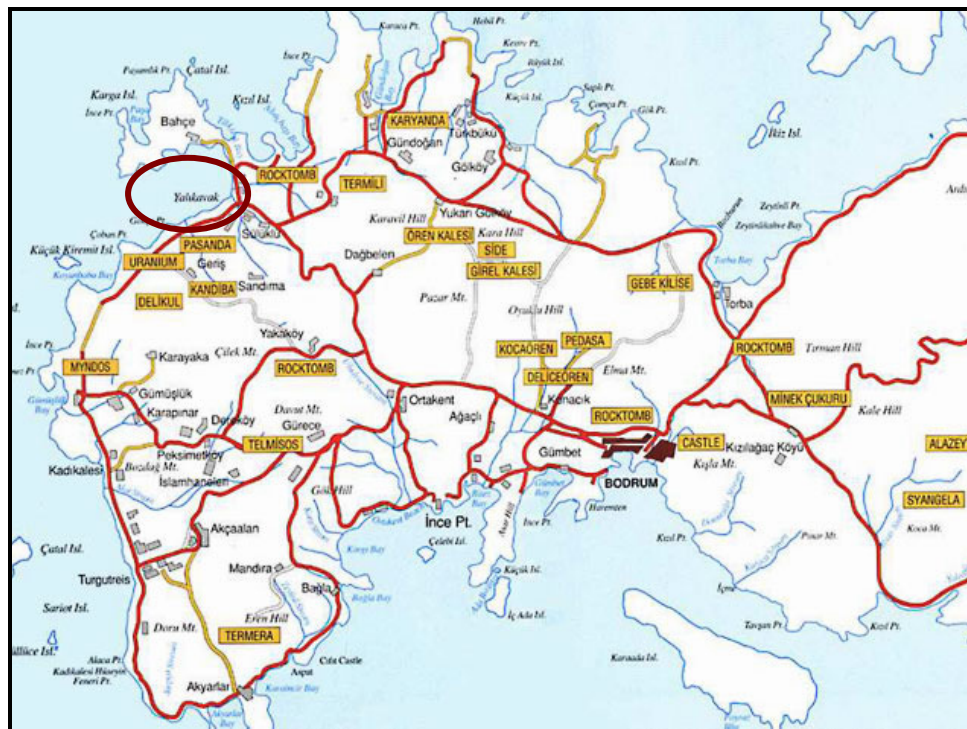
awareness component of the project was successful in creating an enthusiasm in local people and institutions for the conservation of monk seals, and this enthusiasm still persists. However, this has proven to be insufficient for initiating further local efforts for conservation of the monk seals, as no concrete step has been taken since then.

EX POST CASE STUDY – Conservation of Monk Seal in Yalikavak, Turkey

2. Description of SGP project & summary of baseline information

Implementing Organization: Yalikavak Human, Nature and Environment Association, Turkey (NGO)

Location: Yalikavak town, Bodrum District, Mugla Province, Turkey



Map 1: Location of Yalikavak and Bodrum Peninsula, Turkey

EX POST CASE STUDY – Conservation of Monk Seal in Yalikavak, Turkey

SGP Contribution: \$18,000

Co-financing: Printing of the informative booklet by Garanti Bank; distribution of the booklet by the Bodrum Rotary Club

In-kind support: 7.65 m. wooden boat “Merhaba” as well as diving, photography and optical equipment by SAD-AFAG

Project Duration: May 1995 – December 1996

Project Objective

The project aimed to contribute to the conservation efforts for conservation of monk seals (*Monachus monachus*) in Turkey at local level following an existing act at national level. Two main objectives of the project were to make observations in order to identify the sites and population of monk seal along the coasts of Bodrum Peninsula, and to raise local awareness for conservation of this one of the most endangered species of the world.

Implementation

The project was initiated in 1995 by Yalikavak Human, Nature and Environment Association with the support of Yalikavak Local Committee for Monk Seal, local NGOs and administration.

Public awareness activities were coordinated and mostly conducted by the implementing body in the coastal settlements of Bodrum Peninsula. The activities included public meetings especially with local fishermen and fish farmers, administrative authorities, school teachers and students, and tourist facility owners/administrators. During the meetings, participants were informed about the characteristics of monk seal, its ecological importance, and threats to the species, and measures to be taken for its conservation. The greatest input to the awareness activities came from AFAG (Monk Seal Research Group), which is a branch of SAD (Underwater Research Society). SAD-AFAG staff provided the information and materials for awareness activities and actively performed interviews and chats with local fishermen communities in 8 towns of the peninsula, namely Guvercinlik, Torba, Turkbuku, Gundogan, Yalikavak, Gumusluk, Turgutreis and Bodrum. During these interviews SAD-AFAG also gathered first hand seal sighting data around the whole peninsula.

Yalikavak Human, Nature and Environment Association prepared and published a booklet on monk seals for children. The 14-page booklet was designed as a painting book besides being an informative material. Publication was co-funded by a national bank, and distribution was made by the Bodrum Rotary Club. The booklet was distributed in a large number of schools all along Aegean and Mediterranean coast.

Species and habitat survey studies (habitat identification and seal observations) were conducted by SAD-AFAG. Studies pointed out four critical coasts and habitats for monk

EX POST CASE STUDY – Conservation of Monk Seal in Yalikavak, Turkey

seal around Bodrum Peninsula: Kudur Peninsula, Buyuk/Kucuk Kiremit Islands, Cavus Island, Tulluce Islands and Karaada Island. Seal population in these sites was estimated to be between three and seven individuals. Based on this survey, SAD-AFAG published a report, "Status Survey of Mediterranean Monk Seal *Monachus monachus* around the Bodrum Peninsula", in 1996.

3. Baseline at the Start of the Project

Country Level:

Initial studies on monk seal were mainly at the academic level in Turkey. First scientific article was published by Dr. Bahtiye Mursaloglu in 1964. Following that, Dr. Mursaloglu and Dr. Fikret Berkes, conducted independent studies between 1974 and 1987. These studies produced important scientific results on the population, distribution and biology of the monk seal, and identified the major threats to this species with respect to the location and its habitats. While Berkes was concentrated on the population, habitat preference and distribution of the species, Mursaloglu studied its biology (mother-pup relations, cave usage, etc.).

In 1987, Mursaloglu organized the 3rd International Monk Seal Conference in Antalya on behalf of Ankara University. This date coincides with the establishment of AFAG in Middle East Technical University as a sub-group of a student club, Sub-Aqua Society, in Ankara. During the conference, AFAG and Istanbul University Faculty of Aquatic Products (IU-FAP) took the first step of their continuing cooperation. AFAG carried out several research and conservation activities following its establishment. Most important ones were in Dilek Peninsula National Park in February 1988, Olympus National Park in May 1988 and along Blacksea coast in 1990.

Due to joint efforts of AFAG and IU-FAP, Municipality of Foca has actively participated in efforts for the conservation of monk seal. This encouraged AFAG to make a proposal for establishing a National Monk Seal Committee and formulating a National Strategy for the conservation of monk seals. With the support of Ministry of Environment, other related governmental bodies, NGOs and universities; the National Committee was established in January 1991 with its first meeting in Ankara. This was followed by establishment of Local Committees in Foca (1992) and Yalikavak (1993).

With the establishment of Underwater Research Society (SAD) in 1994, AFAG continued its activities as a branch of this NGO.

Community Level:

Project area was Bodrum Peninsula at the southwest coast of Turkey. It is one of the top tourist sites of Turkey, especially for tourists from abroad. Bodrum, the biggest district of the peninsula, is the heart of the tourist activities. Especially during the last decade, it has become the preference of the high society of Turkey during summer season. Due to insufficient planning and economic concerns, the peninsula has been suffering the problems of mass tourism for long years.

Until establishment of the Local Monk Seal Committee in Yalikavak, no significant effort was put forward for monk seals in Bodrum Peninsula. Although academic studies by Mursaloglu and Berkes also covered the Peninsula and environs, their findings, unfortunately, had not created much interest even at the national level, let alone the locals of the region. However, the local community was sure aware of the existence of

monk seals, especially because of the damage they give to the fishing set-nets of the artisanal fishermen hunters and net cages of fish farms. During 1990-1991 period, four serious damage incidents were observed in four different fish farms around Yalikavak. These were the first serious damage records caused by monk seals to fish farms in Turkey as documented and reported by SAD-AFAG between 1990 and 1999. Combined with the lack of knowledge and awareness about monk seals, the result of these incidents was creation of a negative image about the species especially among fishermen.

Institutional Level:

Originally, the proposal for the project subject to this report was compiled by TTKD-Bodrum (Bodrum Branch of the Turkish Association for the Conservation of Nature) and submitted to the GEF-SGP National Coordination. The National Coordination advised that the project should be implemented by an NGO in Yalikavak. Since the Yalikavak Local Monk Seal Committee did not have a judicial identity, Yalikavak Human, Nature and Environment Association was promptly established and took on the project from TTKD-Bodrum.

Yalikavak Local Monk Seal Committee was composed of local NGOs (TTKD-Bodrum, Bodrum Volunteers, YIDCD), local administration, fishermen, fish farmers and tourist facility owners and administrators. Its aim was to coordinate local activities for the conservation of monk seals. However, it could not achieve to be as active and instrumental as the Local Monk Seal Committee could in Foca. This is most probably due to the lack of coordination between Local Monk Seal Committee members – although their great enthusiasm- and absence of a coordinating NGO with necessary knowledge and experience to act as a driving force. In Foca, SAD-AFAG stayed and run projects continuously between 1993 until now and kept interaction with other stakeholders in the protection of monk seals and their habitats in the region.

Bodrum Volunteers were leading the Local Committee and was one of the most active NGOs in and around Bodrum.

SAD-AFAG involved in the project only a while the project was started. AFAG was established in 1987, and since then, had conducted several studies and projects on research and conservation of monk seals and their habitats on Turkish coasts. The organization had valuable information and experience on conservation of the species. They recently had started a pilot project in Foca in 1993, which proved to be a great success in the following period.

4. Outputs at the Time of Project Completion

The tangible output of the project was the booklet on monk seals distributed widely along the western and southern coasts of Turkey, where monk seal is known to exist. Around fifty thousand copies of the booklet were printed. Though it is not possible to be sure about the exact figures, roughly a few hundred schools must have received the publication, considering the range of distribution.

The critical output of the project is the monk seal sites and population identified during the survey studies. Kudur Peninsula, Buyuk/Kucuk Kiremit Islands, Cavus Island, Tulluce Islands and Karaada Island were determined as the most important sites used by monk seals. Though an exact figure can not be given, 3-7 individuals are estimated to inhabit in these sites. As an interesting output, SAD-AFAG staff brought out to light an ancient tradition of healing in some villages of the Bodrum Peninsula. Older inhabitants in these villages were found to be using seal skin and fur to cure an ailment known locally as 'foça illness', whose symptoms include swelling of the face, ears and mouth, sometimes with inflamed skin, and facial boils. This illness is traditionally treated through fumigation (clipped hair being burned in a cup) and, if available, the topical application of oil.

Another output was the identification and clean-up of oil contamination, caused by a ship accident, observed at Cavus Island, one of the most important among the monk seal sites in the region, off Gumusluk Village due to three sea caves actively used by monk seals. The survey studies revealed the extent of contamination and its potential hazard for monk seals. During the course of the project, SAD-AFAG started the initial efforts for removing the contamination, and these efforts evolved into a clean-up campaign in 1997.

5. Sustainability of Project Outputs

The survey studies conducted by SAD-AFAG proved its prominence in the period following project completion. Bodrum Peninsula and islands were identified as one of the twelve Important Monk Seal Sites of Turkey in 1998, as a result of research studies by SAD-AFAG and IU-FAP. Moreover, this site was then declared as one of the five top priority Important Monk Seal Sites of Turkey in 2004, and Turkish Ministry of Environment and Forestry declared its support for improving the protection status of these five sites in conformity with "Species Protection/Management Area" according to IUCN criteria.

Despite its large distribution along Aegean and Mediterranean coastal zone, the effect of the monk seal booklet for raising public awareness is not clear today, particularly in Bodrum Peninsula. Together with public meetings and site visits, the overall effect of public awareness efforts during the project seems to be positive. People remember the project conducted, and have a notion of the value and importance of monk seals, but they have not engaged in further local efforts for conservation of the monk seal. This is mainly because the awareness raising activities were not continued after the project, and the local capacity has not developed sufficiently. Due to lack of capacity, survey studies were not continued either. Hence, the change in the status of monk seals is not known clearly today. Local administration and NGOs, and SAD-AFAG are trying to raise funds to conduct another survey on monk seals in Bodrum Peninsula.

The unexpected finding of the traditional healing method, in which seal skin is used as medicine for "foca illness", was published by W.M. Johnson, the author of several

EX POST CASE STUDY – Conservation of Monk Seal in Yalikavak, Turkey

books on monk seals, in two of his books in 1999 and 2004, citing the survey study by SAD-AFAG.

On the other hand, initial efforts started during the project by SAD-AFAG for clean-up of the oil spill at Cavus Island proved to be fruitful. A total of 137 tons oil sludge were collected and northwest shoreline including a monk seal caves and remote coasts cleaned up completely with the support of local/international NGOs, and local/national governmental bodies in 1997, after about a year of struggle. Following the removal of waste oil from the pristine coasts of Cavus Island, monk seals returned and started to use their caves in the island as observed and photographed by AFAG researchers as well as by the local inhabitants.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1994 Conception of project idea by TTKD-Bodrum
A national and a local committee was in charge
GEF-SGP Coordination advised the implementation done by an NGO in Yalikavak
- 1995 Yalikavak Human, Nature and Environment Association was established and took on the project from TTKD-Bodrum
Project approved & initiated
- 1996 SAD-AFAG conducted the survey studies to identify monk seal habitats and population as well as threats to species/habitats.
Oil spill contamination at Cavus Island was determined and initial lab analysis and reporting were started
- 1997 Clean-up operation at Cavus Island was completed; 137 tons of oil sludge was removed by SAD-AFAG with the cooperation of Prince Bernhard Foundation, Bodrumlu Gonulluler and Ministry of Environment.
SAD-AFAG won Henry Ford European Conservation Award for the successful clean-up operation.
- 1998 Bodrum Peninsula and islands were included among Important Monk Seal Sites in Turkey based on the knowledge from this project and reported to Ministry of Environment by SAD-AFAG.
- 1999 Kudur Peninsula was declared as a 1st Degree Natural Site upon official application by SAD-AFAG to Ministry of Culture after the project.
- 2001 Navigation of ships around the Ayvalik Islands, Foca Island and Bodrum Peninsula and islands was regulated by Undersecretariat for Maritime Affairs and Navigation & Hydrographic Dept. upon official application by SAD-AFAG in 1999 after ship casualty at Cavus Island resulting in oil spill.
- 2004 Bodrum Peninsula and islands were identified as one of the five top priority Important Monk Seal Sites in Turkey among 12 Important Monk Seal Sites of Turkey.

6. Ex Post Project Impacts

Local Impacts:

EX POST CASE STUDY – Conservation of Monk Seal in Yalikavak, Turkey

As stated above, public awareness efforts of the project had a positive effect. Many people are aware of the existence and importance of monk seals, and complaints of local fishermen due to monk seal decreased after the completion of the project. This is mainly because of the decrease in number of local fishermen, as they shifted to tourism related activities as a source of income. There is also a decrease in fish farmers' complaints, since they started to use protective nets around their fish pools. However, due to rare incidents of monk seal attacks on fish farms, the opinion that monk seal damages fish nets and steals fish persists.

In general, attitude towards monk seal is more positive compared to the period before the project. Especially tourist facility owners and administrators are happy with the existence and conservation of the monk seal, since it has contributed to the promotion of the region. Municipality of Yalikavak, like Municipality of Foca, is eager to contribute to the efforts for conservation of the species. The Municipality of Foca, which is another top priority site for monk seals, has been very successful in using monk seals for the promotion of their district. They achieved to identify Foca and monk seals after many years of active participation and support for the conservation of the species. Municipality of Yalikavak wants to do the same. They have monk seal in the logo of the Municipality and a monk seal statue in the yard of Municipality building. However, they do not have the capacity to conduct studies or projects on monk seals and seek assistance from related bodies. Recently, the Municipality contacted to SAD-AFAG to cooperate in activities for conservation of monk seals. Another call for cooperation was made by a local NGO, Yalikavak Association of Hotel Owners and Tourist Facilities, during the course of the ex-post project study.

The outcomes of site and population survey studies conducted during the project filled the gap of knowledge on monk seals around Bodrum Peninsula. This was the first systematic study on monk seals conducted in the region. As a result of the findings of this project and other surveys carried later on, Kudur Peninsula, located across Yalikavak coast, was declared as 1st Degree Natural Site in 1999. 1st Degree Natural Site is one of the strongest protection statuses in Turkey. Official permissions given for construction of three large tourist facilities on the peninsula prior to the declaration were cancelled, and human settlement was prohibited within the Natural Site boundaries on the Kudur Peninsula.

Oil contamination clean-up efforts evolved into a bigger campaign in 1997, following the completion of the project. SAD-AFAG mobilized local NGOs and local administration to clean the contamination. They sought finance in Turkey and abroad, and achieved to generate funds to start the operation. They also provided know-how and cleaning materials from foreign private companies. Bodrum Volunteers allocated their 14meter trash boat for cleaning operation, which enabled the start of the first stage of the operation. During the course of the operation, Turkish Minister of Environment visited Cavus Island to see the severity of contamination, and decided to allocate the budget required to complete the operation. The rest of the operation was conducted by a private company with the assistance of SAD-AFAG. By the end of 1997, the whole contamination was removed and monk seals returned to their caves gradually in the following period. SAD-AFAG produced a 30 min. documentary film,

EX POST CASE STUDY – Conservation of Monk Seal in Yalikavak, Turkey

“Gumusluk – Blue and Black”, which tells about the clean-up operation. SAD-AFAG also won the Henry Ford European Conservation Award in Turkey in 1997 because of the feasibility of the operation and positive inputs expected to be given to nature protection of marine and coastal areas in the peninsula.

However, since no other significant efforts were made for monk seals at local level since then, the local interest to this species gradually decreased, but was not entirely lost. The relatively high education level of local residents has contributed to sustain their interest and awareness to environment in general and to the monk seals in particular. The Yalikavak Municipality and local NGOs expressed their willingness to carry out further activities for monk seals and expect support in terms of expertise and finance. As of February 2005, Yalikavak Municipality called SAD-AFAG to consult, and have their ideas and proposals on possibilities of cooperation locally to save monk seals in their region. SAD-AFAG shall visit the Yalikavak Municipality and conduct a meeting with the mayor in March 2005.

National Impacts:

As a follow up of the clean-up operation, SAD-AFAG developed a proposal with justification for regulation on navigation of vessels around the Ayvalik Islands, Foca Islands and Bodrum Peninsula and Island, which are all Important Monk Seal Sites except Ayvalik. According to the proposal, ships greater than 300 GT and ships carrying hazardous cargo (no matter what their tonnages are) should be banned to navigate between the mainland and adjacent islands around the above mentioned sites to ensure safety of navigation, life and environment. In 2001, the Undersecretariat for Maritime Affairs adopted the proposal, and Department of Oceanography and Navigation put it into force.

During and after the project, the Turkish national radio and TV channel (TRT) visited Yalikavak and made video shootings for a documentary TV series, “Secrets of Deep Blue”. This very popular series was broadcasted several times on TRT channels (mainly TRT-2), and helped interested people become aware of existence and importance of monk seals at the national level.

Institutional Impacts:

SAD-AFAG was the institution that provided the greatest input to the project, and effectively used the project outputs for further studies and success, as mentioned above. The organization carried out a similar survey at the Central Blacksea coast with GEF/SGP support in 1997. Still, another GEF/SGP project was implemented in Bozyazi between 2000 and 2003 on the ecological and socio-economic importance of small coastal protection areas; a recent application was made to GEF/MSP for developing monk seal conservation and management plans in the five top priority Important Monk Seal Sites. The organization published almost all its projects and studies in national and international journals. A primary reference for information on activities of SAD-AFAG is *The Monachus Guardian*, an e-journal on conservation of monk seals throughout the world. SAD-AFAG has a central office in Ankara and three site offices in Foca, Karaburun and Bozyazi. Today, the organization is accepted to be the most experienced and knowledgeable organization on monk seals in Turkey.

7. Contribution to Global Environmental Benefits

The outcomes of the project provided the basis for concrete conservation actions to be taken for monk seals, one of the most endangered species globally, at local and national scale after the project.

8. Local benefits and reduction of vulnerability to climate change

The project had no effect on the reduction of vulnerability to climate change.

Local benefits are:

- Increased awareness and sensitivity of local people towards monk seals (though has not led to further concrete conservation efforts),
- Reduction of development threat in Yalikavak due to declaration of Kudur Peninsula as a protected area.
- Local administration and NGOs developed an interest to participate in conservation of monk seal
- Removal of oil-spill contamination at Cavus Island off Gumusluk village.

9. Conclusion & assessment of lessons

- The project closed the information gap on sites and population of monk seals in Bodrum Peninsula.
- SAD-AFAG used this information effectively to create further achievements for conservation of monk seals
 - Kudur Peninsula gained a strong protection status
 - Bodrum Peninsula was accepted as one of the top priority monk seal sites by Turkish official authorities
 - SAD-AFAG's proposal for regulation of navigation of vessels around the Ayvalik Islands, Foca Islands and Bodrum Peninsula and Islands was accepted and put into force by Turkish maritime authorities

EX POST CASE STUDY – Conservation of Monk Seal in Yalikavak, Turkey

- Public awareness activities were successful in creating an enthusiasm in local people and institutions for the conservation of monk seals, and this enthusiasm, though weaker, still persists.
- No concrete step has been taken at local level for conservation of monk seals since the completion of the project due to lack of local capacity.
- There must be plans to continue the public awareness and capacity building activities after the project expires.
- The implementer NGO (YIDCD) did not have the capacity to carry out such a project at the initial stage; without the contribution of a knowledgeable and experienced organization (SAD-AFAG), the project would probably be less successful in public awareness and fail to produce reliable information on monk seals in the region.
- The capacity of the implementer and partner organizations should be evaluated carefully by GEF-SGP before approving implementation of a project.
- In Bodrum Peninsula, where there is no coastal zone management plan, infrastructure and superstructure development continues at the highest rate; despite existence of protected areas, the pace of development will eventually affect monk seals negatively.
- Small grant projects have merely limited effect on their own; they should either be developed as complementary to long term plans and strategies, or be complemented by consecutive projects.
- Local administration and NGOs in Yalikavak express their enthusiasm to contribute for conservation of this species, and seek for support in terms both expertise and finance.
- SAD-AFAGs application to GEF/MSP is a serious opportunity for conservation of monk seals in Bodrum Peninsula.

10. Annexes

Annex I: List of Ex-post Indications

1. Livelihood Assets

2. Capacity development

- ✓ NGOs, CBOs and/or individuals trained (# courses attended)
- ✓ Community organizations founded or expanded (# issues addressed)

3. Education and awareness

- ✓ Local language documents produced
- ✓ Media events & press coverage (# articles)
- ✓ Schools reached with SGP-initiated educational materials (# schools, # students)

4. Financing availability & mechanisms

EX POST CASE STUDY – Conservation of Monk Seal in Yalikavak, Turkey

- ✓ Additional funding or support obtained for GEF related activities (CC, IW, BD)

5. Institutional & policy development (vertical impacts)

- ✓ National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans influenced (BD)
- ✓ National protected area systems plans influenced (BD)
- ✓ Enactment and/or revision of legislation to conserve threatened species (BD)

6. Reduced vulnerability to adverse climatic effects

7. Indirect environmental benefits (proxy measures)

- ✓ Increased population of a particular species (BD)

8. Threat reduction for biodiversity (CC)

- ✓ Local population estimates of target aquatic species
- ✓ Number or level of implementation of similar or related activities by CBOs, NGOs, local & national authorities.

9. Contribution to multi-focal GEF priority areas

10. Global Environmental Benefits (direct)

- ✓ Biodiversity conserved at ecosystem, species and genetic levels (BD)
- ✓ Adequate protection of a habitat of an endangered or endemic species (# hectares in protected areas) (BD)

Annex II: List of Documents consulted

Project documents (project proposal, progress and final reports)

Akdeniz, Akdeniz Fokları ve Biz (informative booklet). Yalikavak Human, Nature and Environment Association: May 1996.

Kirac, C. and O. Veryeri (1996). *Status survey of the Mediterranean monk seal (Monachus monachus) around the Bodrum Peninsula, Southwest Turkey*. Project Final Report to UNDP (14 p.+ Annexes), December 1996, SAD-AFAG, Ankara.

SAD-AFAG (1997). *Gumusluk – Blue and Black* (documentary film).

Kirac, C.O. (1998). *An incident to take lessons on sea accidents: Oil-spill contamination in Gumusluk-Cavus Island* (in Turkish). TUBITAK Bilim ve Teknik Dergisi: April 1998.

EX POST CASE STUDY – Conservation of Monk Seal in Yalikavak, Turkey

Kirac, C. O. (1998). *Oil spill at Cavus Island: A clean-up operation to save Monk Seal habitats at Gumusluk, SW Turkey*. The Monachus Guardian 1 (1): May 1998.

Kudur Peninsula declared protected area. The Monachus Guardian 2 (1): May 1999.

Johnson, W.M. and D.M. Lavigne (1999). *Monk Seals in Antiquity: The Mediterranean monk seal (Monachus monachus) in Ancient history and literature*. Mededelingen, No.35.

Savas, Y. (1999). *How tourism has ruined the coastal habitats of the monk seal on the Bodrum Peninsula, Turkey*. The Monachus Guardian 2 (2): November 1999.

Denizcilere İlanlar No. 6. Dz.K.K. Seyir Hidrografi ve Oşinografi Dairesi Başkanlığı. Cubuklu, Istanbul. 10 February 2001.

Turkish Government pledges 5 new protected areas for the Monk Seal. The Monachus Guardian 7 (1): June 2004.

Johnson, W.M. (2004). *Monk seals in post-classical history: The role of Mediterranean monk seal (Monachus monachus) in European history and culture, from the fall of Rome to the 20th century*. Mededelingen, No:39.

Kirac, C. O., Y. Savas, H. Guclusoy (2004). *40 years of Monk Seal conservation in Turkey*. The Monachus Guardian 7 (2): November 2004.

The Monachus Guardian. www.monachus-guardian.org

SAD web site. www.sad.org.tr

SAD-AFAG web site. www.afag.org

Annex III: List of Interviewees

Name of the Interviewee	How was he involved in the project/ recent occupation	Contact Information Address/Phone
Gunesin Aydemir	TTKD-Bodrum Ex Member, Chair of Doga Dernegi (DD, Nature Society) in Ankara	+90 212 252 52 55
Cem Orkun Kirac	SAD-AFAG Coordinator and Project Executant On-Scene Commander of Oil Spill Clean-up Operation, EU Project Senior	Denizcilik Müstesarligi Maltepe / Ankara, Turkey +90 312 231 45 53 +90 532 464 13 40

EX POST CASE STUDY – Conservation of Monk Seal in Yalikavak, Turkey

	Programme Officer at Turkish Undersecretariat for Maritime Affairs	
Tansu Gurpinar	GEF/SGP National Committee Member	+90 312 235 47 12 +90 533 630 80 95
Mustafa Saruhan	Head of Yalikavak Municipality	+ 90 252 385 41 02
Osman Gokmen	Yalikavak Municipality Director of Public Affairs	+ 90 252 385 41 02
Sukran Usal	Yalikavak Human, Nature and Environment Association Ex Board Member, Laundry owner in Yalikavak	+90 252 385 49 81 +90 532 675 49 26
Sururi Akdogan	Yalikavak Human, Nature and Environment Association Board Member	+90 252 386 31 46 +90 542 413 22 66
Sabri Erdem	Yalikavak Human, Nature and Environment Association Board Member	+90 252 385 25 28 +90 542 541 58 81
Metin Akcali	TTKD-Bodrum Ex Chair, Tourist Guide in Bodrum	+90 532 223 01 42
Yalcin Savas	SAD-AFAG Conservation Unit Director	+90 232 812 30 62 +90 533 667 0280

Annex IV: Notes on Site Visits

Prior to site visits, ex-post team gathered documents and other materials related to the project from GEF/SGP coordination together with contact info about project implementers and executants, as available.

Before site visit, ex-post team contacted to Gunesin Aydemir in Istanbul, Cem Orkun Kirac and Tansu Gurpinar in Ankara. The rest of the interviewees were contacted in Yalikavak and Bodrum.

Site visit was carried out on 17-20 January 2005. First visit was made to Yalikavak Municipality. The team learned that the Ex Mayor passed away about two years ago, and current Mayor was not very informed about the project. But the Municipality was enthusiastic to work for conservation of monk seal and its promotion as the symbol of Yalikavak together with wind mills.

During the other interviews conducted and observation made, the ex post team did not have the perception of a significant interest in people for monk seals or noted any

EX POST CASE STUDY – Conservation of Monk Seal in Yalikavak, Turkey

activity carried out about the species. People are aware of the existence and importance of the species, but do not engage in any action, presumably due to lack of capacity.

There is a relatively big marina in Yalikavak with a capacity of 450 boats in the sea and 100 boats on the land. Most of the tourist facilities are apart hotels and pensions. New house constructions are observed. Real estate prices increased dramatically in the last few years due to the demand from foreign tourists who like to settle in Yalikavak permanently.

The team reserved the third day to find contact info for ex members of TTKD-Bodrum and Bodrum Volunteers. Metin Akcali, ex head of TTKD-Bodrum could only be contacted late hours in the afternoon. Because he could only be available the following day, one of the ex post team members decided to stay one day more to have an interview with him. Unfortunately, no members of Bodrum Volunteers could be contacted, and neither Bodrum Municipality nor District Headquarters achieved to provide contact info for them.

The development in Bodrum is easy to observe. There are building constructions almost on every open field. Most of the constructions are for housing, which are mostly used as second housing during summer season. Due to increasing population, many shopping malls and centers have been built. Local people tell that the district, which used to get very crowded during holidays and summer season, is crowded even out of season, since many people choose to reside in Bodrum permanently. The adjacent districts are not very different in this means. Therefore, the Peninsula is evolving from a cute tourism center into a large human settlement year by year, except limited coastal zones such as Kudur Peninsula near Yalikavak and all islands surrounding the peninsula, which remain still untouched and should be protected.

Annex V: Interview Template

Project Name	
Date	
Place	
Name of Person Interviewed	
How long have you been living in the Project Area?	
The role in the Project: -project staff -participant in trainings -other (explain)	
What can you say about your relationship with the NGO that has implemented the Project (Do you know them? Before or during the project? Etc)	

EX POST CASE STUDY – Conservation of Monk Seal in Yalikavak, Turkey

What can you say about the socio-economic situation when the Project started?	
What can you say about the environmental conditions when the Project started?	
What did the NGO do in the area?	
What kind of changes have you observed in the area since the Project has been completed?	
NOTES (need to be interviewed once more; add contact names provided; add transcription notes)	
Name of person who did the interview	

EX POST CASE STUDY – Conservation of Monk Seal in Yalikavak, Turkey

Annex VI: Photos



Photo 1 – Town of Yalikavak and Kudur Peninsula

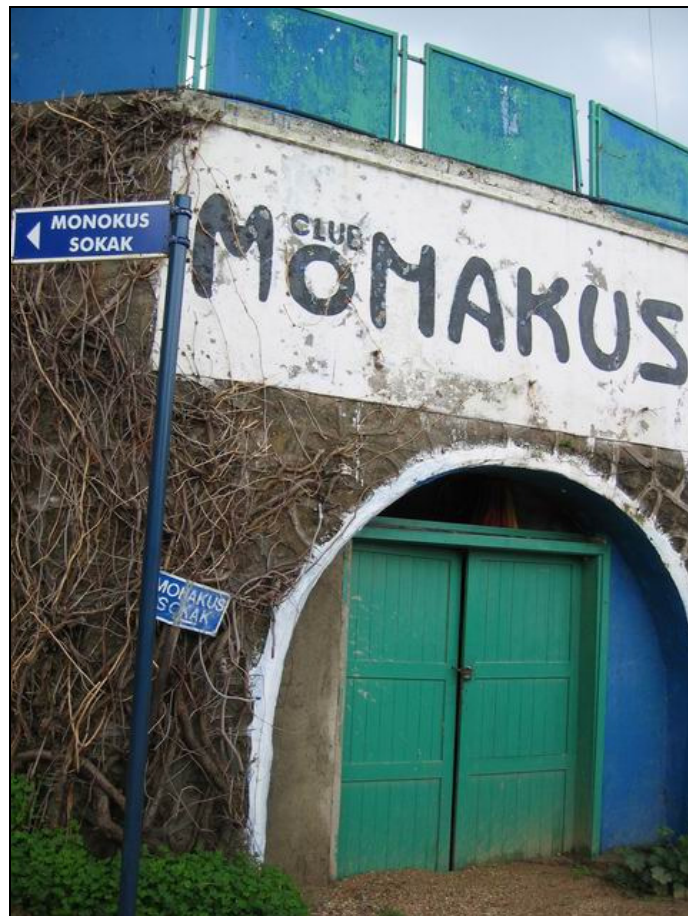


Photo 2 – Club Monakus is located on Monakus Street in Yalikavak.

EX POST CASE STUDY – Conservation of Monk Seal in Yalikavak, Turkey



Photo 3 – The monk seal statue in the yard of Yalikavak Municipality building.



Photo 4 – Sukran Usal, a Yalikavak resident, was in steering committee of YIDCD during project period. Now she is heading a local NGO, the Yalikavak Association of Hotel Owners and Tourist Facilities.

EX POST CASE STUDY – Conservation of Monk Seal in Yalikavak, Turkey



Photo 5 – Sururi Akdogan was actively involved in project activities as the head of YIDCD. He is still in the steering committee of YIDCD.

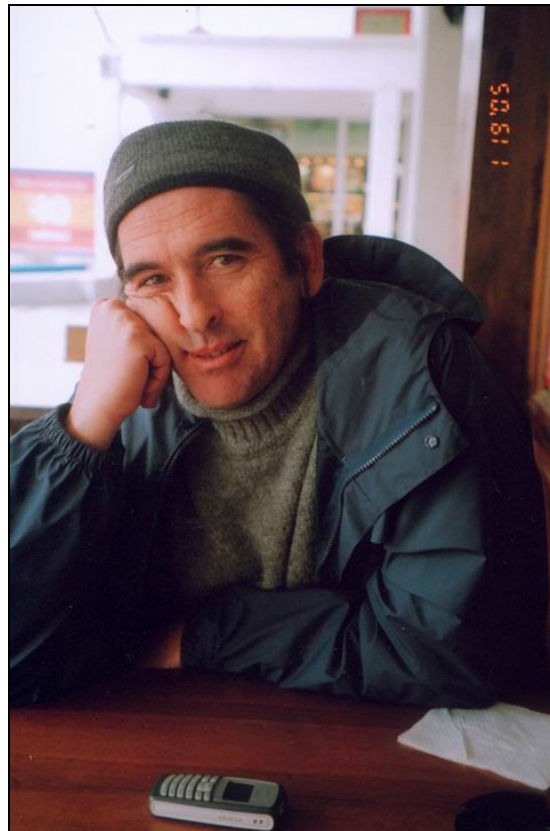


Photo 6 – Metin Akcali was the head of TTKD-Bodrum. TTKD-Bodrum was closed, since he quit active involvement in NGO affairs.