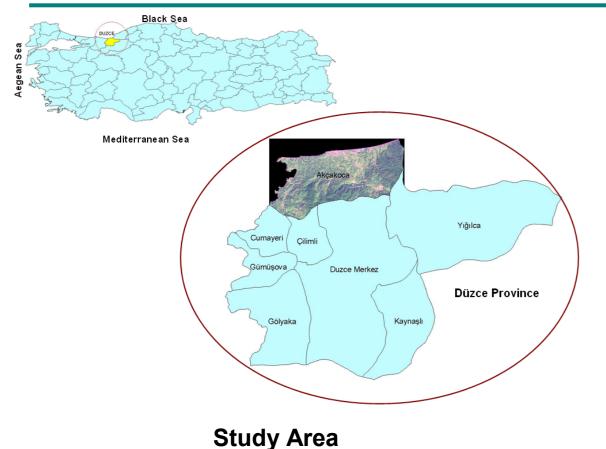
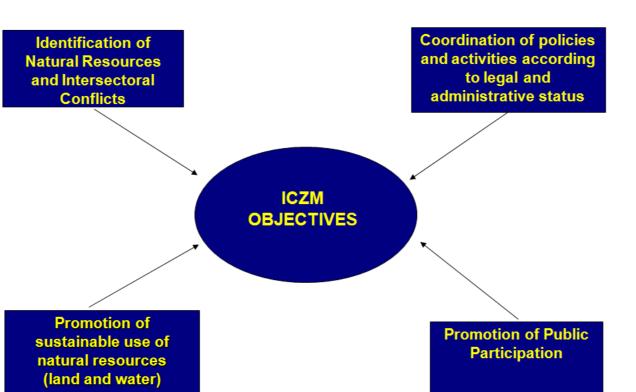


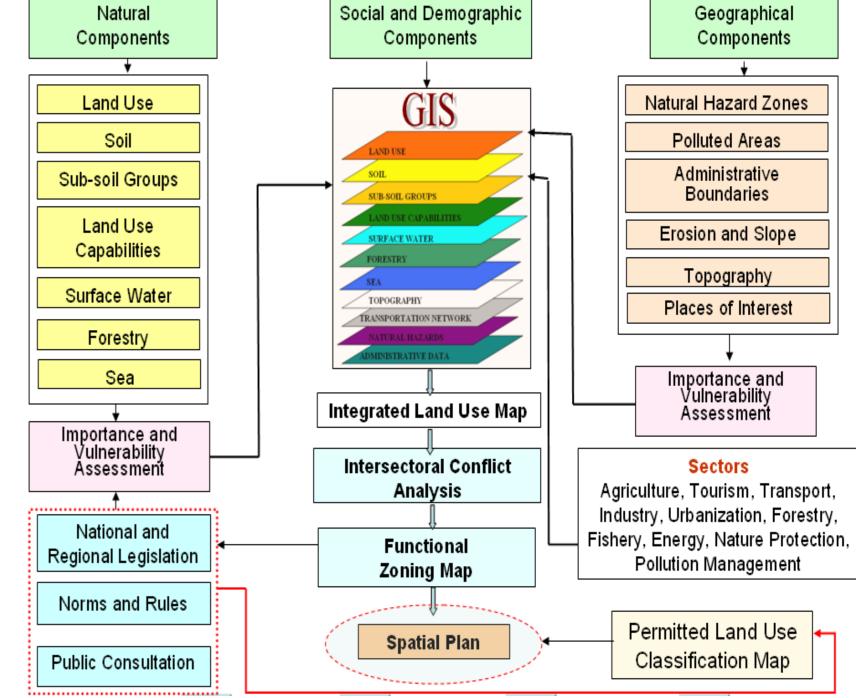
UNDP GEF Black Sea Ecosystem Recovery Project

TESTING OF METHODOLOGY ON SPATIAL PLANNING FOR ICZM, AKCAKOCA PILOT PROJECT, TURKEY



The project is defined as testing of methodology on spatial planning on the selected pilot district, Akçakoca with the purpose of protecting, improving and sustaining the area within the context of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM).







Main Soil Groups
(A) Alluvial Soils
(K) Cotluvial Soils
(N) Brown Forest Soils without lime
(P) Redish Yellow Podsolic Soils
No data

10

0

10

20

Kilometers

Main Soil Groups

BLACK SEA

Sub-soil groups

(e) Erosion hazard
(es) Erosion shallow root region
(s) Soil root zone limitations (stoniness, saltiness and alkalinity)
(se) Shallow root region - erosion
No data

10

0

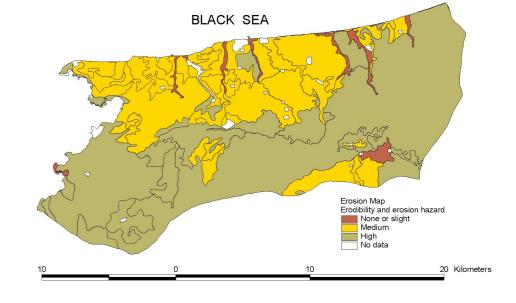
10

20

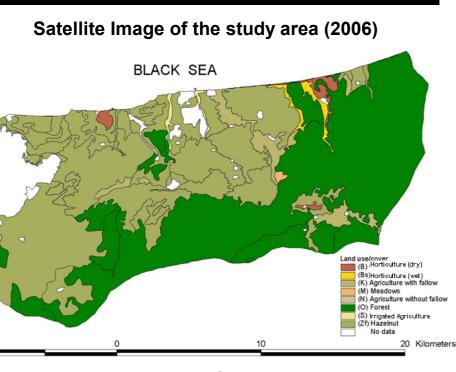
Kilometers

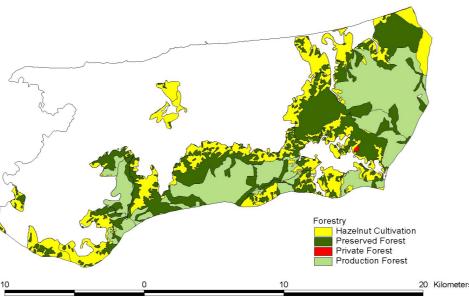
Sub-soil Groups

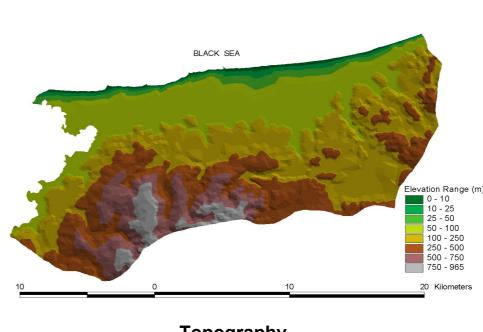
BLACK SEA

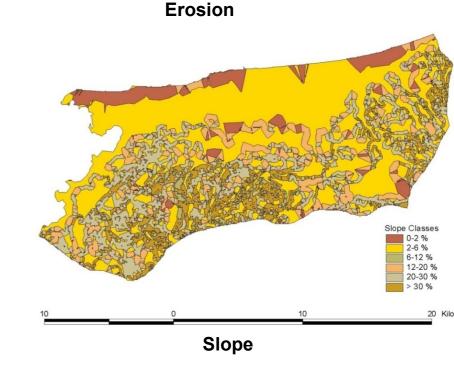


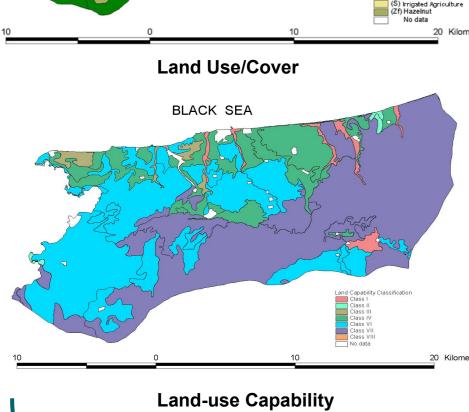
Flowchart of Methodology Used

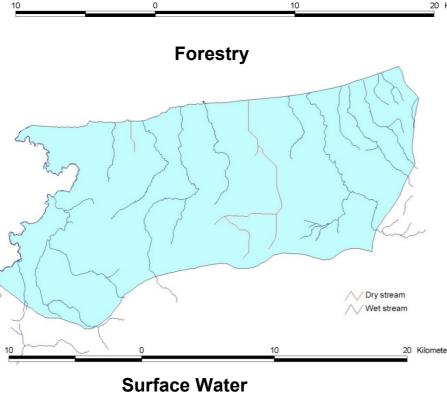


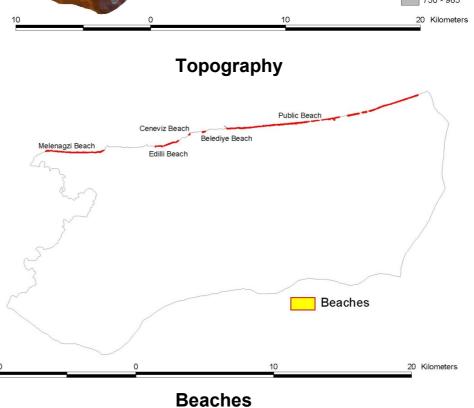


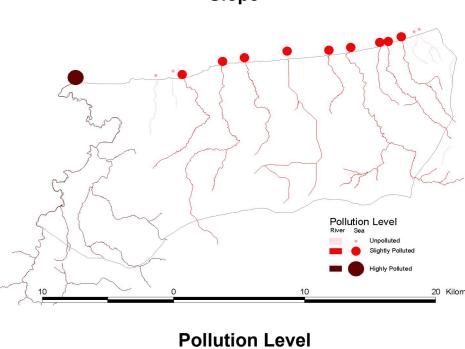






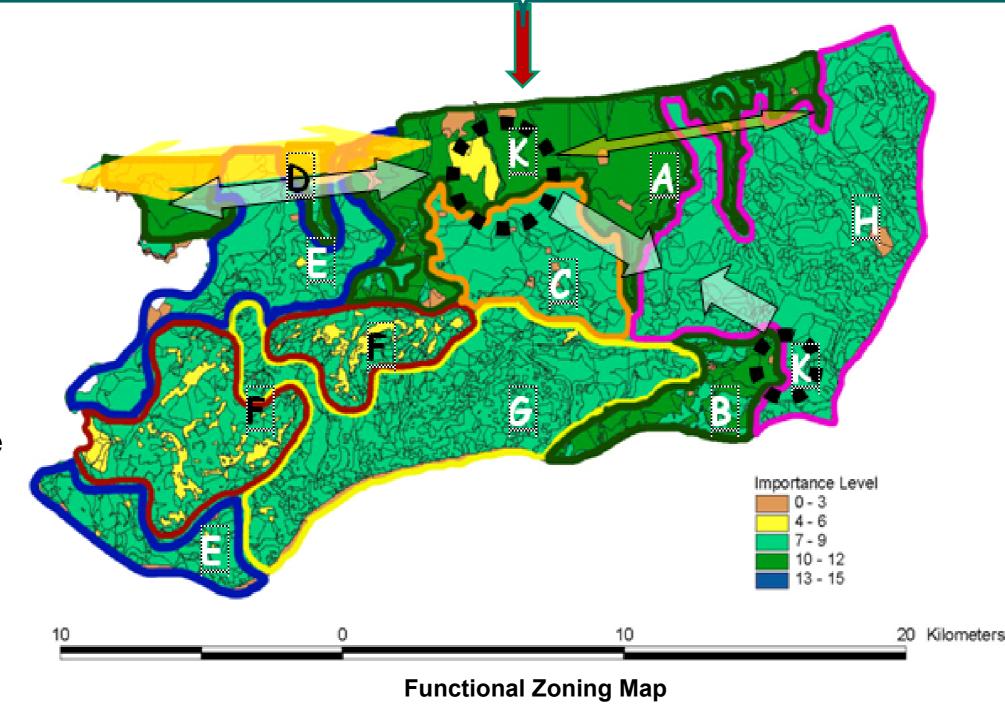






ICZM is a continuous and adaptive process of resource management for sustainable development in coastal areas and consists of the legal and institutional framework necessary to ensure that development.

ICZM is a new topic in Turkey; therefore, it has been neither on the agenda of the national planning institutions including SPO and Ministries nor local planning institutions until recent years.



The results highlight the main conflicts between the different land uses, the general social and economic trends and the general tendency and behaviours of the Akçakoca inhabitants. It is obvious that these conflicts cannot be solved in the short term, on the contrary this requires a long term to discuss the alternative and sustainable ways of development, some social programs, training activities etc., and this cannot be realized in the limited time of the project.





