ANNEX-2
GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

CONTENTS

The Gold Standard
Premium quality carbon credits

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

SECTION A. Project Title

Hilal-2 RES Wind Power Project, Turkey

SECTION B. Project description

Hilalres Elektrik Üretim San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. (hereafter referred to as **"Hilalres"**) is investing into a new Wind Power project called **Hilal-2 RES Wind Power Project** (hereafter referred to as the "Project" or "**Hilal-2 WPP**"), which involves installation and operation of 9.9/7 MWm/MWe wind power plant. Also, after the temporary acceptance period, the capacity of the project may be increased to 9 MWe. The licence of the project was issued by Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EMRA) in March 28 of 2012.

An **estimated electricity net generation of 23.907 GWh per year** by the efficient utilization of the available wind energy by project activity will replace the grid electricity, which is constituted of different fuel sources, mainly fossil fuels. The electricity produced by project activity will result in a **total emission reduction of 13,418 tonnes of CO_2e**. Moreover, project activity will contribute further dissemination of wind energy and extension of national power generation. It is expected that the generation of electricity starts as of 23/10/2015 and will have an operational life of 25 years.

The project will help Turkey to stimulate and commercialise the use of grid connected renewable energy technologies and markets. Furthermore, the project will demonstrate the viability of grid connected wind farms which can support improved energy security, improved air quality, alternative sustainable energy futures, improved local livelihoods and sustainable renewable energy industry development. The specific goals of the project are to:

- reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Turkey compared to the business-as-usual scenario;
- help to stimulate the growth of the wind power industry in Turkey;
- create local employment during the construction and the operation phase of the wind farm;
- reduce other pollutants resulting from power generation industry in Turkey, compared to a business-as-usual scenario;
- help to reduce Turkeys increasing energy deficit;
- and differentiate the electricity generation mix and reduce import dependency.

As the project developer, **Hilalres** believes that efficient utilization of all kinds of natural resources with a harmony coupled with responsible environmental considerations is vital for sustainable development of Turkey and the World. This has been a guiding factor for the shareholders towards the concept of designation and installation of a wind power project. Other than the objective of climate change mitigation through significant reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the project has been carried out to provide social and economic contribution to the region in a sustainable way. The benefits that will be gained by the realization of the project compared to the business-as-usual scenario can be summarized under four main

indicators:

Environmental

The project activities will replace the grid electricity, which is constituted of different fuel sources causing greenhouse gas emissions. By replacing in the consumption of these fuels, it contributes to conservation of water, soil, flora and faunas and transfers these natural resources and also the additional supply of these primary energy sources to the future generations. In the absence of the project activity, an equivalent amount of electricity would have been generated from the power plants connected to the grid, majority of which are based on fossil fuels. Thus, the project is replacing the greenhouse gas emissions (CO_2, CH_4) and other pollutants (SO_X, NO_X, particulate matters) occurring from extraction, processing, transportation and burning of fossil-fuels for power generation connected to the national grid.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

SECTION C. Proof of project eligibility

C.1. Scale of the Project

Please tick where applicable:

Project Type	Large	Small
	☐	☐
	☐	☐
	☐	☐
	X	☐
	☐	☐

	☐

C.2. Host Country

The host country is Republic of Turkey.

C.3. Project Type

Please tick where applicable:

Project type	Yes	No
Does your project activity classify as a Renewable Energy project?	X	☐
Does your project activity classify as an End-use Energy Efficiency Improvement project?	☐	☐

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

Please justify the eligibility of your project activity:

"Hilal-2 RES Wind Power Project, Turkey" is classified in the Renewable Energy Source category as electricity from non-fossil and non-depletable energy sources, in this case from wind, is fed into the Turkish electricity grid.

Pre Announcement	Yes	No
Was your project previously announced?	☐	**X**

C.4. Greenhouse gas

Greenhouse Gas	
Carbon dioxide	**X**
Methane	☐
Nitrous oxide	☐

C.5. Project Registration Type

Project Registration Type	
Retroactive	**X**

Pre-feasibility assessment	Retroactive projects (T.2.5.1)	Preliminary evaluation (eg: Large Hydro or palm oil-related project) (T.2.5.2)	Rejected by UNFCCC (T2.5.3)
	X	☐	☐

Start Date of Construction: 15/09/2014

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

SECTION D. Unique project identification

D.1. GPS-coordinates of project location

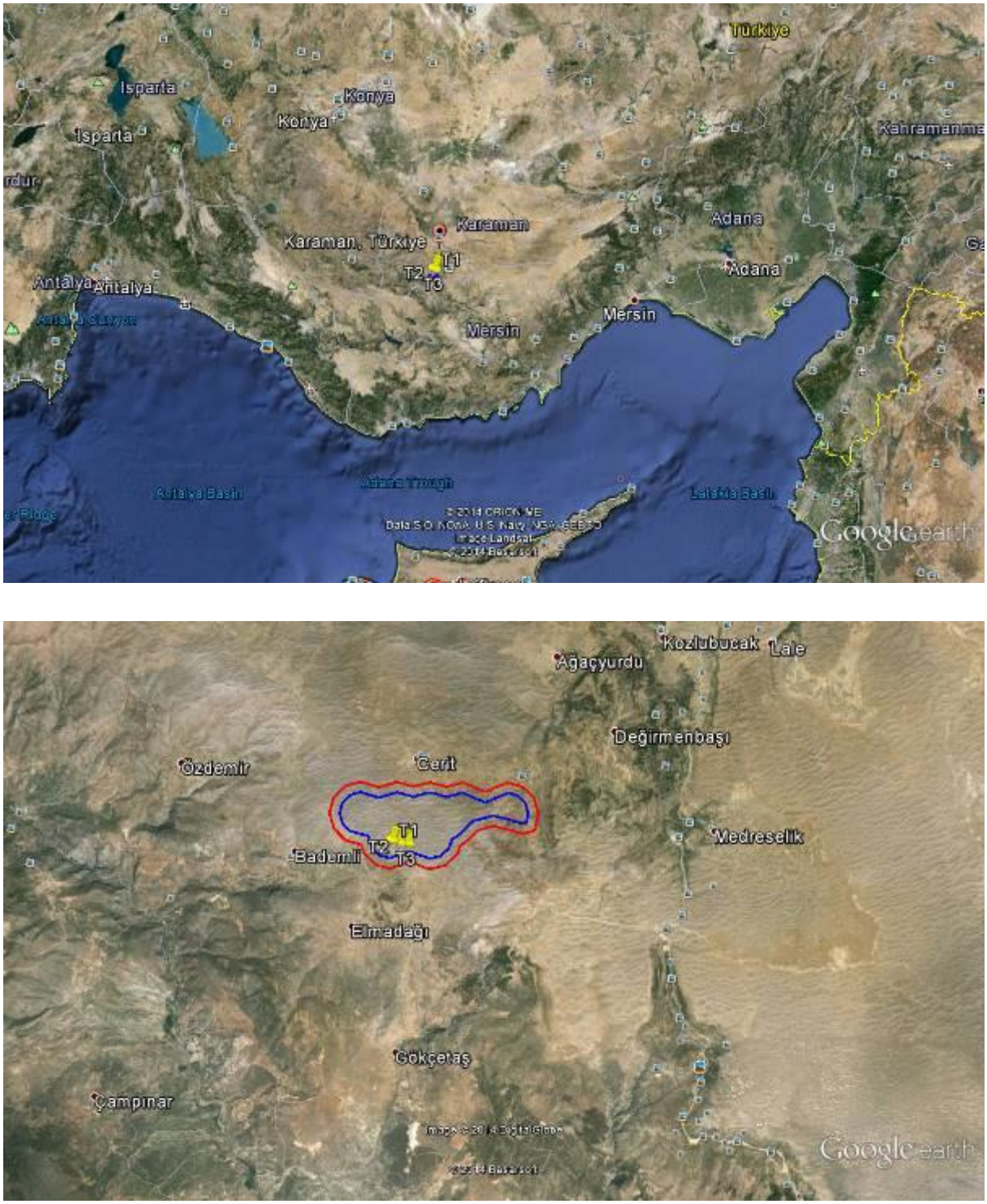
Wind Turbine No.	Longitude (E)	Latitude (N)
1	36^0 56' 14.7408"	33^0 10' 20.7596"
2	36^0 56' 12.0984"	33^0 10' 30.2540"
3	36^0 56' 11.2704"	33^0 10' 40.2779"

Explain given coordinates

The project site is located about 40 km away from Karaman. The turbine towers will be placed approximately 250 m apart. The closest settlement to the project site is Cerit and Elmadağ Villages which are located to the south and north of the wind farm, respectively. The distance between the village and the closest wind turbine will be approximately 2 km.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

D.2. Map



Map 1. Location of Hilal-2 Wind Power Plant Project[1]

[1] Google maps image

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

SECTION E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process

E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

Since the project is retroactive, there was no local stakeholder meeting. The stakeholder feedback round meeting was held on 05/05/2015.

Stakeholder comment and Questions	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Will there be any local employment?	Yes	During the construction and the operation phase, we will definitely give priority for the employment of local people provided that they have necessary technical qualifications for the required position.
As a benefit of this project, can we afford electricity cheaper or for free?	Yes	It is not legally possible because all power plants have to transmit the produced electricity to the national grid. And end users get their electricity from distribution grid provided by other private distribution companies.
Is the project harmful for the agriculture or breeding?	Yes	There will be no harm to the existing agriculture or breeding activities.
Will it be forbidden to come close to the project site?	Yes	It will not be forbidden. For safety, there will be certain distance around the turbines, turbines will be surrounded. But beside that, no prohibition will be applied. Also, during construction, again for safety purposes, it can be dangerous to come close to the project site.
We expect some charity works from the project owners.	Yes	Request will be taken into consideration by project owners.

E.2. Stakeholder Feedback Round

E.2.1. Introduction

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

The Stakeholder meeting was held on 5th of May 2015. The SFR was started on 14/05/2015. Related documents have been provided on the website http://bizden.lifenerji.com/genel/hilal-2-ruzgar-enerjisi-santrali-projesi/. SFR was ended on 14th of August 2015.

The meeting was held in Elmadağı village which is the closest settlement to the project site. At the meeting, beside the project manager, participants from the villages and the Mukhtar of Elmadağı village were present. List of participants is provided below.

HİLAL-2 RÜZGÂR ENERJİ SANTRALİ PROJESİ YEREL HALK DANIŞMA TOPLANTISI KATILIMCI LİSTESİ

TARİH/SAAT: 05/05/2015 - 11[30]

YER: Elmadağ Köy Konağı

ADI-SOYADI/MESLEĞİ	CİNSİYET (Erkek/Kadın)	İMZA	ÇALIŞTIĞI KURULUŞ	İLETİŞİM BİLGİLERİ (Telefon&E-Mail)
Esra Koç	K		Lifenerji	
Durmuş Sakar	E			
Nebi Bozkurt	E			
Ahmet Seyhan	E			
Zekeriya Yılmaz	E			
Gökhan Büyük	E			
Sedo Yücel	K		Re-Gen	

Non-technical project summary was provided to the participants. Project presentation was made by the project manager. Including information about project developers, the technology and operation of the power plant, estimated emission reduction amount of the plant, the importance of revenue from emission reduction and the project characteristics which makes this project different from other power plant projects in Turkey. Before passing to blind sustainable development exercise, question and comments were taken from participants about further clarification of project.

During and after description of the project some questions were raised by participants, which were answered by Project Manager and presenter. One of the most important topics raised during meeting was “will there be any local employment?” The concern of local people was answered by project manager. He stated that during the construction and the operation phase, they will definitely give priority for the employment of local people. We are working with a contracting company, they will do the employment planning. After all concerns of the locals are explained, locals expressed their support for renewable energy project of Hilal-2 WPP. At the end of the meeting, continuous input mechanism is discussed and the book had been given to the Muhtar of the Elmadağı village with a protocol. All local stakeholders agreed on this mechanism. E-mail addresses and phone numbers of project owner and consultant were announced. Local stakeholders were encouraged to give feedback about the project. The meeting was closed by a general support from participants.

Furthermore, project documents were made available in Elmadağı village. This section of GS Passport is prepared to provide information regarding how stakeholder feedback round was held.

Outcomes of Stakeholder feedback round will be reported in this document once the SFR has been completed.

E.2.2. Providing Project Documents for Stakeholder Access

a. Publication of Project Documents on Website.

With publication of project documents, it is aimed that all invitees could reach the documents through internet access.

For this reason;

- Project PDD (in English),
- Project Summary (in Turkish and English),
- Project Gold Standard Passport (in English)

were made available on internet page as http://bizden.lifenerji.com/genel/hilal-2-ruzgar-enerjisi-santrali-projesi/ for more than two months to create opportunity for all stakeholders to reach documents. On the internet page there were different ways to directly comment to Gold Standard for project as;

- Via e-mailing to Esra Koç who is responsible to hold stakeholder consultation meetings
- Via Calling to Esra Koç who is responsible to hold stakeholder consultation meetings
- Via calling Head of Elmadağı village, which is the closest settlement to the project area (this way of commenting gave
- opportunity to stakeholders to comment freely and feel that their comments will be held by an independent party)

b. Providing Project Documents as a Hard Copy to the Office of Head of Elmadağı Village for Neighbourhoods.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

Project documents were displayed and provided for stakeholder for more than two months as a hard copy in elected Head's
Office of Elmadağı village, which was the easiest way for access of anybody.

c. Invitations

Sending Invitation Letter to the Participants of Local Stakeholder Meeting
Local community and international organizations were invited to the Stakeholder Feedback Round via e-mails and fax and telephone. Gold Standard local expert, supporter of Gold Standard Organizations i.e. WWF, Greenpeace Akdeniz, Helio International, REEEP, MERCYCORPS were invited to comment about the project. Moreover, the participants that could have been invited to first meeting, if there was, were invited to comment on the project. Local people of Elmadağı village, representative of distinct governorate of Karaman were all invited and informed about the project. Please find the list of invitees as below:

Invitees of Stakeholder Feedback Round:

No	YETKİLİ	TEL	MOBİL	FAX	E-MAİL
A. PROJEDEN ETKİLENECEK YEREL HALK VE TEMSİLCİLERİ					
1	Elmadağı Köy Muhtarlığı	Zekeriya Yılmaz	0 536 987 72 78		
2	Cerit Köyü Muhtarlığı	mehmet	0536 895 97 84		
B. YEREL YÖNETİM VE RESMİ KURUM TEMSİLCİLERİ					
1	Karaman Belediyesi	444 25 70		226 41 72	
2	Karaman Valiliği	0 338 226 7000			karaman@icisleri.gov.tr
3	Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı - Karaman Valiliği Çevre ve Şehircilik İl Müdürlüğü	0 338 213 82 57		0 338 213 16 46	ataner.kocak@csb.gov.tr
4	Orman Su İşleri Bakanlığı - Karaman Şube Müdürlüğü	0338 214 93 88		0 338 214 92 88	
5	Karaman İl Gıda Tarım ve Hayvancılık Müdürlüğü	0338 213 16 53		0 338 213 49 80	karaman@gthb.gov.tr
D. YEREL SİVİL TOPLUM ÖRGÜTLERİ					
1	Çevre Koruma Vakfı	0322 264 63 21			
2	Karaman Ticaret ve Sanayi Odası	0338 213 10 21			
3	Sanayiciler ve İşadamları Derneği	0338 214 01 16			
F. ULUSLARASI SİVİL TOPLUM ÖRGÜTLERİ (TÜM GS DESTEKÇİLERİ)					
1	WWF Türkiye	0 (212) 528 20 30		0 (212) 528 20 40	info@wwf.org.tr
2	Greenpeace Akdeniz	0 (212) 292 76 19		0 (212) 292 76 22	bilgi@greenpeace.org.tr
3	REEEP				info@reeep.org
4	HELIO International				helio@helio-international.org'
5	MERCYCORPS	44 (0) 131 662 5160			dmcintosh@uk.mercycorps.org
6	Gold Standard Yerel Temsilcisi	0 (312) 426 30 61		0 (312) 426 60 70	pinar.ozturk@goldstandard.org

As International NGOs, Gold Standard Organization, REEEP, HELIO International and MERCYCORPS were invited by e-mail and requested for their comments on the project; however there was no response and comments from international NGOs.
Example of invitation letter is below.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

Figure 1 Sample Invitation Letter to the Stakeholder Feedback Round for Gold Standard Validation

To whom it may concern

Lifenerji Ltd. Şti
Çetin Emec Bulvarı 19/18
06460 Çankaya / Ankara, Türkiye
Fax +90 (312) 480 88 10
info@lifenerji.com.tr
www.lifenerji.com.tr

08.06.2015, Ankara

Subject: Stakeholder Feedback Round of Hilal-2 Wind Power Project

Dear Sir / Madam,

Hilalres Elektrik Üretim San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. plans to invest into a wind power project in Karaman Province, Sayharman countryside and around Cerit and Elmadağı villages, Turkey to generate electricity and feed it into the Turkish grid. We herewith want to invite you to share your opinion with us during the stakeholder feedback round of Hilal-2 Wind Power Project.

During this round, the accordant documentation is available on the website at http://bizden.lifenerji.com/genel/hilal-2-ruzgar-enerjisi-santrali-projesi/

Published documents are; Project Design Document (PDD), Gold Standard Passport, Summary of the project

For the detailed project information you can also contact to **Mr. Gökhan BÜYÜK.**

Hilalres Elektrik Üretim San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. (Hilalres)
Elmadağı Köyü Sayharmankırı Mevkii Merkez İlçe /Karaman
Project Manager: Gökhan Büyük
Tel: 0212 444 8 7 6 5
Fax: 0212 410 46 66
E-mail: GBuyuk@sankoenerji.com.tr

You are invited to submit your comments either via email or by just calling us. We would like you thank you in advance for your interest and participation.

Esra Koç
Carbon Management Expert, Lifenerji
Çetin Emec Bulvarı 19/18 06460, Çankaya / Ankara.
Tel: 0312 481 21 42 & Fax: 0312 480 88 10
e-mail: esra.koc@lifenerji.com

Example of invitation e-mail is below.

On 08 Jun 2015, at 16:18, Esra Koç <esra.koc@lifenerji.com> wrote:

Sayın Pınar Öztürk,

Karaman ili, Sayharman bölgesi, Cerit ve Elmadağı köyleri yakınlarında inşaatı başlamış olan Hilal-2 rüzgar elektrik santrali projesinin yerel halk geri dönüş sürecini yürütmekteyiz.

Proje ile ilgili dokümanları ekte ve internet sitemizde (http://bizden.lifenerji.com/genel/hilal-2-ruzgar-enerjisi-santrali-projesi/) bulabilirsiniz. Projeler ile ilgili yorum ve sorularınızı, e-mail veya telefon yolu ile bana iletebilirsiniz.

İlginiz ve katkılarınız için teşekkürler.
Saygılarımla,

Esra Koç
Karbon Yönetim Uzmanı / Carbon Management Expert

8.6.2015 Pzt 16:10
Esra Koç <esra.koc@lifenerji.com>
Stakeholder feedback round of Hilal-2 Wind Power Project

Kime 'info@lifenerji.com'

Gizli 'Gokhan Buyuk'; 'engin.mert@lifenerji.com'; 'Fariz Taşdan'; 'info@wwf.org.tr'; 'bilgi@greenpeace.org.tr'; 'info@reeep.org'; 'helio@helio-international.org'; 'dmcintosh@uk.mercycorps.org'

İleti Summary_Hilal2.pdf (355 KB) Invitation.pdf (108 KB)

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find invitation and Project summary of Hilal-2 Wind Power Plant for stakeholder feedback round of Gold Standard Foundation. We will be glad to receive your feedback and comment on the Project.
Acordant documentation about the project is available on the website at http://bizden.lifenerji.com/genel/hilal-2-ruzgar-enerjisi-santrali-projesi/ .

Best regards,

Esra Koç
Karbon Yönetim Uzmanı / Carbon Management Expert
LİFENERJİ

E.2.3. Comments Received

An evaluation form was provided to local people with project documents that could be filled in easily to provide comments.

By the end of stakeholder consultation period, there was no comments and requests from invitees as presented by the letter from head of village of Elmadağı Village.

Hilalres Elektrik Üretim San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. (Hilal-2 RES)

Elmadağı Köyü Sayharmankırı Mevkii Merkez İlçe /Karaman
Proje Müdürü: Gökhan Büyük
Tel: 0212 444 8 7 6 5
Fax: 0212 410 46 66

14/08/2015

Sayın Yetkili,

Hilal-2 Rüzgar Santrali, Gold Standard çerçevesinde düzenlenen halk danışma süreci proje dokümanı olan Proje Özeti 05.05.2015 ile 14.08.2015 tarihleri arasında yerel halkın ve ilgililerin erişimine sunulmuştur.

Bu süre zarfında konusu geçen proje ile ilgili olarak tarafıma ... adet yorum iletilmiştir.

Saygılarımla.

Elmadağı Köyü muhtarı
Zekeriya YILMAZ

E.2.4. Discussion on Continuous Input/Grievance Mechanism

[See Annex W]

Discuss the Continuous input / grievance mechanism expression method and details, as discussed with local stakeholders.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	Continuous Input Process Book was provided to Muhtar of Elmadağı village. Contact address of muhtar: Zekeriya YILMAZ	According to the Gold Standard Continuous Input and Grievance Mechanism, a comment book must be made available on the project site or in the most appropriate, publicly accessible location. The book is important to allow for continuous inputs. The region has literacy rates but access to Internet may be low. Therefore, the book is made available to the stakeholders at the mayor of the village.
Telephone access	Esra KOÇ (Lif Enerji) 0312 481 21 42	If stakeholders are in a spread geographical area, telephone contact may be more practical than a physical book. In the Gold Standard Continuous Input and Grievance Mechanism, telephone access is a mandatory method to be made available to the stakeholders. Therefore a telephone number of the consultant company is provided in behalf of the project proponents written in invitation, continuous input mechanism book and project information paper.
Internet/email access	esra.koc@lifenerji.com	According to the Gold Standard Continuous Input and Grievance Mechanism, in regions with widespread Internet access, an email address or website must be provided to the stakeholders.
Nominated Independent	-	In the project region, there is an

Mediator (optional)		acceptable level of literacy and also, the stakeholders have access to telephone and internet connections. Therefore, a NIM is not needed.

E.2.5. Conclusion

During feedback period up to now, there is no comment directed to e-mail or postal addresses provided in invitation letter. As result, there was no comment during stakeholder feedback round which would require amendments in PDD.

SECTION F. Outcome Sustainability assessment

F.1. 'Do no harm' Assessment

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure
Human Rights			
1. The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicity in Human Rights abuses.	The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property. Turkey is a party to Universal Declaration of Human Rights: http://ua.mfa.gov.tr/detay.aspx?2634	Low	
2. The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	No settlements are too close to the project site, and therefore no resettlements are necessary.	Low	
3. The project does not involve and is not complicity in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	The project is not involved and is in no conflict with critical cultural heritage.	Low	
Labour Standards			
4. The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights	The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their rights. Turkey is a party to ILO Convention 87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948: http://ua.mfa.gov.tr/detay.aspx?5305	Low	

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

5. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.	The project does not involve in any form forced labour. Turkey is a party to C29 Forced Labour Convention: http://www.csgb.gov.tr/csgbPortal/ShowDoc/WLP+Repository/diyih/doc/ilosozlesmetr/29	Low	
6. The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour.	The project does not involve in any form child labour. Turkey is also a party to convention on Worst Forms of Child Labour since 1999. http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_007917/lang--en/index.htm	Low	
7. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis.	The project does not involve in any form discrimination in any kind of form. Turkey is also party to Convention on Discrimination since 1972 to prevent any form of discrimination; https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-2&chapter=4&lang=en	Low	
8. The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments	Workers might have occupational accidents during construction and operation phase. According to project developer, during construction and operational phase of the project "Health and Occupational Safety Regulation" will be followed. Regulation could be found under this link too: http://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2012/06/20120630-1.htm	Medium	Necessary health and safety measures will be taken during construction and operation phase, relevant staff will be trained to be able to work with high voltages.
Environmental Protection			
9. The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicity in practices contrary to the precautionary principle. This principle can be defined[2] as:"When an activity raises threats of harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully	Hilal-2 wind power project has minimum impact on environment and takes precautionary approach in regard to environmental regulations. Regulations which entered into force with Environmental Law Numbered 2872 will be Followed.	Low	

[2] The Wingspread Conference on the Precautionary Principle (1998)

established scientifically."			
10. The project does not involve and is not complicity in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value or (d) recognised as protected by traditional local communities	The project does not involve and is not complicity in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats and negative impact of the project activity to the environment would be minimum.	Low	
Anti-Corruption			
11. The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption	The project does not involve any kind of corruption. Turkey is a party to United Nation Convention against Corruption since 2006;http://ua.mfa.gov.tr/detay.aspx?15042	Low	

F.2. Sustainable Development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Final score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development.	If relevant copy mitigation measure from "do no harm" – table, or include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '–'	Check www.undp.or/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	Negative impact: score '–' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated score 0 in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated No change in impact: score 0 Positive impact: score '+'
Air quality		***MDG- 7: Ensure Environment Sustainability*** 7.A Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	Parameter: Amount of avoided CO, NMVOC Explanation: Due to avoidance of fossil fuel combustion, these emissions will be reduced in parallel to reduced CO_2.	+

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

		7. B Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss		
Water quality and quantity			Parameter: a)Amount of wastewater to be discharged to the environment b) Payment receipts of transferred waste water, which is generated on site. Explanation: a) Thermal power plants produce considerable amount wastewater especially due to cooling. By the project activity, significant amount of wastewater discharge will be avoided. b) Wastewater generated on site will be discharged from the septic tank.	+
Soil condition		MDG- 7: Ensure Environment Sustainability 7. B Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	Parameter: Amount of avoided NOx emissions, Explanation: Thermal power plants lead to considerable amount of NOx emission which has negative impact to soil condition. By project activity significant amount of NOx emission will be avoided by partially switching of thermal electricity production.	0
Other pollutants			Parameters: Noise level during operation of the project activity. Explanation: During the operation of the wind farm there will be some noise due to turbines which is under allowed level.	0
Biodiversity			Parameters: Number of bird strikes to the turbines. Explanation: Bird strike is the main possible impact of wind projects on biodiversity	0

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

Quality of employment	Only staff of operation & maintenance contractor who has climbing certificates will have right to access to towers (accessing the turbines).	***MDG-1: Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger*** 1.B. Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	Parameter: Health and Safety and other trainings Explanation: Project developer ensures high standard health and safety conditions for the employees and provides Health&Safety Trainings to employees. Some of the staff may get training on different kind of issues like operation and maintenance of power plant. Baseline for parameter: Not applicable Future target for parameter: All employees will be trained on Occupational Health and Safety issue.	+
Livelihood of the poor		**MDG-1: Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger** 1.A.Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day	Parameter: Number of people living under the poverty line Explanation: Income generation by local orders with project activity will have indirect impacts to changing living standards of the local people and number of people living under poverty line. Baseline for parameter: 0 Future target for parameters: Continuation of the current situation.	0
Access to affordable and clean energy services			Parameter: Change in energy use of local people Explanation: The project will help to reduce high share of imported fossil fuel dependency of Turkey.	0
Human and institutional capacity	The staff will be trained to be able to work with high voltages.		Parameter: Change in number of jobs and positions for women Explanation: Theoretically, project activity would create new jobs to women. However, due to lack of interest of women to these kinds of jobs stemming from norms of society, impact of the project to this indicator is expected to be neutral.	0

Quantitative employment and income generation		**MDG-1: Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger** 1.A.Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day	Parameter: Number of local employment Explanation: The project will create new employments on the project area. Baseline for parameter: N/A Future target for parameter: At least 2	+
Balance of payments and investment		**MDG-8.D Develop a global partnership for development** Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.	Parameter: Amount of avoided natural gas to be imported Explanation: Turkey imports nearly all of natural gas consumed. The project will have positive impacts on balance of payments with shifting some of electricity generation from natural gas. Baseline for parameter: Around 94,061 m^3 for each GWh of electricity generated by natural gas fired PPs. Future target for parameter: See Section G	+
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance		**MDG-8.F** In cooperation with The private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.	Parameter: Total number of employee having wind power plant related trainings. Explanation: With this project, employees will be trained with wind power project related issues. Baseline for parameter: Only operation related trainings for the staff employed in the existing power plants. Future target for parameter: Continuation of baseline situation	0

Justification choices, data source and provision of references

Air quality	Electricity generated from the wind farm partially substitute electricity generation from fossil fuel fired power plants

	that represent a large share of the Turkish grid generation mix. Thus, besides greenhouse gases, all other air pollutants (e.g. SOx, NOx), particle and VOC emissions are avoided by the project activity. For CO and MNVOC emission amount see http://www.tuik.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=16174. For net electricity generation in 2013, see TEİAŞ: www.teias.gov.tr/T%C3%BCrkiyeElektrik%C4%B0statistikleri/istatistik2013/uretim%20tuketim(23-47)/34(84-13).xls Dust emergence connected to the project activity appears only for a short time during the construction phase and will be caused by digging foundations, land arrangement works and construction of the roads. While construction will start in the fourth quarter of 2014 which can be a rainy period of the project region, there would be minimum dispersion of the dust. Hence, we can conclude that there will be minimum impact of the dust emissions on the project area. Therefore, in the SDM the positive effect of the project on the air quality is scored with (+).The positive impact of wind energy on air quality is described in Sustainability Monitoring Plan (section G) of GS Passport. Net project generation shall serve as evidence of positive impact of the project activity on this indicator and will be monitored annually as indicated in Section G.
Water quality and quantity	In the baseline, thermal power plants discharges significant amount of waste water to the environment after usage for cooling etc. Hence, with the project activity considerable amount of water discharge will be avoided with substituting partially thermal power plants. For Wastewater discharged by thermal PPs in 2012 see: http://www.tuik.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=16175 During operation of project activity only small amount of waste water to be discharged environment. Wastewater production is due to daily consumption of workers. Wastewater treatment will be carried out in regard to the relevant legal environmental regulations. Since significant amount of wastewater will be avoided by the project activity, positive score is given to this indicator. Amount of avoided wastewater to be discharged to the environment will be monitored during operation of the project activity as described in the Sustainability Monitoring Plan (section G) of GS Passport.
Soil condition	In the baseline, thermal power plants emits significant amount of NOx which have negative impact to the quality of soil. The adverse effect of emissions of NOx on soil conditions is acid rains. Acid rains can damage soil conditions badly. With proposed project activity significant amount of NOx emission will be avoided due to substituting partially thermal power plant electricity generation. For NO_x emission amount see TUIK: http://www.tuik.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=16174For net electricity generation in 2012 see TEİAŞ: http://www.teias.gov.tr/T%C3%BCrkiyeElektrik%C4%B0statistikleri/istatistik2012/uretim%20tuketim(23-47)/34(84-12).xls With proposed project activity significant amount of NOx emission will be avoided due to substituting partially thermal power plant electricity generation. However, to be conservative impact of the project on this indicator is scored to be neutral.
Other pollutants	For this indicator, noise is defined as relevant parameter with the project activity. Since impact of noise can be significant only close area of the project, surrounding area of the project activity is selected as impact assessment boundary and for the baseline, continuation of current situation which is noise stemming from wind, movement of leaf and daily life in the close villages. In the context of the wind farms noise of the turbines can be considered under other pollutants. The distance of the project to closest settlement (Cerit and Elmadağ villages) is approximately 2 km and there is no need to conduct noise and dust measurements. Therefore, in the SDM the negligible effect of the project on the other pollutants is scored with (0). Other pollutant produced by the project activity is waste oil, which is occasionally used for maintenance of turbines. Waste oil produced during both construction and operation phases will be handled in accordance to the regulations. Waste oil produced during both construction and operation phases will be handled in accordance to the Waste Oil Control Regulation was published in the Official Gazette No. 26952 dated 30 June 2008.

	Therefore, in the SDM the negligible effect of the project on the other pollutants is scored with (0). Since the indicator is scored (0) and noise level in the close settlement is negligible. The parameter is related with noise level during operation will be not be monitored as described in Sustainability Monitoring Plan (section G) of GS Passport.
Biodiversity	For this indicator, the impact of the project activity can be on birds. Position and operation of turbines may have some negative impact on biodiversity. One of these impacts may be on birds flying over the project area. The number of endangered species and habitats and plants (trees) affected by this project are relevant with this indicator as it is indicated in Annex I of Toolkit. In order to show that the project does not have negative impact on birds, a bird observation report could be provided during the verification. According to the study of Doğa Derneği (National NGO), which is "Important Bird Areas (IBA) of Turkey - 2004 Update", the closest IBAs to the project site are TR069, TR076, TR119 and TR137. The Turkish version of information note on these areas is given in Annex-2. These information notes give information about bird species around these lands and estimated amount of each species. The coordinates of the areas are also given. As can be seen in Map 2 below, the distance of the project area to both of the IBAs are around 68.4 km, 90.5km, 195 km and 74.6 km, respectively. That shows that there is no impact of the project to these areas.  **Map 2.** Bird areas and project area distances. Since the impact of the parameter, i.e. number of endangered species or habitats affected by the project to this indicator scored zero, it will not be monitored. Therefore, in the SDM the negligible effect of the project on biodiversity is scored with 0.
Quality of employment	In context of wind power projects, height of the towers and rotating parts (such as blades) has some accident risks. Only trained and certificated personnel shall have access to turbines. For Hilal-2 WPP operation & maintenance contractor has the sole responsibility for operation and maintenance. Hence, only trained and certificated staff of the contractor has right to access to towers, climb and perform necessary actions on turbines in case of emergency or fault. Therefore, there is no project related safety risk for this project. Project developer will also ensure healthy and safe working conditions for the employers with internal procedures and equipments. Since project employer will not face to project specific risks (ie. climbing to tower) in the consolidated SDM the Quality of Employment indicator is scored with (+).

	Request of local stakeholders about employment has been taken into account and workers have been employed from local people. Since this indicator is scored with positive, chosen parameter which is Health & Safety conditions of employers and number of local employees will be monitored but parameter of defined mitigation measure which is 'accessing the turbines' will be monitored as described in the Sustainability Monitoring Plan (section G) of the GS Passport.
Livelihood of the poor	Generating electricity from resources that was not used before, generates an additional income to the local community, influencing the poverty alleviation, particularly in the rural areas, and accelerates the regional economic development. The stakeholders also confirmed that the project will have positive impacts on the livelihood of the poor by scoring (+) to this indicator. Also project developer is recruiting personnel for security or construction of the project from close villages, subcontractors are also from the same region. However, since monitoring of direct positive impacts of this parameter on livelihood of the poor is difficult, this parameter is scored (0) in the SDM to be conservative. Since this indicator is scored zero and no mitigation measure is required chosen parameter, i.e. total local order placement, will not be monitored.
Access to affordable and clean energy services	As a local energy source, wind power helps to mitigate Turkey's high import dependency and thus improves the access to energy services, especially in the scenarios of import stops or energy price hikes. The International Energy Agency criticises dependency on oil and gas imports and demands for expansion of renewable energy in Turkey (cf. IEA: Energy Policies, Turkey 2005 review, 2005, pages 85, 100 and 129). However, as the improved access to energy services does not affect the local public (as the electricity is delivered to the grid) and cannot be assigned to specific consumers and therefore not be monitored, a conservative score of zero is applied to this indicator. Since this indicator is scored with zero and there is no mitigation measure for this indicator, chosen parameter, i.e. change in energy use of local people, will not be monitored
Human and institutional capacity	Even though project will create significant amount job opportunities, please refer to 'Quantitative employment and income generation' indicator, due to lack of interest of women to these kind of jobs stemming from norms of society, impact of the project to this indicator is expected to be neutral. Project activity will not have any impact to lands and villagers will continue their pre-project activities after project implementation. Since impact of the project activity to this indicator is scored zero, selected parameter will not be monitored.
Quantitative employment and income generation	Within the installation of the project, there will be created employment opportunities for workers (civil services and turbine installations). New working places during the plant installation will be created. During the operation of the wind farm likely 8 persons will be employed. However, since it couldn't be clearly substantiated that wind power plants lead to higher employment comparing with conventional power plants such, this indicator is scored with zero (+) in the SDM. The positions at the wind farm require skilled workers, which will be achieved by adequate trainings. In addition to the skilled employees, there will be employed some security staff in both stages. Because of the introduced new technology, the regional tourist interest in the region will increase, which is expected to influence the regional development and with it the employment situation. Trainings of employees will be monitored with documentation as described in Sustainability Monitoring Plan (section G) of GS Passport.
Balance of payments and investment	The project and its role in strengthening the sustainable sector of electricity generation in Turkey tend to contribute to mitigation of import dependency. Electricity generation from wind sources is completely independent from any imports and thus does not have any negative effects on the balance of payments. The project generation will shift correspondent amount of natural gas fired electricity generation. With this, payments for natural gas imported will decrease. Hence the project will have positive impact on this indicator and it

	is scored with (+) in the SDM. The positive effect of the project to this indicator is described in Sustainability Monitoring Plan (section G) of the GS Passport. Share of natural gas fired electricity in Turkish electricity mix will be reported to show continuous positive impact of the project as described in section G.
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	As the project developer is a Turkish company using the returns from the GS VER project to enable the realization of the wind farm, the Turkish capabilities, competencies and self-reliance regarding the introduction of innovative technologies are strengthened. The fact that the project activity is not common practice in Turkey is comprehensively derived in section B.4 part of the PDD). The project developer considers the investment into and the operation of a new technology in Turkey as a contribution to technological self reliance due to the gathered experience with the proposed project. And some of the employees will be trained for wind power plant related issues. However, since it is difficult to substantiate and monitor that these trainings will lead an important know-how and technology transfer, this indicator is scored with (0) in the SDM, to be conservative. Since this indicator is scored zero and no mitigation measure is required chosen parameter, i.e. total number of employee having operation and maintenance certificates will not be monitored

SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

No		1
Indicator		Air Quality
Mitigation measure		No mitigation measure.
Chosen parameter		Amount of CO and NMVOC emissions
Current situation of parameter		According to latest official data CO and NMVOC emissions due to electricity generation in 2012 are: 0.160 tons/GWh and 0.034 tons/ GWh respectively[3].
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		No quantitative information is available for projection of described emission rates. Continuation of current emission rates is estimated in case of baseline situation.
Future target for parameter		Reductions of proportionate amount in described emissions during operational life of the project activity. When electricity generation amount (23.907 GWh/y) is considered for the project activity then expected annual emission avoidances with project implementation becomes 3.8 and 0.8 tons respectively for each parameter.
Way of monitoring	How	Amount of annual net electricity generation, which is calculated by monthly settlement notifications of PMUM based on monthly meter readings, will be used to calculate estimated CO and NMVOC emission reductions by project activity
	When	Annually
	By who	Assigned technician by Plant Manager or assigned carbon consultant

No	2
Indicator	Water Quality and Quantity
Mitigation measure	Wastewater produced by workers during construction and operation is

[3] The unit emissions are calculated as dividing emission amount for each parameter with net electricity amount. (For CO and NMVOC emission amounts see TUIK (table 7 and 8 at the bottom of page): www.tuik.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=16174 For net electricity generation in 2013 see TEİAŞ www.teias.gov.tr/T%C3%BCrkiyeElektrik%C4%B0statistikleri/istatistik2013/uretim%20tuketim(23-47)/34(84-13).xls Calculation is further substantiated in Monitoring Plan of CM Calculation Worksheet, which is available to DOE.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

		collected in an impermeable septic tank, which was constructed on the site. Later they will be periodically disposed of.
Chosen parameter		Amount of wastewater to be discharged to the environment
Current situation of parameter		In 2012; 26,300 m^3 wastewater is discharged the environment due to each GWh electricity produced[4].
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Continuation of current situation
Future target for parameter		Avoidance of around 629.1 thousand m^3 wastewater discharge to the environment per year.
Way of monitoring	How	Amount of annual net electricity generation, which is calculated by monthly settlement notifications of PMUM based on monthly meter readings, will be used to calculate estimated amount of avoided wastewater discharge by project activity. Records of transfer of waste water from power plant by sewage truck, if it was performed, will be used to demonstrate proper waste water management
	When	Annually
	By who	Assigned technician by Plant Manager or assigned carbon consultant

No		3
Indicator		Biodiversity
Mitigation measure		Bird observation report will be prepared by experts
Chosen parameter		b) Number of birds affected by the project
Current situation of parameter		b) Not applicable
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		b) None
Future target for parameter		b) Minimum impact
Way of monitoring	How	b) Bird observation report will be prepared.
	When	Once during the first verification
	By who	Verification DOE

No	4
Indicator	Quality of employment
Mitigation measure	Necessary health and safety measures will be taken during construction and operation phase, relevant staff will be trained to be able to work with high voltages.
Chosen parameter	Health & Safety trainings
Current situation of parameter	Employees will be trained to increase their occupational skills
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	Not applicable.

[4] For Wastewater discharged in 2012 by thermal PPs see cell A5 of Table-2 from:

http://www.tuik.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=16175 (Below the page to be onepd , Table-2 cell B10)
Calculation is further substantiated in Monitoring Plan sheet of CM Calculation Worksheet, which is available to DOE.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

Future target for parameter		Continuation of current situation
Way of monitoring	How	Training attendance list and/or certificates. Safety measures and equipments will be shown to DOE.
	When	Annually (Once at the end of the each monitoring period). After first verification period, only new cases will be reported. Safety measures and equipments will be shown to DOE during each site visit for verification.
	By who	Assigned technician by Plant Manager or assigned carbon consultant.

No		5
Indicator		Quantitative employment and income generation
Mitigation measure		None
Chosen parameter		Number of local employment
Current situation of parameter		Number of employment from agriculture
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Continuation of current situation
Future target for parameter		Additional employment from project region with project.
Way of monitoring	How	For number of local employment: social insurance registries and receipts of employees. After first verification, only changes in employees will be reported.
	When	Number of local employment: Annually
	By who	Assigned technician by Plant Manager or assigned carbon consultant.

No	6
Indicator	Balance of payment and investments
Mitigation measure	No mitigation measures are required.
Chosen parameter	Amount of payment for natural gas to be imported for electricity generation.
Current situation of parameter	According to TEİAŞ 22,909,746 thousand m^3 natural gas is consumed for electricity generation in 2013[5]. In 2013 Electricity generation amount from natural gas is 105,116.3 GWh and share of natural gas in the electricity mix is 43.77%[6]. Since Turkey imports 98.6% of consumed natural gas, it is calculated that for each GWh electricity generation 94,061 m^3 natural gas is imported in 2013.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	According to the projections of TEİAŞ (See Table-7 in B.4 part of the PDD), dependency to natural gas for electricity generation will remain high till the end of 2017 with 44.02% share of the electricity mix in this year.
Future target for parameter	Avoidance of around 2,248,706 m^3 natural gas import each year by generation of project activity, which is worth about 940,110 EUR per year.

[5] www.teias.gov.tr/T%C3%BCrkiyeElektrik%C4%B0statistikleri/istatistik2013/yak%C4%B1t48-53/49.xls
[6] http://www.teias.gov.tr/T%C3%BCrkiyeElektrik%C4%B0statistikleri/istatistik2012/uretim%20tuketim(23-47)/37(06-12).xls

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

Way of monitoring	How	TEİAŞ statistics for natural gas share in the electricity mix shall help to demonstrate the high import dependency. Amount of annual net electricity generation, which is calculated by monthly settlement notifications of PMUM based on monthly meter readings, will be used to calculate correspondent amount of currency saved by project activity with help of above calculated factor.
	When	Annually
	By who	Assigned technician by Plant Manager or assigned carbon consultant.

Additional remarks monitoring

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

SECTION H. Additionality and conservativeness

This section is only applicable if the section on additionality and/or your choice of baseline does not follow Gold Standard guidance

H.1. Additionality

Not Applicable.

H.2. Conservativeness

Not Applicable.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

ANNEX 1 ODA declaration

ANNEX 2 Important Bird Areas Information Notes

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

verilmeye başlanmıştır. Gölün doğal başalımını sağlayan güney kısmındaki taban düdenleri 1978-1980 yıllarında DSİ ve Milli Parklar İdaresi ile müştereken kapatılmıştır. Buna rağmen ana su girişinin devre dışı kalmış olması nedeniyle su seviyesi düşmüştür.

Antalya Ovası

AKD030
TR119

Çok Acil

Gerileme -2

Yüzölçümü: 24230 ha Boylam: 30°53'E Enlem: 36°52'D Yükseklik: Deniz seviyesi-100 m
İller: Antalya Çevre: Şehir - Mevsimsel

Alanın Tanımı

Alan, tarihi Pamphylia Ovası'nın deniz kıyısındaki kumul ve sulak alan habitatları ile deniz seviyesinden 100 m'ye kadar yükselen bir traverten platformundan oluşur. OKA, Türkiye'nin Akdeniz kıyılarındaki en büyük ikinci kumul alanını içermesi nedeniyle de önemlidir. Alandaki temel insan faaliyeti tarım ve hayvancılıktır.

Habitat

	Alan (%)
Delta ekosistemi	32
Doğu Akdeniz tipi maki topluluğu	33
Akdeniz kızılçam karışık ormanı	35

Kuşlar

Tür	Yıl	Mevsim	En Az	En Fazla	Birim	Kriter
Beyaz sumru *Chlidonias hybridus*		Göç	800		Birey	B1i
İzmir yalıçapkını *Halcyon smyrnensis*		Üreme	1	2	Çift	B2
Dik kuyruklu ötleğen *Prinia gracilis*		Üreme	20		Çift	B2

Koruma Alanları

ÖKA'nın bir kısmı Doğal Sit Alanı ve Özel Çevre Koruma Alanı (13500 ha) statüleriyle koruma altındadır.

Tehditler

Plansız yapılaşma, turizm, tarımsal yoğunlaşma

Alan, Antalya şehir merkezinin hemen doğusunda, turizm merkezi ilan edilen kıyı şeridinde yer alır. Bu nedenle alan üzerindeki tehditlerin başında kentleşme, turizme bağlı aşırı yapılaşma ve genişleyen tarım alanları gelir.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

Tehditler
Aşırı otlatma
Alandaki ada martılarına yönelik en önemli tehdit üreme döneminde adalara bırakılan küçükbaş hayvanlardır.

AKD047
TR137

Göksu Vadisi

Acil — Aynı

Yüzölçümü: 31039 ha | Boylam: 36°26'K | Enlem: 33°44'D | Yükseklik: Deniz seviyesi-600 m
İller: İçel | İlçeler: Silifke

Alanın Tanımı
Silifke ilçesinin batısında, Kavaklı ve Geven Dağları arasında yer alır. Taşeli Platosundan doğup, Toros dağları boyunca derin bir kanyondan akan Göksu Nehri'nin oluşturduğu vadidir. Kuzeybatıdan güneydoğuya doğru inen boğazlardan oluşur. Vadi boyunca ormanlık alanlar ve maki toplulukları görülür. Vadinin kuzeyi ve güneyi çok dar olması nedeniyle yerleşime uygun değildir. Alandaki temel insan faaliyetleri tarım ve hayvancılıktır. ÖKA, küresel ölçekte tehlike altındaki memeli türlerinden olan Anadolu dikenlifaresinin (*Acomys cilicicus*) dünyada bilinen tek dağılış alanıdır.

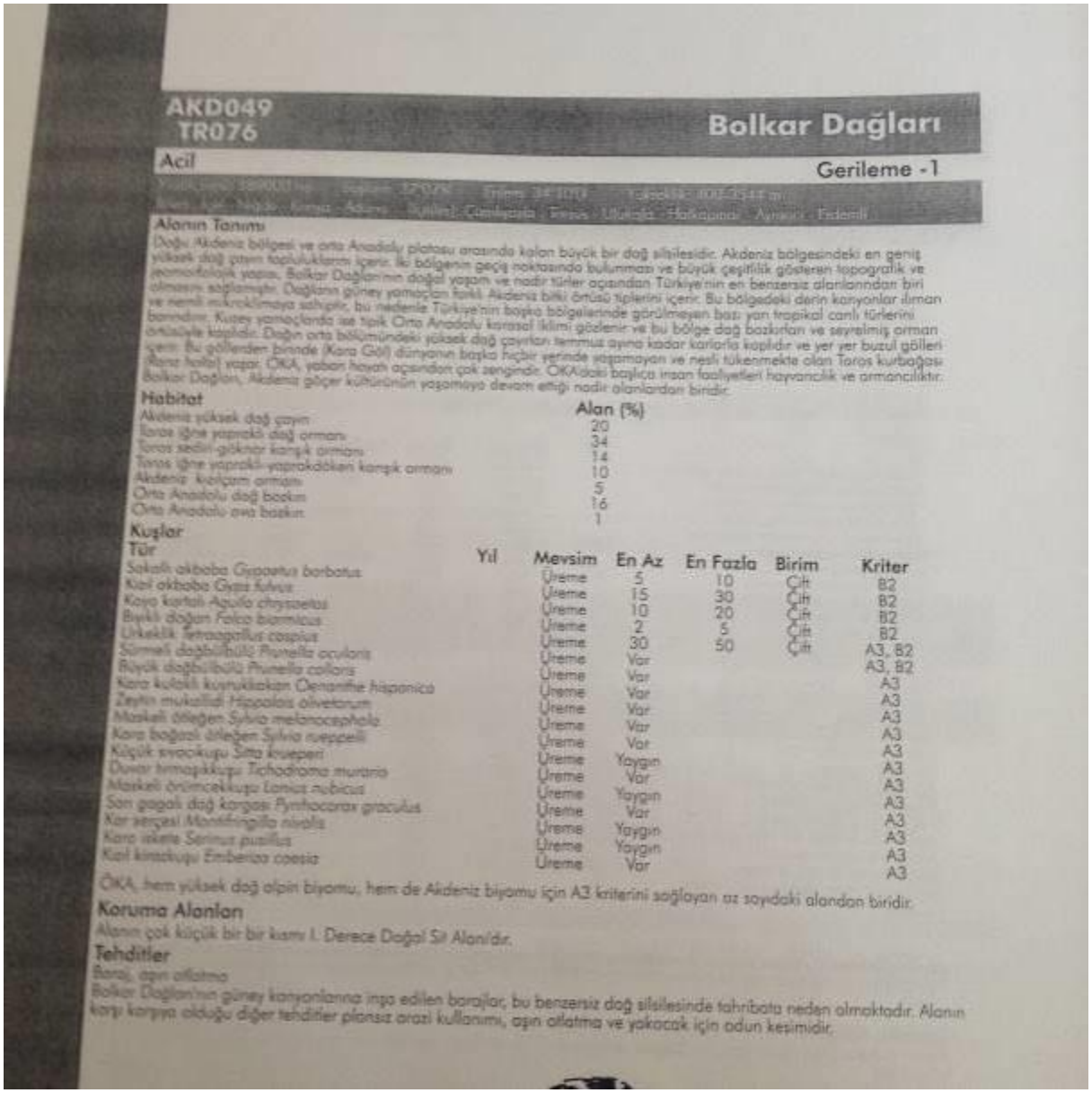
Habitat — **Alan (%)**
Akdeniz kızılçam karışık ormanı — 49
Doğu Akdeniz tipi maki topluluğu — 51

Kuşlar Tür	Yıl	Mevsim	En Az	En Fazla	Birim	Kriter
Kızıl akbaba *Gyps fulvus*		Üreme	5	10	Çift	B2
Bıyıklı doğan *Falco biarmicus*		Üreme	2	5	Çift	B2

Koruma Alanları
Alanın koruma statüsü yoktur.

Tehditler
Baraj
Göksu nehri üzerine yapılması planlanan Kayraktepe Barajı ÖKA üzerindeki en büyük tehdittir.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT



AKD049
TR076

Bolkar Dağları

Acil

Gerileme -1

Alanın Tanımı

Doğu Akdeniz bölgesi ve orta Anadolu platosu arasında kalan büyük bir dağ silsilesidir. Akdeniz bölgesindeki en geniş yüksek dağ çayır topluluklarını içerir. İki bölgenin geçiş noktasında bulunması ve büyük çeşitlilik gösteren topografik ve jeomorfolojik yapısı, Bolkar Dağları'nın doğal yaşam ve nadir türler açısından Türkiye'nin en benzersiz alanlarından biri olmasını sağlamıştır. Dağların güney yamaçları farklı Akdeniz bitki örtüsü tiplerini içerir. Bu bölgedeki derin kanyonlar ılıman ve nemli mikroklimaya sahiptir, bu nedenle Türkiye'nin başka bölgelerinde görülmeyen bazı yarı tropikal canlı türlerini barındırır. Kuzey yamaçlarda ise tipik Orta Anadolu kırsal iklimi gözlenir ve bu bölge dağ bozkırları ve seyrelmiş orman örtüsüyle kaplıdır. Dağın orta bölümündeki yüksek dağ çayırları temmuz ayına kadar karlarla kaplıdır ve yer yer buzul gölleri içerir. Bu göllerden birinde (Kara Göl) dünyanın başka hiçbir yerinde yaşamayan ve nesli tükenmekte olan Toros kurbağası (Rana holtzi) yaşar. OKA, yaban hayatı açısından çok zengindir. OKA'daki başlıca insan faaliyetleri hayvancılık ve ormancılıktır. Bolkar Dağları, Akdeniz göçer kültürünün yaşamaya devam ettiği nadir alanlardan biridir.

Habitat

	Alan (%)
Akdeniz yüksek dağ çayırı	20
Toros ığne yapraklı dağ ormanı	34
Toros sedir-göknar karışık ormanı	14
Toros ığne yapraklı-yapraklıkeri karışık ormanı	10
Akdeniz karışım ormanı	5
Orta Anadolu dağ bozkırı	16
Orta Anadolu ova bozkırı	1

Kuşlar

Tür	Yıl	Mevsim	En Az	En Fazla	Birim	Kriter
Sakallı akbaba *Gypaetus barbatus*		Üreme	5	10	Çift	B2
Kızıl akbaba *Gyps fulvus*		Üreme	15	30	Çift	B2
Kaya kartalı *Aquila chrysaetos*		Üreme	10	20	Çift	B2
Bıyıklı doğan *Falco biarmicus*		Üreme	2	5	Çift	B2
Ürkeklik *Tetraogallus caspius*		Üreme	30	50	Çift	A3, B2
Sürmeli dağbülbülü *Prunella ocularis*		Üreme	Var			A3, B2
Büyük dağbülbülü *Prunella collaris*		Üreme	Var			A3
Kara kulaklı kuyrukkakan *Oenanthe hispanica*		Üreme	Var			A3
Zeytin mukallidi *Hippolais olivetorum*		Üreme	Var			A3
Maskeli ötleğen *Sylvia melanocephala*		Üreme	Var			A3
Kara boğazlı ötleğen *Sylvia nueppelli*		Üreme	Var			A3
Küçük sivrigagu *Sitta krueperi*		Üreme	Yaygın			A3
Duvar tırmaşıkkuşu *Tichodroma muraria*		Üreme	Var			A3
Maskeli örümcekkuşu *Lanius nubicus*		Üreme	Yaygın			A3
Sarı gagalı dağ kargası *Pyrrhocorax graculus*		Üreme	Var			A3
Kar serçesi *Montifringilla nivalis*		Üreme	Yaygın			A3
Kara sikke *Serinus pusillus*		Üreme	Yaygın			A3
Kızıl kirazkuşu *Emberiza caesia*		Üreme	Var			A3

ÖKA, hem yüksek dağ alpin biyomu, hem de Akdeniz biyomu için A3 kriterini sağlayan az sayıdaki alandan biridir.

Koruma Alanları

Alanın çok küçük bir bir kısmı I. Derece Doğal Sit Alanı'dır.

Tehditler

Baraj, aşırı otlatma

Bolkar Dağları'nın güney kanyonlarına inşa edilen barajlar, bu benzersiz dağ silsilesinde tahribata neden olmaktadır. Alanın karşı karşıya olduğu diğer tehditler plansız arazi kullanımı, aşırı otlatma ve yakacak için odun kesimidir.

GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

ORT025
TR069

Hotamış Sazlığı

Restorasyon Aşaması — **Gerileme -3**

Yüzölçümü: 17400 ha Boylam: [illegible] Enlem: [illegible] Yükseklik: 999 m
İl(ler): Konya - Karaman İlçe(ler): Çumra - Karapınar - Karaman

Alanın Tanımı

ÖKA, Konya Kapalı Havzası'nın güney kısmında, Karadağ volkanının kuzeyinde yer alan çok geniş bir sazlık alandı ve en güney kesiminde Süleymanhacı Gölü adlı küçük bir tuzlu gölü içermekteydi. Havzada su rejimine yapılan geniş çaplı müdahalelerden sonra 1990'ların ortalarına doğru çok büyük ölçüde kurudu ve sadece ÖKA'nın en güney ucundaki bölgede küçük bir sazlık kaldı. ÖKA doğal niteliğini kaybetmeden önce sazlık ve sınırlı miktarda balıkçılık yapılmaktaydı. ÖKA'nın çevresi tarım alanları ve alfalfalarla çevrilidir. Hotamış'ın kuruması Türkiye'de pek çok sukuşunun sayısında ciddi azalmaya neden olmuştur.

Habitat

Habitat	Alan (%)
Göl	89
Orta Anadolu tuzcul bozkır	6
Orta Anadolu ova bozkırı	5

Kuşlar

Tür	Yıl	Mevsim	En Az	En Fazla	Birim	Kriter
Küçük karabatak *Phalacrocorax pygmeus*	1991	Üreme	25		Çift	A1, B2
Tepeli pelikan *Pelecanus crispus*	1998	Üreme	1	2	Çift	B2
Küçük balaban *Ixobrychus minutus*		Üreme	30	60	Çift	B2
Alaca balıkçıl *Ardeola ralloides*	1991	Üreme	50		Çift	B2
Büyük ak balıkçıl *Casmerodius albus*	1991	Üreme	50		Çift	A4i, B1i
Çeltikçi *Plegadis falcinellus*	1991	Üreme	75		Çift	B2
Kaşıkçı *Platalea leucorodia*	1998	Üreme	12		Çift	B2
Yaz ördeği *Marmaronetta angustirostris*	1991	Üreme	20		Çift	A1, A4i, B1i, B2
Macar ördeği *Netta rufina*	1992	Kışlama	600		Birey	B1i
Macar ördeği *Netta rufina*	1991	Üreme	30		Çift	B2
Pasbaş patka *Aythya nyroca*	1991	Üreme	20		Çift	A1
Dikkuyruk *Oxyura leucocephala*	1995	Üreme sonrası	204		Birey	A1, A4i, B1i
Dikkuyruk *Oxyura leucocephala*	1991	Üreme	40		Çift	A1, B1i, B2
Uzunbacak *Himantopus himantopus*	1985	Üreme	950		Birey	A4i, B1i
Bataklıkkırlangıcı *Glareola pratincola*	1991	Üreme	100		Çift	A4i, B1i, B2
Büyük cılıbıt *Charadrius leschenaultii*		Üreme	10		Çift	B2
Mahmuzlu kızkuşu *Vanellus spinosus*	1991	Üreme	40		Çift	A4i, B1i, B2

Alanda üreyen diğer türler arasında erguvani balıkçıl (*Ardea purpurea*), elmabaş patka (*Aythya ferina*) ve karabaş martı (*Larus ridibundus*) bulunur. Bu türler 1998 yılına kadar alanda üremeye devam etmişlerdir. ÖKA'da 1986 yılında kadar ak kuyruklu kızkuşu (*Vanellus leucura*) üremiştir ancak sulakalanın küçülmesi ile bu türün bölgedeki varlığı son bulmuştur.

Koruma Alanları

ÖKA'nın kuzeyindeki küçük bir alan Doğal Sit Alanı'dır ancak esas korunması gereken güney bölümün herhangi bir koruma statüsü yoktur.

Tehditler

Su rejimine müdahale, baraj yapımı

Barajlar, tahliye ve sulama kanallarıyla alanın su rejimine yapılan müdahaleler sonucu sazlık çok büyük ölçüde kurutulmuş, restorasyon aşamasına gelmiştir. DSİ, Konya Kapalı Havzası'ndaki tarımsal faaliyetlerden geri dönen suyun depolanması için bölgenin bir baraja dönüştürülmesi planlamaktadır. Bu proje uygulandığı takdirde alanın doğal yapısı tümüyle kaybedilecektir.