

APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY

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In the interests of clarity and consistency, some of the general and technical terms used in the EIA report are defined in this section. Explanations regarding these are given in the report as well, where appropriate.

- *Active capacity* is the reservoir capacity normally usable for storage and regulation of reservoir inflows to meet established reservoir operating requirements
- *Annual energy* is the energy calculated by dividing the total energy that will have been produced during the entire period of operation by the number of years for which operation studies were carried out.
- *Associated structures* are necessary facilities for the construction or operation of a project. These facilities for the Yusufeli Project are mainly access roads, relocation roads and electric transmission lines. The access and relocation roads are going to be constructed in the scope of the project. The electric transmission lines are planned and built by Turkish Electricity Distribution Corporation (TEIAS) and all relevant studies are under the responsibility of TEIAS.
- *Average power* is the power calculated by dividing the area between the power demand curve and the time axis by the time for any given period of time.
- *Chasmophyte* is a type of plant that is found in rock crevices.
- *Dead storage* is the storage volume allocated for storing of sediments and suspended material to be carried by the river to the reservoir of a dam during its economic life time, so not to cause any damage to the installed equipment.
- *Directly affected settlement (person, or group)* is the settlement that is directly affected from the dam construction and reservoir caused by; the involuntary taking of land resulting in relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets (e.g. land, structures, crops), and loss of income sources or means of livelihood (whether or not they need to be relocated).
- *Economic displacement* is loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.
- *Firm energy* is the amount of energy, which can be produced in one year at the firm power.

- *Firm power* is the smallest power, which can be generated as determined in the operation studies.
- *Gross head* is the difference in elevation between the reservoir water level and the water level of the river at the downstream of the dam (i.e. the elevation of the tail water).
- *Host Community (or Host populations)* refers to people inhabiting the areas in which project-affected populations are resettled. Host communities may be affected adversely by new settlement and should therefore be identified as a category of persons affected by the project.
- *Impact* on the environment is the change in an environmental parameter, over a specified period and within a defined area, resulting from the project compared with the situation, which would have occurred had the project not been initiated, and that have spatial and temporal components. An impact is not only adverse, but it can be beneficial as well.
- *Impact area* is the geographic area that may experience impacts to the biological, physical or socio-economic environments from construction, land take and impoundment, and operation of the project components. This area will include the lands permanently and temporarily affected by the project features. The coverage of this area is defined in relevant sections in more details.
- *Indirectly affected settlement (person, or group)* is the settlement that is affected from the associated activities and structures, such as roads, transmission lines and relocation sites.
- *Inflow* is total amount of water coming from the upstream of the reservoir (expressed either as discharge or volume).
- *Insignificant impact* is an impact, which is capable of causing change in the environment, but does not fundamentally affect the status, potential productivity or usage of the environment.
- *Installed Capacity* is the maximum instantaneous power generated by the plant.
- *Outflow* is the amount of water drawn by the plant to serve for the intended purpose (expressed either as discharge or volume).
- *Permanent impact* is an impact, which persists throughout the life of the project or more.

- *Physical displacement* is loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.
- *Plant factor* is the ratio of annual energy to the energy theoretically produced at installed capacity power over one year.
- *Project-affected person* is Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.
- *Project area* is the geographic area in which all activities for the realization of the project will take place. This area will include the lands permanently and temporarily occupied by the project features (land take and impoundment) and used during construction and operation.
- *Project sponsor* is the project owner/proponent. DSI is the project sponsor for Yusufeli Project.
- *Secondary energy* is the difference between the annual energy and the firm energy.
- *Significant impact* is an impact, which is capable of causing sufficient change in the environment to affect the status, potential productivity or usage of the environment.
- *Spilled water* is the amount of water allowed to be discharged through the spillway, which could not be utilized for the intended purposes (expressed either as discharge or volume).
- *Stakeholders* are any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.
- *Temporary impact* is an impact, which persists only during a certain project phase or activity (e.g., construction).
- *Vulnerable groups* are people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.
- *Xerophyte* is a type of plant adapted for growth under dry conditions.

Note that the classification of an impact as temporary or permanent does not of itself imply a degree of significance or acceptability (thus, a temporary impact may also be a significant impact). Significance assessment will be an evaluation of the acceptability of the impact in terms of some existing criteria, such as the permitted level of a substance or degree of change as specified in a standard, regulation or policy, when possible. Moreover, detailed description of impact categories for project affected persons (PAPs) are provided in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).