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Abbreviations

ABPRS - Address Based Population Registration System
ADB – Asian Development Bank
AGI - Above Ground Installation Units
BTC Pipeline - Baku–Tbilisi–Ceyhan Pipeline
BP - Bank Procedures
BOTAS - Petroleum Pipeline Corporation
BVS - Block Valve Stations
CDP – Community Development Program
CRF - Complaint Register Form
CS - Compressor Stations
DSA - Designated State Authority
EBRD – European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC - Engineering Contractor
EMRA – Energy Market Regulatory
EP - Equator Principles
EPC - Engineering Procurement and Construction
ESIA - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP – Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS – Environmental and Social Standard
E&S – Environmental and Social
FGM – Focus Group Meeting
FUND - RAP Fund Management
GIS – Geographic Information System
GLAC - Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation
GLAD – Guide to Land Acquisition Document
GP – General Priority
HEPP – Hydro Electric Power Plant
HGA – Host Government Agreement
IFC – International Finance Cooperation
IFI - International Financial Institution
IGA - The Intergovernmental Agreement

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IP - Intersection Point

ITE - Iran- Turkey-Europe Natural Gas Pipeline

LASC - Authority Liaison, Mapping, Land Acquisition and Ground Investigation Services Contractor

LAC - Land Acquisition and Compensation

LRE - Lands Right Entity

M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation

MENR - Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources

MoEU – Ministry of Environment and Urbanization

MS - Metering Station

NGO – Non Governmental Organization

OIZ - Organized Industrial Zone

OP - Operational Policy

OSID – Online Stakeholder Interaction Database

PAH – Project Affected Household

PAP - Project Affected Person

PAS – Project Affected Settlement

PPM - Public Participation Meeting

PS – Performance Standard

RAP - Resettlement Action Plan

RoW – Right of Way

SEG - Social-Environmental Group

SEP - Stakeholder Engagement Plan

SIA - Social Impact Assessment

SME – Small and Medium Sized Enterprise

SRM – Social Risk Management

TAP – Trans-Adriatic Pipeline

TANAP - Trans-Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline

TANAP SR - TANAP Social Relations Team

TDM – Turkish Development Ministry

TL – Turkish Lira

TMT - TANAP Management Team

TSI – Turkish Statistical Institute

UN - United Nations

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USD – United States Dollar

WB – World Bank

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Glossary

Disadvantaged or vulnerable¹ refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. This will take into account considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors, and including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon which they depend.

Entitlement² refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected persons, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs)³ are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific statements of Good International Industry Practice. The EHSGs contain the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities by existing technology at reasonable cost. For complete reference, consult *the World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines*.

Forced eviction⁴ is defined as the permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection, including all applicable procedures and principles in ESS5. The exercise of eminent domain, compulsory acquisition or similar powers by a Borrower will not be considered to be forced eviction providing it complies with the requirements of national law and the provisions of ESS5, and is conducted in a manner consistent with basic principles of due process (including provision of adequate advance notice, meaningful opportunities to lodge grievances and appeals, and avoidance of the use of unnecessary, disproportionate or excessive force).

Involuntary Resettlement⁵ Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, including those that lead to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term **"involuntary resettlement"** refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

¹ This definition is directly quoted from "Environmental and Social Framework, Setting Environmental and Social Standards for Investment Project Financing" World Bank, August 4, 2016.

² This definition is quoted directly from http://www.eib.org/attachments/strategies/environmental_and_social_practices_handbook_en.pdf.

³ This definition is directly quoted from "Environmental and Social Framework, Setting Environmental and Social Standards for Investment Project Financing" World Bank, August 4, 2016.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ This definition is directly quoted from "Environmental and Social Framework, Setting Environmental and Social Standards for Investment Project Financing" World Bank, August 4, 2016.

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Land acquisition⁶ refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. "Land" includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.

Livelihood⁷ refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.

Project Affected Households (PAHs) refers to the households that are affected by the Project. The surveys for the field study in are done at household level. This term identifies the households that are affected by the Above Ground Installations of the Project.

Project-affected persons (PAPs) refers to all persons impacted by the involuntary resettlement, including all members of a household (women, men, girls, boys, incl. several generations in the case of extended households); the owner and employees of a business; members of an ethnic minority group; tenants; land owners and sharecroppers; informal settlers (i.e. lacking formal titles); holders of customary land-rights; informal business-operators and their employees/assistants.

Project Affected Settlements (PAS) refers to both villages and neighborhoods that are affected by the Project. After the Metropolitan Municipality Act went into operation in March 2014, the villages that belong to a Metropolitan Municipality were converted into neighborhoods. Therefore, the term Project Affected Settlements was used to refer to both villages and neighborhoods affected by the Above Ground Installations of the Project.

Replacement cost⁸ is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ This definition is directly quoted from "Environmental and Social Framework, Setting Environmental and Social Standards for Investment Project Financing" World Bank, August 4, 2016.

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affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.

Restrictions on land use⁹ refers to limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones.

⁹ Ibid.

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Executive Summary

a. The Trans-Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline (TANAP) Project is part of the Southern Gas Corridor, and aims to transport the Azeri natural gas from Shah Deniz 2 Gas Field and other fields in the southern Caspian Sea to Turkey and Europe through the TAP Project. This RAP for Above Ground Installation (AGI) aims to specify the types of PAPs that are affected from the land acquisition activities of AGIs, lay out their socio economic profile baseline data and expectations and identify specific impacts and mitigation measures pertaining to AGIs and access roads to AGIs. The objective of RAP is assist the PAPs to improve their living standards and incomes and ensure that compensation is paid prior to taking over of their land and assets. AGIs for the TANAP project include 7 compressor stations, 4 Metering stations, 11 Pig Launcher and receiver facilities, 49 Block Valve Stations (BVS), and 2 Off-Take points.

b. The land acquisition for the Project does not entail any physical resettlement, yet invokes World Bank's OP 4.12 due to potential economic displacement. While this AGI RAP builds on the existing the TANAP pipeline route RAP, the AGI RAP particularly emphasizes the impact of permanent loss of land on the PAPs, defines types of economic displacement, identifies gaps between World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and national legislation, proposes mitigation measures to minimize potential adverse impacts and enhance Project's benefits and defines the monitoring framework for the future of the Project.

c. Total land acquired for the Project covers 263ha across 578 parcels, which belong to private and public ownership¹⁰. Majority of the impacted land belongs to private ownership (79 percent). The Project acquired 458 parcels from private ownership, impacting 936¹¹ Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

d. There are 18 provinces, 50 districts and 67 villages/neighborhoods impacted by Project's land acquisition activities for AGIs (compressor stations, metering stations, pig stations and BVSs). The provinces are located across Turkey, with Ardahan located on the Eastern border with Georgia, to Edirne located on the Western Border with Greece. The socio-economic profile of each settlement differs significantly depending on the location, the geological setting, weather and economic development level.

e. TANAP's land acquisition process is guided by Intergovernmental and Host Government Agreements signed between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan on 26th of June 2012 and published in the Official Gazette on the 19th of March 2013. These agreements have become effective as Law No. 6375 of the Republic of Turkey. The Project's land acquisition activities will be performed in compliance with these agreements, with the Turkish Expropriation Law, and World Bank's OP 4.12 policies. Laws of the Republic of Turkey and international safeguard policies will guide the Project's land acquisition and livelihood restoration activities. TANAP is committed to follow international and national legal policies on land acquisition

¹⁰ Public ownership category includes Treasury land, pasture land, land belonging to Village Legal Entity, Communal land. The number of parcels and PAPs include all AGIs. Parcels required for compressor stations, metering stations, pig stations, block valve stations and access roads.

¹¹ This number is the official title/deed holders according land registry, which includes BVS.

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and resettlement. In case there is a conflict in interpretation of the provisions of this RAP, the provisions as available in the World Bank's OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement will prevail.

f. There are two categories of PAPs. The first category consists of those who have legal title to their land. This group may have other assets such as vineyards, trees, barns, and other immovable structures on their land. In accordance with Article 3 of the Expropriation Law (No. 2942), the legal owners are entitled to full payment for their land and whatever immovable assets and crops they may have on it. The second category consists of PAPs that cultivate land but have no legal title on it. This group consists of two different categories: a) users or tenants; b) owners without title deed. The users, whether formal tenants or not, that cultivate public or private land that does not belong to them are entitled to compensation for standing crops, trees, vineyards, and buildings both by local laws and World Bank OP 4.12.

g. TANAP ensures that the valuation results will comply with local procedures and international standards. TANAP will explicitly allow for full replacement cost for all assets and will ensure that lost income is fully restored through the compensation process. The agricultural land is valued by using the net income approach. Through applying this enhanced valuation methodology, it is further aimed to prevent the gaps that may occur from the valuation methodology stated in Article 8 and 11 of the Expropriation Law. During valuations, paying the loss of productivity due to construction activities in addition to the land value will also be considered. During the negotiations, if the value is not agreed upon by parties; LRE will apply Article 27 of the Law which will then be followed by Article 10 process.

h. Land acquisition for AGI has commenced for 349 of the 458 parcels impacted by the Project. Of the 349 parcel owners, 175 did not come to agreement meeting, 129 parcel owners did not agree to proposed compensation and 45 parcel owners agreed to proposed compensation. High level of lack of attendance can be attributed two factors; high rates of absentee owners and/or owners that do not want to seek any agreement prior to court.

i. The number of PAPs that agreed to Article 8 negotiations depends on the location. The overall average is 10 percent where as in Eskisehir this rate is as high as 87 percent. Other than Eskisehir, none of the parcel owners agreed to first compensation valuations offered by BOTAS. The PAPs that did not agree with the initial Article 8 offer, or declined to attend the meetings, awaited the decision of Court Ruling according to Article 27. The compensations offered under Article 27 were significantly higher than those offered by the Article 8 negotiations. Compensations for Article 27 are paid fully to the title owners' account, yet Article 10 court cases are filed by TANAP due to unexpectedly high compensation prices of court's ruling. The discrepancy in Court compensation rulings and Article 8 compensations are attributed to differences in compensation valuation system. The discrepancies are caused by different categorizations according to type of land, calculation of net income according to highest yielding product, right to objective increase judgment given to the expert to increase values, and calculations of the capitalization rate.

j. A Socio-economic field study conducted during 25.07.2016-04.08.2016 with 182 PAPs impacted by CS and MS. The BVS field was conducted during 31 August- 9 September 2016 with 83 PAPs. In order to complement the quantitative survey, qualitative methods were used to reflect PAPs livelihoods, vulnerabilities, perceptions about the TANAP AGI and BVS Projects and expectations from the Project. 27 focus group meetings with vulnerable groups. 50 in-depth interviews with village headmen, and 41 stakeholder meetings with Project's stakeholders such as BOTAS regional offices,

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municipalities, governorates, district chambers for agriculture were conducted. Overall, 473 PAPs were consulted to assess the census and depict socio-economic conditions of PAPs through qualitative and quantitative studies. Main findings of the consultations illustrate that PAPs do not have a clear distinction between land acquisition for the pipeline versus land acquisition for AGIs. AGI specific consultations were not carried out, hence the PAPs do not have solid information regarding the AGI Project. They would like to be informed further regarding Project details, timeline and employment opportunities. PAPs perceive Article 8 Compensations for AGIs to be lower than the compensations offered for the pipeline; thus PAPs are opting to dispute the land compensations in court. It was observed on the field that PAPs are not aware of how to use the grievance mechanism, there is reluctance to file written complaints; most PAPs prefer verbal channels to communicate their grievances, which makes it challenging to assess and resolve grievances. There are numerous parties acting on behalf of TANAP. Another outcome of the consultation was that PAPs cannot distinguish the responsible parties such as contractors/TANAP/BOTAS; and file their grievances to whoever is available on the field.

k. TANAP started to implement AGI specific disclosure in order to respond to all concerns raised by PAPs including Project information, grievance mechanism, compensation strategy, employment opportunities, subcontractors and Project details regarding implementation. The first disclosure meetings took place in 5 settlements which were most impacted by AGI land acquisition. Disclosure meetings included information about land acquisition of the Project, RAP entitlements, construction related impacts and grievance mechanism. The questions of PAPs on Project were collected and responded. Even though the meetings were well attended and PAPs participated actively in discussions, there was no attendance from local women. In compliance with gender integration aspect to RAP implementation particularly women's disclosure, TANAP will develop an effective and culturally appropriate way of communication with local women in collaboration with site social staff. This will also aim to bridge gender gap which was evident in the AGI disclosure meetings.

l. The census survey was completed with 1008 PAPs in 265 households. According to results of the census survey, 54 percent of the PAPs are male and 46 percent are female. The average household size in the Project affected settlements is 3.9. Gender and age distribution amongst the settlements reveal that around half of (48%) the PAPs are of active working age (16-50); around 22 percent of the PAPs are in 50-65 working age group, and 14 percent are above age 65. Education levels of the PAPs depend on the settlement and age. Illiteracy rate is at 10 percent; women's illiteracy is higher than men, yet illiteracy is seen only amongst the elderly.

m. Agriculture is the main employment pattern across PAS. Other than agriculture, income-generating employment is very limited. Pensioners comprise 7 percent of the overall PAPs. The household's incomes and expenditures depend on their settlements. Overall average annual income for PAPs is 52,657 TL, and expenditure is 61,708 TL. According to survey results Ardahan has the lowest income and expenditure levels and Eskisehir has the highest; which is in line with both provinces socio-economic setting within Turkey. 65 PAPs amongst 265 surveyed declared that they were indebted with a mean indebtedness of 23,112 TL annually. PAPs were asked a question to judge their livelihoods according to ability to meet basic needs. Overall, only 7 percent of the PAPs stated they managed it easily meaning they are well off economically. 17 percent of the PAPs declared that they find it extremely difficult to make a living.

n. The main impact of the Project on assets was loss of land according to survey results. None of the PAPs declared any other loss to assets, such as homes, and barns. The type and size of land loss

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depends on the location. The Project's impact on total land holdings are categorized according to ratio of lost land to total land holdings of the PAPs¹². According to PAP's declaration almost half of the households lost less than 20 percent of their total land holdings due to permanent land take resulted from MS and CS specific AGIs. TANAP Project will target those PAPs who are subjected to loss of livelihood to prepare and implement a livelihood restoration program (LRP).

o. Vulnerable groups to be identified by the Project are women, elderly, disabled, poor and landless PAPs. Appropriate measures will be designed in consultation with these groups to mitigate their needs arising out of project impacts.

p. There are a number of other major projects in the vicinity of TANAP AGI construction project locations including other pipeline projects, energy projects, irrigation projects and some energy projects as well as some transport developments, which could together with the effects of the Project result in cumulative impacts for the PAPs of the Project. TANAP will devise mitigation measures in LRP in line with these cumulative impacts identified in the RAP.

q. TANAP has already adopted a grievance mechanism¹³ that is integrated to its stakeholder engagement plan and electronic tracking database that is called OSID. The purpose of this mechanism is to establish the process and responsibilities for handling and monitoring of Grievances received from TANAP stakeholders including Project affected people (PAP), NGOs, Employees, third parties and other members of the public in context of Project. TANAP and all its related sub-contractors use this grievance mechanism. An "Appeals Committee" will be constituted separately within each of the four construction lots corresponding AGIs. The mandate of Appeals committee will be limited to consider complaints where the affected people are not satisfied with the decision of TANAP on their complaints. The Appeals committee will consist of 3 members chosen from the local universities, local institutes, local NGOs or persons of repute from the local area.

r. The RAP established institutional and implementation arrangements and a monitoring and evaluation mechanism that includes indicators, implementation schedule, and budget. To comply with the World Bank policies. TANAP will ensure that the RAP is made available to public access and disclosed at Project affected settlements. The outcome of the consultations will be incorporated in the final RAP. TANAP will also make sure that the RAP is distributed among pertinent stakeholders (i.e. relevant ministries, provincial directorates of various state authorities, governorships and sub-governorships, universities etc.) of the Project in local language for review.

¹² Total land holding figure is based on PAP's response to household surveys. The survey asked the total size of land holdings and the size of remaining land, and PAPs answers are included in the calculation.

¹³ TNP-PCD-SOC-GEN-001

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Trans-Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline (TANAP) Project is part of the Southern Gas Corridor, and aims to transport the Azeri natural gas from Shah Deniz 2 Gas Field and other fields in the southern Caspian Sea to Turkey and Europe through the TAP Project. The Project entails land acquisition for construction of the pipeline, hence, TANAP Project prepared a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in 2014 that describes the policies and procedures TANAP will follow for the acquisition and compensation of land and other immovable assets within the Project's right of way and which may be permanent and/or temporary. At the time of TANAP RAP preparation, the locations of Above Ground Installation Units (AGI) were yet to be finalized. Therefore, even though the TANAP RAP document devised strategies for AGI compensations, it also highlighted the importance of devising an addendum to RAP once the AGI locations are confirmed¹⁴.

1.2 This RAP for Above Ground Installation (AGI) aims to specify the types of PAPs that are affected from the land acquisition activities of AGIs, lay out their socio economic profile baseline data and expectations and identify specific impacts and mitigation measures pertaining to AGIs and access roads to AGIs. AGIs for the TANAP project include **2 compressor stations, 4 Metering stations, 11 Pig Launcher and receiver facilities, 49 Block Valve Stations (BVS), and 2 Off-Take points**¹⁵. The land acquisition for the Project does not entail any physical resettlement, yet invokes World Bank's OP 4.12 due to potential economic displacement. While this AGI RAP builds on the existing the TANAP pipeline route RAP, the AGI RAP particularly emphasizes the impact of permanent loss of land on the PAPs, defines types of economic displacement. Involuntary Resettlement and national legislation, proposes mitigation measures to minimize potential adverse impacts and enhance Project's benefits and defines the monitoring framework for the future of the Project.

1.3 Total land acquired for the Project covers **263ha** across 578 parcels which belong to private and public ownership¹⁶. Majority of the impacted land belongs to private ownership (**79 percent**). The Project acquired 458 parcels from private ownership, impacting 936¹⁷ Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

1.4 TANAP AGI RAP is prepared with land acquisition and stakeholder consultation data provided by TANAP social team, TANAP land acquisition team and BOTAS entity. A full census¹⁸ of affected households and socio-economic study was undertaken with all PAPs residing in the Project area in

¹⁴ TANAP RAP. p.5

¹⁵ TANAP Project is planned in phases. The information includes the AGIs for Phase 1. The Project is expected to comprise 7 compressor stations.

¹⁶ Public ownership category includes Treasury land, pasture land, Land belonging to Village Legal Entity, Communal land. The number of parcels and PAPs include all AGIs. Parcels required for compressor stations, metering stations, pig stations, block valve stations and access roads.

¹⁷ This number is the official title/deed holders according land registry for all AGIs including BVS.

¹⁸ When the field was planned, full census with all PAPs and socio-economic surveys with 30% sampling was envisioned. However, due to high number of absentee owners, and lack of users, socio-economic surveys were implemented with all PAPs that were residing on the Project Affected Settlements at the time of the field study.

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order to establish a baseline to define Project's land acquisition impacts in line with World Bank OP 4.12. To this end, **265 socio-economic surveys** were conducted to depict the profile of PAPs, their livelihood patterns, and their experience with the Project. **50 village headman** interview, **41 meetings** with local stakeholder institutions were held to define Project impacts. **27 focus group and in depth interviews** were held in **67 settlements with women, landless and the poor** reaching **109 PAPs** in order to depict any potential adverse impacts on the vulnerable groups. Thus, the present RAP aims to present entitlements for compensations of loss of assets to all PAPs in order to ensure that the livelihoods of the PAPs are fully restored to pre-project level.

Project Description

Project Rationale

1.5 TANAP'S Pipeline Project is part of the Southern Gas Corridor, which aims to transport the Azeri natural gas from Shah Deniz 2 Gas Field and other fields in the south Caspian Sea extending to Turkey and Europe. TANAP's natural gas pipeline route commences in the North-Eastern corner of Turkey at the Georgia Border and it will pass through 20 provinces from Ardahan in the East to Edirne in the West. The pipeline will join the Turkey/Greece border in Ipsala/Edirne. From this location it will feed into the TAP Natural Gas Pipeline. There will be an off-take station at Eskişehir, Turkey, and another one at Thrace, Turkey that will connect to the Turkish natural gas distribution network.

1.6 The total length of TANAP's natural gas pipeline within the borders of Turkey will be 1.805 km from Turkgözü to Ipsala, where 1.787 km will be onshore and 18 km will cross through the Marmara Sea. The Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan signed the Memorandum of Understanding between the State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic (SOCAR) within the framework of the TANAP Natural Gas Transmission Company on December 24, 2011. TANAP's policy is to effectively ship Azerbaijani gas to Turkey and Europe through natural gas pipeline systems.

1.7 The "Intergovernmental Agreement concerning the Trans-Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline System between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan" and the "Host Government Agreement" which constitute the legal basis of the project, were signed in Istanbul on June 26, 2012. The Host Government Agreement was amended and signed on May 26, 2014. The revised agreement was ratified by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey and published on the Official Gazette on September 10, 2014.

Above Ground Units of the Project and Their Descriptions

1.8 AGIs of the Project include compressor stations (CS), metering stations (MS), pig launcher and receiver facilities, block valve stations (BVS), and off-take points.

Compressor Stations

1.9 **Compressor stations (CS)** are designed to increase the gas pressure in order to adjust the gas flow to the desired throughput. Each compressor station will be operated by gas turbines and the gas

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supply will be provided from the gas flow in the pipeline. There will be 2 compressor stations at the initial stage; Phase-I¹⁹ for fulfilling pressure requirements.

1.10 At the initial phase (2016-2019) 2 CS are being built to correspond to the pipeline's capacity of 16 billion cubic meters. These CS are located in Ardahan and Eskisehir provinces.

1.11 Eskişehir lateral pipeline would transport the gas from the Eskişehir Compressor Station (CST-5A) to the tie-in point of the BOTAS system which is located close to the existing BOTAS Station in Eskişehir. A separate compressor train is foreseen for the gas supply to BOTAS in CST-5A (identified as CST-5AL).

1.12 This RAP covers the first stage, which is the only land acquisition activity identified stage, of the Project's compressor stations and thus limited to CS1 located in Ardahan and CS5 located in Eskisehir. Since land requirements for remaining stations are yet to be determined, they will be covered in separate RAPs depending on construction and operation timelines. Amongst all AGIs, CS require the largest land intake therefore impact highest number of PAPs. On average a CS requires approximately 69 ha of land.

Metering Stations (MS)

1.13 AGIs include 4 gas metering stations. These are the facilities for controlled transport of natural gas on both sides of the pipe at country boundary crossings and at 2 off-take stations identified in Turkey. There is a metering station in Ardahan (MS1) which is a custody receiving border station at the Georgian Border. Second metering station is located in Eskisehir (MS2) in the same facility site as CS5 and Eskisehir off-take station. The third metering station is in Canakkale (MS3) for Thrace Off-take and finally fourth station is based in Edirne (MS4) for country boundary crossing at the border with Greece. Land required for a MS is on average 12 ha of land.

Pigging Stations:

1.14 Pigging stations are installed to allow cleaning of the pipeline and prevent corrosion. Within the scope of the natural gas pipeline project a total of 11 pigging stations will be installed: two at the compressor stations' areas, one at the custody receiving border metering station at the entry point, one at the delivery border metering station at the exit point, one standalone station each at both sides of Marmara Sea Crossing, and others at the several locations along the pipeline. The pig station at the fiscal metering station for Eskişehir Lateral Line will be constructed by Botas. On average land required for a pig station is 7.7 ha.

¹⁹ This ESIA report includes the first and second stage compressor stations. The third stage compressors stations will be subject to a separate ESIA report and process when the decision for the realisation of these compressor stations is taken. The pigging stations inside these compressor stations are be constructed with the pipeline. The area of PSTs is agricultural area and included in the archaeological survey. Based on the previous alternative assessment site surveys, local ESIA consultant evaluated the EUNIS maps of that region and informed no ecological restrictions.

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Block Valve Stations:

1.15 Block Valve Stations (BVSs) are the structures installed to turn off the gas flow and provide partial isolation as required in an emergency. 49 BVS stations are being constructed on the pipeline route. Land required for BVS is on average 0.68 ha.

Off-take

1.16 There will be two off-take structures to feed the Turkish national natural gas grid, one at Eskişehir (OFF-ES) and one at Thrace (OFF-TR). Before the construction, ownership rights will be obtained for the project AGIs. Map 1.1 illustrates the locations of AGI units.

Access Roads

1.17 Permanent access roads are constructed to provide access to Project’s above ground facilities. This RAP covers access roads that are being constructed to access CS, MS, BVS and Pigging stations. The construction materials used for access roads depends on the usage of the road. Hence:

Access Roads to Compressor and Metering Stations:

1.18 Access roads to compressor stations and metering stations will be constructed with a sub-base, an asphalt base and top course in accordance with the project specifications.

Access Roads to Block Valve and Pigging Stations:

1.19 The access roads to block valve and pigging stations will be constructed with sub-base and a gravel wearing course.

TANAP Project Map illustrates all AGIs located on the route (Map 1.1.).



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Land Impact of AGIs

1.20 TANAP Project conducts land acquisition activities in parallel with the Project's planned construction activities. The first phase of land acquisition for TANAP AGIs require acquisition of approximately 263 ha of land²⁰. Compressor stations entail largest land intake, whereas block valve stations have the least intake. Permanent access roads are built to access stations²¹(Table 1.1).

Table 1.1 Land Acquisition for 1st Phase of the Project and expected future phases

AGI	Acquired Land (ha)
Compressor stations	130.7
Metering stations	48.2
Block valve stations	33.3
Pigging stations	39.5
Access roads	11.6
Phase 1 Total Land Acquisition	263.1

Source: TANAP 2016

1.21 There are 936 titleholders²², impacted from land acquisition of 458 private parcels. The land acquisition impact of the Project depends on the settlement and AGI type. When land size is considered, the land acquired for CS 5 located Eskisehir Seyitgazi is the Project's largest land acquisition. Ardahan Province has the highest number of private parcels, and the highest number of PAPs impacted by the Project. Almost half of the PAPs (of CS and MS) directly impacted by the Project are based in Ardahan province (51%). Land required for BVS are smaller ranging from 0.4 ha to 1.3 ha per BVS. Sivas province hosts the highest number of BVS, followed by Erzurum and Eskisehir²³. RAP aims to identify the users of the parcels in order to ensure that the real users of the parcel are compensated for the loss of income derived from lost land.

Project Affected Area and Project Demographics²⁴

1.22 There are 18 provinces, 50 districts and 67 villages/neighborhoods impacted by Project's land acquisition activities for AGIs (compressor stations, metering stations, pig stations and BVSs). The provinces are located across Turkey, with Ardahan located on the Eastern border with Georgia, to Edirne located on the Western Border with Greece. The socio-economic profile of each settlement differs significantly depending on the location, the geological setting, weather and economic development level. When the number of impacted settlements are compared to district level number of neighborhoods and villages, the land acquisition impact at district level is not acute.

²⁰ The second phase of land acquisition will require additional intake of 143.6 ha of land. Hence, total land acquisition for the Project is expected to cover approximately 406.7 ha of land

²¹ Land acquisition may adversely impact PAPs' access to their existing land, common areas and pastures. TANAP constructs access roads to those PAPs whose access to properties may be limited. Yet, during the time of study, detailed information on access roads was not available.

²² This number does not include BVS titleholders.

²³ Please see Annex 1 Table 1.1, 1.2 for further detail on land acquisition according to AGI type and settlement

²⁴ This section includes settlements impacted by compressor stations, metering stations and pigging stations.

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Ardahan Provinces comes out as the most impacted settlement whereas Sivas Province is the least impacted. There are **31,624** people in total living in the Project affected settlements according to data from Turkish Statistical Institute AGI (compressor stations, metering stations, pig stations and BVS) sites are mostly rural, and land is used predominantly for agricultural purposes. Declining population is a trend across most of the Project affected settlements²⁵.

Responsibilities for Land Acquisition

1.23 HGA signed between the Government of Turkey and TANAP, appoints and authorizes Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR) as the Designated State Authority (MENR) in order to provide necessary assistance to facilitate the implementation of TANAP. The Government of Turkey has appointed BOTAŞ to be responsible for the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement aspects of the Project. BOTAŞ, as the Lands Right Entity (LRE) will coordinate land acquisition activities. TANAP will be responsible for the implementation of this RAP.

Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

1.24 The Project is not expected to cause any physical resettlement; however, land acquisition of the Project may lead to economic displacement. The objective of the RAP is to assist the PAPs to improve living standards and ensure timely delivery of compensation and assistance for loss of land and assets.

Scope of RAP

1.25 The TANAP RAP for AGIs illustrates the Project's land acquisition related impacts and devises mechanisms to ensure that impacts are fully mitigated. The RAP's scope is to:

- define the Project Affected Populations (PAPs), including owners of private land, users of public and private lands, and owners of public land
- depict Project's land acquisition strategy,
- present a review of legal background and international requirements,
- describe the socio-economic profile of the PAPs,
- illustrate the magnitude of Project's impacts on PAPs livelihoods,
- Establish a mechanism in order to ensure that livelihoods are fully restored to pre-project levels and particular attention is given to vulnerable groups, especially women, the landless, poor,
- Present Project's stakeholder consultations and ensures that PAPs are consulted throughout Project's phases and confirm that there is an established grievance mechanism that is accessible to all stakeholders. PAPs, including vulnerable groups,
- Outline the institutional and implementation arrangements and define monitoring indicators. and provide a timeline for effective monitoring and evaluation to ensure all RAP target pertaining to land acquisition are fully met,

²⁵ Settlement based socio-economic profile is explained in detail in Annex 1.

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- Devise a budget that will commensurate land acquisition related Project costs, including livelihood restoration plan.

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2 POLICY FRAMEWORK

Introduction

2.1 This section outlines the principal policy and legislative framework that pertains to land acquisition, expropriation and involuntary resettlement in Turkey as it applies to TANAP AGI RAP it is adapted from the previously drafted TANAP pipeline RAP and also reflects the legal changes that took place since 2014. For more details regarding the policy details regarding land acquisition please refer to TANAP RAP documentation. It provides a summary WB OP 4.12. Equator Principles and the Turkish legislations. The local legislative framework provides resettlement options for those who are homeless and landless and whose entitlements are less clearly defined by international policies. The international policies, on the other hand, provide guidance on social sustainability of large investments and on community engagement. International policies draw attention to the need to treat land acquisition and resettlement components of these investments as separate development projects to ensure that adversely affected populations' benefit from them.

2.2 TANAP is committed to follow international and national legal policies on land acquisition and resettlement. In case there is a conflict in interpretation of the provisions of this RAP, the provisions as available in the World Bank's OP 4.12. Involuntary Resettlement will prevail.

Law on the Transit Transport of Petroleum through Pipelines²⁶

2.3 The Law on the Transit Transport of Petroleum through Pipelines (no. 4586. dated 23 June 2000) deals with expropriation and registration in its Article 8.

2.4 Accordingly,

- Council of Ministers can designate a public institution or organization to issue permits, and deal with expropriation and other issues pertaining to the pipeline route and other facilities;
- This public institution or organization is authorized to take decisions for the expeditious expropriation of affected assets. It is also entitled to resolve legal conflicts that may arise during the process of expropriation;
- LRE can either expropriate and/or establish unrestricted and exclusive right easement to acquire the land;
- The expenses of expropriation and/or easement and any material damage to the third parties are considered as land acquisition cost;
- The cost of land acquisition is paid by the investor;

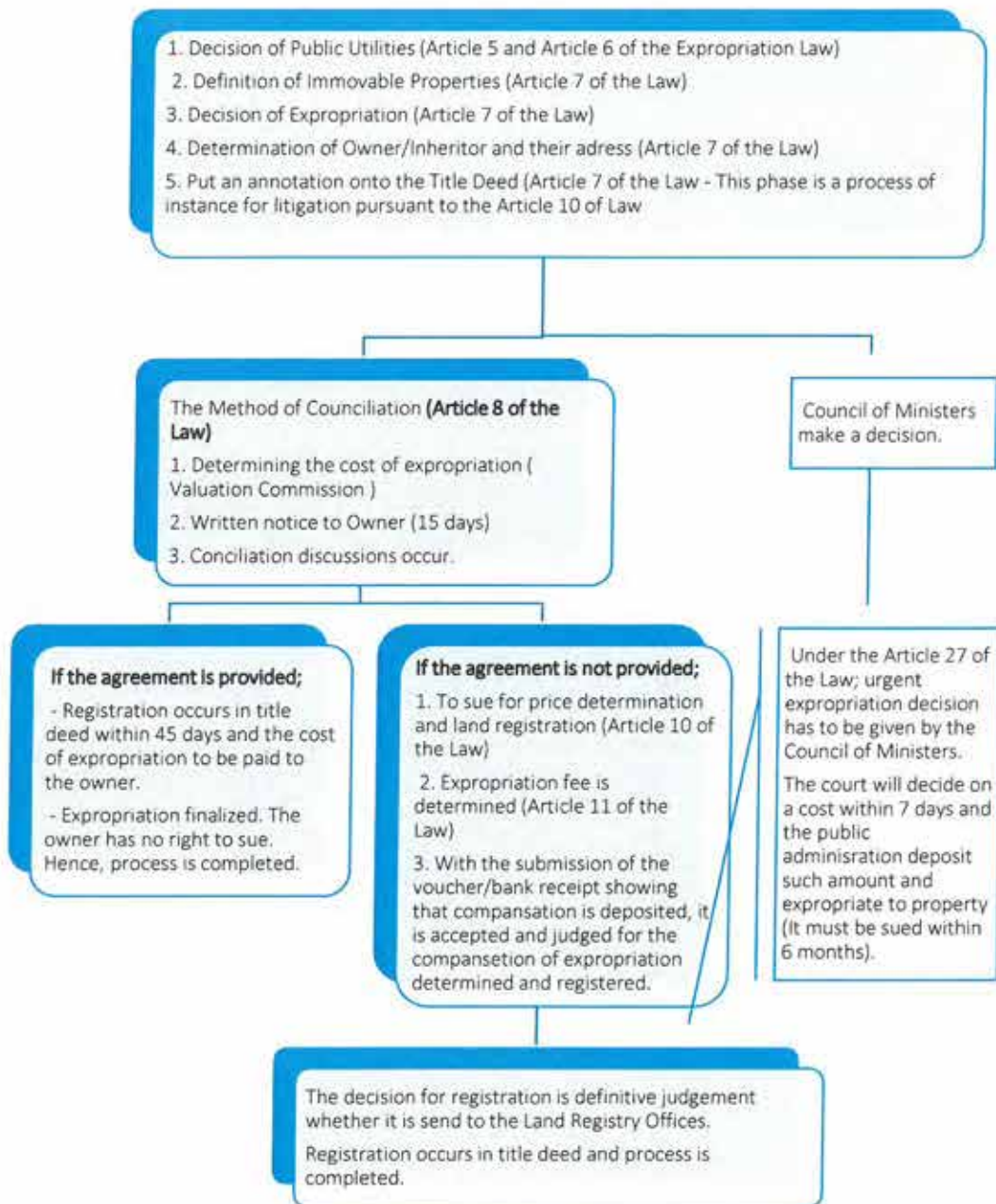
²⁶ At present, a new draft Law on The Transit of Crude Oil and Natural Gas by Pipelines is presented to the Parliament discussion. It is therefore; Law No. 4586 will be repealed by the new Law while to be approved in a short time. Implementation of this new regulations is expected to affect all other relevant legislation.

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- State-owned lands, the unregistered and unidentified areas affected as well as the unrestricted forest lands along the transit pipeline route shall be registered in the land registry on behalf of the Treasury. Subsequently, these lands shall be allocated for the use of LRE;
- Pasture lands, meadow, and summer and winter grazing grounds on the transit oil pipeline route that is not subject to the Pasture Law No: 4342 shall be registered on behalf of Treasury. Subsequently, these areas shall be allocated to LRE;
- The use of forest areas is regulated by the Forestry Law No: 6831;
- Unrestricted and exclusive rights declared in favour of LRE shall be allocated or
- Transferred to oil right holders (ones with certificate) of the Project; and
- Pipeline and related facilities shall be registered in the cadastral registry. The registry will reflect the purpose for which the property will be used unless otherwise allowed by the General Directorate of LRE.

Legal Framework for Expropriation- Part I - In General

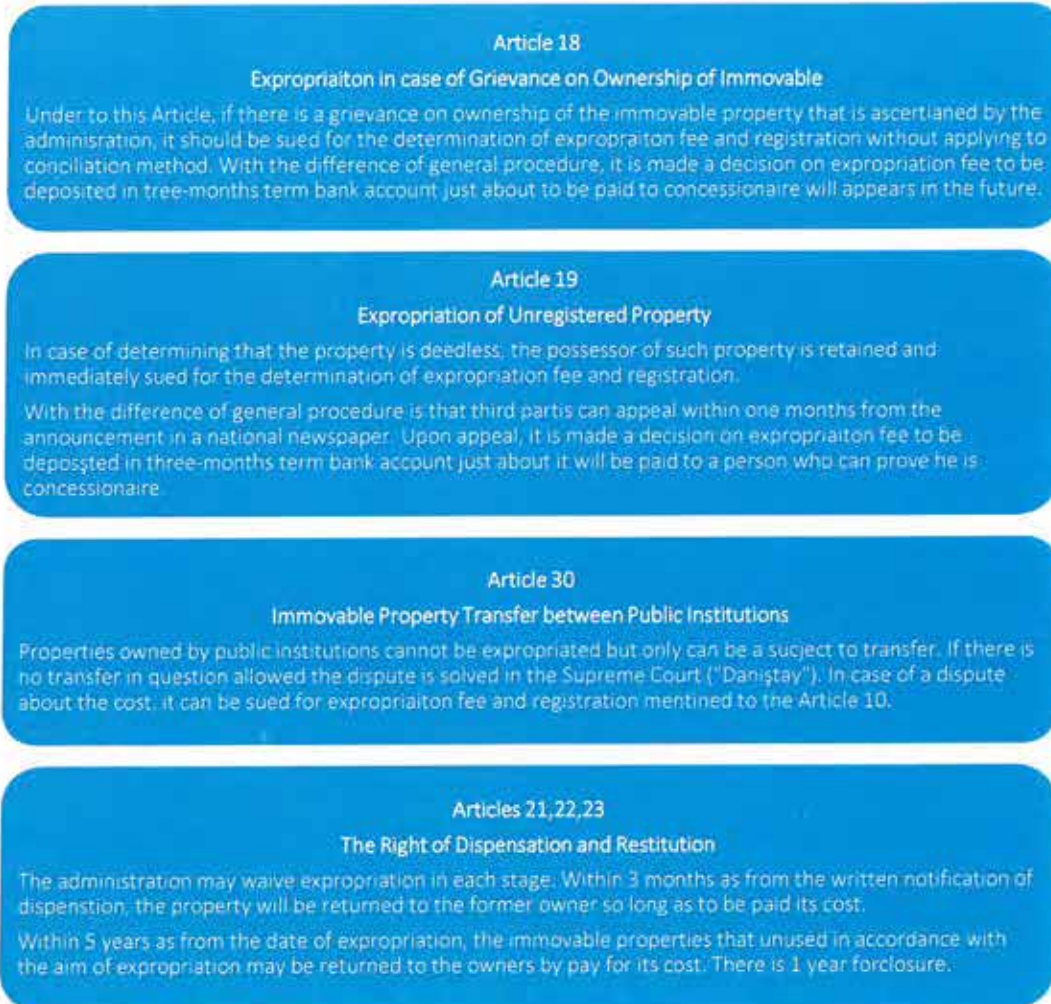
Figure 2.1 Legal Framework for Expropriation - Part I - In General



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Legal Framework for Expropriation Procedure Part II- Exceptions

Figure 2.2 Legal Framework for Expropriation Procedure Part II- Exceptions



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World Bank OP 4.12²⁷

2.5 World Bank OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement includes safeguards to address and mitigate impoverishment risks caused by land acquisition impact of projects²⁸. The objectives of the policy are to avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible through alternatives, and where it is not feasible prepare and plan resettlement program by providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. OP 4.12 emphasizes *consultation* "Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs", and *livelihood restoration* "Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher". In order mitigate the impacts the OP 4.12 Para 6 outlines measures that need to be included in the Resettlement plan

(a) The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are

- (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- (ii) Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and
- (iii) Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost²⁹ for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

(b) If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are

- (i) Provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and
- (ii) Provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

(c) Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are

- (i) offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and
- (ii) Provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 6(a);
- (iii) Such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

²⁷ World Bank OP 4.12 December 2001. Revised April 2013

²⁸ These include involuntary taking of land, loss of shelter, relocation, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources, involuntary restriction of access to parks or designated areas

²⁹ "Replacement cost" is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account

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Table 2.1 Gaps between Turkish Legislation and World Bank Group Policies (WB's OP 4.12)

World Bank OP 4.12 ³⁰		Turkish Legislation	Project Specific Mechanisms to Bridge the Gaps
Identification of Potentially Adverse Impacts of Land Acquisition			
Adverse impacts to people and the environment identified and avoided or mitigated.	Adopt measures so that adverse impacts don't fall disproportionately onto vulnerable stakeholders and groups.	There is no provisioning in the Turkish Law for livelihood restoration. In the framework of the provisions of the barter mentioned under Article 26 of the Expropriation Law, instead of a expropriation fee, an another immovable may be given to the owner. Barter is an optional right to immovable property owner. Because according to the relevant legal provisions, the value of the immovable property given as a barter by the public administration shall not exceed 20% of the expropriation fee.	Host Government Agreement (HGA) confirms and reiterates international requirements.
Affected persons may be classified as persons: (a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets; (b) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or (c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. A census will be done: -to identify the persons who will be affected by the project. -to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected. -to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and -to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic		Inventory of assets are required by Turkish Law. Land acquisition through expropriation requires the preparation of a census of affected immovable assets, and a list of their owners. No studies, surveys and consultations are required. Consultations for negotiated purchase of immovable assets are required by Article 8 of Expropriation Law.	An impacted assets inventory is prepared Representative socio-economic household survey is conducted and qualitative social studies are done Surveys, GIS and Corine database is analysed Consultations are carried out in different stages with a range of stakeholders. Extensive consultations will form the basis of negotiated settlements arrangements The Project will compensate informal users on private and/or public land according to entitlement matrix.

³⁰ This section in the table is quoted from "Environmental and Social Framework, Setting Environmental and Social Standards for Investment Project Financing" World Bank, August 4, 2016.

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settlers, from claiming benefits.			
Economic Displacement			
For projects involving economic displacement with significant impacts on livelihoods or income generation, the plan will set out the additional measures relating to livelihood improvement or restoration.	<p>Economic displacement is implicit in the Expropriation Law that allows compensation for lost assets based on discounted net income.</p> <p>According to the Article 11/c of the Expropriation Law, all factors that could effect on the value of immovable properties need to be evaluated separately and added onto the expropriation fee.</p> <p>Besides, if the qualification of immovable asset is a green house, then the expropriation fee will be calculated pursuant to the annual net income of the products in this green house.</p> <p>Valuation of agricultural land, trees, vineyards etc. is based on Net income capitalization method and will consider additional factors that may have an impact on the immovable asset.</p>	<p>The HGA reiterates international agreements.</p>	
Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve or at least restore their former living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.	Resettlement Law has provisions for livelihood restorations for those who opt for State assisted resettlement.		Income restoration is based on net income capitalization calculations for private land, RAP Fund will develop additional strategies and investments to restore income losses due to lost community resources and/or due to construction activities.
Economically displaced (loss of income as a result of land acquisition) PAPs and/or communities should be compensated and offered other assistance where required.	No legal provisioning is made in the Turkish legislation except for those that opt for State Assisted Resettlement.		Fair compensation will be paid for immovable assets, TANAP and its contractors will ensure that the land used for the construction activities will be reinstated and given back to the owner. To restore /improve livelihoods RAP Fund will be used.
Project related losses of the affected people should be compensated in full and in cash prior to the actual	Only the legal owners can receive monetary compensation (via the expropriation of lands).		All PAPs will be entitled to compensation, which will contribute to restoration of their livelihood to at least the

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<p>acquisition of immovable assets. All transaction costs should be paid.</p>	<p>User's rights on public and private property are recognized due to recent changes in the Turkish Law. Traditional rights are recognized</p>	<p>levels previous to the project as per HGA. Market or full replacement values will be used where applicable. Owners as well as users will be compensated for assets. Damage to structures and crops will be compensated. RAP Fund will be used to cover damage and to compensate all new assets required in the course of construction.</p>
<p>Common Property Resources</p>		
<p>For projects that may impose changes in land use that restrict access to resources in legally designated parks or protected areas or other common property resources on which local people may depend for livelihood purposes, the plan will establish a participatory process for determining appropriate restrictions on use and set out the mitigation measures to address adverse impacts on livelihoods that may result from such restrictions.</p>	<p>No legal provisioning is made in the Turkish legislation. The pasture and meadow losses of the families or the associated income losses of villages cannot be compensated.</p>	<p>During project implementation potential impacts will be investigated and compensation will be designed to be financed by the RAP Fund. TANAP will follow the methodology developed by Yildiz Technical University to compensate common losses. Compensation will be complemented with Community Development Programs in areas where livelihoods are affected as a result of reduced access to natural resources is affected, RAP Fund will be used to finance these activities.</p>
<p>In cases where easement restricts a community's access to commonly held resources in forests such as non-timber forest resources (such as medicinal plants, construction or craft materials) and woodlots for timber and fuel wood the displacement must be compensated.</p>	<p>There is an exception for forestland where, no compensation payments can be made to those who use these lands. Compensation for forest land is paid directly to the relevant government agency.</p>	<p>TANAP will compensate the users of forest lands for the crops and other immovable assets that people might have planted or built on these lands as per HGA.</p>
<p>Monitoring and Evaluation</p>		
<p>Procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan will be established.</p>	<p>Procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan will be established. The extent of monitoring activities will be proportionate to the project's risks and impacts. Periodic monitoring reports will be prepared and affected persons will be informed about monitoring results in a timely</p>	<p>No legal provisioning is made.</p>

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	manner.		
Grievance			
The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism is established for the Project. In order to resolve concerns promptly, an understandable and transparent consultative process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible should be used. Affected Communities and people will be informed about the grievance mechanism in the course of the stakeholder engagement process.	The use of a grievance mechanism is not provisioned. However reference can be made to the Law on the Use of the Right to Petition no 3071 and Law on the Right to Information No 4982	TANAP will establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns regarding resettlement issues as per HGA. Consultative arrangements will be made. Grievance mechanism will allow women to reach TANAP easily. Grievance mechanism will respond to the special needs of vulnerable people; the elderly and illiterate.	
Consultation / Participation			
PAPs affected by land acquisition activities and other key stakeholders should be consulted and involved in resettlement planning.	There is no provision regarding to public participation in Turkish Laws. There is no requirement for Stakeholder Participation Plan. The Law of Notification ensures that all affected people are informed in writing.	Current international standards of Stakeholder Engagement will be met by TANAP as per HGA. A public consultation and disclosure plan will be established and implemented as per RAP is completed.	
Vulnerable Groups			
Livelihood planning will provide special assistance to women, minorities or vulnerable groups who may be disadvantaged in securing alternative livelihoods.	Living standards are not specifically considered. However, under the Turkish Constitution, the State guarantees his citizens to continue their lives in peace and security, also socio-economically encourage them to reach a high standards of living. In this context, the State applies several rules and measures to protect and to support its needy, weak, helpless and homeless citizens (ex. The Law No.2022 date 01.07.1976).	The vulnerable groups are defined in the Entitlement Matrix who are disadvantaged compared to others in coping with Project impacts due to their vulnerable status Therefore, these groups will be identified through village level consultations and appropriate measures will be prepared in consultation with them meeting their specific needs.	
Particular attention is to be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly woman and children.		Compensation will be complemented with Community Development Programs in areas where livelihoods are affected as a result of reduced access to natural resources and where	

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<p>special vulnerabilities exist. The entitlements of landless users are recognized. Special effort is made to encourage female owners to attend to negotiations and to register their entitlements.</p>		
<p>Gender</p>		
<p>The plan will establish the entitlements of affected persons and/or communities, paying particular attention to gender aspects and will ensure that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner. Women's and men's preferences in terms of compensation mechanisms, such as replacement Land or alternative access to natural resources rather than in cash, should be explored. The consultation process should ensure that women's perspectives are obtained and their interests factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation.</p>	<p>According to the Turkish legislation all siblings and extended family members, regardless of gender and age, have similar inheritance rights.</p>	<p>TANAP will ensure that compensation arrangements should be issued in the names of both spouses or heads of households. Project's consultation process will capture both men's and women's views, if necessary through separate forums or engagements.</p>

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2.6 One important gap concerns the difference between the economically and physically affected people. These two categories are handled under different laws in the case of Turkey and those who have the right to compensation are not considered vulnerable or in need of assistance. Under the local legislative system, the social impacts, including those relating to land acquisition and displacement (or involuntary resettlement) are not treated systematically.

2.7 RAP will detail the land valuation methodology used and how it would reflect replacement cost. At the same time, procedures for acquisition of private and state owned land will be clearly defined, utilizing Land Acquisition Law of 2942 and Project specific regulations. RAP implementation procedures will define steps to avoid problems confronted by other projects, including those pertaining to absentee owners, missing titles, unregistered inheritance claims, incorrect title deeds, incomplete cadastral information, private use of forest and Treasury land etc. All entitlements will be applied retroactively. The entitlements for compensation and assistance for different type of impacts is summarised below.

Entitlement Matrix

The supplementary entitlement matrix has been prepared on the basis of the tables 55 to 58 as part of the document TNP-PLN-SOC-GEN-004 "Resettlement Action Plan" for the Trans Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline Project.

In addition to the Project compensation commitments as shown in the aforementioned tables the additional commitments for the following provisions have been added:

- A. the compensation of transaction costs related to the acquisition of new land as compensation for loss of land through the Project;
- B. the acquisition of unviable, remaining portions of land parcels acquired by the Project;

No.	Impact Category	Entitlement	Remarks
1.	Private Land Title Holders		
1.1	Loss of Land for Permanent Land Acquisition (AGI)	a. Land Value (at replacement cost) determined by Subcontractor, in accordance with criteria specified by law, including net income calculation methodology and verified by independent Expert and confirmed LRE Valuation Commission;	Disbursement by LRE
		b. Landowner has the right to request for purchase of not acquired remaining portion of acquired land according to defined criteria;	Disbursement by LRE
		c. Additional Amount of @ 2.00 percent of final compensation amount towards Taxes plus USD30/land parcel towards registration charges from RAP fund.	Disbursement by TANAP (RAP Fund)

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No.	Impact Category	Entitlement	Remarks
1.2	Loss of Land for the Establishment of Easement Right and Unrestricted & Unexclusive Right (ROW)	a. Easement value for permanent and temporary easement right determined by subcontractor in accordance with criteria specified by law, considering the decrease of the total land value as a consequence of the installation and relevant land use restrictions, verified by independent Expert and confirmed LRE Valuation Commission;	Disbursement by LRE
		b. Typically between 15% to 30% of the land value will be paid for the acquisition of a 3 year temporary easement right;	See 1.2.a above
		c. Typically between 70% to 90% will be paid for the acquisition of a permanent (49 year) easement right;	See 1.2.a above
		d. Loss of future land productivity for 3 year period considered during determination of easement value and included in the payment for the easement to the landowner;	See 1.2.a above
1.3	Loss of Structures ³¹	a. Replacement cost as determined by official authority and verified by LRE Commission.	Disbursement by LRE
		b. Depreciation amount will be reimbursed from RAP fund	
		c. People will have right to salvage affected material	
1.4	Loss of Crops	a. Market value determined by relevant district agricultural authority and verified by LRE Commission;	Disbursement by LRE
		b. One year crop payment for eligible unviable land owner/user on private land as per the defined criteria	Disbursement by TANAP from RAP Fund
1.5	Loss of Trees, Vineyards	a. Value determined by subcontractor, in accordance with criteria established by the relevant district agricultural offices, verified by independent Expert and confirmed LRE Valuation Commission;	Disbursement by LRE
		b. Forest type trees and wild trees are compensated by TANAP (RAP Fund);	Disbursement by TANAP (RAP Fund)
		c. If settled by court, Value determined through by Court Expert;	LRE
1.6	Transaction costs	a. Actual transaction costs and legal fees related to land acquisition or expropriation process to the amount of documented costs (receipts including title deed succession in the name of heirs (upon the request), and the costs for attending the Compensation meetings will be reimbursed.	Disbursement by LRE

³¹ No physical displacement is expected in this project.

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No.	Impact Category	Entitlement	Remarks
1.7	Other small costs	In order to encourage amicable agreements with the landowners and facilitate registration with consent in title deed offices, the following payments are reimbursed to the landowners under small cost payments; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inner city transportation costs (limited to 10TL) 2. Inter city transportation costs (limited to 150TL) 3. Warrant of attorney costs (no limit) 4. Transfer by inheritance costs (no limit) 	Disbursement by TANAP (RAP Fund)
2. Users (on private land)			
2.1	Loss of Structures ³²	Replacement cost as determined by official authority and verified by LRE Commission; Reimbursement of Depreciated cost from RAP fund People will have right to salvage affected material	Disbursement by LRE
2.2	Loss of Crops	a. Market value determined by relevant district agricultural authority and verified by LRE Commission;	Disbursement by LRE
		b. One year crop payment for eligible unviable land owner/user on private land as per the defined criteria	Disbursement by TANAP from RAP Fund
2.3	Loss of Trees, Vineyards	Market value determined by relevant district agricultural authority and verified by LRE Commission;	Disbursement by LRE
3. Illegal Users / Cropper(on public lands)			
3.1	Loss of Structures ³³	Replacement cost as determined by official authority and verified by LRE Commission; Reimbursement of Depreciated cost from RAP fund People will have right to salvage affected material	Disbursement by TANAP (RAP Fund)
3.2	Loss of Crops	a. Market value determined by relevant district agricultural authority and verified by LRE Commission;	Disbursement by TANAP (RAP Fund)
		b. One-year crop payment for eligible unviable land owner/user on private land as per the defined criteria	Disbursement by TANAP (RAP Fund)

³² No physical displacement is expected in this project.

³³ No physical displacement is expected in this project.

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No.	Impact Category	Entitlement	Remarks
3.3	Loss of Trees, Vineyards	a. Value determined by subcontractor, in accordance with criteria established by the relevant district agricultural offices, verified by independent Expert and confirmed LRE Valuation Commission;	Disbursement by TANAP (RAP Fund)
		b. Forest type trees and wild trees are compensated by TANAP (RAP Fund);	Disbursement by TANAP (RAP Fund)
4.	PAPs affected by Livelihood Loss		
4.1	Seasonal Income Losses	Seasonal economic losses claimed by Project affected persons such as beekeepers are evaluated on a case to case basis with justification of muhktars	Disbursement by TANAP (RAP Fund)
4.2	Loss of Livelihoods-Legal Users on Private Lands (AGIs)	<p>Eligibility:</p> <p>a. Only permanent land-take at AGIs to be considered, not applicable to the pipeline ROW;</p> <p>b. Land users whose significant livelihood depends (more than 50%) on the land acquired for AGIs;</p> <p>c. Land users not having regular wage-based income with a job at which they work more than one year;</p> <p>d. Land take for the AGI amounts to be more than 20% of the entire land by area in agricultural production including animal husbandry of the concerned land user, thus the land take for the AGI has the potential to affect his livelihood;</p> <p>Identification:</p> <p>As TANAP and the LRE have no means to identify the entire land that is available to land users affected by land take for the AGIs, the potential additional compensation will be discussed with land users affected by the land take for AGIs and the relevant user has then to provide proof regarding his total land use area, the effect of the AGI land take on his livelihood. The eligibility shall be evaluated by TANAP based on official documentation (registered as a resident in the concerned village, social assistance (by Government) deeds, Muhtar statements and others).</p> <p>Measure:</p> <p>a. Approval of eligibility by TANAP;</p> <p>b. TANAP will prepare a Livelihood Restoration Program to target PAPs that have lost more than 20 percent of their total land holding. The Program</p>	<p>Disbursement by TANAP (RAP Fund) by</p> <p>The LRP will aim at restoring livelihoods of all those whose livelihoods are impacted due to the project.</p> <p>In case of those who loose less than 20% of land, the need for inclusion in LRP will be considered on case-by case basis based on specific request from them</p>

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No.	Impact Category	Entitlement	Remarks
		<p>aims to provide long term support to these PAPs for rebuilding their livelihoods. The tools LRP use will vary according to impacted settlement. Nevertheless, LRP will include priority for employment during Project construction, agricultural support, support to livestock production, intensive farming support, irrigation support, alternative income generation, trainings and capacity building”.</p> <p>c. Transitional payment equivalent to 6 months minimum wages will be offered to all those who lose more than 20% of their productive land.</p>	
4.3	Loss of Livelihoods- Informal Users on Public Lands (AGIs)	<p><u>Eligibility:</u></p> <p>a. Informal users on AGIs;</p> <p>b. Land users not having regular wage-based income with a job at which they work more than one year;</p> <p><u>Identification:</u></p> <p>Current surveys have not yielded any significant number of users on public lands. Additional applicants may come forward and would be identified on a request basis. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms may also identify previously not identified users (if any) and report them to the TANAP administration.</p> <p><u>Measure:</u></p> <p>Transitional payment of a maximum of 6 months minimum wage and/or targeted livelihood restoration measures (similar to the measures introduced for 4.3).</p>	Disbursement by TANAP (RAP Fund)
4.4	Vulnerable People	<p><u>Eligibility:</u></p> <p>Vulnerable have previously been identified as being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly; • Disabled; • Landless; • Poor; • Women; • Unviable Land Owners • Land owners affected by multiple pipeline. <p>TANAP will identify all the above-mentioned vulnerable individuals/households affected by all AGIs and provide additional assistance as needed to address their particular needs. The above-mentioned people/households will be identified through village level consultations and appropriate measures will be proposed as a mitigation measure.</p>	<p>To be considered within the scope of SEIP</p> <p>Since Socio-economic survey was carried out on sample basis, all vulnerable people could not be identified during socio-economic survey.</p>

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No.	Impact Category	Entitlement	Remarks
5.	PAPs Affected by Loss of Common Resources		
5.1	Loss of common land usage i.e. pasture.	The losses and damages will be assessed by independent expert contracted by TANAP, verified by LAC department and disbursed by TANAP (RAP Fund);	Disbursement by TANAP (RAP Fund)
6.	Other PAPs		
6.1.	Unforeseen Impacts	Any additional impacts encountered during the implementation those will be mitigated based on the principles, if any.	

1. The current net minimum wage is 1,300 TRY/ month (= 440 USD/month)
2. All those who are need of additional livelihood support, will be assisted with employment opportunities under the contractors to the extent possible.

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3 LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS

Overview

3.1 This chapter describes the procedures for the acquisition, valuation and compensation for immovable assets affected by the Project. This chapter has been adopted from the TANAP pipeline RAP and reflects the project specific details that entail to AGI RAP land acquisition structure.

3.2 TANAP's land acquisition process is guided by Intergovernmental and Host Government Agreements signed between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan on 26th of June 2012 and published in the Official Gazette on the 19th of March 2013. These agreements have become effective as Law No. 6375 of the Republic of Turkey. The Project's land acquisition activities will be performed in compliance with these agreements, with the Turkish Expropriation Law, and The World Bank's OP 4.12 as detailed in Chapter 2. Laws of the Republic of Turkey and international safeguard policies will guide the Project's land acquisition and livelihood restoration activities.

3.3 The public interest decision for this project was decided on February 7, 2014. This authorizes the BOTAŞ (LRE) to initiate and execute an expropriation process on behalf of TANAP.

3.4 TANAP has defined a general strategy regarding land acquisition. This strategy contains information on roles and responsibilities in land acquisition, on the detailed land acquisition process as well as implementation considerations.

3.5 The land acquisition for Above Ground Installations (AGIs) process involves numerous steps. The simplified process includes the following steps:

- Identification of project route and AGI locations;
- Other preparatory works for land acquisition;
- Acquisition, transfer and entry of registered private land;
- Acquisition, transfer and entry of land registered to the treasury and other state entities
- Authorities and official entities;
- Acquisition, transfer and entry of land designated as forest land;
- Land acquisition, transfer and entry during construction;
- Land acquisition after construction;
- Land exit and;
- Transfer of rights to land from the LRE to TANAP.

Preparatory Land Acquisition Works

3.6 Prior to starting any land acquisition activity some preparatory work needs to be carried out. The following list presents the main activities that need to be realized by the Engineering Contractor

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(EC) or by the Authority Liaison, Mapping, Land Acquisition and Ground Investigation Services Contractor (LASC).

3.7 Preparatory Land Acquisition Activities:

- Procure cadastral records in identified AGI locations
- Collect title deed records in identified AGI locations
- Identify land status (ownership types/disputed parcels/land under land consolidation process)
- Perform supplementary owner investigation (assets and PAPs inventory)
- Determine cut-off date(s)
- Select final station locations (ancillary installations, temporary installations)
- Establish and calculate the triangulation network
- Produce the digital map and the ortophoto maps of the locations
- Stake out acquisition areas
- Investigate customary ownership cases (if any)
- Perform land and asset evaluation
- Prepare expropriation files (asset inventory) for all acquisition areas
- Prepare the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
- Disclose the RAP and cut-off date

Identification of PAPs

3.8 One of the important preparatory activities is the identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) within the Project's footprint. Knowing the types of PAPs will enable a better identification of compensation measures.

Types of PAPs

3.9 There are two categories of PAPs. The first category consists of those who have **legal title to their land**. This group may have other assets such as vineyards, trees, barns, and other immovable structures on their land. In accordance with Article 3 of the Expropriation Law (No. 2942), the legal owners are entitled to full payment for their land and whatever immovable assets and crops they may have on it.

3.10 The second category consists of PAPs that cultivate land but have no legal title on it. This group consists of two different categories: **a) users or tenants; b) owners without title deed**.

3.11 **The users**, whether formal tenants or not, that cultivate public or private land that does not belong to them are entitled to compensation for standing crops, trees, vineyards, and buildings both by local laws and World Bank OP 4.12.

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3.12 Until recently, land ownership without titles was widespread, especially in areas without land registration and much of agricultural land was held without a formal title; however, the cadastral works forming the basis for the land registration systems are now being completed throughout the country. All affected parcels for the TANAP Project have been registered in the cadastral system. Recent changes in the legal system facilitate the identification of addresses of owners/users and make the registration of the rights of the heirs easy.

3.13 Another recent change in the Turkish legal system also facilitates the identification of the heirs whose rights are not reflected in the title deed of an asset to be acquired for a Project. The Notary Law (No. 1512) has been amended in 2011 and Articles 71A, 71B, and 71C has allowed the notary publics to submit documentation on inheritance. This change allows heirs to seek their inheritance rights without recourse to courts, which may involve longer and lengthier procedures.

3.14 Once the expropriation files are prepared, the owners along with their addresses are identified by using title deeds and the Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS). If the notifications sent to these addresses return from the address in result of non-residence than a local investigation starts using the tax registration office, village headman, police and gendarmerie. If the PAPs addresses still cannot be located than the notification documents are presented to the court and the notification is made through newspaper as an announcement to the unidentified PAPs.

Ownership Right (Permanent Land Acquisition)

3.15 Ownership rights refer to permanent acquisition of land and are established by the Land Rights Entity (LRE) on privately owned lands, where permanent AGIs will be installed onto the land surface. This includes all AGIs such as block valve stations, pigging stations, compressor stations, metering stations, operation and maintenance facilities and others as specified in the Project design. This also includes areas for the construction of permanent access roads, power poles for electricity transmission lines, anode trenches and other permanent installations, i.e. for surface erosion protection, at fault crossings and others. If the land permanently required is publically owned, unrestricted and exclusive rights will be established.

Cut-off Date

3.16 Under the current WB policy, people who settle in the project area after a designated cut-off date are ineligible for any compensation or assistance. The cut-off date should be established through "an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx". The rationale behind this exclusion from entitlements is to discourage "encroachers" and rent seeking behaviour and, as such, has practical merit.

3.17 Generally, the cut-off date corresponds to the date at which the PAP and asset inventory is completed. In this case, since the Project is of linear nature, a single cut-off date is not recommended. TANAP uses the date of negotiations for agreement as the cut-off date. Therefore, cut off dates depends on the location of the AGIs. Should there be any additional requests or questions, grievance mechanism allows for cut-off date related issues to be resolved.

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3.18 Information regarding the cut-off dates will be well documented and disseminated throughout the Project area through use of LRE branch offices and written communications with headmen (or mayors) of affected communities.

3.19 Given that the Project will be implemented over a relatively long period of time, years can pass between the cut-off dates and actual land acquisition activities; while awaiting Project implementation and not knowing exactly where the corridor would be and how exactly it would cross the affected parcels, people might lease their land to new tenants, establish vineyards and plant trees, etc. In the absence of legal requirements, TANAP will apply the policy of fair practice in view of the extensive period of project construction.

Valuation of Affected Assets

3.20 The pipeline and associated facilities will impact publicly and privately owned assets such as land, trees, vineyards, fences, irrigation infrastructure and other immovable assets (i.e. barns, stables and possibly residential houses).

3.21 The valuation of these assets is the most important concern of the PAPs. In order to facilitate the successful acquisition of affected assets through negotiations, an independent body carries out the valuation to ensure transparency and objectivity. Indeed, this type of valuation is required by the Law and is an essential requirement for land acquisition whether through negotiations or expropriation.

Valuation Procedure and Methodology

3.22 TANAP has established a valuation procedure that is compliant with both the Court's valuation methodology (legal requirements) and with international standards. By considering these two methodologies and standards, TANAP ensures that the valuation results will comply with local procedures and international standards. Through applying this enhanced valuation methodology, it is further aimed to prevent the gaps that may occur from the valuation methodology stated in Article 8 and 11 of the Expropriation Law. During valuations, paying the loss of productivity due to construction activities in addition to the land value will also be considered. TANAP's detailed valuation procedure is presented in Annex 3.1.

3.23 During the negotiations, if the value is not agreed upon by parties; LRE will apply Article 27 of the Law which will then be followed by Article 10 process. The valuation methodology that will be followed through national legislation is presented below.

3.24 According to Article 27 and 10 of the Expropriation Law, once the court is informed of LRE's request for expropriation, the court, together with members of the valuation Commission will visit the relevant site. According to Article 15 – (Amended: 24/4/2001 - 4650/Article 8), the professional chambers affiliated to the Association of Chambers of Engineers and Architects of Turkey select experts by taking into account the residence areas of their members. The qualifications and working principles of those to act as experts are determined in a regulation to be drafted jointly by the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Public Works and Settlement by receiving the opinion of the Association of Chambers of Engineers and Architects of Turkey. The names of the experts selected by the chambers

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from the lists approved by the governorate are communicated to the courts of first instance in the city centres and the ones selected by the administration boards are communicated to the courts of first instance in the location where they were selected.

3.25 The board of experts consists of five persons with three people selected from the list of chambers and two selected from the list of administration board depending on the type and quality of the place that is subject to expropriation. Taking the superior quality of the expropriated immovable asset into account, three of the experts may be selected from the same branch of specialization.

3.26 The board of experts identifies and appreciates the value of the immovable asset according to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12 and submits the reasoned report to the court within fifteen days.

3.27 The criteria considered for valuation of immovable assets include the following:

- The type and kind of the immovable asset;
- The size of the immovable asset;
- Characteristics and elements that could affect the value of the land or building, including the separate value of those elements;
- Any taxes declared on the land or building, if available;
- The valuation prepared by official authorities at the time of expropriation;
- The net income that could be obtained from the asset and/or resource depending on the location, condition and if used as it is;
- For buildings, official unit prices (of Ministry of Public Works and Settlement) at expropriation date, estimates of the cost of rebuilding and depreciation³⁴;
- Any other objective factors (criteria) that could affect the value of the immovable asset that would benefit of the property owner.

3.28 The legal framework protects the affected people in particular by ensuring that:

- No land will be used until compensation is paid;
- Compensation is paid to a national bank account, or a trust account to be paid in three monthly periods in the event of disputed ownership to be paid to the person proved the ownership;
- Market-based interest rates are charged for the value of the compensation if for any reason payment of compensation is deferred;
- All ownership is recognized, including customary and traditional ownership; Costs of due process are borne by TANAP, not by the affected people.

3.29 The Law requires that potential income that can be generated from the affected immovable assets is taken into consideration in the valuation process; however, the concept of "replacement

³⁴ The consideration of depreciation in asset valuation is not allowed by the relevant World Bank Policies.

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cost” is not reflected and depreciation is taken into account³⁵. Therefore, TANAP will explicitly allow for full replacement cost for buildings and will ensure that lost income is fully restored through the compensation process. For those vulnerable and users without assets, additional income restoration measures may be designed, including provision of employment in construction works.

3.30 In the valuation of buildings, infrastructure and housing, public agencies use the cost approach method. This type of assessment is based on the premise that an informed purchaser will judge the value of a property by market price and rents of similar properties, and also considers the cost of buying land with similar characteristics and constructing a new building. The direct comparison method is also used, again reflecting market values. The availability of a dynamic property market is assumed, but the need of the affected people to replace their homes by having to build a new one is disregarded. In evaluating the value of affected structures official unit costs of buildings and building materials are considered. While families with mud houses thus receive low levels of compensation, their obligation to use modern building materials, especially if they were to decide to move to cities in search of work, is disregarded.

3.31 The agricultural land is valued by using the net income approach. The net income is the income that the land would bring in if it continued to be used without any change, taking into account the location and conditions of the land and resources at the expropriation date. The valuation commission will first find out the yearly average net income from the agricultural lands in the area through consultations and market research. The market prices of land are determined through market research and investigation of the title deeds. The ratio of annual average net income to the average market price will yield the capitalization rate. Since the capitalization rate is calculated based on the actual market prices in the expropriation area, this rate will give the full replacement cost of land to be expropriated.

3.32 The formula used during valuation of the agricultural lands is $K=R/f$, where;

K =Value (expropriation compensation);

R =Net income (gross income-production costs); and f = the capitalization rate (risk related to the capital invested in agricultural land).

3.33 The Valuation Commissions established for valuation (or in the case of willing buyer/seller arrangements the valuation carried out by the independent private firm to carry out the work) undertake field surveys and identify the relevant characteristics of the land that could affect the expropriation value, such as the soil structure, patterns of use, topography, climate, distance to the settlements, roads, irrigation schemes, easement of access, location, and crops rotation systems of the region. The Commission members also obtain the opinions of local organizations (e.g. local chamber of agriculture, provincial/district directorate of agriculture). For the calculation of net annual income, the productivity of the crops (in the rotation system of the expropriation site) is multiplied with the annual

³⁵ The consideration of depreciation in asset valuation is not allowed by the relevant World Bank policies.

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price to establish gross production value. Then by subtracting all the expenditures from the gross production value, the net income is established³⁶.

3.34 The income approach is also used for the valuation of fruit orchards and vineyards. When the land in question is an orchard, the income from produce and expenditures are compared for the remaining life time of the orchards (or vineyards), taking interest rates into consideration. The present value of the expected produce is calculated and added to the value of the bare land. The total land value is determined either by using the past value approach or the future value approach. If the fruit orchard is in the nursery stage, the cost approach is preferred³⁷.

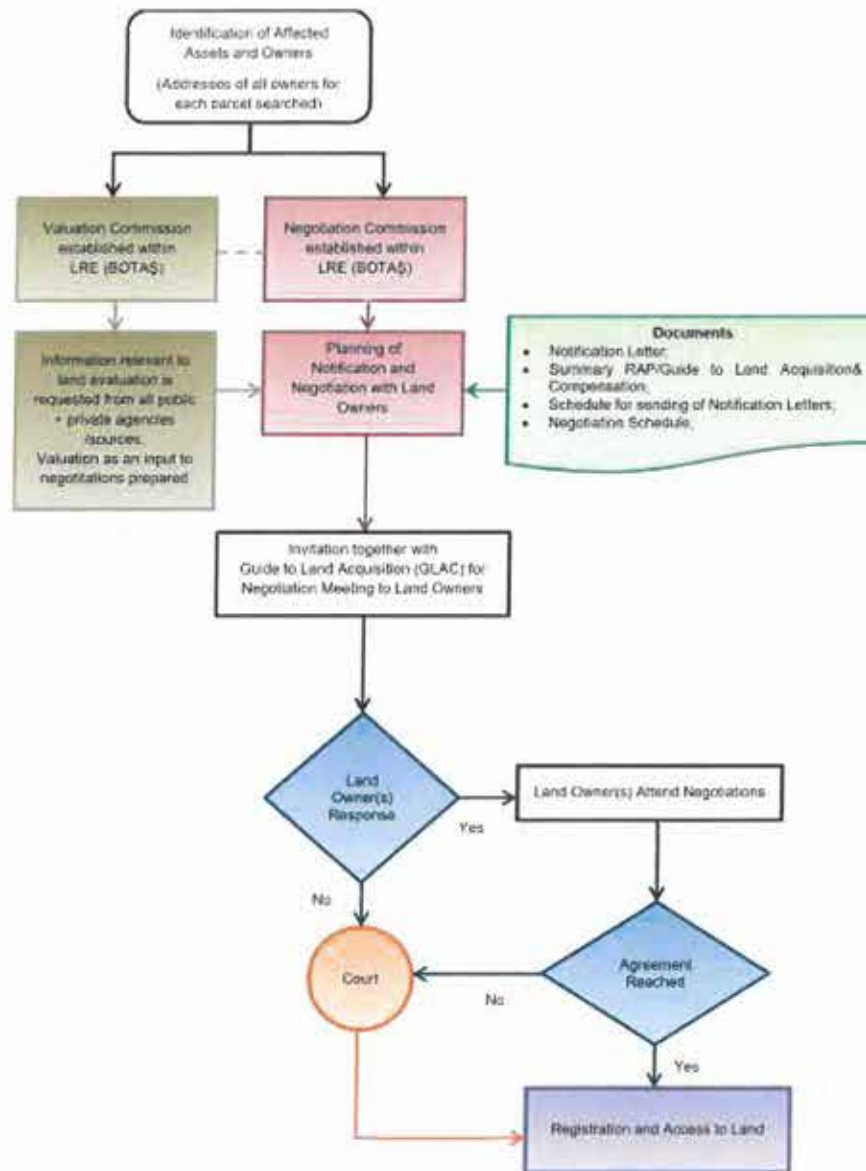
3.35 Should the acquisition of a segment of a parcel result in uneconomic returns to the use of the remaining portion considerations are made to purchase the entire parcel. The Project compensates users according to **full replacement cost**. Full replacement cost includes; net income approach for land valuation, transactional costs³⁸, additional amount of 2 percent of final compensation amount towards taxes plus USD30/land parcel towards registration charges from RAP fund, and any additional costs associated with attorneyship of court cases. Expropriation compensations are not subject to income tax.

³⁶ This valuation method is also used for grazing lands that are the common properties of a village. The value of a grazing land is paid to the village legal entity to be used for the village. If the village legal entity is to be abolished, its money is transferred to the district governorate.

³⁷ The bare land value of a timber plantation is found by capitalizing the income stream. For this purpose, number of trees, daily wages of workers, fertilizer and pesticide prices, the balance sheet of the land is analyzed. By using the real interest rate, the expenditures are estimated to the end of the operation period. The gross production values calculated by multiplying the unit value of wood with yield. The total expenditures (at the end of the operation period) are deducted from the gross production value to determine the net income. This net income is capitalized to establish the barrel and value.

³⁸ Actual transaction costs and legal fees related to land acquisition or expropriation process to the amount of documented costs (receipts including title deed succession in the name of heirs (upon the request), and the costs for attending the Compensation meetings will be reimbursed

Figure 3.1 Private Land Acquisition Process



Partial Expropriation

3.36 Most of the land affected by TANAP consists of small portions of larger parcels. As per Article 12 of the Expropriation Law, in places where permanent land acquisition is realized. TANAP will consider expropriating the remaining portion of the parcel shall the owner state that the remaining portion is insufficient for use. In order for them to be assessed. TANAP developed criteria for the acquisition of such remaining portions.

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3.37 The following criteria apply only for acquisition of remaining portion of permanent lands. The lands that conform **minimum three of the following conditions at the same time** will be subject to land acquisition when claimed by the landowner(s).

1. Remaining land after dividing the parcel (called as "left over parcel") is not viable for agricultural activities due to the fact that the new (remaining) area has less than 1000sqm area.
2. Geometric condition of the left over parcel is not viable for agricultural purposes such as ploughing or harvesting.
3. The left over land loses its accessibility capacity
4. The left over parcel loses its irrigation capacity
5. The left over parcel loses its trade/commerce capacity among regular size trades
6. The left over parcel is within a high slope (more than 10%) area
7. The left over parcel is less fertile compared to other expropriated portion; confirmed with a report from agricultural administration
8. The left over parcel is susceptible to flood, high-water risk or erosion potential.

3.38 There may be a few situations relevant to this issue on land permanently affected by AGIs. Should this be the case and if the owner believes that it would be uneconomic to cultivate the remaining portion of the land, he/she should first apply to the LRE. In case LRE responds negatively, he/she can apply to the courts to have the remaining land to be purchased.

3.39 Article 12 of the Expropriation Law focuses on partial expropriation of land. It states that any decrease in the value of the remaining land after a portion is expropriated would be considered in the valuation. The Law also considers the possibility of value appreciation for the remaining land, but such situations apply to cases where, for example, a new airport is built that would enhance land values in its vicinity, and not to investments in pipelines.

Land Delivery and Land Entry

Land Delivery Process

3.40 Through which ever mean it might be (negotiated or through expropriation), after its acquisition by LRE, the land is transferred to the EPC Contractor. Land delivery shall be regulated by a Land Delivery Protocol that will be signed by the representatives of LRE, TANAP and the Contractor.

3.41 The Land Delivery Protocol shall clearly identify each land parcel or any other sites that shall be transferred to the Contractor. The Land Delivery Protocol shall contain the following attachments:

- Land acquisition drawings identifying the exact location of AGIs and BVSs and any other areas that have been acquired by LRE and are subject to transfer, the identification of plot boundaries and land parcel numbers for all land affected land parcels;
- List of coordinates to allow the setting out of the AGIs and BVSs, station site boundaries or other areas that have been acquired by LRE and are subject to transfer, in the field;

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- List of landowners and land users or tenants for all transferred land parcels.

3.42 In cases that land acquisition activities have not yet been completed for individual land parcels within a section of the AGI or BVS subject to delivery to the Contractor, these individual land parcels shall be listed on the relevant Land Delivery Protocol and upon availability shall then be transferred by another individual Land Delivery Protocol. The Contractor shall under no circumstances enter into land that has not been delivered through a Land Delivery Protocol or for which he has established rights through a rental agreement with the relevant land owner.

3.43 In agricultural areas, LRE has disbursed crop compensation payment for the actually seeded crop type shortly prior to land delivery to the Contractor. In order to avoid re-seeding and potential claims by the landowners, the Contractor shall stake out all delivered land sections within 4 weeks after land delivery.

Land Entry Process

3.44 Following the possession of site by the Contractor through the Land Delivery protocol, the Contractor shall notify the affected landowners and/or tenants and sign a Land Entry Protocol at least 3 days prior to physically entering any land on the AGI/BVS or any site.

3.45 The Land Entry Protocol shall be signed between the landowner/land user of the land and the representative of the Contractor, being witnessed by representatives of TANAP and/or LRE and the village headman.

3.46 Once the Land Entry Protocol has been signed, the Contractor will stake out the construction site and prepare construction plans and procedures to be submitted to TANAP. The contractor will not enter any land until initial payments according to Article 27 or Article 8 are paid into PAPs accounts. After LRE has approved the stake out and TANAP has agreed on the construction plans, the Contractor will be able to commence the construction works.

Land Acquisition Progress up to Date

3.47 Land acquisition for AGI³⁹ has commenced for 349 of 381 parcels impacted by the Project. For the CS and MS of the 233 parcel owners, 97 did not come to agreement meeting, 91 parcel owners did not agree to proposed compensation and 45 parcel owners agreed to proposed compensation. For the BVS 78 parcel owners out of 116 did not attend the meeting, and the remaining 38 only signed a disagreement protocol⁴⁰. High level of lack of attendance can be attributed two factors; high rates of absentee owners and/or owners that do not want to seek any agreement prior to court (Table 3.1).

3.48 When the call to agreements are analysed in detail, it is evident agreement was only reached in Eskisehir for CS5-MS2 (Table 3.4). Eskisehir is impacted by largest size of land acquisition since the

³⁹ (CS and MS) has commenced for 233 of the 310 parcels. BVS has commenced for 116 of 148 parcels.

⁴⁰ Annex 5 Socio-economic Survey Findings for BVS

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site hosts CS, MS and pigging station. Other than the 6 owners that did not attend agreement meeting due to absentee ownership, and multiple ownership; all other PAPs agreed to offered prices. Nonetheless; *other than Eskisehir, none of parcel owners agreed to first compensation valuations offered by BOTAS*. In Ardahan (CS1, MS1) where 146 owners were invited, none of the owners agreed; and half of the owners did not attend the meeting. In Canakkale and Kirsehir, even though all owners attended, they have decided not to agree with the compensation and opted for the court option. The title owner's reason for disagreement was predominantly low prices for land. The prices for AGIs permanent land acquisition were determined similar to those that of the pipeline. Around 80% of land value was paid for temporary land acquisition to PAPs; however, the price offered for permanent land acquisition was around 110% of land value. The PAPs perceived this offer as significantly low when compared to the payments for temporary land acquisition of the pipeline.

Table 3.1 Distribution of Agreement/Disagreement Protocol Meetings according to Provinces for MS and CS

Private Parcels						
Province	Number of AGIs	Number of settlements	Number of "Disagreement" protocol	Number of "Did not attend the agreement meeting" ⁴¹ protocol	Number of "Agreement" protocol	Total
ARDAHAN	2	3	70	77	0	147
ERZURUM	1	3	2	3	0	5
KIRSEHIR	1	1	11	0	0	11
ESKISEHIR	1	2	0	6	45	51
ÇANAKKALE	1	1	8	0	0	8
EDİRNE	1	2	0	11	0	11
TOTAL	7	12	91	97	45	233

Source: Botas 2016

3.49 The PAPs that did not agree with the initial Article 8 offer, or declined to attend the meetings, awaited the decision of Court Ruling according to Article 27. Except for Eskisehir BVS land acquisition, almost all compensations offered by Article 27 are significantly higher than those offered by Article 8. The compensations for Ardahan according to Article 27 were significantly higher than those offered by the Article 8 negotiations. Compensations for Article 27 are paid fully to the title owners account, yet Article 10 court cases are opened by TANAP due to unexpectedly high compensation prices of court's ruling (Table 3.2). In Eskisehir the offered prices were in line with Article 27 compensation ruling.

⁴¹ "Did not attend the meeting" includes absentees and those that declined to attend the meeting.

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Table 3.2.a. Results of the first court rulings for CS and MS

Province	District	Number of parcels	Average Article 8 offered compensation (TL)	Average Article 27 declared compensation (TL)	Average Difference (TL)
Ardahan	Posof	56	12,122	36,897	24,775
Ardahan	Damal	90	9,849	27,990	18,140
Canakkale	Gelibolu	8	44,781	56,412	11,670
Eskisehir	Seyitgazi	6	89,260	89,475	214
Kirsehir	Akcakent	34	3,086	8,854	5,827

Source: TANAP. 2016

Table 3.2.b. Results of the first court rulings for BVS

Province	Number of parcels	Average Article 8 offered compensation (TL)	Average Article 27 declared compensation (TL)	Average Difference (TL)
ANKARA	2	61,999	121,694	59,694
ARDAHAN	8	4,205	19,980	13,590
BALIKESİR	7	4,803	22,993	18,190
BİLECİK	5	1,874	4,934	3,060
BURSA	6	3,775	3,780	5
EDİRNE	5	6,137	17,949	11,812
ERZİNCAN	4	4,082	8,363	4,280
ERZURUM	11	2,984	24,593	21,609
ESKİŞEHİR	3	11,946	3,049	-8,896
GÜMÜŞHANE	2	4,095	22,018	17,923
KARS	11	3,030	13,914	10,884
KÜTAHYA	8	1,946	9,649	7,703
SİVAS	21	2,815	9,812	6,997
YOZGAT	23	3,550	5,663	1,786

Source: TANAP. 2016

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3.50 In Ardahan, court prices almost tripled TANAP's initial offer. Likewise, in Kirsehir Article 27 Court ruling gave an increase of 250% of original offered compensation. The discrepancy in Court compensation rulings and Article 8 compensations are attributed to differences in compensation valuation system. Main differences are as follows:

1. *Categorization according to type of land:* Some of the parcels that were registered as agricultural land, were valued as residential land by the expert surveyor. In such cases, BOTAS appealed the decision, and court agreed with BOTAS that the valuation needs to change.
2. *Calculation of net income:* The expert surveyor calculates the net income according to highest income generating produce in the settlement, as opposed to the nature of agricultural produce specific to the parcel. There were cases where valuation was done according income from rice production which is a very high income generating crop. However, the parcels were used only for wheat cultivation, a low income generating crop.
3. *Right to objective increase in value:* The court allows the expert to use his judgment up to double the value of land for increases in land value.
4. *The capitalization rate (risk related to the capital invested in agricultural land):* Calculation of the expert surveyor for capitalization rate may differ from that calculated by BOTAS. Changes to capitalization rate, may lead to significant changes in the compensations.

3.51 BOTAS appealed the compensations for Court ruling according article 27, and opened Article 10 court cases for higher compensation prices. The main reasons for appeal were based on valuation methodology and former court rulings on the expropriation prices in the area, BOTAS.

3.52 Land compensations consist of a base m² price of land, and a separate calculation of structures on the land such as trees, wells etc. Moreover, the parcels that were cultivated were paid for the value of the standing crops. TANAP paid 65,840 TL to standing crops to 103 PAPs for 110 parcels impacted by land acquisition⁴² (Table 3.4). Payments for trees and structures were made to 42 PAPs in 24 parcels⁴³ (Table 3.5). The payments are ongoing. Therefore, total payments made standing crops and structures will be monitored during monitoring and evaluation studies.

⁴² This list includes actual payments made to account holders; and payments made for some of the BVS are also in this list. The calculations and payments for crops are ongoing.

⁴³ The figures used in the report are based on files shared by BOTAS on August 09.08.2016

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Table 3.3 Payments for crops

Province	Number of Parcels	Number of PAPs	Payments
Gumushane	2	2	1,085.89
Erzurum	9	9	3,912.17
Ardahan	84	77	55,211.65
Kars	10	10	2,572.31
Sivas	5	5	3,058.51
Total	110	103	65,840.53

Source: Botas 2016

Table 3.4 Payments for Tress and other structures

Province	District	Number of Trees	Number of wells and water pipes	Number of Parcels	Total Payment TL
Ardahan	Posof	105	0	18	151,434.8
Eskisehir	Seyitgazi	0	6	6	58,657.8

Source: Botas 2

Case land acquisition: When land size in title deed does not correspond to size used

During land assessment surveys, it became evident for 4 parcels that were impacted by the Project, there was discrepancy between the actual land used by the PAP and the cadastral size registered on the title deed. Actual land size was higher than the size of land registered in the deed. In order to solve this issue, TANAP team paid compensations based on the actual land used by the PAPs, and informed cadastral office of this payment. The additional payments were conducted through RAP Fund in order to ensure that PAPs receive their payments timely. The other alternative for TANAP was request cadastral change according to Article 41 of the expropriation law; yet this change would take longer time. Therefore, TANAP utilized the RAP fund to reduce potential adverse impact on the PAPs. An additional 42,070 TL was paid for 8,414 m² of land in order to compensate for the actual used land.

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4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction

4.1 The overview of the Project Affected Population is based on the results of the field studies conducted during 25.07.2016-04.08.2016 and 31.08.2016-09.09.2016. The field studies comprised of quantitative socio-economic household survey, and qualitative studies including focus group meetings, in-depth interviews, and broad based discussions. The aim of the socio-economic studies was to depict the socio-economic profile of PAPs, their income and expenditures, household demographic profile, their use of land, and income driven from land. Through these surveys, the main objective was to describe PAPs characteristics, and to understand Project's land loss impact on PAPs livelihoods.

Methodology⁴⁴

4.2 The RAP study methodology is based on desktop studies and field studies. Desktop review of existing documents provided by TANAP on land acquisition, secondary research based on Turkish Statistical Institute (TSI), and reports/Assessments of regional development agencies, local Governorates and Municipalities were used to understand the socio-economic conditions. A socio-economic survey was undertaken with all PAPs that address household composition, socio-economic indicators, and stakeholder engagement⁴⁵. A Socio-economic field study was conducted with 182 PAPs impacted by CS and MS. The BVS field was conducted during 31 August- 9 September, 2016 with 83 PAPs. In order to complement the quantitative survey, qualitative methods were used to reflect PAPs livelihoods, vulnerabilities, perceptions about the TANAP AGI Project and expectations from the Project. 27 focus group meetings with vulnerable groups. 50 in-depth interviews with village headmen, and 41 stakeholder meetings with Project's stakeholders such as BOTAS regional offices, municipalities, governorates, district chambers for agriculture were conducted. Overall, 473 PAPs were consulted to assess the census and depict socio-economic conditions of PAPs through qualitative and quantitative studies.

Table 4.1 Field consultations

	Number of meetings	Number of PAPs consulted
Women's focus group + in depth interview	20	78
Landless Focus Group	4	19
Villager's Focus group	3	12
Village headmen interview	50	50
Stakeholder meetings	41	49
Household surveys (182 AGI + 83 BVS)	265	265
Total PAPs consulted		473

Source: SRM field study

⁴⁴ Annex 4 on Socio-economic study methodology provides detailed information on field planning, and surveys.

⁴⁵ The initial plan was to conduct a full census with all PAPs and socio-economic survey with 30 percent of the PAPs. Yet, due to high level of absentee owners, socio-economic surveys were conducted with all PAPs to illustrate the impacts.

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The Case of Ardahan

During implementation of the field study (for CS and MS), there was a significant discrepancy amongst the targeted survey numbers and implemented surveys. **The case of Ardahan** is presented below as an example for the low survey results:

Ardahan field study took place in Posof Turkgozu, Damal Eskikilic and Damal Ikizdere settlements. Low number of surveys can be attributed to:

- **Lack of users of public land:** There were 26 public parcels in Ardahan. The field planned 26 surveys (1 survey per parcel) minimum for user identification. Amongst the 26 parcels in Ardahan, only 1 parcel in Posof Turkgozu was being used. User was the village headmen, as he was already impacted by land acquisition for private parcels, the team had conducted a socio-economic survey with him. For the remaining 25 parcels, the PAPs and village headmen stated that there weren't any users of the land. Hence, public land was not used the way it was envisioned in the field planned.
- **High number of absentee owners:** The expected number of PAPs to be reached in Ardahan Province was 235 PAPs in 147 parcels. Even though timing of the study coincided with seasonal visits when PAPs that have migrated return to their settlements for summer holidays, the settlements were mostly vacant. The field teams could only reach 78 owners due to high number of absentees. The ratio of owners accessed was at 33 % mainly caused by high number of absentee owners. In addition to 78 owners, 22 users were identified. Therefore, in total 100 surveys were conducted out of 235 planned, reaching 43%.
- **Hours of work:** During summer months, PAPs that engage in farming, work on field during daytime hours, and those that have jobs are in their offices at district centres. In order to reach more PAPs, the study field hours were extended to 18:00- 19:30 pm so that PAPs could be reached at home after work. Nevertheless, the number of PAPs reached with longer hours had only 10% increase in the survey. If the hours of work was limited to 18:00 pm there could be 90 surveys conducted in Ardahan.
- **Owners using multiple parcels:** The PAPs who remain in the villages, not only own land, but also use the parcels of their friend/relatives who have migrated elsewhere. For example, in Ardahan, 27 PAPs that were surveyed declared that they use in total 37 parcels that belong to absentee PAPs.
- **Rejection:** The cumulative impacts of other Projects in the Project area, in addition to surveys conducted for other Project components such as the pipeline route, left some of the wary of responding to surveys. Especially, low expropriation prices viewed by some of the PAPs, lead to their total rejection of census surveys. This was evident in Ardahan, where 3 PAPs using 5 parcels declined to attend the survey.
- **Phone interviews:** The Project teams gathered phone contacts of absentee owners who still had ties to the settlement. 6 PAPs owning 9 parcels were called for phone surveys, but were not reachable.

As a result of low numbers, the teams conducted socio-economic surveys with all PAPs, rather than implementing short census with all PAPs and socio-economic surveys with 30% of the population. The surveys were able to compile data on 128 of the 148 parcels (87 percent of private parcels), through 100 surveys.

Household Socio-Economic Profile

Demographic Profile

4.3 The census survey was completed with 1008 PAPs in 265 households. PAPs were asked about their main residence, in order to understand the Project's impacts on PAPs livelihoods. 70 percent of the interviewed PAPs (of CS and MS) declared that they were residing in the Project affected settlement permanently, whereas 26 percent (of PAPs of CS and MS) stated they visit the settlement temporarily. During surveys for BVS, when titleholder lists were updated, almost 75 percent of the titleholders were categorized as absentees⁴⁶. The surveys were undertaken with PAPs who were present at the settlement during the time of the field. According to survey results 83 % of the

⁴⁶ The list for BVS absentees include 161 PAPs non-residents. 99 deceased PAPs. 15 PAPs with no available information.

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respondents were permanent residents, whereas 18 % were living temporarily. During field visit, some of the PAPs interviewed have declared that they use their home in the PAS only in summer months, and they tend the land during this visit. Amongst all PAH, eastern region⁴⁷ had the highest number of permanent residents.

4.4 According to results of the census survey, 54 percent of the PAPs are male and 46 percent are female for all AGIs. The average household size in the Project affected settlements is 3.76⁴⁸ for CS and MS and 4 for BVS. Most of the Project (42 percent) comprise of households with a size of 3-4 people. More than a quarter of the PAHs (27 percent) are composed of 1-2 people. Majority of these small households are elderly couples whose children have migrated to provincial centers or other provinces for job opportunities and providing better education to their children. As the young migrate to the provincial centers with their families, the rural settlements are left with declining population and shrinking household sizes.

4.5 On average mean age of PAHs is 39. Gender and age distribution amongst the settlements reveal that half of the PAPs are of active working age (16-50); around 21 percent of the PAPs are in 50-65 working age groups, and 13 percent are above age 65. There are more elderly women than men across all settlements except for Edirne⁴⁹. For BVS, on average mean age of PAHs is 40. Age distribution amongst the settlements reveals that % 55 of PAPs are of active working age (16-50); 23 percent of the PAPs are in 50-65 working age group, and 17 percent are above age 65.

Education

4.6 Education levels of the PAPs depend on the settlement and age. 90 percent of all PAPs are educated to some level. Illiteracy rate is at 10 percent; women's illiteracy is higher than men (15 percent). Illiteracy is seen only amongst the elderly; and across all settlements the PAPs stressed the importance of education for their children. Overall almost half of the women PAPs are primary school graduate and men have higher education levels than women in the PAS. As the education level increases from primary school to university, men's education levels are always higher than women's (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2 Education levels according to gender (CS and MS)

	Male (n)	Male (%)	Female (n)	Female (%)	Total	%
Illiterate	36	7%	62	15%	98	10%
Literate	20	4%	30	7%	50	5%
Primary school	139	27%	143	34%	282	30%
Secondary school	133	26%	108	25%	241	26%
High School	118	23%	57	13%	175	19%
University	63	12%	26	6%	89	10%
Total	509	100%	426	100%	935	100%

⁴⁷ Ardahan had 82 percent permanent residents. Eastern region includes Ardahan, Erzurum and Sivas.

⁴⁸ Annex 4 Table 4.6

⁴⁹ Annex 4 Figure 4.3

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Source: Household Survey 2016

4.7 Despite overall difference between male/female education levels, settlement is a key factor for education level of the PAPs⁵⁰. Illiteracy is highest in Ardahan, when the survey size is taken into account; Eskisehir has the highest rates for education⁵¹. One of the constraints of village life in especially Eastern settlements is that compulsory education of 8 years is divided into primary school (years 1-4) and secondary school (years 5-8). In settlements where the number of children of schooling age is low, the children are bussed to nearest settlement for education. This applies especially to secondary schools; however, one of the settlements did not have bussed education service for secondary second and have to send their children to boarding school for education. During focus group meetings, women of Emrecik village of Erzurum stressed the importance of having a bussed education. Women claimed that lack of access to bussed education for secondary school, and boarding option only, discourages younger students from schooling. There are primary schools (years 1-4) in 6 settlements only, and 9 settlements send their children to school by bus.

Employment

4.8 The PAPs were asked to reveal their employment patterns. Agriculture is the main income generating employment pattern across PAS (Table 4.3). Overall 47 percent of the men said they were engaged in agriculture, whereas 3 percent of the women declared agriculture as an employment option⁵². This was also evident in women's focus group meetings. Despite the fact that women continuously support their family through agricultural whether it is tending the livestock or drying the crops, they do not view this as a "job"; and they do not earn income from this agricultural work. Majority of women consider themselves as housewives. Other than agriculture, income generating employment is very limited. Pensioners comprise 7 percent of the overall PAPs.

Table 4.3 AGI Employment Patterns

	BVS n	%	CS/MS n	%	Total AGI n	Overall %
Agriculture	45	23%	149	29%	194	27%
Small business	3	2%	9	2%	12	2%
Government Employee	1	1%	12	2%	13	2%
Worker	12	6%	31	6%	43	6%
Housewife	65	33%	182	35%	247	35%
Pensioner	16	8%	33	6%	49	7%
Student	31	16%	94	18%	125	18%
Unemployed	8	4%	0	0%	8	1%
Other	14	7%	4	1%	18	3%
	195		514		709	

Source: Household Survey 2016

⁵⁰ Small survey size does not allow for generalization based on settlement for education.

⁵¹ Table 4.7 Annex 4

⁵² Annex 4, Table 4.8

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Household Incomes and Expenditures

4.9 The household's incomes and expenditures depend on their settlements. During the surveys, the PAPs were hesitant to reveal their incomes and expenditures; therefore, the income calculations were based on PAPs declaration of income generated from sales of agricultural produce and other income sources. Overall average annual income for PAHs is 52,567 TL, and expenditure is 61,708 TL (Table 4.4). For CS and MS PAPs the average annual income is 51,648 TL while for BVS PAPs it is 54,758 TL and the average annual expenditure for CS and MS PAPs is 63,754 TL while for BVS PAPs it is 58,071 TL. According to survey results Ardahan has the lowest income and expenditure levels and Eskişehir has the highest; which is in line with both provinces socio-economic setting within Turkey. In some provinces such as Edirne the PAPs seem to minimize their income while boosting their expenditures. In the case of Erzurum, one PAP had a high annual income of 209,000 TL due to sales of livestock, which impacted the overall mean income for the province (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4 a Household incomes and expenditures (CS and MS)

Province	Income	N	Expenditure	N
Ardahan	28,242	82	39,718	83
Çanakkale	28,700	5	45,142	5
Edirne	37,048	5	69,010	6
Erzurum	94,532	5	77,542	7
Eskişehir	135,858	21	143,988	16
Kırşehir	58,862	11	63,854	12
Sivas	53,010	14	108,751	15
Total	51,468	143	63,754	144

Source: Household Survey 2016

Table 4.4.b Household incomes and expenditures (BVS)

Provinces	Average income	n	Average expenditure	n
Ardahan	50,086	7	31,468	7
Balıkesir	10,960	5	94,290	5
Bursa	21,451	11	18,454	11
Edirne	21,620	2	15,210	2
Erzurum	83,383	6	106,692	6
Eskişehir	121,262	11	86,096	11
Gümüşhane	38,133	3	32,573	3
Kars	53,440	5	68,488	5
Kırıkkale	33,219	7	36,625	7
Sivas	64,644	9	65,260	9
Yozgat	48,048	15	60,504	15
Total	54,758	81	58,071	81

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Household Indebtedness

4.10 31 PAPs amongst 182 surveyed in CS and MS declared that they were indebted with a mean indebtedness of 23,152 TL annually⁵³. In the CS and MS socio-economic surveys 56 PAPs declared indebtedness with a mean value of 44,492 TL. In the BVS socio-economic surveys 39 PAPs declared indebtedness with a mean value of 28,038 TL. Some PAPs used credits for agriculture, mortgage or consumer finance. Overall almost one third of the PAPs used some level of credit, predominantly for agriculture. This level of indebtedness may indicate that any cash compensation will be spent towards debt payments rather than livelihood restoration. *Therefore, during RAP monitoring special attention will be given to PAPs who are already indebted and this will be one of the indicators for monitoring to see the effectiveness of the mitigation measures implemented by TANAP.*

Table 4.5 Credit Usage (CS and MS)

	N	Mean TL
Consumer finance	14	27,211
Mortgage	4	53,250
Agriculture	37	54,365
Others	1	n/a
Total	56	44,942

Source: Household Survey 2016

Table 4.6 Credit Usage (BVS)

	N	Mean TL
Consumer finance	11	32,460
Mortgage	5	28,667
Agriculture	19	59,379
Artizans	2	17,500
Others	2	2,184
Total	39	28,038

Source: Household Survey 2016

4.11 PAP's were asked a question to judge their livelihoods according to ability to meet basic needs. Overall, only 7 percent of the PAPs stated they managed it easily meaning they are well off economically. 17 percent of the PAPs declared that they find it extremely difficult to make a living.

⁵³ Please see Annex 4, Table 4.8 for debt according to settlements.

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When the results are analyzed according to settlements, almost two thirds of the PAPs in Ardahan and Sivas declared they found it difficult to make a living. In Erzurum, half of the PAPs stated they were in extreme difficulty to make ends meet. PAPs living in Eskisehir and Edirne are better off, where majority can tolerate meeting basic needs. *The perception of livelihood will be critical indicator that could serve as a baseline for RAP monitoring which will show the effectiveness of LRP implementation by TANAP.*

Land and Immovable Assets

Land Ownership

4.12 One of the important factors in land acquisition is number of titleholders. It is often difficult to lead willing buyer seller agreements where there are multiple titleholders. Almost half of the titleholders have declared that they are sole owners of the land in MS and CS, and only 23 percent were sole owners in BVS (Table 4.7). Highest rate of sole ownership is in Eskisehir (69 percent), and the lowest is in Erzurum. In Erzurum only 14 percent of the PAPs surveyed declared that they are single owners. *The compensation payment is allocated according to shares of each titleholder, hence it is critical to understand the user of the land so that the user owner can be compensated according to livelihood loss.* In provinces like Sivas where majority of land is shared by 5-9 titleholders, the compensation received for acquired land is divided amongst the shareholders. Some of the PAPs interviewed stated that the compensation payments offered for the acquired land did not even compensate for the cost of the trip from their permanent residence (Istanbul, Bursa). *TANAP will support the users of the land with multiple shareholders through its livelihood restoration program to ensure that their livelihoods are not adversely impacted by loss of used land. TANAP will also compensate the users of land through LRP and optional transitional payments.*

Table 4.7 Land title ownership and land usage (CS and MS)

Provinces	Sole Parcel Owner (n)	Owner-user in Multiple titles (n)	Close relative (n)	Distant Relative (n)	Tenant user (n)	Squatter (n)
Ardahan	53	29	13	1	4	0
Erzurum	3	3	1	0	2	0
Kırşehir	9	4	0	0	2	0
Sivas	4	10	0	0	6	2
Eskişehir	16	5	2	0	1	0
Çanakkale	2	1	1	0	1	0
Edirne	4	0	3	0	0	0
Total	91	52	20	1	16	2

Source: Household Survey 2016

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Table 4.8 Land title ownership and land usage (BVS)

Provinces	Sole Parcel Owner (n)	Owner-user in Multiple titles (n)	Close relative (n)	Distant Relative (n)	Tenant/User (n)	Total
Ardahan	2	4	1	0	0	7
Balikesir	0	3	2	0	0	5
Bursa	2	4	4	1	0	11
Edirne	1	1	0	0	0	2
Erzurum	1	1	1	1	2	6
Eskişehir	4	3	2	1	1	11
Gümüşhane	1	0	2	0	0	3
Kars	4	0	2	0	0	6
Kırıkkale	0	5	2	0	0	7
Sivas	2	1	6	0	0	9
Yozgat	2	8	4	0	2	16
Total	19	30	26	3	5	83
%	23%	36%	31%	4%	6%	100%

Source: Household Survey 2016

Land Assets

4.13 The only impact of the Project on assets was loss of land according to survey results. None of the PAPs declared any other loss to assets, such as homes, and barns. The type and size of land loss depends on the location. PAPs were asked to declare the size of acquired land, and size of remaining land. Overall, on average PAPs lose 11 percent of their total land holdings as a result of the Project. When sizes are considered the largest land loss per PAP was in Eskişehir, where majority of the lost land is irrigated land. Yet, at the same time, Eskişehir has the largest scale of remaining irrigated land available, after the Project. Only in Edirne the size of remaining land is less than the size of the acquired land. Other than Edirne, all PAPs across settlements have declared loss of dry farming land (Table 4.9).

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Table 4.9. Land Assets impacted by the Project – CS and MS (area in ha)

Province		Land impacted by the Project (ha)	Dry land impacted by the Project (ha)	Irrigated land impacted by the Project (ha)	Remaining land (ha)	Remaining Dry land (ha)	Remaining Irrigated land (ha)
Ardahan	Mean	0.61	0.61	0.58	2.36	2.49	1.23
	N	98	85	23	90	77	18
Çanakkale	Mean	1.27	1.55	0	2.77	3.37	1.2
	N	5	4	0	5	3	1
Edirne	Mean	2.14	0	2.14	1.08	0	1.08
	N	5	0	5	5	1	5
Erzurum	Mean	2.16	2.16	0	3.29	3.29	0
	N	7	7	0	7	7	0
Eskişehir	Mean	3.04	1.77	2.83	40.47	5.6	36.69
	N	23	16	14	21	12	20
Kırşehir	Mean	1.94	1.73	0.92	8.49	8.11	0.68
	N	14	13	5	14	13	4
Sivas	Mean	1.31	1.26	0	22.67	23.05	3.1
	N	19	19	2	20	19	5
Overall average	Mean	1.25	1.02	1.37	10.35	6.33	14.46
	N	171	145	50	162	132	54

Source: Household Survey 2016

Table 4.10 Land Assets impacted by the Project - BVS (area in Ha)

Province		Land impacted by the Project (Ha)	Dry land impacted by the Project (Ha)	Irrigated land impacted by the Project (Ha)	Remaining land (Ha)	Remaining Dry land (Ha)	Remaining Irrigated land (Ha)
Ardahan	Mean	0.30	0.30	0.00	7.23	7.23	0.00
	N	7	7	0	7	7	0
Balıkesir	Mean	0.32	0.00	0.32	3.53	0.00	3.53
	N	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
Bursa	Mean	0.23	0.22	0.01	2.88	2.85	0.04
	N	11	9	2	9	8	1
Edirne	Mean	0.30	0.00	0.30	2.55	1.50	1.05
	N	2	0	2	2	1	2
Erzurum	Mean	0.26	0.16	0.10	5.75	4.92	0.83
	N	6	4	2	6	4	2
Eskişehir	Mean	0.35	0.25	0.10	22.94	13.71	9.23

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Province		Land impacted by the Project (Ha)	Dry land impacted by the Project (Ha)	Irrigated land impacted by the Project (Ha)	Remaining land (Ha)	Remaining Dry land (Ha)	Remaining Irrigated land (Ha)
	N	11	7	4	11	11	7
Gümüşhane	Mean	0.27	0.17	0.10	4.80	2.13	2.67
	N	3	2	2	3	3	2
Kars	Mean	0.26	0.26	0.00	12.80	11.13	1.67
	N	6	6	0	6	6	1
Kırıkkale	Mean	0.34	0.34	0.00	8.24	8.24	0.00
	N	7	7	0	7	7	0
Sivas	Mean	0.31	0.24	0.06	12.09	8.49	3.60
	N	9	8	2	9	8	6
Yozgat	Mean	0.33	0.20	0.14	8.30	8.03	0.28
	N	16	14	2	16	15	1
Overall average	Mean	0.30	0.22	0.08	9.43	7.24	0.36
	N	83	63	21	81	70	25

Source: Household Survey 2016

4.14 The Project's impact on total land holdings are categorized according to ratio of lost land to total land holdings of the PAPs⁵⁴. According to PAP's declaration almost half of the households lost less than 20 percent of their total land holdings (Table 4.11). Ardahan in Eastern Region, has the highest number of PAPs impacted from land loss greater than 20 percent. *TANAP Project will target PAPs that have lost more than 20 percent of their total land holdings through transitional support (as will be indicated in the entitlement matrix) and livelihood restoration program (LRP).*

Table 4.11 Land loss according to percentage land loss over total land holdings (CS and MS)

Province	Less than 20 percent (n)	% [Settlement]	20-79 percent (n)	% [Settlement]	80 percent and more (n)	% [Settlement]	Total n
Ardahan	34	35%	43	44%	21	21%	98
Çanakkale	1	20%	4	80%	0	0%	5
Edirne	0	0%	4	80%	1	20%	5
Erzurum	3	50%	1	17%	2	33%	6
Eskişehir	18	78%	2	9%	3	13%	23
Kırşehir	8	57%	6	43%	0	0%	14
Sivas	16	84%	1	5%	2	11%	19
Total	80	47%	61	36%	29	17%	170

Source: Household surveys

⁵⁴ Total land holding figure is based on PAP's response to household surveys. The survey asked the total size of land holdings and the size of remaining land, and PAPs answers are included in the calculation.

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Table 4.12 Land loss according to percentage land loss over total land holdings (BVS)

Province	Less than 20 percent (n)	% (Settlement)	20-79 percent (n)	% (Settlement)	80 percent and more (n)	% (Settlement)	Total
Ardahan	7	100%	0	0%	0	0%	7
Balikesir	5	100%	0	0%	0	0%	5
Bursa	6	55%	3	27%	2	18%	11
Edirne	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	2
Erzurum	5	83%	1	17%	0	0%	6
Eskişehir	11	100%	0	0%	0	0%	11
Gümüşhane	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	3
Kars	6	100%	0	0%	0	0%	6
Kırıkkale	7	100%	0	0%	0	0%	7
Sivas	7	78%	2	22%	0	0%	9
Yozgat	12	75%	4	25%	0	0%	16
Total	70	84%	11	13%	2	2%	83

Source: Household surveys

Agriculture

4.15 Agriculture is the backbone of the economy in the PAS. In Eastern provinces (Ardahan, Erzurum) where cattle production is significant, agricultural production caters towards animal feed production. Wheat is produced across all settlements is followed by barley. Rice is only produced in Thrace; Edirne. In the vast agricultural lands of Eskişehir, sugar beet, corn, sunflower is produced along with staple products such as wheat and barley⁵⁵.

4.16 In Eastern provinces (Ardahan and Erzurum) agricultural produce is used predominantly for within the household. This is significant because for PAPs that lose more than 20 percent of their land holdings, loss of land also means loss of in-kind income. These PAPs may be especially vulnerable due to loss of land, as their expenditures to meet household needs may increase as a result of the Project. *In order to restore livelihoods TANAP will support these PAPs through transitional support and monitor their livelihoods throughout Project cycle. TANAP will prepare a LRP to support agricultural production in the PAPs' remaining land.* In Ardahan especially, animal feed production is seen as critical for livestock production. Only a few households that have higher cultivation can sell their remaining produce. Whereas in Western provinces, the PAHs declared that they sell all of their produce (Canakkale and Edirne) or most of it (Eskişehir); and land cultivation is an importance source for income generation⁵⁶.

⁵⁵ Please see Annex Table 4.9 for details of agricultural produce.

⁵⁶ Annex 4. Figure 4.4 Agricultural produce utilization in household according to provinces

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4.17 Almost half of the PAPs leave their agricultural land fallow in order to increase agricultural production for the year after. Leaving land fallow is common practice in Kirsehir and Sivas (88 percent) and is lower in Canakkale (20 percent). Leaving fallow land means loss of income for a year, and is not the most effective agricultural technique for boosting annual production. ***TANAP will increase the agricultural capacity of PAPs through its social investment program in order to build awareness for alternative agricultural techniques for productivity.***

4.18 Irrigated agriculture is predominantly done in Canakkale, Edirne and Eskisehir. During site visits, it was observed that in Eskisehir PAPs were using advanced drip irrigation techniques for land cultivation. In Erzurum and Ardahan Ikizdere settlement, there is only dry farming and main reason for lack of irrigation is lack of any potential irrigation source. The land impacted by land acquisition from BVS is predominantly dry land (72 percent). Turkgozu is the only settlement in Ardahan that uses irrigation channel for irrigated farming. ***TANAP will support PAPs that would like to use intensive irrigation techniques by providing technical assistance.***

4.19 Agricultural production is based on arable fields, gardening and fruit tree orchard are kept by only a handful amongst the PAPs. Only in Ardahan Posof Turkgozu 4 PAPs declared that they have fruit orchards. Due to the microclimate of Turkgozu, the PAPs can produce a wide range of fruit trees. The PAPs grow cherries, apples, plums, peaches, pears and wild pear. In addition to fruits. PAPs grow walnuts and poplar tree for income generation. Likewise, in Ardahan Posof, according to survey results, 3 PAPs declared loss of gardening land for 4 declares of land as a result of Project, and in Edirne one PAP declared loss of gardens of 1.1 ha.

Livestock Production

4.20 Livestock production is done across all PAS. For Ardahan and Erzurum, livestock production is the key source of income. During focus group meetings in Ardahan and Erzurum, the PAPs had revealed the importance of livestock production. In Ardahan Posof for example, Simmental cattle is raised and Posof has become a hub for breeding Simmental cattle.

4.21 Cattle capacity is the highest in Erzurum Aziziye Gelinkaya (1300 cattle), followed by Ardahan Damal Eskilic (960 cattle)⁵⁷. In order to understand the livestock production capacity, the village headman was asked how many cattle would a wealthy producer own in the village. According to results of the village headmen survey, the maximum cattle owned by a producer is 100 in Erzurum, and 60 in Ardahan. Some PAHs keep livestock for only their own needs, they use the by-products such as milk, produce yogurt and cheese. ***TANAP will support animal health and improvements to livestock breed by implementing a specialized livestock management program via LRP.***

4.22 Beekeeping is predominantly done in Ardahan, there were 8 PAPs engaged in beekeeping with an average of 12 beehives each (Table 4.13). Even though beekeeping is done at village level in Erzurum, Canakkale, Edirne, Eskisehir and Tekirdag, none of the PAPs surveyed declared beekeeping activities.

⁵⁷ Annex table 4.12 Village headman interviews for livestock production, and BVS annex

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Table 4.13. The Number of Average Livestock Kept per household (AGI)

Province	Average Number of Cattle	Average Number of sheep	Average Poultry	Average number of Beehives
Ardahan	65	0	5	12
Çanakkale	0	38	2	0
Edirne	4	0	0	0
Erzurum	105	0	3	0
Eskişehir	0	0	0	0
Kırşehir	14	0	7	0
Sivas	23	0	2	0

Source: Household Survey 2016

4.23 The survey results illustrate the importance of access to wide pastures for raising cattle. 97 percent of PAHs take their cattle to the pastures and meadows for feeding purposes⁵⁸. The PAPs revealed during discussions that in areas where access to meadows are limited, the cost of keeping livestock would exceed the income generated. That's why, PAPs in Eastern Anatolia engage in cultivating animal feed crops as a mechanism to decrease the cost of keeping cattle. Therefore, access to meadows is critical for PAPs to continue livestock production. ***TANAP will ensure that PAPs access roads to meadows are not restricted due to Project's land acquisition or construction related activities. In areas where such restrictions may arise, TANAP will develop access roads for PAPs to reach their meadows.***

Livelihood restoration and Compensation Spending

4.24 The way PAPs spend the compensations they receive from land loss is critical for their livelihood restoration. In some cases, when the compensations are shared amongst numerous titleholders, compensations per PAH are too low to restore livelihoods. However, in cases where there is a single titleholder and compensation valuations are conducted according to international standards, the compensation is expected to be enough for livelihood restoration if it is invested properly. In these cases, it is critical for the PAH to have the same perspective and invest the compensation for livelihood restoration in an income generating scheme in order to ensure that compensation is not wasted. That is why, the survey asked a question on preferential compensation spending⁵⁹. One third of the PAHs did not specify how they wanted to spend it, saying they would know how to spend it properly. A key outcome of the question is almost 27 percent of the PAPs aim to use the compensation to pay off debts. Even though clearing off debts is important for PAPs livelihoods, one off payment may not be enough to prevent future debts. ***It is critical to advise PAPs regarding investment options through a livelihood restoration program.***

⁵⁸ Annex table 4.13

⁵⁹ Please see Annex 4 Table 4.14

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Key Socio-economic Indicators

Below table sets the baseline indicators for monitoring.

Table 4.14 Key socio-economic indicators

Indicator	Unit	AGI Value
Income		
Annual household income ⁶⁰	Average	52,567 TL
Annual household expenditure	Average	61,708 TL
Level of indebtedness	%	25
Economic activity		
PAPs engaging in Agriculture (hh)	%	69
Number of cattle owned ⁶¹	Average	52
Demographic details		
Household size	Average	3.88
Women headed households	%	6
Living Standard		
PAPs perception of extremely difficult to make a living	%	17
PAPs perception of well-off	%	7

Source: Household Survey 2016

Stakeholder Consultations

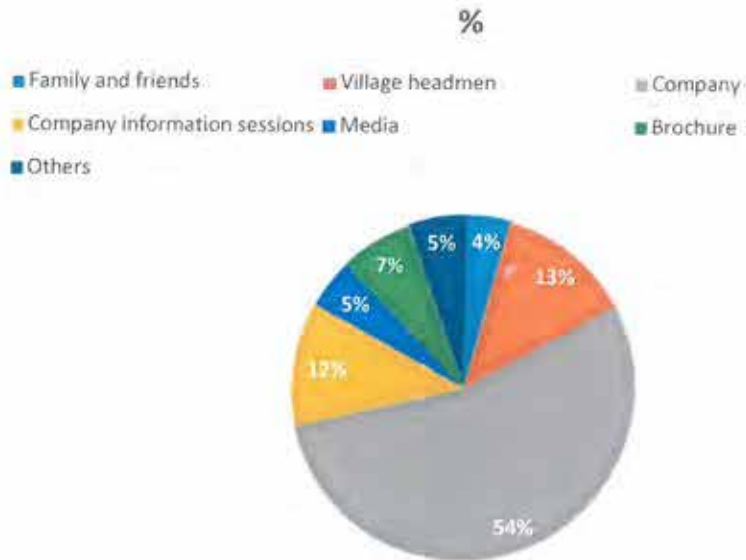
4.25. The socio-economic survey had section to assess PAP's information regarding the Project. According to results of the surveys, 75 percent of the surveyed PAPs have heard about the TANAP Pipeline Project, and half of the PAPs have information about the Project. 41 percent of the CS and MS PAPs believe they have enough information about the Project, but the remaining PAPs would like to have more information. Source of information is also essential for stakeholder engagement. According to survey results, "Company" is the main source of information for all AGIs (Figure 4.1). 31 PAPs stated that they had attended Project's information sessions, and received information through public consultation meetings.

⁶⁰ Household income and expenditures vary significantly depending on settlements. For monitoring purposes, baseline data according to settlement will be used to properly assess the impact on incomes and expenditures.

⁶¹ This is the average number for settlements that engage in cattle production, namely Ardahan, Erzurum, Kirsehir and Sivas.

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Figure 4.1. Main source of information about the Project (%)



Source: Household Survey 2016

4.26 The PAPs would like to learn more about expropriation process and status. Such as, land valuation strategy. Project's timeline, and what will be constructed as AGI Unit. The PAPs would like to learn how the Project is expected to impact their lives once the constructions of AGIs are completed. Moreover, health related questions also reveal that PAPs need more information regarding health and safety measures applied by the Project and risks of living in the vicinity of an AGI unit. The PAPs do not have detailed information regarding what a Compressor Station would look like, how long the construction would take place what would happen during operation phase of the Project.

4.27 The PAPs know that land acquisition for the AGIs require permanent loss of land. This is contrary to land acquisition (temporary) for pipeline construction; therefore, their expectations for land valuations are significantly higher for the AGI units. Some of the PAPs assumed the initial offered prices were miscalculated, and wanted to be informed about land valuation strategy followed by TANAP. There is only one GLAD prepared by the Project which has been disseminated to PAPs. *Yet, each AGI is different with its construction timeline and type hence it is important to share AGI based specific information with PAPs to clear the distinction between the AGIs and rest of the pipeline information. TANAP will prepare a separate brochure for AGI RAP disclosure that will include AGI specific information.*

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Table 4.15 Main questions of PAPs regarding Project (CS and MS)

Questions	n	%
Will there be new roads	3	2%
Will there be land acquisition in operation phase?	5	3%
I am a user, will I be compensated?	6	3%
Will there be adverse impacts of construction? Dust, noise?	7	4%
Can I use my land until construction?	14	8%
How can I report grievances?	15	8%
When will compensations be paid?	16	9%
Will our health be impacted?	22	12%
Will there be employment opportunities?	24	13%
How safe is the station? Can it blast?	26	14%
How is land valued? Can we dispute valuation?	47	26%
Information about expropriation, project, who will do it, and what's the timeline?	58	32%
Total	182	100%

Source: Household Survey 2016

4.28 During field, one of the observations regarding stakeholder engagement is the existence of multiple parties acting on behalf of TANAP like BOTAS, pipeline subcontractors, AGI subcontractors. The survey results indicate that the PAPs are not clear regarding where to report their grievances with this many parties on the field. Recognition of TANAP acting as the main grievance collector is less when compared to other parties. Also most of the time, the PAPs find it difficult to distinguish between the pipeline construction and AGI construction. The field observations show that most of the grievances collected are related to pipeline construction. *During RAP disclosure and monthly consultations, TANAP will share information on how to access grievance mechanism and how grievances will be collected and resolved.*

Table 4.16 Where would you report your grievances and demands? (CS and MS)

Institution	n	%
Company officials	68	37%
Village headman	35	19%
Governorate/ Municipality	15	8%
Others	17	9%
Don't know/ N/A	47	26%
Total	182	100

Source: Household Survey 2016

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4.29 Even though the PAPs reveal that they would like to contact the company for their grievances, when asked about the contact information, majority state that they do not have the relevant information on Project's grievance phone line, key contact person for communication⁶². This shows that although a grievance mechanism has been adopted by TANAP the PAPs have not been properly informed about the grievance channels that are available to report their grievances. *TANAP will inform the PAPs at all levels (gender, youth, elderly, etc.) about the current grievance structure and channels during the stakeholder consultation more thoroughly. Monitoring and evaluation will be an important resource in order to understand the future effectiveness of the grievance mechanism.*

Table 4.17. Do you have information on Project's phone line, key contact person, contact information?

	n	%
Yes	76	29%
No	177	67%
Don't know	10	4%
Total	265	100

Source: Household Survey 2016

4.30 Amongst the surveyed PAPs, 45 have stated that they filed grievances. Of these, only seven were resolved, and they were content with the Project's grievance mechanism. For the remaining 38, 17 cases are awaiting the result of the grievance and did not want to comment before grievances are responded to; the rest stated that they were not content with the grievance mechanism. *TANAP will also form appeals committees in 4 regions for grievances that cannot be resolved at TANAP level.*

4.31 Observations indicate that PAPs prefer face-to-face communication rather than using the grievance mechanism. PAPs prefer to express their issues to company officials who visit their settlements rather than making use of the written grievance mechanism. Nevertheless, oral grievances are also recorded and included in the grievance mechanism according to TANAP's grievance procedures. *For those PAPs who may not have physical mobility to visit subcontractors or TANAP's offices. TANAP will designate social field officers to collect grievances at settlement level.*

4.32 PAPs communicate their grievances to any company/subcontractor staff who visit their settlements and talk to them. The staff receiving these complaints sometimes does not have to capacity/job description/knowhow to log these in the grievance system and follow up to ensure these grievances are resolved. *TANAP will appoint social officers to the affected settlements and announce that he/she is the responsible person to collect the grievances and is the key contacts for follow up.*

⁶² Around only one third of the PAPs have grievance information?

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4.33 Another key issue for stakeholder consultation is defining who the key contact people are at settlement level. These contact people should be able to communicate with all the PAPs regardless of their political/religious/ethnic background. *In order to mitigate this issue, TANAP will communicate with opinion leaders in addition to village headman rather than using only village headman to disseminate/collect information.*

4.34 One of the findings of the focus group meetings were women across the PAS did not have first-hand information about the Project. Their main source of information was their husbands. Only in Sivas, some women stated there was a separate information session at the local Quran Course that explained the Project. As most women are already impacted by the pipeline acquisition of the Project, most of their concerns and questions were regarding the pipeline impacts, rather than land acquisition for the AGIs. Even though the women have heard about the Project through other channels, it is critical to build an information channel to directly address women within the Project's stakeholder engagement mechanism. This is especially valid for the elderly women, who have mobility issues and cannot come to public places for information sessions or consultations. *The Project will ensure that women will be targeted through regular small focus group like information sessions. The elderly women will be visited at their homes as part of the stakeholder engagement process, and informed in detailed about the Project via different and targeted dissemination tools*

Vulnerable Groups

Women

4.35 During field study focus group meetings and in-depth interviews were held with women in order to understand their perceptions about the Project, and how they will be impacted by the Project. The aim of the focus group meetings was to portray women's concern about their overall wellbeing and ensure that their voice is heard, and their concerns are addressed within the RAP.

4.36 Women's daily routine and cultural standing depend on the settlement characteristics. There is a significant difference between women's daily participation in economy from East to West. In Eastern provinces especially Ardahan and Erzurum, women are confined to boundaries of the village whereas in Western settlements such as Eskisehir and Edirne women are active participants of labor force. During the consultations it has been observed that women would like to earn income and support family's livelihoods. Despite conservative society, women in Eastern settlements have voiced their willingness to participate in training courses for income generation. *TANAP's LRP will include vocational training courses in line with the survey results and LRP feasibility study results.*

Table 4.18. Women's Training Courses

No	Women's courses	Response	%
1	Vocational training	75	15%
2	Sewing/tailor	93	19%
3	Literacy	57	11%

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No	Women's courses	Response	%
4	Home economics	63	13%
5	Livestock production	49	10%
6	Agricultural production	58	12%
7	Beekeeping	38	8%
8	Language	35	7%
9	Computer	13	3%
10	Other	16	3%
	Total	497	100%

Source: Household Survey 2016

4.37 Women headed households are categorized as vulnerable, as they are the sole provider of income and support for the family. Women headed households comprise only 5 percent of the total PAHs. *The Project will guarantee that the livelihoods of these PAPs will not be adversely impacted by the Project through continuous M&E and consultations and make sure that they will be included in the LRP according to their specific needs and abilities.*

Table 4.19.a Women-headed Households (CS and MS)

Province	District	Settlement	Number of Women headed households	Average household size	Average age
Ardahan	Damal	Eskikılıç	5	2.5	61
Eskişehir	Seyitgazi	Aksaklı	1	3	64
Kırşehir	Accident	Ödemişli	1	1	68
Sivas	Zara	Şeyhmerzuban	1	1	84
Total/average			8	2	68

Source: Household Survey 2016

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Table 4.19.b Women-headed Households (BVS)

Province	District	Settlement	Number of Women headed households	Average household size	Average age
Balıkesir	Manyas	Kayaca	1	3	34
Bursa	Büyükorhan	Durhasan	1	1	80
Yozgat	Saraykent	Ozan	1	1	67
Erzurum	Horasan	Dalbaşı	1	4	49
Sivas	Yıldızlı	Yukarıkecik	1	8	29
Total/average			5	3	52

4.38 Another demand from women's focus group meetings was establishment of a communal area for women to get together and socialize. The lack of a social life in village was a common complaint across all women's focus groups in Eastern provinces. Communal space could also be used as training room for women, in their preferred subjects. *TANAP through its social investment program is planning to invest in community based infrastructure planning targeted to women. As a part of social investment program, women targeted programs will be identified.*

4.39 Project's perceived adverse impacts according to women are:

- *Loss of agricultural land:* Land acquisition of the Project has led to permanent loss of land. In Eastern provinces, the agricultural produce is mainly used for household's in-kind consumption. As one women in Erzurum declared "We do not sell the wheat, but that is what we use daily to make bread. How are we going to make a bread if we lose our land?"
- *Construction related impacts:* The construction impacts of the Project, such as loss of crops because of dust, damages to infrastructure such as roads, irrigation channels were voiced by the women.
- *Loss of income, increased expenses:* Loss of land especially in Posof, Turkgozu leads to loss of income. Some women claimed that in areas where they earned 15,000TL a year, the compensations offered by expropriation merely responded to a year's earning, "Now we need to buy vegetables to cook, our expenses are increasing and our income is decreasing; how can we restore our livelihoods?"
- *Cumulative impacts:* In Sivas, Erzurum and Ardahan where previous pipelines have passed, previous experience with pipeline projects impacts women's outlook on the Project. "There is no more land left for us to cultivate" was a common concern of the women, as they have previous experience with pipelines.
- *Health and safety:* Health and safety subject covers both animal health and safety; and PAP's health and safety. Women are concerned about potential accidents or leaks triggered; and any other environmental impact the pipeline could have on their health and safety. Trenches dug during pipeline construction is seen as a major health and safety hazard for cattle movement.

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4.40 The RAP ensures that all women's concerns are fully addressed and monitored throughout the M&E program. Women's concerns regarding livelihood restoration will be targeted through the RAP specific livelihood restoration program. *During the feasibility of the LRP the needs and livelihood improvement options for the women will be analyzed and targeted programs will be devised.*

Elderly

4.41 Throughout the field studies, one of the main observations of the field team was aging rural communities. The impact of migration has left elderly communities in their villages/settlements. According to survey results there are 89 PAPs who are older than 65 years of age, and can be categorized under elderly. Half of these PAPs live in Ardahan, followed by Eskisehir and Sivas, 6 PAPs are categorized as elderly and in need of constant care. *The Project will ensure that the elderly communities are not adversely impacted by the Project. Project's stakeholder engagement will focus on reaching out to elderly communities and providing information in a culturally appropriate medium, especially for those elderly PAPs who are illiterate. TANAP Social investment program will also support elderly health and care in AGI impacted settlements.*

Disabled

4.42 According to village headmen interviews 127 people in PAS are disabled. The socio-economic survey results reveal that 34 PAPs within the PASs are disabled to some level. The disability varies from loss of eyesight to physical and mental disability. *The Project will ensure that PAPs with disability are fully included in the Project's stakeholder engagement. RAP will ensure that these PAP's livelihoods are fully restored, and they are not adversely impacted by loss of land through targeted LRP activities.*

Poor

4.43 The Eastern Provinces of the Project area are marked by poverty, and are amongst in the least developed provinces in Turkey. Therefore, poverty is widespread in Damal's villages, especially in Eskilic. Social security data was used to identify the poor in the PAS. According to survey results, 41 PAP have general social security, which is only provided to the very poor⁶³. *These PAPs will directly benefit from the livelihood restoration program set forth by the Project's RAP depending on their needs and capacity. The RAP assures that the poor households are monitored and their livelihoods are not adversely impacted through land acquisition.*

⁶³ The poor households in Turkey have access to social security after completing an income test. In order to receive social security support, per capita monthly income needs to be lower than 303TL. <http://www.istanbulsgk.gov.tr/post/view/132/50-soruda-yesilkart-ve-gss-testi>

Table 4.20. Number of Poor PAPs

	Men	Women	Total
Eskisehir	2	1	3
	0	0	0
Sivas	5	2	7
Erzurum	8	4	12
Ardahan	18	13	31
Kirsehir	1	1	2
Bursa	2	1	3
Balikesir		1	1
Gumushane	1	0	1
Kars	0	1	1
Total	37	24	61

Source: Household Survey 2016

Landless

4.44 One of the potential vulnerabilities posed by the Project is landlessness. Loss of total land holdings would have significant adverse impact on PAPs. Another Project impact is on the already landless group who may be using land acquired by the Project (Table 4.16).

4.45 It is essential to ensure that these PAPs have access to other land sources that they can use in order to restore their livelihoods. There are 236 landless according to results of the village headmen interview amongst all PAS.

4.46 Landless PAPs declared that major issues of being a tenant farmer lies in lack of access to government support and subsidies on product purchase guarantee, livestock support, and fuel support. The government support and subsidies are only given to owners of the land. PAPs main question regarding the Project was if the Project would have adverse impact on land productivity and would the Project pose a barrier to land access for remaining lands. They claimed that previous Project's adverse land impact lasted for 15 years, and feared that TANAP Project may lead to such adverse impacts.

4.47 Since all vulnerable people are identified during the sample socio-economic survey, all vulnerable people/households among the above mentioned groups will be identified through village level consultations and appropriate measures will be devised based on the need of these people to

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overcome the impact of the project. The draft measures proceed for the vulnerable groups will be shared with World bank for their prior review.

Table 4.21. Landless PAPs

Province	District	Settlement	Landless
Ardahan	Merkez	Ortageçit	5
Ardahan	Damal	Ikizdere	3
Balıkesir	Manyas	Kayaca	7
Edirne	Keşan	Mahmutköy	10
Edirne	Ipsala	Kapucu	30
Edirne	Ipsala	Saricaali	1
Eskişehir	Çifteler	Zaferhamit	10
Eskişehir	Sivrihisar	Elcik	3
Gümüşhane	Kelkit	Çamur	5
Erzurum	Yakutiye	Ortadüzü	5
Erzurum	Köprüköy	Şehitler	15
Erzurum	Horasan	Dalbaşı	6
Erzurum	Aziziye	Gelinkaya	10
Erzurum	Aziziye	Cigdemli	70
Kars	Sankamış	Çamyazı	10
Sivas	Yıldızeli	Karşıyaka	20
Sivas	Yıldızeli	Yukariecek	2
Sivas	İmranlı	Aşağıculha	1
Yozgat	Yerköy	Aşağıelmahacılı	20
Yozgat	Sorgun	Aydınlar	3
Total			236

Source: Village headmen interviews

Project Perceived Impacts

Project Perceived Benefits

4.48 Consultations have been conducted with the PAPs in order to assess the benefits of the Project on the PAPs. The percentage of PAPs that perceive the Project as beneficial for themselves is 15 percent (39 PAPs) where as 31 percent (81 PAPs) perceive it “very negative”, 31 percent (82 PAPs) “negative and at the same time positive” and 23 percent (59 PAPs) “do not have information” regarding the Project.

4.49 187 of the PAPs have answered the survey regarding the benefits of the Project. According to survey results; 71 percent of the PAPs (134 PAPs) think the Project will provide benefit for the national economy; 8 percent (17 PAPs) think it benefit them to receive land compensation; 3 percent (6 PAPs) think their settlements will benefit from the Project and 3 percent (3 PAPs) think their settlements will have natural gas at the end of the Project. As a result, most of the respondents think the Project will benefit for the national economy.

4.50 It has been observed during the focus group meetings and qualitative discussions that the PAPs have employment expectation during the construction period.

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4.51 During the interviews with the village headman 10 out of 15 settlements have identified Project benefits. According to village headman the most important benefit of the Project is on **local employment** and **natural gas use** due to the Project. Although the Project is not about connecting natural gas to these settlements the expectation is towards that. Another benefit of the Project is regarding **improvements in the infrastructure** of the settlements (road, irrigation, etc.). Other expected benefits are; contribution to the national economy, land compensation amounts, improvement of local economy and improvement of the socio-economic status of the households living in the area.

Project's Perceived Adverse Impacts

4.52 The survey posed a question regarding Project's potential adverse impact. According to survey results. Project's main adverse impact is viewed as **damage to agricultural land** (35 percent of the PAPs) (Table 4.17). This impact was voiced also during the qualitative meetings. Most of the PAP's have prior experience with pipeline projects, and some PAPs had negative experiences regarding land reinstatement upon project completion. This impact is actually a pipeline impact and cumulative impacts as opposed to AGI land acquisition impact, nevertheless the survey results reflect the PAPs concern, which was frequently stressed during qualitative meetings.

4.53 Since Project area is predominantly agricultural, **loss of land** is a significant impact for PAPs (28 percent), because land acquisitions for the AGIs are permanent. PAPs will not have the chance to use their land upon Project's completion. This factor also ties in with **loss of income**, which was voiced by 14 percent of the PAPs. Loss of income is triggered by loss of land, since majority of income sources of the PAPs depend on agricultural income whether it is produce sold, or animal feed used to sustain livestock production. Therefore, it is expected for PAPs to view land loss and income loss as significant adverse impacts of the Project. **Low expropriation values** were also expressed, both at the surveys and qualitative meetings. Expropriation values are seen as critical component for livelihood restoration. Others category entails security related concerns, health and safety and don't know categories.

Table 4.22. Project's potential adverse impacts

Projects potential adverse impacts	n	%
Loss of income	33	14%
Damage to agricultural land	73	31%
Land is not usable	67	28%
Damage to crops	5	2%
Low expropriation values	28	11%
Adverse impacts on livelihoods	9	3%
Dust, noise	6	3%
Others	17	7%
Total	238	100%

Source: Household Survey 2016

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PAP's Proposed Mitigation measures

4.54 The PAPs have a clear understanding of Project's potential adverse impacts and have devised suggestions to reduce/mitigate these impacts. Amongst the measures proposed, higher compensation was preferred by most PAPs, as most PAPs would like higher cash compensation. This is followed by livelihood restoration programs in the PAS. Livelihood restoration programs aim to replace the livelihood sources lost/reduced by the Project by providing an alternative income restoration mechanism. During qualitative meetings, the PAPs in Eastern settlements emphasized support to livestock production. They discussed the burden of high expenses related to keeping a healthy livestock, high costs of veterinarian services and requested support in these areas. In some settlements, livelihood restoration requests came for training and capacity building for women, and youth so that they can also participate in the labor force and generate steady income. Infrastructure related improvements were voiced especially in Ardahan where water quality, intermittent electricity was seen as decreasing life quality. The suggestions and livelihood enhancement measures of the PAPs will be incorporated in the LRP envisioned by the Project according to needs assessment. BVS surveys also illustrate that higher compensation amounts and a need for an LRP are the most voiced mitigation measures followed by improvement to infrastructure such as roads, electricity, etc.

Table 4.23. Mitigation measures proposed by PAPs (CS and MS)

Mitigation Measures Proposed by PAPs	# of Answers	%
Higher compensation amounts	31	17%
Livelihood restoration programs in the affected settlements	25	14%
Road improvements	23	13%
Infrastructure Improvements (electricity, sewage, etc.)	21	12%
Drinking water improvements	20	11%
Local improvements (construction, operation)	18	10%
Vocational education	13	7%
Improvements in the health infrastructure and services	11	6%
New schools and improvements in the education system	10	6%
New training programs for youth, women and children	9	5%
Total	181	100%

Source: Household survey 2016

Livelihood Restoration Program

4.55 A livelihood restoration program (LRP) will be prepared in order to mitigate the adverse impacts for those whose livelihoods are impacted. This plan will be tailored towards the needs of the project-affected settlements. Although the main sources of income of the PAPs are agriculture and animal husbandry, there are differences in income and project impacts according to settlement. Therefore, there must be a tailored need based livelihood restoration program for AGIs.

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4.56 Livelihood Restoration efforts regarding TANAP AGI Project focus on **short term** and **long-term** mitigation strategies.

4.57 **Short-term interventions** are about the cash compensation, transitional support and employment by the Project.

- Cash compensation is based on the *expropriation value* for the agricultural fields plus the *transitional cash support* for PAPs that lose more than 20 percent of their land⁶⁴.
- **Local employment** is another short-term mitigation in addition to cash compensation for the affected PAPs. TANAP will support the PAPs in the affected settlements to acquire transferrable skills that they can use lifetime as part of its short-term mitigation efforts and will prioritize to recruit from local affected PAPs as part of its employment strategy hence support local employment.

4.58 **Long-term interventions** are in kind compensation mechanisms in order to overcome losses from both private land and communal land. These mitigation measures require enough time and resources to be put in place before a positive outcome is observed. Hence the outcome is not imminent such as receiving cash compensation or full time employment; nevertheless, such measures are critical for long-term income and livelihood restoration. Even though cash compensation is important, it is easier for PAPs to use their compensations for non-income restoration specific areas. Some PAPs say they need cash compensation to clear off their debts, while some may spend it on weddings or other family related expenses. Therefore, it is essential for the Project to devise in-kind compensation schemes to assure long-term income restoration, that is sustainable. Suggestions for in-kind compensation for pastureland losses include increasing the yield/quality of the remaining pastures or optional transitional cash support.

TANAP AGI LRP Framework

4.59 There will be a LRP devised for TANAP AGIs. Some suggestions for LRP framework may include: Income-Generating and Employment-Increasing activities. Rapid Impact Activities and Natural Resources development and improvement as detailed below;

4.60 Income-Generating and Employment-Increasing activities

- Occupational Training Activities
- Agricultural Production Improvement Program (setting up orchards, vegetable gardening, intensive farming, green house, etc.)
- Stock Breeding Improvement Program (feed support, artificial insemination, improvements to barns, etc.)
- Equipment support
- Veterinary support
- Bee keeping

⁶⁴ Details of transitional support will be under entitlement matrix.

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- Alternative income generation such as; organic poultry farming, marketing/branding local produce, artisan crafts making, etc.

4.61 Rapid Impact Programs

- Improving Potable Water
- Improving road infrastructure
- Improving irrigation facilities

4.62 Developing and improving natural resources

- Pasture Improvement and Development Program

4.63 TANAP has a separate social investment program that aims to mitigate any adverse impacts along the pipeline and the AGIs with a community based approach. TANAP's LRP will be supplemented by the social investment program for settlement specific community based activities. These activities will especially target vulnerable groups impacted by TANAP AGIs. Some of the activities that will be included in the program are as follows;

4.64 Community based activities;

- Home Economics Improvement Activities targeted for women
- Activities for Improving Environmental Health: Improvement of Sewage, Water supply and Treatment Facilities
- Elderly/disabled care and support
- Village landscaping
- Communal rooms/areas for women

The draft LRP will be shared with the World Bank for prior review.

Cumulative Impacts

4.65 Cumulative impacts can be defined as⁶⁵:

Cumulative impacts are those that result from the successive, incremental, and/or combined effects of an action, project, or activity when added to other existing, planned, and/or reasonably anticipated future ones. For practical reasons, the identification and management of cumulative impacts are limited to those effects generally recognized as important on the basis of scientific concerns and/or concerns of affected communities

4.66 There are a number of other major projects in the vicinity of TANAP AGI construction project locations including other pipeline projects, energy projects, irrigation projects and some energy

⁶⁵ Good Practice Handbook Cumulative Impact Assessment and Management: Guidance for the Private Sector in Emerging Markets, IFC, 2013, p.19

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projects as well as some transport developments, which could together with the effects of the Project result in cumulative impacts for the PAPs of the Project.

4.67 It has been observed during the field study that adverse impacts of all these Projects have cumulative negative impacts when combined with the AGI construction Project on the PAPs.

4.68 The key environmental and social (E&S) issues where cumulative impacts could occur, i.e. E&S issues where the project(s) in combination with TANAP AGI Project has the potential to result in cumulative impacts, are as follows:

- Economy (agriculture, and employment)
- Land and other immovable assets
- Quality of life (dust, noise, damage to crops, damage to infrastructure, etc.)

Observed Potential/current projects in the region that may have cumulative impact

Table 4.19. Cumulative Impacts

Province	Projects in the Region	Expected Cumulative Impacts
Erzurum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 other pipelines (Iran- Turkey- Europe Natural gas (ITE) pipeline and Şahdeniz natural gas Pipeline, Botaş natural gas pipeline • BTC Pipeline • TANAP Pipeline • Gelinkaya HEPP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land loss impacts • Quality of life impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction dust ○ Noise ○ Damage to crops ○ Damage to roads ○ Damage to irrigation channels
Sivas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 other pipelines • BTC Pipeline • TANAP Pipeline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land loss impacts • Quality of life impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction dust ○ Noise ○ Damage to crops ○ Damage to roads
Kirsehir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Project • Speed train railroad Project • TANAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land loss impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land loss due to multiple projects and opposition to sell land due to limited land resources. • Quality of life impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Damage to irrigation channels ○ Discrepancies in water supply due to pipeline construction and change of water levels below ground because of installation of pipes.
Eskisehir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Project • TANAP • Industrial Zone Construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land loss impacts • Quality of life impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Too much dust due to multiple construction Projects • Impact on Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Positive impact due to increased employment opportunity from various projects (in total around 450 people)
Canakkale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The region has been selected as industrial zone for heavy machinery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land loss impacts • Quality of life impacts

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Province	Projects in the Region	Expected Cumulative Impacts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heavy chemical plants ○ Thermal power plant construction planned • Cement factory construction planned • TANAP • İçdaş Bekirli Thermic Central • Iran- Turkey-Europe Natural gas (ITE) pipeline 	
Ardahan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TANAP • BTC Pipeline • 2 other pipelines (Iran- Turkey-Europe Natural gas (ITE) pipeline and Şahdeniz natural gas Pipeline and Bakü-Kars-Tiflis Railroad Project⁶⁶) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land loss impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land loss due to multiple projects and opposition to sell land due to limited land resources. • Quality of life impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Damage to irrigation channels ○ Damage to roads
Tekirdağ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Şarköy Kızılcaerzi Natural gas Combined Circle Station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land loss impacts • Quality of life impacts
Edirne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iran- Turkey-Europe Natural gas (ITE) pipeline • Mine facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land loss impacts • Quality of life impacts

Source: SRM 2016

Cumulative Impact on Land and Assets

4.69 Other pipeline projects and some energy projects will have cumulative effects on land and assets due to necessity of temporary and permanent land acquisition and acquisition of homes. Although land acquisition for pipeline construction is has temporary land use limitations AGI construction is expected to have more permanent land acquisition impacts. Land required for pipeline can still be used after the construction for agriculture and animals where as for the AGIs land required will not be able to be used for any other purpose.

4.70 As more land is taken up for different projects, the possibility to find land that is appropriate for agricultural use will be critical.

Cumulative Impact on Economy: Agriculture

4.71 Construction phase cumulative impact on agriculture and livestock production may be adverse. Livestock health and safety is also a concern, and damage to livestock would have negative impact on the PAPs whose main income is based on livestock production. There is also the possibility of impact on access to grazing fields, which would then lead to increased household costs regarding the animal feeding.

4.72 Loss of the land for permanent land acquisition due to cumulative impact of all these projects will also effect agricultural production due to decrease in the agricultural land quantity.

⁶⁶Serka Development Agency report <http://docplayer.biz.tr/4812300-Ardahan-kars-demirvolu-hattinin-muhtemel-etkileri.html>

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Cumulative Impact on Quality of life

4.73 As outside workers come into the area as a result of all these projects under construction, there needs to be careful management of community engagement and issues such as control of transferable diseases

4.74 The cumulative effect is significant and at the same time beneficial. Potential negative impacts can be managed with effective training of workers and health awareness campaigns.

4.75 Also there will be a cumulative construction impact of these projects related to increase in noise, dust and sometimes damage to crops. Even some irrigation channels that are going through/parallel to construction area are damaged that has a potential adverse cumulative impact on PAPs.

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Summary of Impacts and Mitigations

Table 20: Summary of impacts and mitigations

Table: Summary of Direct Impacts and Mitigations ⁶⁷	
Impact	Mitigations
Impacts on Livelihoods and Livelihood Restoration	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of livelihoods • Loss of in-kind income • Loss of pasture areas • Loss of entire/main livelihood sources • Decrease of the economic activities of variety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement value • Transitional cash support for PAPs lose more than 20 percent of their total landholdings on application basis • Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provide employment opportunities at the project activities ✓ Capacity building, training and workshops for skills building ✓ Support and consultancy services for the agricultural and livestock activities ✓ Pasture improvement ✓ Any other suitable measures
Impacts on Vulnerable Groups	

⁶⁷ Settlement based impacts tables are included in the Annex 5.2, and mitigation and impact list is included in Annex 5.3.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Loss of in kind income generation ○ Workers/ Camps-Social tension • Disabled • Poor • Landless • Elderly 	<p>Livelihood Restoration and Social Investment Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional support • Skills building trainings tailored to needs and demands • Workshops/trainings given to immigrant workers to adopt to their host surroundings and be gender sensitive • Household based monitoring and designing compensation strategies tailored to affected women especially to woman headed households • Full time care needing elderly/disabled should be monitored through the project cycle and needs compensated by the project • The project should monitor the status for these landless, vulnerable and poor families through its life cycle via monitoring and evaluation and provide additional benefits tailored to their needs • These PAHs will be identified during monitoring, to ensure that they will be compensated and livelihoods improved • TANAP will ensure that users of land are not adversely impacted by land acquisition, by devising alternative income generation scheme especially in settlements with land loss only via Community Development Program
<p>Impacts on Pastures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of in-kind in cash incomes related to the pasturage • Loss of pasture areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TANAP will cooperate with local authorities to invest in pasture improvements
<p>Road Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition need related to road construction • Dust and noise and damage to crops and livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to minimize the impact of land acquisition due to road; PAPs will be paid according to expropriation • PAPs with land should can also benefit from income restoration activities of the project • PAPs that have damage to their crops and livestock will be compensated by the project on case by case basis
<p>Temporary Environmental Impacts of Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust and Noise due to Project construction • Damage to crops and livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TANAP ensures that dust levels are kept at minimum by watering the roads and construction areas regularly. However, in summer conditions, watering alone does not keep produce from dusting. In addition to continuous watering, TANAP could introduce dust fees to the project affected populations that suffer from dust damage to their crops • Monitoring activities should assist PAPs that are impacted by damage to crops and livestock and compensations should be paid case by case basis • Health and safety will be established to avoid damages to livestock • Health and safety guidelines for PAPs

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5 INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Institutional Arrangement

5.1 TANAP's land acquisition process is guided by Intergovernmental and Host Government Agreements signed between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan on 26th of June 2012 and published in the Official Gazette on the 19th of March 2013. These agreements have become effective as Law No. 6375 of the Republic of Turkey. The Project's land acquisition activities will be performed in compliance with these agreements, with the Turkish Expropriation Law, and World Bank's OP 4.12. Laws of the Republic of Turkey and international safeguard policies will guide the Project's land acquisition and livelihood restoration activities.

5.2 The public interest decision for this project was decided on February 7, 2014. This authorizes the BOTAS (LRE) to initiate and execute an expropriation process on behalf of TANAP.

Roles and Responsibilities for Land Acquisition

5.3 Roles and responsibilities assigned to various entities with regard to land acquisition are shown in Table 5.1 below. The administrative structure of land acquisition is designed to produce outcomes in compliance with both by national and international policies; as such it differs from the practices followed by other organizations in Turkey.

Table 5.1. Institutional Responsibilities for Land Acquisition

Entity	Roles and Responsibilities
TANAP Management Team (TMT)	The entity performs overall project management tasks, reviews and approves reports and documents. Defines and determines the roles and responsibilities of all relevant parties involved in land acquisition activities. Closely monitors land acquisition activities and ensures that land acquisition activities are executed in line with relevant national legislation, project agreements and international policies.
Engineering Contractor (EC)	Provides support during the process of final corridor route and identifies the centerline and final RoW boundaries; determines the location of Above Ground Installations (AGI). It also provides inputs to Change Management Procedures.
Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC)	Executes pipeline construction in accordance with the international best practice/standards and ensures that construction activities take place within the expropriation boundaries. EPC uses best endeavor to minimize complaints/grievances throughout the construction process. EPC is also responsible for damages that occur outside the expropriation boundaries.
Land Rights Entity BOTAS (LRE)	Manages and executes all land acquisition activities in conformity with the relevant national legislation, project agreements and international policies.

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Entity	Roles and Responsibilities
RAP Fund Management (FUND)	A special fund will be created in order to cover the issues not considered in the RAP's land acquisition budget. This Fund will be managed by TANAP through a specialized Social Research Team.
Authority Liaison, Mapping, Land Acquisition and Ground Investigation Services Contractor (LASC)	Prepares documentation for all affected parcels required for land acquisition, including identification of resident and absentee owners and their addresses and ensures that data submitted to Lands Right Entity accords with the Project schedule. Ensures that the documentation prepared complies with national legislation, international policies and lender requirements.
Lenders	Monitors the land acquisition process's conformity with international policies and commitments incorporated in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).
Ministry of Energy and National Resources (MENR)	Provides support to the project as the Designated State Authority (DSA) as defined in Article 5 of the Host Government Agreement.

Source: TANAP 2016

Monitoring and Evaluation

5.4 The objective of monitoring and evaluation is to provide feedback to TANAP management on Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of AGIs during implementation and to identify problems/issues and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. Although there is an existing pipeline RAP M&E framework, the M&E framework that is designed in this AGI RAP will complement the pipeline RAP M&E framework with its own indicators. The World Bank monitors projects on an on-going basis as required by OP 4.12⁶⁸.

5.5 The 3 components of a monitoring and evaluation framework should be:

- Performance monitoring (internal monitoring)
- Impact monitoring (external monitoring)
- Completion audit

5.6 TANAP Project pipeline RAP M&E framework is designed according to above components. RAP for AGIs will be integrated into this framework with its own indicator list and monitored accordingly. Table 5.2 shows the details of these three components in monitoring and evaluation.

⁶⁸ The World Bank OP 4.12 states that "The borrower is responsible for adequate monitoring and evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. The Bank regularly supervises resettlement implementation to determine compliance with the resettlement instrument. Upon completion of the project, the borrower undertakes an assessment to determine whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved", World Bank. OP 4.12 Para 24

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5.7 The parties that will be responsible for performance monitoring, impact monitoring and completion audit are as mentioned below:

- TANAP Social and LAC Groups will be responsible for management of performance (internal) monitoring
- External experts and consultants will be responsible for impact (external) monitoring
- TANAP staff and external consultants will support the preparation of the RAP Completion Audit

Table 5.2 Monitoring Categories

Component Activity	Type of information/data Collected	Source of Information/Data Collection Methods	Responsibility for Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting	Frequency/Audience of Reporting
Performance Monitoring (Internal Monitoring)	Measurement of input indicators ⁸⁹ against proposed timetable and budget including procurement and physical delivery of goods, structure and services	Monthly or quarterly narrative status and financial reports	BOTAS LRE.TANAP Social, LAC and Construction Teams	Semi-annual/annual as required by sponsor management and lenders
Impact Monitoring (External Monitoring)	Tracking effectiveness of inputs against baseline indicators Assessment of RAP satisfaction with inputs	Quarterly or semi-annual quantitative and qualitative surveys Regular public meetings and other consultation with people affected by the project; review of grievance mechanism outputs	External consultants and independent experts (by creditors)	Annual or more frequently as required by sponsor management and lenders
Completion	Measurement of output	External	Contracted external	On completion of RAP

⁸⁹ **Input indicators** include the resources in terms of people, equipment and materials that go into the RAP. Examples of input indicators in the RAP include;

(a)The sources and amounts of funding for various RAP activities

(b)The establishment of the land acquisition team.

Output indicators include activities and services produced with the inputs. Examples for output indicators in a RAP can be a database of land acquisition, and compensation payments made for the loss of assets etc.;

Process indicators represent the changes that occur before and after the RAP in terms of quality and quantity of access and the extent of activities and services that are provided. An example would be the creation of grievance mechanism, and the establishment of public consultation and the disclosure channels.

Outcome indicators cover the delivery of mitigation activities and the measures taken to compensate physical and economic losses that is created by the project; such as restoration and compensation of agricultural production and overall income levels, the changes in PAP and the community attitudes towards the project, the use of compensation payments for income generating activities

Impact indicators define the change in long-term measurable results in behavior and attitudes, living standards, and conditions. Impact indicators aim to assess whether restoration activities of the RAP are effective in maintaining and improving social and economic conditions of PAP.

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Audit	indicators such as productivity gains, livelihood restoration and development impact against baseline	assessment/sign-off report based on performance and impact monitoring reports, independent surveys and consultation with affected persons	monitoring and evaluation consultants	timetable as agreed between TANAP and lenders.
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Grievance Mechanism

5.8 TANAP has already adopted a grievance mechanism⁷⁰ that is integrated to its stakeholder engagement plan and electronic tracking database that is called OSID. The purpose of this mechanism is to establish the process and responsibilities for handling and monitoring of Grievances received from TANAP stakeholders including Project affected people (PAP), NGOs, Employees, third parties and other members of the public in context of Project. All grievances related to land acquisition, other than court disputed cases, will be collected and resolved through the grievance mechanism.

5.9 TANAP and all its contractors use this grievance mechanism. Contractors have their separate social management plans integrated to their procedures however use the same grievance mechanism that is designed by TANAP. Contractors are also actively using OSID for the tracking and delivery of the grievances. Subcontractors do not have access to OSID but use manual/hard copy grievance forms instead and they are entered into OSID after they are received by TANAP/Contractor Social teams.

5.10 Grievance management is implemented according to ESIA requirements, and below mentioned details are also covered under this procedure;

- The mechanism is used for all stakeholders to contact TANAP regarding their complaints;
- The mechanism is used for community members to apply for the compensation of their damage caused by TANAP;
- Complaints are responded within two (2) days;
- Discussions on corrective action and manner of addressing complaint is discussed with the complainant within ten (10) business days; and
- Complaints are closed after the satisfaction of the complainant within thirty (30) business days unless an alternative agreement is made with the complainant. Note that if complaints are not closed within thirty (30) days, the extenuating circumstances are documented and reported under the related complaint record by using Online Stakeholder Interaction Database

⁷⁰ TNP-PCD-SOC-GEN-001

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5.11 The Bank Team and TANAP's social Teams discussed and agreed to respond to Bank's due diligence finding that the existing internal grievance redress mechanism will be strengthened to include an "Appeals Committee" to be constituted separately for geographical areas falling within each of the four construction lots including corresponding AGIs falling in those Lots. The mandate of Appeals committee will be limited to consider complaints where the affected people are not satisfied with the decision of TANAP on their complaints. The Appeals committee will consist of 3 members chosen from the local universities, local institutes, local NGOs or persons of repute from the local area. The Appeals committee will meet at least once a month or more often depending upon the complaints. In order to disseminate the grievance redress mechanism to the local people. TANAP will prepare a Note outlining the grievance redress process and contact details and be disclosed in TANAP website. In addition, "Information Leaflets" will be shared with Villages heads and circulated to the villagers during the regular Social Induction and Safety Training programs.

Receiving & Registering of Grievance

5.12 At the time of having a communication between stakeholders/PAPs and TANAP employees, the information is provided for TANAP Project's Grievance mechanism to resolve issues or concerns.

5.13 All Grievances received by all level of Employees; Contractors and subcontractors of Project, are registered by using Grievance Complaint Register Form that is used for pipeline grievances, and a hard copy of the form is provided to Complainant. The completed form is delivered to social relations team within same business day. Other hard copies of the CRF are distributed by TANAP SR team to relevant disciplines, if needed.

5.14 If the CRF cannot be filled out, following basic information is recorded and provided to social relations team by e-mail or by an acceptable correspondence;

- Name and surname of the Complainant
- Subject of the Grievance
- Location of the Grievance
- Contact details (phone/mobile number, address, e-mail etc.)
- Organization name (if related)
- Date – time

5.15 TANAP SR Team completes the CRF according to given information and registers the complaint. All corrective actions suggested by Complainant are taken under registration via CRF. All received information by CRF is uploaded to Online Registry and Tracking System for Stakeholder and Grievance Management.

Assessment of the Grievance

5.16 All Grievances are reviewed to be classified whether they are genuine and related to Project activities or not. If the issues/disputes raised are not related to Project, guidance is provided to the Complainant to contact relevant party.

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5.17 Eligible complaints are responded according to Project social requirements which are identified in ESMP and ESIA.

5.18 All Grievances received through;

- the toll free number---(0800 314 11 22),
- direct phone calls,
- Website--<http://www.tanap.com/tanap-projesi/paydas-katilimi-sikayettalep/>
- Emails, and
- face-to-face meetings/communications are taken under registration

5.19 TANAP SR team gets contact with the Complainant within **two (2) Business Days** following registration in order to explain the Project response process to Grievances.

5.20 TANAP has **ten (10) Business Days** to investigate and respond the Complaints. If the case requires a more complex investigation, updated information is provided to the Complainant explaining the actions required to resolve the Grievance, and the likely timeline.

5.21 Responses aligning with the Project social mitigation measures and compensation items are defined beforehand according the Project standards.

Resolving the Grievance

5.22 Necessary corrective actions shall satisfy the complainant. When the complainants disagree on the suggested strategy, their comments are evaluated according to project rules. All parties get an agreement on the corrective actions during solution process.

5.23 TANAP SR team aims to solve each complaint within **thirty (30) Business Days** after response, and this period is subject to extend upon prior written consent of General Manager.

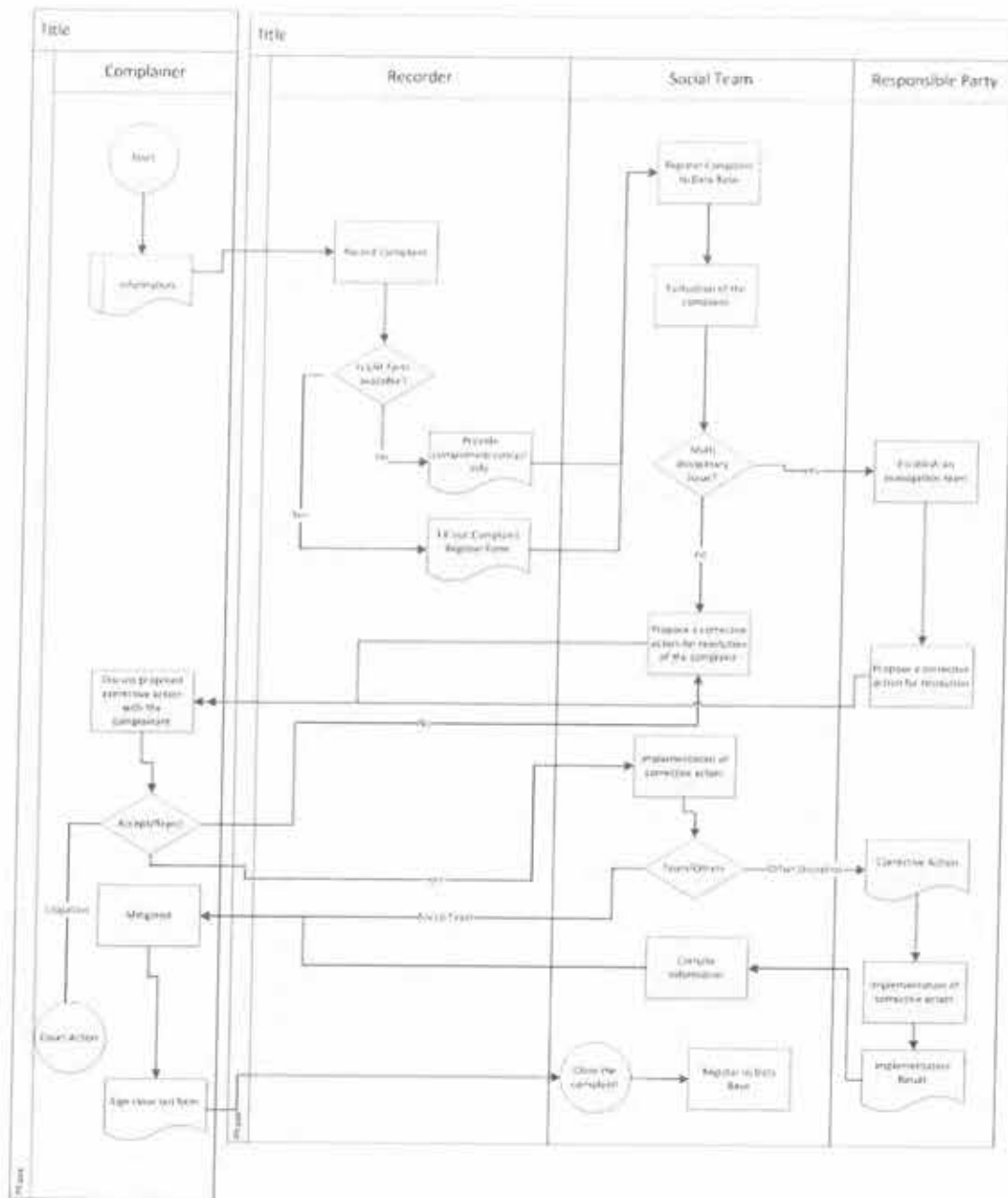
Close Out of the Grievance Signature of the Complainant regarding the termination of the Complaint

Photos from site (if possible after / before)

Related written documents or comments from related parties

5.24 MoM, training list, meeting attendee lists etc. The proof documents of the corrective actions taken (photos from the site in subject or other evidence documents) are collected and a confirmation such as the Complainant's signature is received to the back of the original version of Complaint Register Form that has been filled out while taking the registry of the Grievance.

5.25 Below is the schema for the flow of the grievances that is adapted by TANAP



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RAP Budget

5.26 The budget estimates for the AGI RAP implementation including the compensation for land and assets and are covered under overall TANAP pipeline budget. Additional budget for AGIs as needed will be approved and provided by TANAP management.

Table 5.4 RAP Budget

RAP Budget Items*	Total Budget Allocated	Actualized Budget to Date
A. RAP preparation – consultancy:	2,667,080 ₺	2,146,820 ₺
B. Land Acquisition & Compensation		
B.1. Expropriation of Private Lands by LRE **	1,038,814,000 ₺	245,099,369 ₺
B.2. RAP Fund (Supplementary Compensation to comply with WB stds)***	2,442,000 ₺	976,543 ₺
B.3. Additional RAP Fund (2% taxes payments, etc)	2,873,390 ₺	- ₺
C. Livelihood Restoration Studies/Plan Costs***	1,853,800 ₺	- ₺
D. RAP Monitoring	3,290,000 ₺	391,690 ₺
E. Administrative Costs	149,500 ₺	74,302 ₺
Contingency*****	529,330 ₺	46,599 ₺
TOTAL	1,052,089,770 ₺	248,688,723 ₺

*TCMB TL/USD Rate: 2.99

** LRE's Administrative Costs, Service Costs and Forest Payments during project life (49 years) are included.

*** Upon the Board Decision. GM has the authority to increase this amount up to USD2million.

**** Only costs for preparation of Fishing Community - focused LRP and other comprehensive LRP are included. Implementation budgets will be defined after completion of these LRPs.

*****Contingency includes only the C, D, and E RAP Budget items because other budget items include their own contingency in itself.

RAP Implementation Schedule

5.27 The implementation schedule defines the duration and timing of the major activities to be carried out in the implementation of the RAP and identifies the organizations responsible for their implementation.

5.28 The key milestones and tasks for the RAP activities are:

- Preparation of the RAP;
- Consultation and disclosure of the RAP;
- Acquisition of land and assets;
- Compensation of PAPs in parallel to Project construction activities (RAP ensures that there will not be no land entry and civil works before compensation payments);
- Reinstatement and delivery of land to owners/users after the construction activities have been completed;
- Monitoring and Evaluation of activities according to RAP;
- Implementation of RAP's community based programs.

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5.29 Preparations for developing the AGI RAP were commenced in early July 2016. The RAP is available in two languages; Turkish and English in order to be disclosed locally to all relevant stakeholders and to be presented to the possible lenders that TANAP may consult.

5.30 The disclosure of the RAP is planned to take place within October 2016. After the 60-day disclosure, all feedback and comments provided by the stakeholders will be integrated in the final version of the report.

Table 5.5 Indicative RAP Implementation Schedule

	Estimated end date
Land asset data preparation	February 2016
Land Acquisition for AGIs in Phase I (CS1, MS 1,2,3,4, CS5, DSE & DSW, other compressor stations pig areas. BVS1-BVS49)	Start date: May 2015 End Date: December 2016
RAP Preparation and approval	July 2016
Disclosure of RAP	October 2016
RAP Monitoring Plan Preparation	November 2016
Monitoring and evaluation	December 2020
Identification and preparation of plan to meet the needs of vulnerable groups	February 2017
Preparation of LRP for all PAPs who experience loss of income/livelihood	June 2017
Final Impact Evaluation (Completion)	December 2020

Table 5.6. Land Acquisition and Compensation Implementation Table for AGIs

Name of the AGI*	KP (Approx.)	Contract Award	Land handover to contractor	Crop compensation payment	Land Entry Protocol	Remarks
MS 1	1+000	FERNAS-TKN	7-Apr-16	11/18/2015		
BVS 1	20+400	FERNAS	4-Apr-16	3/25/2016	17-Aug-16	
CS 1	44+400	TKN	7-Apr-16	8.2.2016-24.3.2016	28-Jun-16	
BVS 2	74+800	FERNAS	4-Apr-16	3/25/2016	17-Aug-16	
BVS 3	102+400	FERNAS	4-Apr-16	3/25/2016	17-Aug-16	
BVS 4	135+600	FERNAS	4-Apr-16	3/25/2016	17-Aug-16	
BVS 5	166+800	FERNAS	4-Apr-16	3/25/2016	27-Jun-16	
BVS 6	196+700	FERNAS	4-Apr-16	No crop identified	27-Jun-16	
BVS 7	230+400	FERNAS	4-Apr-16	5/30/2016	27-Jun-16	
BVS 8	259+400	FERNAS	4-Apr-16	5/30/2016	27-Jun-16	
BVS 9	289+100	FERNAS	4-Apr-16	5/30/2016	27-Jun-16	
BVS 10	319+650	FERNAS	4-Apr-16	5/30/2016	27-Jun-16	
CS 3 pig area	344+000	FERNAS	15-Aug-16	No crop identified	21-Sep-16	
BVS 11	375+460	FERNAS	4-Apr-16	5/30/2016	27-Jun-16	
BVS 12	410+300	SYA	4-Apr-16			No Land Entry yet
BVS 13	442+700	SYA	4-Apr-16	No crop identified	22-Jul-16	
BVS 14	475+600	SYA	4-Apr-16	No crop identified	29-Jul-16	
BVS 15	510+200	SYA	4-Apr-16	No crop identified	5-Aug-16	
BVS 16	540+800	SYA	4-Apr-16	No crop identified	21-Sep-16	
BVS 17	573+000	SYA	4-Apr-16			No Land Entry yet

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Name of the AGI*	KP (Approx.)	Contract Award	Land handover to contractor	Crop compensation payment	Land Entry Protocol	Remarks
BVS 18	586+500	SYA	4-Apr-16			No Land Entry yet
BVS 19	612+700	SYA	4-Apr-16	No crop identified	22-Jun-16	
BVS 20	644+900	SYA	4-Apr-16	No crop identified	2-Jun-16	
CS 3 pig area	676+000	SYA	9-Sep-16			No Land Entry yet
BVS 21	710+800	SYA	4-Apr-16	No crop identified	29-Jul-16	
BVS 22	737+450	SYA	4-Apr-16	No crop identified	5-Aug-16	
BVS 23	761+700	SYA	4-Apr-16	No crop identified	22-Jul-16	
BVS 24	792+800	SYA	4-Apr-16	No crop identified	8-Sep-16	
BVS 25	825+300	SYA	4-Apr-16	4/11/2016		
BVS 26	856+350	TEKFEN	21-Apr-16	No crop identified	19-May-16	
BVS 27	889+159	TEKFEN	3-May-16	No crop identified	19-May-16	
BVS 28	913+766	TEKFEN	3-May-16	No crop identified	19-May-16	
BVS 29	947+516	TEKFEN	3-May-16	No crop identified	19-May-16	
BVS 30	978+357	TEKFEN	3-May-16	No crop identified	19-May-16	
BVS 31	1010+641	TEKFEN	3-May-16			No Land Entry yet
CS 4 pig area	1030+000	TEKFEN	3-May-16			No Land Entry yet
BVS 32	1067+809	TEKFEN	3-May-16	No crop identified	18-Jul-16	
BVS 33	1094+714	TEKFEN	3-May-16	No crop identified	18-Jul-16	
BVS 34	1131+998	TEKFEN	3-May-16	No crop identified	18-Jul-16	
BVS 35	1160+400	TEKFEN	21-Apr-16	6/2/2016	18-Jul-16	
BVS 36	1193+300	TEKFEN	21-Apr-16	6/2/2016	18-Jul-16	
BVS 37	1229+364	TEKFEN	3-May-16	No crop identified	24-Jun-16	
BVS 3A	1262+738	TEKFEN	3-May-16	No crop identified	24-Jun-16	
BVS 39	1301+284	TEKFEN	3-May-16	No crop identified	24-Jun-16	
CS 5-MS 2	1341+000	TKN	7-Apr-16	4/20/2016	16-May-16	
BVS 40	1375+093	PLK	5-May-16			No Land Entry yet
BVS 41	1401+054	PLK	5-May-16			No Land Entry yet
BVS 42	1430+961	PLK	5-May-16			No Land Entry yet
BVS 43	1456+137	PLK	5-May-16			No Land Entry yet
CS 6 pig area	1494+500	PLK				No Land Delivery yet
BVS 44	1522+344	PLK	5-May-16			No Land Entry yet
BVS 45	1556+924	PLK	5-May-16			No Land Entry yet
BVS 46	1588+410	PLK	5-May-16			No Land Entry yet
BVS 47	1622+646	PLK	5-May-16			No Land Entry yet
CS 7 pig area	1655+000	PLK				No Land Delivery yet
BVS 48	1691+255	PLK	5-May-16			No Land Entry yet
DSE	1719+900	PLK-TKN	5-May-16			No Land Entry yet
OSW	1738+600	PLK-TKN	5-May-16			No Land Entry yet
MS 3	1745+500	TKN	3-May-16	8/4/2016	11-Aug-16	
BVS 49	1772+335	PLK	5-May-16			No Land Entry yet
MS 4	1810+000	TKN	3-May-16	8/4/2016	11-Aug-16	

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AGI RAP Disclosure

5.31 To comply with the World Bank policies, TANAP ensures RAP for AGIs to be made available in TANAP website and made available in public places accessible to PAPs and consultation meeting to be held in key places to explain the contents and provisions of RAP and the outcome consultations to be included in the final RAP for AGIs and disclosed by Project negotiations with the World Bank. TANAP will also make sure that the RAP for AGIs is distributed among pertinent stakeholders (i.e. relevant ministries, provincial directorates of various state authorities, governorships and sub-governorships, universities etc.) of the Project for review.

5.32 An executive summary of the RAP for AGIs in both languages (Turkish and English) will also be made available. If needed, outcomes of RAP for AGIs might be shared verbally in local language to be culturally appropriate during disclosure meetings. Moreover, an informative document (i.e. a leaflet) which briefly describe the Project and provide specific information on land acquisition will be prepared and delivered during disclosure activities.

5.33 Once the RAP Fund is established and operational, communities that are likely to experience livelihood losses as a result of losses of forest and pasture land will be identified. Collaborative arrangements will be established with selected communities for the design and implementation of RAP financed investments.

5.34 All feedback (comments and concerns) of relevant parties pertaining to the RAP will be collected in written format. After the 60-day period, all feedback received will be reviewed and necessary actions will be taken to integrate valid comments and provide answers to inquiries made by stakeholders

5.35 The Project RAP will be available both in English and in Turkish via the World Bank website (www.worldbank.org) and TANAP website (www.tanap.com). Hard copies of the RAP will also be available at TANAP LRE offices in Turkey. Hard copies will also be shared with the local administrations at a province level. TANAP LRE offices will also have the package of printed documents ready for dissemination on demand basis. Below provincial and district governmental bodies will have printed copies of both the Turkish and English versions of the documents:

Table 5.7 Indicative Disclosure Documents

Province	Dissemination Mode	
Ardahan	Ardahan Governorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damal Municipality • Posof Municipality
Çanakkale	Çanakkale Governorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biga Municipality • Gelibolu Municipality
Edirne	Edirne Governorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ipsala Municipality
Erzurum	Erzurum Governorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aziziye Municipality
Eskişehir	Eskişehir Governorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seyitgazi Municipality
Kırşehir	Kırşehir Governorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akcakent Municipality
Sivas	Sivas Governorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zara Municipality
Tekirdağ	Tekirdağ Governorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sarkoy

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Information Meetings/Consultations

5.36 There will also be public information meetings organized in order to inform the public of the availability of the project documents and present them with outcomes of the assessment and key information from the Non-Technical Summary. Printed copies of the documents will be available during these meetings. There might be translators available during these meetings in order to communicate with non-Turkish speakers.

5.37 Public information meetings will bring together local stakeholders. The date and place will be announced to communities 2 weeks prior to the meeting time via; local newspapers; via governorship and via public announcement mechanisms available such as written announcements on Mukhtar's office and verbal announcements via village mosque speakers.

5.38 Proposed dates and places for these meetings are as below:

Table 5.7. Proposed Time Frame for Dissemination Meetings

Province	District	Village	Date
Disclosure of AGI RAP Summary and Entitlement Matrix		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, and grievance mechanisms. Discuss expected impacts and mitigation measures offered. Discuss livelihood restoration plans proposed. 	
Ardahan	Damal	İkizdere, Eskikılıç	October, 2016
Ardahan	Posof	Türkgözü	October, 2016
Eskişehir	Seyitgazi	Büyükdere	October, 2016
Eskişehir	Seyitgazi	Aksaklı	October, 2016
Disclosure of Monitoring Reports		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal and external monitoring reports will be uploaded in the website of TANAP along with corrective actions taken, if any. Summary of complaints received and action taken will be uploaded in the website of TANAP. 	

5.39 Meetings with affected settlements to start beginning of October 2016 and be held in Ardahan and Eskişehir for the purposes of finalization of RAP however during the stakeholder consultations the information dissemination meetings will continue. Executive summary document and entitlement matrix will be available for dissemination and also information on whole package of documents will be disseminated to the villages. If PAPs would like to access the documents, they can get printed copies from the TANAP LRE field office and online via TANAP website. During the village meetings TANAP officers will make simple presentations to the villagers and if needed, an appropriate translator for communicating in local language will be available in these meetings.

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5.40 The Project will also identify ways to ensure that women are also part of the consultation processes. Depending on the socio-economic structure of the local areas, meetings will be organised in a manner, which ensures that women are able to participate and voice their opinions freely.

5.41 In consultation with village leaders the Project will ensure that vulnerable and marginal people are also fully informed and given an opportunity to have their views heard.

Outcome of Consultations and Inclusion in the Final RAP

5.42 During the AGI RAP consultation meetings TANAP representatives and facilitators will take notes regarding the comments of the PAPs. The facilitators will transform these comments to meeting minutes in writing during the meeting and present them to the participants at the end of the meeting in a summary form. The participants will sign the meeting minutes and their attendance sheet. The views and suggestions consolidated at the end of all these disclosure meetings are summarized as below and included in the final RAP under a section named "outcome of the RAP Disclosure Meetings".

Outcome of Consultations and Meeting Minutes

5.43 As part of the AGI RAP consultation process 5 meetings were held at the following locations on 6th-7th of October 2016 with the presence of TANAP representatives, BOTAS representatives, Construction contractor representatives, Village headman and SRM Consulting representatives;

- Ardahan Province/Damal District/Eskilic and Ikizdere villages
- Ardahan Province/Posof District/ Turkgozu village
- Eskisehir Province/Aksakli Neighborhood and Buyukdere Neighborhood

5.44 In total around 90 PAPs attended the meetings. Yet despite general invitations and announcements there were no women participants at the meetings. TANAP will organize individual women targeted one by one disclosure and consultation meetings at the affected villages in order to bridge the gender gap. The minutes of the meetings and the attendance sheet of participants are in the project files at TANAP. During the consultation meetings PAPs were informed about the Project design features, actual status on Project, land acquisition process of the Project, Entitlements of the PAPs and Project grievance mechanism. During consultation on entitlement matrix and land acquisition process, an informative leaflet recently prepared for informing PAPs about compensation strategies for land and livelihood losses due to AGI-induced permanent land acquisition, and remembering communication channels to raise their concerns to TANAP was delivered⁷¹. The views and suggestions made are summarized and presented below with the responses given;

⁷¹ For Informative Leaflet delivered in the disclosure meetings of AGI-specific RAP in Ardahan and Eskisehir, see Annex 6.

Table 5.8 Outcome of the AGI Consultations

No	Concerns/Views	Response
1	Wanted to know about the local employment opportunities and employment procedures of the Project.	Were informed about the employment targets and procedures and point of contacts regarding employment of the PAPs.
2	Wanted to know if the remaining land is unavailable will it also be acquired	Were informed that they have to file their request regarding the acquisition of their remaining land and the Project will initiate the procedures to acquire the remaining land
3	Wanted to know how the Project was designed as it is now and land acquisition requirements and how would additional land acquisition needs of the Project will be compensated.	Were informed about the design of the project over a magnified map and showed the current project boundaries and tried to locate if there were any issues regarding the PAPs with in the land acquisition boundaries of the Project. Were also informed that if additional land is required previous land acquisition procedures would apply.
4	Wanted to know if they will be compensated for the loss of crops due to construction impacts of the Project	Were informed that PAPs should file their loss of crops complaints to the Project representatives and they will be compensated for their losses.
5	Wanted to know what the Project approach was regarding the common lands (like pastures) that are impacted by the land acquisition of the Project	Were informed that the project will target the improvement/compensation for the pasture loss during livelihood restoration activities of the Project.
6	Were confused regarding the Project's grievance mechanism and whom and how they can communicate their grievances/demands to the Project representatives. Were also confused about whom to contact due to their demands.	Were informed regarding the Project grievance mechanism and channels for the communication e.g. phone numbers, website, e-mail, public relations officer, etc. There will also be monthly village meetings at the affected villages in order to improve stakeholder consultations.
7	Wanted to learn what the Project approach was for the private lands that could not be accessed/irrigated due to Project boundaries and fenced areas.	Were informed that they should file their requests with the Project and these lands will either be acquired by the Project or will be assisted case specifically with the required needs.
8	Wanted to learn of any additional benefits will be available for the villages that were affected by the Project e.g. improvements to the village, any vocational training activities, improvements to irrigation channels, improvements to roads, etc.	Were informed that TANAP will initiate a social investment program targeting the affected villages and the Program will target specific needs of the villages and the PAPs.
9	Were concerned regarding the irrigation channels that were damaged due to project activities and how they can be compensated for the losses.	Were informed that TANAP will compensate any losses that occurred due to Project construction impacts.
10	Were concerned regarding health and safety procedures of TANAP construction activities especially regarding; the speed limits for the	Were informed that TANAP Project H&S experts will follow the regulations and concerns case-by-case basis.

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No	Concerns/Views	Response
	<p>construction truck drivers, irresponsible driving practices of the drivers near residential areas, truck drivers damaging electricity transmission lines during unloading of the unused soil, etc.</p>	

Source: AGI Disclosure Meeting Minutes

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ANNEXES

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Annex 1. Introduction related Social Data

1.1. The land acquired for CS 5 located Eskisehir Seyitgazi is the Project's largest land acquisition, followed by CS1 in Ardahan. Metering station at the border at Ipsala (MS4) encompasses the largest area amongst other metering stations (Table 1.2), BVSs are located along the pipeline route. Land required for BVS are smaller ranging from 0.4 ha to 1.3 ha per BVS (Table 1.3). Sivas province hosts the highest number of BVS, followed by Erzurum and Eskisehir.

Table 1.2. Land acquisition per AGI (in ha)

AGI	Land acquired as of August 2016	Province	District	Acquired Land (Public and Private land) (area in ha)
CS 1	Compressor Station and Pigging Station	Ardahan	Damal	60.4
CS 2	Pigging station area only	Erzurum	Aziziye	6.5
CS 3	Pigging station area only	Sivas	Zara	8.3
CS 4	Pigging station area only	Kırşehir	Akçakent	11.3
CS 5	Compressor Station, off-take station, Pigging Station	Eskişehir	Seyitgazi	78.6
MS 1	Metering Station and pigging station	Ardahan	Posof	16
MS 2	Metering Station	Eskişehir	Seyitgazi	8
MS 3	Metering Station and off-take station	Çanakkale	Gelibolu	4.9
MS 4	Metering Station and pigging station	Edirne	İpsala	19.3
DSW	Pigging station	Tekirdağ	Şarköy	8.5
DWE	Pigging station	Çanakkale	Biga	3.9
Total of Access Roads				11.6
Total area (BVS not included)				237.4

Source: TANAP 2016

Table 1.3. Land Acquisition for BVS according to Provinces

Province	Number of BVS	Acquired Land (Public and Private land) (area in ha)
ANKARA	3	1.67
ARDAHAN	3	1.66
BALIKESİR	1	1.34
BİLECİK	1	0.73
BURSA	3	2.00
ÇANAKKALE	1	0.44

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Province	Number of BVS	Acquired Land (Public and Private land) (area in ha)
EDİRNE	1	0.65
ERZİNCAN	4	3.09
ERZURUM	5	2.76
ESKİŞEHİR	5	3.01
GÜMÜŞHANE	2	1.05
KARS	3	2.33
KIRIKKALE	2	1.08
KIRŞEHİR	1	0.55
KÜTAHYA	1	1.02
SİVAS	8	6.15
YOZGAT	5	3.78
Total	49	33.26

Source: TANAP 2016

1.2. When AGIs are analysed according to provinces, Ardahan Province has the highest number of private parcels, and the highest number of PAPs impacted by the Project. Almost half of the PAPs directly impacted by the Project are based in Ardahan province (51%). Most of the parcels are owned by two or more PAPs, and compensation payments are made to each PAP depending on the number of shares. RAP aims to identify the users of the parcels, in order to ensure that the real users of the parcel are compensated for the loss of income derived from lost land.

Table 1.4. Land Parcel data according to Provinces for Compressor Stations, Metering Stations and Pigging Stations

Province	Number of AGIs	Number of Settlements	Number of Private Parcels	Number of Public Parcels	Total Parcels	Number of Titleholder PAPs
Ardahan	2	3	147	26	173	235
Erzurum	1	3	11	7	18	55
Sivas	1	1	21	3	24	50
Kirşehir	1	1	35	15	50	58
Eskişehir	1	2	51	1	52	78
Çanakkale	2	2	8	1	9	20
Tekirdağ	1	1	0	2	2	N/A
Edirne	1	2	11	3	14	26
Total	10	15	284	58	342	522

Source: TANAP 2016

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Table 1.5. Project's Land Acquisition Impacted Settlements

Province	District	Number of Municipalities	Number of Neighborhoods	Number of Villages	Total Number of Neighborhood & Village	Total Number of Project Affected Neighborhood/Village	% (Affected/Total)
Ardahan	Damal	1	8	7	15	2	13%
Ardahan	Posof	1	1	49	50	1	2%
Çanakkale	Biga	3	12	110	122	1	1%
Çanakkale	Gelibolu	3	10	28	38	1	3%
Edirne	İpsala	3	11	22	33	2	6%
Erzurum	Aziziye	1	72	0	72	3	4%
Eskişehir	Seyitgazi	1	51	0	51	2	4%
Kırşehir	Akçakent	1	3	20	23	1	4%
Sivas	Zara	1	9	135	144	1	1%
Tekirdağ	Şarköy	1	31	0	31	1	3%

Source: TSI 2016

1.24. There are 10,029 people in total living in the Project affected settlements according to data from Turkish Statistical Institute (Table 1.6). AGI sites are mostly rural, and land is used predominantly for agricultural purposes. Declining population is a trend across most of the Project affected settlements. This was also a finding of the survey, since majority of PAPs listed as the titleholder were not accessible at the Project Affected Settlements.

Table 1.6. Total population of the Project area

Province	District	Village / Neighborhood	Total Population	Population change over the past 5 years
Ardahan	Damal	Eskikılıç Village	442	-6%
Ardahan	Damal	İkizdere Village	136	-11%
Ardahan	Posof	Türgözü Village	218	-8%
Çanakkale	Biga	Kemer Village	736	-16%
Çanakkale	Gelibolu	Hürriyet Neigh.	2,040	7%
Çanakkale	Gelibolu	Kavakköy Village	2,924	-16%
Edirne	İpsala	Kapucu Neigh.	1,005	-33%
Edirne	İpsala	Sarıcaali Village	683	-14%
Erzurum*	Aziziye	Çiğdemli Neigh.	595	7%
Erzurum*	Aziziye	Emrecik Neigh.	324	-11%
Erzurum*	Aziziye	Gelinkaya Neigh.	305	-9%
Eskişehir*	Seyitgazi	Aksaklı Neigh.	73	-3%
Eskişehir*	Seyitgazi	Büyükdere Neigh.	68	-4%
Kırşehir*	Akçakent	Ödemişli Village	46	-49%
Sivas	Zara	Şeyhmerzuban Neigh.	157	-13%
Tekirdağ*	Şarköy	Kızılcaerzi Neigh.	377	35%

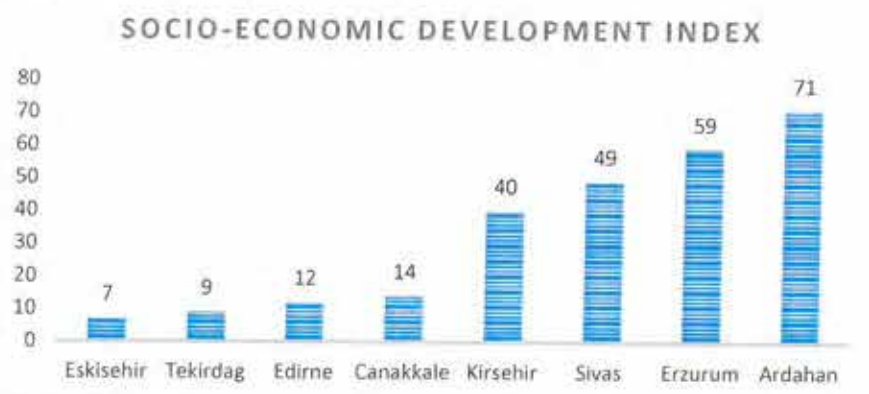
Source: TSI 2016

*Metropolitan Municipalities

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1.25. Ardahan is amongst the least developed provinces in Turkey. Amongst 81 Provinces, Ardahan came 79th for socio-economic development (Figure 1.1). As Figure 1.1 illustrates, there is a wide socio-economic divide between Project Affected Provinces from Eastern Anatolia region (Erzurum, Ardahan), to Central Anatolia region (Sivas, Kirsehir) and Thrace (Tekirdag, Canakkale). Even it is located in Central Anatolia, Eskisehir is amongst the top 10 most developed provinces in Turkey⁷².

Figure 1.1. Socio-economic Index of Provinces



Source: TDM 2016

1.26. The Turkish Development Ministry (TDM) has also listed districts according to development index and classified the villages/neighborhoods. Even though the province overall may be developed, at district level the socio-economic standing may be low. 872 districts were listed from "1"- most developed, to "872" -least developed district. Furthermore, for villages, six categories were defined to illustrate their development level, where 1 is the highest developed, and 6 least developed⁷³. According to this classification, Ardahan Damal's Eskikilic and Ikizdere Villages are the least developed amongst Project affected settlements, followed by Kirsehir Akcakent (Table 1.7).

Table 1.7. District's Development Index

Province	District	District level Development Index	Village level development index
Ardahan	Posof	697	5
Ardahan	Damal	795	6
Canakkale	Gelibolu	141	2
Canakkale	Biga	201	3
Edirne	İpsala	415	3
Erzurum	Aziziye	481	4
Eskisehir	Seyitgazi	402	3
Kirsehir	Akçakent	772	6
Sivas	Zara	561	4
Tekirdağ	Şarköy	166	2

Source: TDM 2016

⁷²http://www.ab.gov.tr/files/ardb/evt/2_turkiye_ab_iliskileri/2_2_adaylik_sureci/2_2_8_diger/tckb_sege_2013.pdf

⁷³ Some of the indicators used by State Statistical Institute for devising index included population data, number of stillbirths, literacy rates, health infrastructures, <http://asistanhekim.blogspot.com.tr/2013/04/mecburi-hizmet-icin-il-ve-ilcelerin.html>.

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1.27. District based information below provides further insight to Project affected settlements' socio-economic status. Data on poverty⁷⁴ and unemployment⁷⁵ rates is taken from TSI. Other than the data received from the Provincial and District Agricultural Directorates. TSI's 'Provinces with chosen indicators' studies' data is used.⁷⁶ The data on Small and Medium Industry Sites (SME) and Organized Industry Zones (OIZ) of the districts is taken from Ministry of Industry.⁷⁷

Ardahan

1.28. Ardahan is the least developed province amongst the Project's impacted provinces. The Provincial poverty limit is 3,360 TL; the poverty rate is around 13 percent.

Damal

1.29. Damal is the smallest district of Ardahan. It's location on high attitudes (above 2000m sea level) is the main obstacle to agricultural production⁷⁸. According to Ardahan Agricultural Directorate major agricultural products are common vetch (2,044 tons), barley (1,116 tons) and wheat (315 tons). Due to long and harsh winter conditions, the climate is not suitable growing vegetables and/or fruits. There are 1,172 registered agricultural producers cultivating a total of 50,959 decares of land. Livestock production is the main driver of agriculture. There is no registered ovine production, but there are 19,200 registered cattle. In addition to livestock, beekeeping is done by 11 beekeepers overseeing 713 beehives. There is no other economic activity in the district. Lack of any industrial production, and limited economic activity triggers migration from Damal to other provinces.

Eskikilic Village:

1.30. With a total population of 442 people, Eskikilic village's major source of income is agriculture and seasonal labour. Most of the youth do not have any skills, and therefore work seasonally as unskilled labourers. There are 93 villagers registered as farmers, which means that there is a registered farmer in each household. The village does not have any commercial activity such as a grocery shop or coffee house where villagers can socialize. There are 48 villagers who receive financial support for vulnerability. In 2016, the livestock market was quarantined, hence village's income from livestock production was severely impacted. According to data from District Agriculture Directorate, 3752 decares of land is being cultivated annually; and only 411 decares of this land is used for animal feed cultivation. On average, each farmer is attends to 40 decares of land; 10 percent of which is allocated to feed production (4 decares). There are 1850 registered cattle, with an average ownership of 20 cattle per producer. Village's pasture land is 3,087 decares; and they also utilize 1,540 decares of meadows for their livestock. There is only one beekeeper with 34 beehives.

⁷⁴ http://www.tuik.gov.tr/PreTablo.do?alt_id=1013

⁷⁵ http://www.tuik.gov.tr/PreTablo.do?alt_id=1007

⁷⁶ <http://www.tuik.gov.tr/ilGoster/geleeri/index.html>

⁷⁷ <http://www.sanayi.gov.tr/Files/Documents/81il-sanayi-durum-raporu3-142016105127.pdf>

⁷⁸ http://www.damal.gov.tr/default_B0.aspx?content=89

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Ikizdere Village:

1.31. Ikizdere Village is a small village with a total population of 136 people. Almost 16 percent of the population (22 people) are on social support⁷⁹. There are 28 registered agricultural producers. With a total 1834 decares of cultivated land, on average ownership is 66 decares of land. Most of the villagers engage in livestock production as the main income source; there are 920 cattle stock in the village, with an average 33 cattle per producer. Pasture capacity is 11,545 decares; and villagers also use 850 decares of meadows for their livestock. Villagers support their income from livestock production with seasonal labour. There are two beekeepers with a total beehive number of 255.

Posof:

1.32. Posof is a more developed district when compared Damal. Posof is the border district with Georgia and therefore is positively impacted by border trade. The district ranks 697th⁸⁰ among 872 districts in Turkey. Main source of income is agricultural production and livestock production. Within livestock production, breeding of Simmental cattle is prominent. There are 19,418 cattle, and 440 ovine animals. However, livestock production is limited to breeding only, the producers do not engage in dairy and dairy products production. The district is also the genetic centre for Caucasian bee; therefore other types of bees are not permitted in the district. There are 107 beekeepers with a beehive capacity of 8,500 beehives. Posof has a microclimate which enables orchards plantations; hence the district produces 450 tons of apples, 120 tonnes of plums, 46 tons of walnuts and other fruits. Major agricultural produce according TSI 2013 data is trefoil (981 tons), wheat (630 tons) and barley (445 tons).

Turkgozu village:

1.33. The village has a population of 218 people. Despite low population size, the village has a hotel and a restaurant; that illustrates the impact of border trade. Due to micro-climate and irrigated farming techniques, apple tree orchards are established. Land scarcity is an issue not only for private agricultural land but also for pasture land. Therefore, land is valuable. 840 decares of agricultural land is cultivated; and 119 decares is used for animal feed cultivation. There are 29 registered farmers; with 29 decares of land on average per farmer cultivated. There are two beekeepers with 255 beehives in the village. Total cattle capacity of the village is 303; and each producer owns on average 10 cattle. The village hosts a retired community that visits the village seasonally, which also contributes to overall economic wellbeing of the village community.

Erzurum

1.34. Erzurum is 59th in the Turkey's provincial development index. The poverty threshold is set to be at 4,318 TL and unemployment is at 15.3 percent.

⁷⁹ http://www.damal.gov.tr/default_B0.aspx?content=89

⁸⁰ <http://asistanhekim.blogspot.com.tr/2013/04/mecburi-hizmet-icin-ii-ve-ii-celerin.html>

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Aziziye:

1.35. Aziziye is a relatively developed district that hosts one Organized Industrial Zone (OIZ) and 1 Small Industrial Zone and a Sugar Plant. OIZ employs 4,180 people; and there are 45 active companies in the SME zone. Thermal tourism is flagship of the district, and the district is Eastern Anatolia's major tourist attraction for thermal tourism⁸¹. The district is in close proximity to Ataturk and Erzurum Technical Universities; and therefore attract students as well. Agriculture and livestock production is also key to district's economy. According to data from District Agriculture Directorate, the district produces 35939 tonnes alfa alfa. 26255 tonnes wheat, 17,524 tonnes silage corn, 1,797 tonnes potatoes, 1,686 tonnes of sugar beet. The total cattle capacity of the district is 36,987.

Cigdemli Neighborhood:

1.36. Main economic activities of the neighbourhood is agriculture, livestock production, transport business, and machine operating. There is a petrol station in the neighbourhood. The agricultural production is done by both irrigated and dry farming. Annual production levels are 1130 tons of wheat, 1107 tons of alfa alfa, 677 tons of silage corn, 336 tons of trefoil, 70 tons of sugar beet, 39 tons of potatoes, and 11 tons of strawberries. Total cattle capacity is 1250. The landless villagers⁸² engage in transport sector, or operate business machinery. Only a small amount of landless prefer to lease land and conduct agricultural production.

Emrecik Neighborhood:

1.37. The main source of income is dry farming and livestock production in this settlement. The annual production is 974 tonnes of wheat, 658 tonnes of trefoil, 458 tonnes of common vetch, and 296 tonnes of alfa alfa. The settlements total cattle capacity is 526.

Gelinkaya Neighborhood:

1.38. The farming in Gelinkaya is predominantly rain-fed. Only a minor area is irrigated. According to data from District Agriculture Directorate, the neighbourhood produces 567 tonnes of alfa alfa, 537 tonnes of wheat, 116 tonnes of trefoil, 109 tonnes of timothy grass, 9 tonnes of potatoes. The cattle size is 1120.

Sivas

1.39. Sivas is 49th on the development index with poverty threshold at 5,347 TL. The poverty level is at 11.5 and annual unemployment rate is at 10 percent.

Zara

1.40. Agriculture and livestock production are the backbone of the economy of Zara. There is also a small industrial zone hosting 80 SMEs. The district has an abattoir with 200 cattle capacity.

⁸¹ <http://aziziye.gov.tr/ilcemiz/9/Ekonomik-Durumu.aspx>

⁸² According to village level qualitative meetings, there were 70 landless people in the settlement.

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Dairy farming, stockfarming and beekeeping are the key economic activities⁸³. Total cattle ownership is 25487, and 11,566 ovine. Honey production is significant, with 575 tonnes of honey produced annually. The total area of the district is 2,456 km², yet only 19 percent can be used for agriculture. The total capacity of irrigated agriculture is 4,417 ha. Within 29,625 ha of total arable land, almost 13,000 ha is left for fallow; and in the remaining 16,768 ha wheat and other grains are produced. Annual production for agricultural produce is as follows: 25477 tonnes wheat, 675 tonnes of silage corn, 223 tonnes barley and 1148 tonnes of potatoes.

Seyhmerzuban Neighborhood:

- 1.41. The neighbourhood is marked by aging population. The agricultural production is done only for subsistence farming. The average cattle ownership is at 3-5 cattle per household, which is used for household's own consumption needs. Major produce are wheat and barley. Most of the residents are farmers that have retired. The young usually work seasonally in the province centre or other provinces.

Kirsehir

- 1.42. Kirsehir is at the median of the Turkey's provinces for development. With 7.3 percent unemployment rate, 9.1 percent poverty rate; it's more developed than Ardahan, Erzurum and Sivas.

Akcakent:

- 1.43. Akcakent is one of the least developed districts of Eskisehir. There is no industrial or economic activity in the district mainly due to its location. The district is in the mountainous outskirts of Kirsehir with 67 km to provincial center⁸⁴. Majority of the land is forest land, and arable land is limited to only 18,418 decares. The district continuously loses its population due to outflowing migration. Majority of the residents are elderly, or retired. According to TUIK data According to TSI data, annual agricultural production is 11,487 tonnes of wheat, and 6828 tonnes of corn. Total cattle size is 7575, and ovine number is 5858.

Odemisli village:

- 1.44. The village has only 8 households that reside fully, therefore economic activity of the village is very limited. The agricultural production is conducted by these households and the households that have migrated elsewhere but still visit the village seasonally. There are 4 farmers that engage in livestock production, and 2 farmers engage in cattle production with a total cattle size of 48; two other farmers engage in ovine production with 638 animals. According to data from District Agriculture directorate, total cultivated land is 11,683 decares. Only 121 decares of land is irrigated, almost 9500 decares is dry farming. Annually approximately 2149 decares are left as fallow land. Main produce of the village are barley

⁸³ <http://www.zara.bel.tr/index.php?Sayfa=zara&ID=5>

⁸⁴ <http://www.turksitesi.net/ilceleri-koyleri/kirsehirin-ilceleri.html>

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(3381 decares), sunflower (574 decares), wheat (5120 decares), chickpea (187 decares), grapes (72 decares), and walnuts (33 decares).

Eskisehir

1.45. Eskisehir is one of the most developed provinces in Turkey. Yet, Seyitgazi district ranks in the middle of the development index for all districts in Turkey.

Seyitgazi:

1.46. The district is 43 km away from Eskisehir and encompasses 1,558 km² of land. Despite the large size of the district, the neighborhoods are widely scattered. There are 51 neighborhoods of the district; and other than Kirka neighbourhood that hosts 4000 people because Bor Mining company, the rest of the district does not have dense population. There are 3 industrial production plants that employ overall approximately 250 people. The district aims to position itself as a major livestock producer and hence investing in an Organized Zone for Agriculture and Livestock Production according to meetings with the Municipality⁸⁵. According to TSI 2013 data 59873 ha of land is used for agricultural production. 16659 ha of land was left as fallow. Major products are 14311 tonnes of silage corn, 73939 tonnes wheat. 64379 tonnes sugar beet. 15458 tonnes barley and 33004 tonnes onions. Total cattle size is 13050, and ovine size is 78385.

Aksakli Neighborhood⁸⁶:

1.47. Due to proximity to Eskisehir, most of the residents own homes in Eskisehir but keep their ties to their settlement and tend to their land. However, because they do not live in the settlement full time, there is no livestock production. The farming is done at a professional level, and main income source for the households are income from agriculture and pensions. Some of the PAPs work in Eskisehir in private and public sector. The field visit and meetings at the Directorate of Agriculture revealed that intensive farming with drip irrigation is conducted in the area. The PAPs have deep knowledge about farming techniques, and are highly educated.

Buyukdere Neighborhood:

1.48. Similar to Aksakli, majority of the PAPs in this settlement own properties in Eskisehir. Overall, the settlement is affluent, most homes are built as summer homes as opposed to village homes. The PAPs are highly educated, and all of their children are university graduates. Land is cultivated with care, and the PAPs use latest technology to improve yields. The PAPs also hire seasonal labourers to work on their fields from Eastern Turkey.

⁸⁵ http://www.seyitgazi.gov.tr/default_b0.aspx?content=195

⁸⁶ Both Aksakli settlement and Buyukdere settlement have agreed to sell their land to the Project during the first negotiations. Land cultivation is done meticulously and efficiently. However, there isn't enough labour potential in the area; since education levels are high, the young are employed in high paying jobs. Therefore, both settlements use temporary workers during cultivation and harvest seasons. Proximity to Eskisehir allows landowners who are based in Eskisehir to the flexibility to cultivate their land and live in the city center at the same time.

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Canakkale

Biga:

1.49. Biga is in the top 25 percent of the developed districts in Turkey. The district has large scale investments from Steel Industry docking yard, Furniture industry, and installation industry. There is an OIZ with 27 producers. The Biga Commerce and Industrial Chamber has 1400 members, which illustrates high levels of industrial production⁸⁷. Other than industry, agricultural production and livestock keeping is a significant source of income. According to TSI 2013 data 56,371ha of land is cultivated. Major products of the district are; silage corn (444,950 tonnes), oats (145,200 tonnes), wheat (8,465 tonnes), tomatoes (207,763) tonnes. The total size of cattle is 65,591 and ovine animals are 68,603. The district also produces 188 tonnes of honey.

Kemer village:

1.50. Fishing is the major source of income of the residents. In addition to fishing, land cultivation and livestock keeping are common. Some of the residents are employed by the ICDAS. Main product is wheat, barley and rice. 10 percent of households engage in livestock production, and there are 100-150 cattle in the village.

Gelibolu

1.51. Gelibolu has vast resources for economic activity. Major sources of income are agriculture, livestock production, fishing, tourism, industry and commerce. The district hosts 544 SMEs. There is one canned goods factory, and one military factory⁸⁸. The district has prominent role in tourism for Gallipoli remembrance events. There are 12 hotels that hosts Australian tourists that visit annually during these memorial services⁸⁹. Fishing is also an important sector, fish products are an international export item of the district. Area of cultivated land encompasses 34,255 ha, with major produce of silage corn (26,950 tonnes), wheat (58,665 tonnes), and tomatoes (28,884 tonnes). Both cattle production (12,229 cattle) and ovine production (54,160) is done at the district. Annual honey production is 50 tonnes.

Kavak Village:

1.52. Main source of livelihoods in the village is agriculture. Agriculture is followed by fishing and livestock production. Almost half of the land used for farming is irrigated, and major products are wheat, barley and sunflower. Moreover, there are fruit orchards in the village that are planted by investors. The residents plant fruit trees only for their own consumption. Livestock production is declining in the village, there are 180 cattle in the village. Two households engage in beekeeping with 70 beehives each.

⁸⁷ <http://www.bigatso.tobb.org.tr/bigatso/bigatso.html>

⁸⁸ <http://www.geliboluto.org.tr/?islem=29>

⁸⁹ http://www.gelibolu.gov.tr/default_B0.aspx?content=84

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Edirne

Ipsala:

1.53. Ipsala is located on the border with Greece, therefore the district enjoys high volumes of traffic and tourists. Enjoying the water resources of Meric and Ergene rivers. Ipsala plains is fertile and widely cultivated. The economy of the district is based on agriculture and agricultural industries. Especially rice production is a fore mentioning product of the district. 20 percent of Turkey's rice production is based in Ipsala. Majority of the irrigated cultivation is used for rice paddies. In Ipsala there are 10 rice milling facilities, 2 wheat milling factories, 2 oil factories, 2 animal feed factories, and one integrated water produce facility⁹⁰. According to TSI 2013 data, almost 50,000 ha of land is cultivated. The district annually produces 157,407 tonnes of rice, 58,876 tonnes of wheat, 49,950 tonnes of silage corn, 23,589 tonnes of sunflower, 11,925 tonnes of watermelon, 10,160 tonnes of melon, 408 tonnes of tomatoes, 1326 tonnes of grapes, 143 tonnes of apples and 71 tonnes of walnuts. Cattle is raised both for dairy and stockfarming. There is 20,577 cattle and 25,210 ovine production. The district is also renowned for hunting sports especially for wild boars.

Kapucu neighbourhood:

1.54. Agriculture is the main economic activity of the settlement. Rice is the most cultivated product, sunflower and wheat is produced in areas with higher slopes.

Saricali neighbourhood:

1.55. There are 152 registered farmers in this settlement. Rice is the most cultivated product, sunflower and wheat is produced in areas with higher slopes. There are also 500-600 decares of grass production.

Tekirdag

Sarkoy:

1.56. Sarkoy is a highly developed district. The district enjoys a unique microclimate that allows production of grapevine, and olive trees in the settlements by the Marmara Sea. The industry of the district is agriculture driven. There are 38 agricultural industry producers and Mey alcoholic drinks company in operation⁹¹. According to TSI. 12.497 ha of land is cultivated. Main products are as follows: 23746 tonnes grapes, 900 tons of cherries, 567 tonnes of tomatoes, 11,786 tonnes of wheat. There are 36,441 ovine stock, and 9721 cattle in the district. Annual honey production is 10 tonnes. There are three water products cooperatives with 160 members, main produce of the water products are fish, and mussels.

⁹⁰ http://ipsala.gov.tr/bolum_sayfa_goster.asp?SayfaID=34

⁹¹ http://www.sarkoy.gov.tr/default_B0.aspx?content=48

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Annex 2 Primary Laws Pertaining to Land Acquisition

Turkish Constitution

- 2.1. The Turkish Constitution. Article 46, under Subsection 3 of the Section 3 with the heading of “Social and Economic Rights and Responsibilities”, addresses expropriation issues. The article states that whenever a development project serves public interest, the government is authorized to initiate and execute an expropriation process. All hydropower, airport, highway and other roads, and similar large scale infrastructure projects are considered to be in public interest and provide the basis for Article 46. The Article refers to the Expropriation Law.
- 2.2. The specific article of Constitution states that except special cases the compensation value and the decreed increased value will be paid in full and cash to the users. The compensation of the farmers farming the acquired land is paid in full and cash, in any case. Private users cannot benefit from expropriating public lands and assets without paying compensation to the public at large. Even when land is acquired for public interest, expropriation agencies cannot benefit from the expropriation of private lands and assets without paying into a private bank account, in advance of actual land appropriation and project construction, the value of the expropriated assets.
- 2.3. There are no constitutional principles for resettlement in Turkey. However, Articles 44 and 45 of the Constitution indirectly relate with resettlement activities. Article 44 addresses land ownership and stipulates the responsibility of the government to protect the landless and those with inadequate land. Article 45 describes the responsibility of the government to support those working on agricultural and stockbreeding activities. Article 56 reaffirms the right of all to live in a healthy environment.

The Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) and Host Government Agreement (HGA)

- 2.4. The Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) between the Governments of the Republic of Turkey and the Azerbaijan Republic was signed on June 26, 2012 and subsequently was ratified and enacted into law by two countries. The IGA establishes the basis for the transport of natural gas from the Caspian Sea, across the territories of Azerbaijan and Turkey, through realization of an export pipeline, and it confers the twin status of international law and the prevailing domestic law in each country on the legal and commercial terms of the Project
- 2.5. The Host Government Agreement (HGA) between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and Trans Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline Company B.V. was signed on June 26, 2012 and was published in Official Gazette on March 19, 2013 and has become effective as Law No. 6375 of the Republic of Turkey. This HGA further established the legal basis within Turkey for the implementation; operation and decommissioning of the Turkish section of the Trans Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline and is an integral part of the IGA.

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- 2.6. The HGA identifies the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources as the Designated State Authority (DSA) to acquire and grant to Trans Anatolian Gas Pipeline Company B.V. all the land rights in Turkey necessary to construct and operate the pipeline and conduct Project activities. The Government of Turkey has appointed BOTAŞ to be responsible for the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement aspects of the Project it does not get involved in the design, procurement, and construction of the pipeline and does not participate in its operation; these tasks shall be carried out by TANAP.
- 2.7. Article 5 of the Host Government Agreement (HGA) states that: “the Host Government hereby authorizes and appoints the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of the Republic of Turkey, to act as the Designated State Authority”. The Agreement states that if requested by TANAP Project Entity, the Designated State Authority (DSA), shall provide assistance for the issuance of rights, licenses, visas, permits, certificates, authorizations, approvals, consents and permissions provided in the Agreement and for the provision of information, documentation, data and other materials. The Agreement also states that the DSA will “promptly following the Effective Date, nominate a direct point of contact for the TANAP Project Entity with respect to TANAP Project”.
- 2.8. Article 7 of the Agreement includes TANAP Project Entity will have the “rights to establish such branches, permanent establishments, offices and other forms of business or presence in the Territory as may be reasonably necessary in the opinion of any Project Participant to properly conduct Project Activities, including the right to lease or, where appropriate, purchase or acquire any real or personal property required for Project Activities or to administer the businesses or interest in the TANAP Project”.
- 2.9. Article 16 of the HGA states that: “the Host Government shall authorize and appoint a State Entity for the purposes of performing State’s obligations in relation to Land Rights (the Land Rights Entity).” Further, “The Land rights and, in particular, the rights of exclusive use, construction, possession and control (excluding ownership) respecting the Project Land as shall be granted by the State Authorities to the TANAP Project Entity in this Agreement constitute rights to property other than ownership”. The Host Government shall assist the TANAP Project with the acquisition and exercise of Land Rights, subject always to observing the rights of any other Entity in respect to any other infrastructure (including pipeline) which pre-exists the notification of the Construction Corridor by the TANAP Project Entity to the Host Government.
- 2.10. This article of the HGA also states that the Host Government will use its Reasonable Endeavors to expedite process in respect to Land Rights. TANAP Project Entity will meet verifiable and appropriate costs and expenses in relation to the acquisition of the Land Rights. These will include “paying costs and expenses arising as a result of any additional obligations and requirements generated from the application of Environmental and Social Standards as defined in Article 17 and/or principles set forth in the Performance Standard 5 of the International Finance Corporation
- 2.11. (Land acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement).” TANAP Project Entity will also be responsible for paying land acquisition costs as per National Laws to the Persons from whom the land Rights were acquired (State Authorities or other Persons or Entities). It will indemnify the Host Government against any such costs and expenses and all claims.

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- 2.12. "In respect of Project land, the Host Government shall, in the case of state land, make land rights available to the TANAP Project Entity in accordance with the procedures that are established under the National Laws, and cause other relevant State Authorities to do so. In the case of non-State Land, assist the TANAP Project Entity in acquiring Land Rights in accordance with the procedures that are established under the National Laws."
- 2.13. "Where the Land Rights Entity has the established capability and expertise to conduct and manage the process of acquiring Land Rights on behalf of third Parties the Host Government shall ensure that an offer is made to the TANAP Project Entity to do so, on its behalf on reasonable cost based term," The Agreement's Article 16 also states that "the TANAP Project Entity shall not be subject to the restrictive provisions of the Land Registry Law regarding acquisition *in rem* for foreign Persons and foreign capital companies."
- 2.14. The HGA ensures that "the Host Government shall grant to the TANAP Project Entity:
- the exclusive and unrestricted rights *in rem* (excluding ownership) to use, occupy, possess, control and construct upon and/or under the land within the Project Land (as appropriate) for the purpose of conducting the Project Activities; and
 - the right to restrict or allow, at the TANAP Project Entity's sole discretion, use, occupation, possession and control of, and construction upon and/or under the Project Land by any other Persons except for those required for the public services that would need to be procured by State Authorities, State Authorities shall always use Best Endeavors not to intervene with the Project Land and not adversely to affect the Project Activities.
- 2.15. The complete HGA is provided in Annex 2.1.

Law on the Transit Transport of Petroleum through Pipelines⁹²

- 2.16. The Law on the Transit Transport of Petroleum through Pipelines (no. 4586. dated 23 June 2000) deals with expropriation and registration in its Article 8.

Accordingly,

- Council of Ministers can designate a public institution or organization to issue permits, and deal with expropriation and other issues pertaining to the pipeline route and other facilities;
- This public institution or organization is authorized to take decisions for the expeditious expropriation of affected assets. It is also entitled to resolve legal conflicts that may arise during the process of expropriation;
- LRE can either expropriate and/or establish unrestricted and exclusive right easement to acquire the land;
- The expenses of expropriation and/or easement and any material damage to the third parties are considered as land acquisition cost;
- The cost of land acquisition is paid by the investor;

⁹² At present, a new draft Law on The Transit of Crude Oil and Natural Gas by Pipelines is presented to the Parliament discussion. It is therefore; Law No. 4586 will be repealed by the new Law while to be approved in a short time. Implementation of this new regulations is expected to affect all other relevant legislation.

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- State-owned lands, the unregistered and unidentified areas affected as well as the unrestricted forest lands along the transit pipeline route shall be registered in the land registry on behalf of the Treasury. Subsequently, these lands shall be allocated for the use of LRE;
- Pasture lands, Meadow, and summer and winter grazing grounds on the transit oil pipeline route that is not subject to the Pasture Law No: 4342 shall be registered on behalf of Treasury. Subsequently, these areas shall be allocated to LRE;
- The use of forest areas is regulated by the Forestry Law No: 6831;
- Unrestricted and exclusive rights declared in favor of LRE shall be allocated or
- transferred to oil right holders (ones with certificate) of the Project; and
- Pipeline and related facilities shall be registered in the cadastral registry. The registry will reflect the purpose for which the property will be used unless otherwise allowed by the General Directorate of LRE.

Expropriation Law (No. 2942)

2.17. As stated in Article 1. this Law sets the procedures to be followed during; If and when it is required for public interest;

- the expropriation of immovable owned by real persons or legal identities subject to private law,
- the calculation of the expropriation fee,
- registration of the immovable asset and its appurtenances in the name of the expropriation administration,
- reclamation of the unused immovable assets,
- mutual rights and obligations as well as the procedures and methods for the settlement of the conflicts pertaining to them.

2.18. The relevant articles of the Law that will be made reference to during the Project's land acquisition activities are explained briefly in the following sections.

Article 3 - Requirements for Expropriation

2.19. For the implementation of large projects hat concern issues such as energy, irrigation and afforestation etc. Administrations may expropriate by paying the fee for the immovables. resources and their easement rights in cash or as down payment in equal instalments, as required for the conduct of public services or interventions they are obliged to provide according to laws.

Article 5 – Authorities that Decide on Public Interest

2.20. Article 5 of the Law specifies the competent authorities that can take the public interest decision. In case of the Project, this decision is taken by LRE and approved by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. The public interest decision for TANAP was taken on February 7, 2014.

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Article 7 – Initial Procedures to be Performed for Expropriation and Administrative Annotation

- 2.21. The administration that is to perform the expropriation prepares or commissions a scaled plan indicating the borders, surface area and type of the immovable assets of resources on which expropriation is to be constituted or appurtenances is to be constituted by way of expropriation, enables that the owners of the expropriated immovable asset, the ownerships if no title deed registrations are present and their addresses by binding them to documents through an inquiry it would conduct on the land registry, tax and population registry records as well as additional inquiries. At this stage, as result of the research conducted by the public administration authority, if it is determined that the owner of immovable asset is deceased and the ownership has not been transferred to his inheritors, the public administration must probe the addresses of all inheritors.
- 2.22. After the administration takes the decision on expropriation, the related annotation of the expropriation in the title deed is notified to the title deed administration where the mentioned immovable asset is registered. If the owner changes after the notification date, the title deed administration is obliged to notify the administration of any changes to occur in the ownership or in the rights in kind that are separate from the ownership.
- 2.23. If the document to be obtained from the court indicating that a request for the identification of the expropriation fee and the registration in the name of the administration as per the Article 10 is not submitted to the title deed administration within six months starting on the annotation date, this annotation is ex officio deleted from the title deed records. Six month-period mentioned in this Article is a time limitation for the case of price determination and registration under Article 10.
- 2.24. Immediately after an annotation is put to the land registry under the Article 7, the public administration has to complete reconciliation phase under Article 8. Then if needed, it has to confiscate the court decision phase. Finally, the public administration has to sue for the price determination and registration of the immovable asset. The public administration has to complete all legal phases (including to file the case) within six month-period. Otherwise, it will need to file the expropriation case to the immovable asset's property owner.

Article 8 – Procurement Procedure

- 2.25. According to Article 8, after the expropriation decision is made, the administration will appoint one or more valuation commissions (consisting of at least 3 people) to identify the value of immovables. Additionally, one or more negotiation commissions (again consisting of at least 3 people) will be assigned for negotiations.
- 2.26. After the administration has notified the owner of its intent to take over the immovable, shall the owner or its representative apply to the administration (within 15 days after notification) with the intent of selling the immovable, negotiation meetings are held on the date identified by the commission and if an agreement is reached on an amount that is not more than the estimated value, an official report is signed.

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2.27. The administration prepares the amount stated in the report within forty days and asks the owner to transfer the ownership rights in the name of the administration on the date specified in the title deed. The expropriate fee is paid as soon as the transfer of rights is realized.

2.28. In cases where an agreement is not reached or transfer is not realized, action is taken as per the Article 10 of this Law. If registration occurs with compromise in the favour of the public administration, expropriation will be finalized. The immovable asset owner can sue neither against the expropriation nor against the public administration for the expropriation fee.

Article 10 – Identification of the Expropriation Fee by Court and Registration of Immovable in the Name of the Administration

2.29. Article 10 states that, if the expropriation cannot be realized through procurement, the administration applies to the court of first instance in the locale of the immovable and requests that the expropriation fee for the immovable asset be identified and decision be made for its registration in the name of the administration in return for the payment of this fee.

2.30. Within 30 days of the application of the administration, the Court notifies the owner of the immovables through an annotated invitation on the date of hearing. To those whose addresses could not be found after inquiries an announcement is made according to Notification Law (No. 7201) inviting them to attend the hearing. The Court also publishes information on the expropriation at least once in a local newspaper (if there is any) issued in the location of the immovable and in one of the newspapers circulated across Turkey.

2.31. On the day of the hearing, the judge invites the parties to reach an agreement on the value of the immovable. If an agreement is reached, the judge considers this fee to be the expropriation fee. In cases where an agreement is not reached, the judge schedules an expedition (within ten days) to identify the value of the immovable asset and a date for the second hearing (within thirty days after the expedition).

2.32. On the second hearing, if the parties fail to agree on the value once again, the judge will assign a new expert committee for the valuation within fifteen days and then identifies a fair and equitable expropriation fee by referencing both the reports and statements of the parties and experts. The identified fee is the expropriation fee of the immovable, resource or its easement rights. The Court grants fifteen days to the administration for the fee to be deposited in a bank on behalf of the owner. The Article 10 clearly indicates that the voucher/bank receipt of the deposited money has to be submitted to the Court within 15 days. This duration may be extended once. If the voucher/bank receipt is not presented, the lis/case is rejected by the Court. Article 10 was amended in 2013. According to this amendment, if the lis/case is not concluded within 4 months, the legal interest accrues onto the consideration appraised by the Court. In cases where the right holder could not be identified, the court decides on the registration of the immovable in the name of the administration under the circumstances that the bank receipt indicating the amount was blocked to be given to the right holder to be revealed in the future and that this decision is notified to the title deed department and the bank where the fee was deposited. The provision on registration is definitive and the parties reserve their rights for appeal pertaining to the fee.

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Article 11 – Principles for the Identification of the Expropriation Fee

- 2.33. Article 11 is significant because it regulates the rules for the determination of compensation for expropriation.
- 2.34. A distinction is made pursuant to the qualification of immovable assets in determining the expropriation fee. According to this rule, real estate valuation will be based onto *net income* for farmland, imputed sales value at before expropriation date for residential lands, and finally unit price, construction cost accounts and amortization for the buildings.
- 2.35. In consequence, the Courts will determine expropriation fee according to this Article. This condition also applies for the Commission to be established under Article 8.
- 2.36. This article states that “The expert committee to be formed as per Article 15 will go to the location of the immovable or resource to be expropriated with the court delegation, hear the statements of related parties present and drafts a justified report that identifies the expropriation fee”.
- 2.37. The identification of the value of the immovable does not take into account any value increase caused by the public works and services realized through expropriation as well as any profit that would be caused by future uses.
- 2.38. During the establishment of easement rights, shall there be any value decreases in the immovable or the resource due to expropriation will be justified. This decrease in value is the expropriation cost.”

Article 12 – Partial Expropriation

- 2.39. The value of the partially expropriated immovable is defined in this Article, whereas it also states that if the part of the immovable excluded from expropriation is suitable for utilization under the public works legislation, the expenses and cost required for the restoration of any installations to a usable status will be calculated and added to the expropriation fee.
- 2.40. The value of the immovable property that is partially expropriated shall be estimated as follows:
3. Provided that there does not exist any change in the value of the non-affected part of the immovable property, the value of the partially expropriated immovable property shall be equivalent to the proportion to be expropriated at the amount determined for that immovable property according to the provisions of the Article 11.
 4. If there is a decrease in the value of the non-affected part, the value of the partially expropriated immovable property will consist of the expropriation fee determined for the affected part of the immovable property in compliance with the paragraph (a) plus the amount corresponding to the decrease of value of the non-affected part.
 - 4.1. Shall the remaining part of a partially expropriated immovable is not suitable for utilization, this part also has to be expropriated upon the written application made by the legal owner within thirty days of the notification of the expropriation decision in cases where no lawsuits were filed in the administrative court against the expropriation procedure.
 - 4.2. If an immovable asset subject to joint ownership that was partly expropriated was divided among stakeholders and left to the possession and utilization of one or more stakeholders, and if

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the partial expropriation performed involves the whole or a part of this land, any procedures related to the expropriation will then be conducted only in relation to this stakeholder(s) and the expropriation fee is paid to them in proportion with their stakes. The stakeholder(s) has/have the right to file a lawsuit only for this part. They have no remaining rights on the part of the immovable that was not expropriated and their names are removed from the list of stakeholders. The expropriated areas are registered in the land registry in the name of the administration. Any conflicts arising out of the enforcement of this article are resolved by the judicial courts.

Article 14 – Right to a Lawsuit

4.3. A lawsuit for cancellation of land acquisition decision in the administrative court or for correction of the material errors may be filed against the expropriation procedure within thirty days as of the date of notification issued by the court as per the Article 10 -the date of notification is replaced by the date of announcement in the newspaper by the court for those who could not be notified- by the owner of the immovable asset subjected to expropriation. Any lawsuits filed in the administrative court are processed with priority. The last part of the Article is the most important one. As during the course of the trial if it is understood that the owner or possessor of immovable asset or any other person is deceased, the real owners or heirs (in case of death) are going to be added to the lawsuit and the case continues in this manner.

Article 18 – Dispute on the Ownership

- 4.4. The administration identifies whether there are any disputes on the immovable to be expropriated by performing an inquiry at the title deed administration, land survey directorate and civil courts in the location of the immovable. Shall the inquiries indicate that there is a dispute on its ownership or that it was subject to a lawsuit, the entirety of documents prepared as per the Article 10 are submitted to the civil court of first instance of the location of the immovable and is requested that the expropriation fee of the immovable is determined as well as its registration is made in the name of the administration in return for the payment to be made to the right holder as soon as they have been determined.
- 4.5. The initial and consequent instalments of the expropriation fee identified by the court are deposited in the time deposit accounts with quarterly terms each at the bank designated by the court.
- 4.6. The process to be followed in order to resolve the disputes on ownership will be in line with the procedures defined in the relevant legislation.

Article 19 – Registration of Immovable Assets not Registered in the Land Registry and Ownership Rights

4.7. The administration initially identifies whether the immovable not registered in the land registry is one of the public assets listed in Article 16 of the Cadastral Law (No. 3402). If the immovable is not one of the public assets listed in this article, and that the ownership for the immovable is present and a claim for acquisition is made on the basis of ownership, the administration conducts an investigation at the location of the immovable by means of the experts selected as per the Article 9, collects the evidences and specifies the state of affairs in a record.

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- 4.8. The entirety of the documents prepared by the administration and collected according to the Article 10 of the Expropriation Law is submitted to the civil court of first instance at the location of the immovable.
- 4.9. The court identifies the expropriation fee for the immovable asset as per the procedure and duration specified in Article 10. If the court deems it sufficient to declare the immovable asset to be within the scope of the Turkish Civil Law on the expropriation date and to have been acquired through ownership, it conveys the expert report on the identification of the expropriation fee to the administration and this report along with the other documents given by the administration to the owner.
- 4.10. The status of the immovable is communicated to the highest public official in charge of assets in that area while it is also announced at least once in a local newspaper issued in the location of the immovable and a newspaper circulated across Turkey.
- 4.11. If no objections are raised by the Treasury or any third parties within thirty days as of the last announcement, a period of fifteen days is granted to the administration for the expropriation fee to be deposited in the bank stated in the announcement as down payment and in cash or as the first instalment in the name of the owner. Upon the submission of the payment receipt, the Court decides on the registration of the immovable asset in the name of the administration and the payment of the expropriation fee to the owner. Whereas, this decision is communicated to the land registry office and the bank where the money is deposited.
- 4.12. If an objection is raised within this period by the Treasury or third parties, the court decides on the registration of the immovable asset in the name of the administration after the identified expropriation fee is deposited in a deposit account opened in the bank to be paid in the future to the person who would prove their rightful ownership. The Expropriation Law was amended in 2004. According to this amendment on Article 19, in the case of expropriation of a immovable asset, if that immovable asset is registered in the name of someone else, vacant and/or has not been acquired by the possessor, the expropriation fee for the buildings is set pursuant to its minimum market value and for the trees is set pursuant to its consideration appraised under the Article 11 and expropriation fee will be made to its possessor.
- 4.13. The Expropriation Law was amended again in 2014, new arrangements were made both under Article 22 which regulates desistance, revert and transfer mechanism and under Article 23 which regulates the owner's right of redemption.
- 4.14. After the amendments to the Law in 2014, the final words of those Articles as follows;
- 4.15. Article 22: "Should, following the finalization of expropriation, the expropriation serves no longer for its purpose or for the public interest, this situation shall be notified by the administration to the owner of property or the inheritors thereof as per the provisions of the Law on Notifications No.7201. Upon receipt of such notification, the owner of immovable property or inheritors thereof shall have the right to return the immovable property by paying back the cost of expropriation within three months.
- 4.16. In the case of the return process accrue within a year after the finalization of the expropriation and compensation of expropriation; the interest shall not be taken for compensation of expropriation.

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- 4.17. According to the provisions of this Article, immovable property owner or inheritors who do not accept the return of property their right of restitution under Article 23 has arisen.
- 4.18. The provisions of this Article do not apply in case of five years elapse from the date of finalization of expropriation.
- 4.19. However, should there exist any administration other than the one having executed the expropriation apply to the use of such immovable property to be used for any other public interest, the provisions of the above paragraph shall not prevail, but rather the proceedings specified in Article 30 of this Law herein or Article 23 of the Law on General Accounting shall apply.
- 4.20. Article 23: "Should, within five years following the finalization of the cost of expropriation the administration executing the expropriation or any other administration having been transferred or assigned the property under the fourth paragraph of Article 22 above, fails to take any action or to install any facility in concordance with the aim of expropriation or transfer or property and leaves the property as received, the owner of property or the inheritors thereof may return the immovable property by paying back the cost of expropriation together with the legal interest accrue as from the date they have received the cost of expropriation.
- 4.21. Any unused right to return the immovable property shall be annulled within one year after it has arisen.
- 4.22. After the period mentioned in the first and second paragraphs on expropriated immovable property, for any reason it cannot make claims or cost and cannot be sued to public administration by former owners and inheritors.
- 4.23. Should more than one immovable property be expropriated at once for the same purpose, the above paragraphs shall apply by accepting such immovable property as parts of an integrated whole.
- 4.24. The provisions of special laws regarding inapplicability of this Article shall be reserved. As for expropriations based on the Law on Land Offices No.1164 and for the expropriations made in cases specified in the second paragraph of Article 3 herein, the provisions of this Article shall not apply.

Article 25 – Limitation of Rights and Transfer of Ownership to the Administration

- 4.25. The expropriation procedure is initiated through the notification conveyed by the Court as per the Article 10. in regards to exercising of rights and fulfilment of obligations. The transfer of ownership to the administration is realized based on the decision for registration taken by the Court.
- 4.26. The owner of the immovable loses his/her rights to engage in activities such as construction or cultivation or to make fundamental changes in the current structure of the immovable after the date of the registration decision taken by the Court. The value of activities performed after this date is not taken into account.
- 4.27. An additional paragraph added in 2013 states that for large projects such as dams, irrigation networks and pipelines. Highways, railways, harbors and airports, the decision for the public interest is announced in the mukhtar's office of the neighbourhood and/or village where the immovable to be expropriated are located. After the last day of the announcement (public

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interest), the cost of the fixed installations on the immovable and the trees planted are not taken into account in the identification of the expropriation fee. This limitation for the immovable may not be more than five years after the announcement has been made.

Article 27 – Urgent Expropriation

4.28. For the expropriation of immovable required in cases of need or urgency for the Defense of the country or in extraordinary situations decided by the Council of Ministers or envisaged in special laws as part of the enforcement of the Law on the Obligation for National Defense number 3634, the immovable asset at stake may be confiscated by means of the administration depositing the amount for the value of the said immovable asset identified by the court as per the principles in the Article 10 (Amended statement:24/04/2001 - 4650/Article 15) and via the experts selected as per the Article 15 at the bank stated in the invitation and announcement made according to the Article 10 (Amended statement:24/04/2001 - 4650/Article 15) within seven days upon the request by the related administration with the procedures other than the value appreciation to be completed later on.

Article 30 – Transfer of an Immovable Owned by an Administration to Another Administration

- 4.29. This article articulates that immovable, resources and easement rights owned by public legal persons and agencies may not be expropriated by another public legal person or agency.
- 4.30. The administration that requires the immovable, resource or easement rights identifies the fee according to the Article 8 of Expropriation Law. It lodges a written application at the administration owning the asset by stating the amount it would pay on the basis of this fee. If the owner of the asset fails to abide by the transfer and respond within sixty days, the conflict is settled via an affirmed decision within two months after being inspected by the relevant administrative office of the Council of State upon application by the receiving administration.
- 4.31. If the parties fail to reach an agreement on the price, the receiving administration lodges an application at the court according to the procedure written in the Article 10 within thirty days as of the notification date of the Council of State decision asking for the expropriation fee to be identified. In the adjuration process to be conducted in this case, the court does not enforce the provisions of the Law dated 9/6/1938 and number 3533.
- 4.32. A period of fifteen days is granted to the receiving administration for the fee identified as the expropriation fee as per the procedure envisaged in the Article 10 to be deposited in the bank specified by the administration in order to be given to the asset-owning administration and the receipt of the fee deposited to be submitted. This period may be extended as necessary for only once by the court. The court decides on the registration of the immovable asset in the name of the administration and the expropriation fee to be paid to the asset-owning administration upon the submission of the receipt indicating that the expropriation fee was deposited by the receiving administration in the bank in the name of the asset-owning administration and this decision is notified to the title deed department and the bank where the money was deposited. The provision on registration is definitive and the parties reserve their rights for appeal in relation to the fee.

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4.33. The immovable, resource and the easement rights thus taken over is deemed to have been received via expropriation and it cannot be used for transfer purposes or for any public purposes other than those allowed by the transferring administration. Otherwise, the transferring administration may receive the immovable back as per the Article 23. This matter is annotated in the field of declarations in the title deed log.

Recent Amendments with Significant Influence on Owner/User Rights

- 4.34. With an amendment made in Article 10 of the Expropriation Law in 2013, if the lawsuit filed for the identification of the expropriation fee cannot be finalized within four months, a legal interest is incurred on the identified amount as of the expiration of this period. In cases where the right holder cannot be identified, the necessary precautions are taken for the expropriation fee to be put into a deposit account for its benefits.
- 4.35. With an additional clause added to Article 19 of the Law, users of lands registered under the name of another person, or which have no owner and/or have not been acquired by the right holder, will be compensated for the minimum equipage value of the buildings and the fee appreciated for trees according to Article 11.
- 4.36. Another amendment made in Article 25, allows PAPs to be informed of the public interest decision and thus of the expropriation activity that will take place for large projects such as dams, irrigation networks and pipelines etc. in advance of receiving a notification on land acquisition activities of such projects. With this change, the public interest decision is announced (for a duration of 15 days) in the mukhtar's office of the neighborhood and/or village where the immovable assets to be expropriated are located. Although this change serves a good purpose of notifying the right holders, additional information on the impact areas of the Project is not provided with the announcement.
- 4.37. The same amendment also states that the cost of the fixed installations on the immovable assets and the trees planted are not taken into account in the identification of the expropriation fee after the 15-day announcement period for the public interest.

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Annex 3. Land Valuation and Management Procedure

GENERAL

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of the procedure is to explain the basis of land valuation during negotiations with land owners in accordance with land acquisition for the Trans Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline as well as the land valuation verification to be provided from third parties.

It includes the rules and procedures related with determination of land acquisition values identified by TANAP Land Acquisition and Authority Liaison Department, the degree of conformance of these values to the World Bank IFC criteria, as well as fair and equal indemnification process for directly and/or indirectly affected individuals due to land acquisition activities carried out under the project.

Custodian of the Document

The Custodian of this Procedure is the Land Acquisition Manager.

The Custodian shall be responsible to organize the regular⁹³ review of this document in addition to ensure updating of identified improvements.

The Custodian is to be contacted for any reasons of changes.

Abbreviations. Acronyms

Abbreviations/acronyms generally used in TANAP are provided in the TANAP Glossary. The following additional abbreviations/acronyms may appear within the text of this document and have meaning as described below for the purpose of this document.

Abbreviations / Acronyms / Terms	Meaning
IFI	International Financial Institution
LASC	Authority Liaison, Mapping, Land Acquisition and Ground Investigation Services Contractor
LRE	Land Rights Entity (BOTAS)
LVVC	Land Valuation Verification Consultant

Table 1. Acronyms and Abbreviations

⁹³ This document shall be reviewed in the first year after first approval every six months, after the first year, unless the application of the procedure has been found requiring further major improvements, the review will be performed once a year.

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Definitions

Definitions of terms generally used by TANAP are provided in the TANAP Glossary. The following additional definitions may appear within the text of this document and shall have meaning as described below for the purpose of this document.

Definitions	Meaning
TANAP	TANAP Natural Gas Transmission Company
COMPANY	TANAP or its authorized Representative
PROJECT	Design, engineering, procurement, commissioning actions for realization of TANAP gas transmission facilities
LAND VALUATION	It is the valuation of immovable defined as per Article 11 of Land Acquisition Law considering the type and use of the land, status of use, purpose of use, tax records, intercalation crop system, trees with/without fruits as well as land acquisition legislations, scientific approaches and general applicable facts and experiences
LAND VALUATION REPORT	It is the report drawn, based on a full analysis of all the data obtained pursuant to the requirements of Article 11 of the Land Acquisition Law, for the purpose of establishing the prices of property.
LAND VALUATION VERIFICATION CONSULTANT	A company formed up of independent, preferably university groups, whose primary duties will comprise checking and supervising the compliance of values to be appraised by LASC with national and international laws and regulations; and carry out reporting's and monitoring for fair and transparent compensation of affected people and groups.
NEGOTIATION COMMISSION	It is one or more teams duly formed up with participation of at least 3 people, in order to negotiate with land owners on values defined by the Land Valuation Commission.
VALUE APPRAISAL COMMISSION	It is one or more teams duly formed up LRE members to finalisation of compensation values.

Table 2 Definitions

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References

In this document references have been made to the following documents:

Reference No.	Reference Title
TNP-POL-HSE-GEN-001	TANAP HSSE Policy
TNP-POL-MNG-GEN-001	TANAP Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy
TNP-LST-DCC-GEN-001	Project Glossary
TBD	Land Acquisition Management Procedure
	Expropriation Law No. 2942
	Petroleum Law No.6326
	Transit Passage of Petroleum through Pipelines Law No.4586

Table 3 Referenced documents

DESCRIPTION

Roles and Responsibilities

Mentioned parties roles and responsibilities in terms of land acquisition are summarized below, further detail roles and responsibilities of the parties shall be covered in the Land Acquisition Manual.

Entity	General Roles & Responsibility
Custodian of Generated Procedure (Originator)	The custodian is responsible to generate, monitor and to ensure a regular organized review of the generated document.
LAC Group Manager	LAC Group Manager responsible to Ensure that this procedure is implemented and understood by all related personnel

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Technical Director	Technical Director responsible to assure implementation of land acquisition activities properly and effectively in a timely manner.
Land Right Entity	BOTAS/LRE is responsible to execute all land acquisition activities in line with Host Government Agreement (Article 16), Land Acquisition Law (Law No: 2942 and amended with Law No: 4650) the Law on Transit Passage through Petroleum Pipelines (Transit Law: 4586) and other relevant national legislations.
	All land rights obtained by the BOTAS/LRE shall be transferred to TANAP. LRE executes its obligations pursuant to contract established with and by TANAP
LASC	Prepare all necessary files/data in terms of land acquisition activities and ensures that all mentioned data submitted to TANAP and BOTAS/LRE are in accordance with the Project schedule and are meeting all relevant national legislations and lender requirements. LASC executes its obligations pursuant to contract established with and by TANAP
LVVC	Land Valuation Verification Consultant is in charge of developing land valuation methodology and land valuation verification during the entire process. LVVC executes its obligations pursuant to contract established with and by TANAP

Step by Step Process Description

2.2.1 TANAP's Requirements for Contractors

2.2.1.1 Authority Liaison, Mapping, Land Acquisition and Ground Investigation Services Contractor (LASC)

LASC is obliged to perform Income Assessment Survey and Land Valuation Report Generation pursuant to contract

LASC shall conduct level of income assessment surveys with owners of agricultural lands that are subject to land acquisition. During the process LASC shall obey and take into consider below mentioned requirement set out in Article 11 Expropriation Law with regard to land properties.

- Type and kind,

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- Surface area,
- Separate values of each and all attributes and aspects and elements that may affect the value,
- Tax statements, if available,
- Value appraisals performed by public authorities as of the date of land acquisition,
- Net income of land when used entirely according to the existing conditions as well as locations and conditions on the date of acquisition,
- Sales value of lands according to precedent sales apart from specific purposes prior to the date of land acquisition,
- Official unit rates in m2 in buildings, construction and depreciation costs,
- Other impartial criteria that would be influential in time of determining the price,

LASC shall generate Land Valuation Report. LASC shall determine parcel basis net income and capitalization rate of interest as result of survey studies. Permanent acquisition value, unrestricted and exclusive easement right value shall be determined in this phase. Parcel basis Land Valuation Report shall be generated in line with the income assessment survey results. All works under LASC responsibilities shall be carried out in compliance with the legislation. IFI requirements and agreements.

All works within LASC scope shall be clearly defined and carried out as scheduled.

All HSE and quality concerns for the work shall be understood, applied and followed up.

2.2.1.2 Land Valuation Verification Consultant (LVVC)

LVVC shall develop Land Valuation Methodology and review Land Valuation Report.

The objective is to prepare Land Valuation Reports according to international scientific valuation standards by independently and impartially analysing costs of parcels subject expropriation based on market and environmental conditions. Land Valuation Verification Consultant shall develop land valuation methodology in compliance with Turkish legislation, international best practices and Project requirements. Methodology shall cover identification of indemnification methodology for users and losses on commonly used lands.

In this framework, Land Valuation methodology shall comprises; calculation of the costs of lands which are expropriated and on which permanent or temporary easements are established; calculation of the unit costs of lands within the expropriation area according to land types and rotation systems; preparation and presentation of a report on the ready land expropriation values to Value Appraisal Commission within the LRE; determination of the values of products, fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing trees and other things (water-wells, greenhouses, special waterways, fences etc.); looking into depreciation or

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appreciation in values of parcels which have been excluded from expropriation and preparation of a report to decide whether these parcels have to be expropriated entirely or not.

Land Valuation Verification Consultant shall review Land Valuation Report in compliance with developed methodology.

2.2.1.3 Land Right Entity

LRE shall finalise compensation values to determined users for their losses and crop prices. Afterwards, LRE shall appoint one or more negotiation commissions, formed up of at least three persons from its organization for the purpose of executing and completing the purchasing works through bargaining over the estimated cost.

This commission shall communicate the cost of the land and other assets determined by the Valuation Commission to the owners and manage the negotiation processes with the owners over the set value.

Invitation of owners through notification to negotiation meetings for declaration of land price to the land owners in other words disclosure of Land Valuation shall be done by LRE Branch Offices.

In case of mutual agreement payment of land price to the land owners. LRE shall obtain and register the title deed. Otherwise, process shall be pursued to the court for land appraisal and registration of the land.

2.2.2 TANAP Review the Land Valuation Report

TANAP LAC department examines and controls Authority Liaison, Mapping, Land Acquisition and Ground Investigation Services Contractor's performance regarding the achievement of Land Valuation works that are defined within legislation and contract. Furthermore, TANAP LAC shall implement control and coordination mechanisms for Land Valuation works to meet best achievable work performance.

TANAP LAC reviews and controls Land Valuation Report to be delivered by LASC in order to ensure compliance with the related legislations, best industrial application practices and satisfying the project requirements.

TANAP LAC ensures content and conformity of Land Valuation Report with respect to TANAP Policies, relevant legislation and service contract.

Specifically, during implementation of the Land Valuation process TANAP shall ensure;

- Arrangement of maximum possible amicable agreements with landowners without court cases by identification of the best land value during land acquisition process.
- Identification and equal and fair compensation of each and every directly and/or indirectly individual regardless of ownership, who will be affected directly or

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indirectly and face economic loss due to land acquisition and construction activities.

- Identification and monitoring of individual(s) subject to permanent acquisition of land or full possible coverage of loss caused by land acquisition and compensation is not available in relation to involuntary resettlement
- Calculation and compensation of yield losses on lands which are classified as pastures and lands registered under village common property due to land acquisition and construction activities of the project.

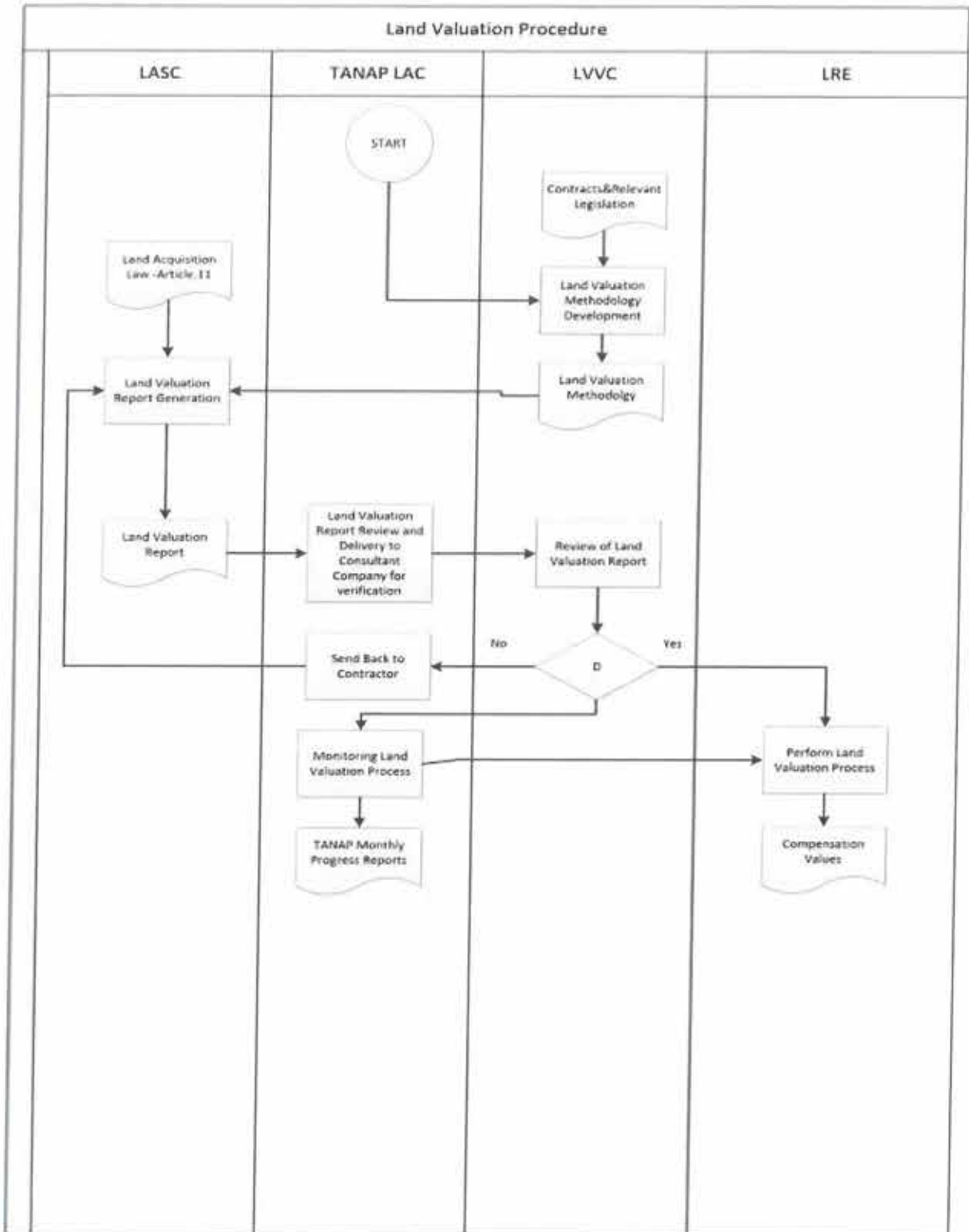
All works within regarding parties' scope shall be clearly defined and carried out as scheduled and all HSE and quality concerns for the work shall be understood, applied and followed up.

Deliverables

The document to be used throughout the performance of this procedure are listed below. These documents shall be kept and updated by TANAP LAC.

- Private and State Land Valuation Report
- Common Loss Payment Report
- Monthly Progress Reports

SWIMLANE



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Annex 4. Socio-Economic Background

Methodology

4.1 During the meetings for the AGI RAP study, SRM team met with TANAP social management team and World Bank representatives for identification of key issues to be explored during field study. Initially the aim was to conduct a full census with PAPs of all AGIs and BVS in order identify all potential impacts, and devise mitigation measures. In order to present the AGI RAP in the specified timeline by TANAP and the World Bank, the field was planned in two stages. The first stage entailed full census for AGI locations where all the land data was available. The second stage of the field study was focused on BVS, and all BVS settlements were visited in order to identify PAPs and Project's impacts on PAPs.

Kick off meetings with TANAP and World Bank

4.2 Kick off meeting for the Project took place on the 22 of June at TANAP office headquarters in Ankara. The meeting was attended by TANAP Social Impact division, TANAP Land Acquisition team and SRM team. The main issues addressed during the kick off meeting was field planning for AGI site visit, methodology for census study and socio-economic surveys. During this meeting TANAP team shared final land acquisition data according to AGI and BVS locations.

4.3 A second meeting with World Bank, TANAP Land acquisition department and TANAP social team took place on July 12, 2016. The aim of the meeting was to clarify World Bank's expectation from field study, definition and the World Bank expectations of the Project's potential land acquisition impacts and review of the existing entitlement matrix to ensure that the AGI RAP is committed to WB's livelihood restoration policies. The emphasis of the meeting was on identification of land users that are not registered in the title list.

4.4 A third meeting with TANAP Land acquisition team was conducted in August 2, 2016. SRM also met with BOTAS Director for Expropriation. At the meeting main topics of discussion were land acquisition procedures followed by BOTAS, stakeholder consultation process, grievance recording and response, and final status of court cases related to expropriation.

Pre-field Preparations

4.5 The field study comprised of three teams to be present on the field concurrently allocated according to Project's impacted regions. Each team was allocated 6-10 surveyors depending on the number of parcels/and PAPs in each region. Since Ardahan province had the highest number of parcels impacted, it was allocated highest number of surveyors. Within each survey team, there were team leaders and controllers in order to ensure that surveys are conducted effectively and precisely. In addition to surveyors, the teams were complemented with a senior sociologist to conduct in-depth interviews with PAPs and vulnerable stakeholders.

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4.6 Stakeholder consultations with other key stakeholders such as Botas, local Municipalities, Governorates and District Agricultural Directorate were planned separately.

Table 4.1. Field team composition summary

Team	Location	Number of Field Staff for Socio-economic surveys	Stakeholder Consultation experts
Team 1	Kars Ardahan	11	1
Team 2	Erzurum Sivas Kirsehir	6	2
Team 3	Eskisehir Canakkale Edirne Tekirdag	7	2

4.7 A census survey and socio-economic survey were prepared, and tested on July 14th. 2016 at Ankara Golbasi with PAPs of BVS parcel owners from the land acquisition list that was provided from TANAP. After the testing, some questions were modified; and the surveys were finalized. The surveys were coded to an online database, that would allow for online data entry via mobile devices. Separate set of questions were prepared for focus group meetings, in-depth interviews with village headmen and women focus groups.

Field study

4.8 The field teams were mobilized for study to commence on the 18th of July, yet due to unforeseen political coup d'état attempt, the field had to be postponed for a week⁹⁴. The teams were on the field from 25.07.2016 to 04.08.2016. There were 342 parcels impacted by the Project and 522 PAPs, and the teams had a target of reaching all PAPs for census, and identifying users -if there were any- and conducting census with the users as well. The surveyors were given the task to find the user of each parcel impacted by the Project. The second field for BVS took place from 31.08.2016-09.09.2016. There were 148 parcels and 348 PAPs impacted from land acquisition for BVS.

4.9 The teams started their daily visit by first interviewing the village headman. In-depth interview with village headmen not only provided insight into the settlement's socio-economic and cultural status, but also gave the chance to review the parcel and owner list, establish land usage patterns and identify users who are not on the title owners list.

4.10 During the first day of field work, across three groups, it was evident that the survey numbers would be lower than planned. In order to have statistically significant results, the teams decided to

⁹⁴ Please see the justification of field postponement e-mail, Annex 4.6

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conduct socio-economic surveys with all PAPs (owners and users) they could find on the field (Table 4.2). The main reasons for low survey numbers⁹⁵ are the following:

- **High number of absentee owners:** Majority of the settlements impacted by the Project are prone to migration. The titleholders' names on the land acquisition data were impossible to reach. For those that had ties to the community, the surveyors updated contact information.
- **Single owner/user using more than one parcel:** During planning phase, it was assumed that there would be at least one user per parcel, in addition to the owner. However, at the field it was discovered that, some of the users were owners of a parcel and at the same time sole user of 3-5 parcels. These were recorded on the parcel data.
- **Empty parcels:** Some parcels owned by absentee owners were not used by anyone. Hence, there could not be census/socio-economic data compiled from these parcels.
- **Rejection:** Even though these were few in number, some of PAPs declined to respond to census/socioeconomic surveys. These were also recorded.

Table 4.2. Field Survey numbers

Province	Settlement Name	Parcel	Number of Surveys
Ardahan	Posof-Türkgözü	62	29
Ardahan	Damal-İkizdere	51	21
Ardahan	Damal-Eskikılıç	60	50
Erzurum	Gelinkaya	8	3
Erzurum	Emrecik	6	5
Erzurum	Çiğdemli	6	1
Sivas	Şeyhmerzuban	51	22
Kırşehir Akçakent	Ödemişli	50	15
Eskişehir	Aksaklı	40	23
Eskişehir	Büyükdere	12	2
Çanakkale	Biga-Kemer	1	0
Çanakkale	Gelibolu-Kavak-Hürriyet	8	5
Edirne	Sarıcaali	13	5
Edirne	Kapucu	1	1
Tekirdağ Şarköy	Kızılcaerzi	2	0
Total		371	182

Source: SRM 2016

⁹⁵ The limitations section below provides more detail on low surveys rates.

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Table 4.3. Field Survey numbers for BVS

Provinces	Number of BVS	Number of Private parcels	Number of Parcel owners	Number of Surveys
ANKARA	3	3	15	0
ARDAHAN	3	8	30	7
BALIKESİR	1	7	13	5
BİLECİK	1	7	7	0
BURSA	3	14	27	11
EDİRNE	1	5	6	2
ERZİNCAN	4	4	22	0
ERZURUM	5	13	46	6
ESKİŞEHİR	5	11	27	11
GÜMÜŞHANE	2	2	18	3
KARS	3	12	13	6
KIRIKKALE	2	5	23	7
KIRŞEHİR	1	1	1	0
KÜTAHYA	1	8	12	0
SİVAS	8	24	58	9
YOZGAT	5	24	55	16
TOTAL	48	148	373	83

Source: SRM 2016

4.11 All data from the surveys were entered into an online database and then transferred to SPSS for analysis. The data analysis focused on defining land based income sources, and aimed to identify impact of land loss on PAP's livelihoods.

4.12 The teams emphasized gathering qualitative data from the field in order to complement quantitative data. The impacts of the Project on the PAPs were received through 27 semi-structured focus group meetings and in-depth interviews with women, landless, villagers, and youth. 50 additional in-depth interviews were held with village headmen. The results of the focus group meetings were analysed to depict PAP's perception of the Project and their overall livelihoods. As a result, 159 PAPs were reached through focus group meetings and in-depth interviews with women, villagers and village headmen.

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4.13 In order to understand Project's stakeholder consultation, 2 teams lead stakeholder engagement meetings at each AGI's district and provincial headquarters. There were a total of 41 meetings held with 49 stakeholders that included Governorate, Municipality, BOTAS and other public institutions in order to capture land acquisition procedures implemented at the field (Table 4.4). The details of the stakeholder engagement are further explained in Chapter 7.

Table 4.4. Stakeholder Consultations with Public and other institutions

Local Institutions Consulted	Local BOTAS Expropriation Directorates Consulted	Others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Damal Governorship - Damal Municipality - Damal District Directorate of Food Agriculture and Livestock - Damal Governorship Directorate of Technical Works 	Kars BOTAS Expropriation Directorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BTC Pipeline Development Project Kars Ardahan Field Coordinator
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Posof Governorship - Posof Municipality - Posof District Directorate of Food Agriculture and Livestock - Posof District Directorate of Special Administration 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TEKFEN Local Public Relations Department - Su Yapı Public Relations Department - Kars Ardahan Artvin Rural Development Project Expert - Serhat Development Agency Planning Department
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aziziye Governorship - Aziziye Municipality - Aziziye District Directorate of Food Agriculture and Livestock 	Erzurum BOTAS Expropriation Directorate	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Akçakent Governorship - Akçakent Municipality - Akçakent District Directorate of Food Agriculture and Livestock - Akçakent District Directorate of National Education 	Yozgat BOTAS Expropriation Directorate	TEKFEN Local Public Relations Department
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zara Governorship - Zara Municipality - Zara District Directorate of Food Agriculture and Livestock 	Sivas BOTAS Expropriation Directorate	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seyitgazi Governorship - Seyitgazi Municipality - Seyitgazi District Directorate of Food Agriculture and Livestock 	Eskişehir BOTAS Expropriation Directorate	TEKFEN Local Public Relations Department

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Local Institutions Consulted	Local BOTAS Expropriation Directorates Consulted	Others
- Biga Governorship - Biga Municipality	Çanakkale BOTAS Expropriation Directorate	
- Gelibolu Governorship - Gelibolu Municipality - Kavak Governorship Directorate of Technical Works		
- İpsala Municipality - İpsala District Directorate of Food Agriculture and Livestock		

4.1. As a result of field studies 473 PAPs were reached during the field studies through surveys, and qualitative meetings.

Limitations of the Field Study

4.14 One of the main limitations of the field study was PAP's **prior experience with the Project's land acquisition activities**. The PAPs especially in Lot 1 and Lot 2, had found the compensations offered by TANAP for permanent land acquisition too low when compared to compensations for temporary land acquisition, and were not willing to reveal detailed economic information regarding their household's income sources. Vast difference between expected compensation and offered compensation has led to some resentment amongst the PAPs, which was reflected in their willingness to cooperate and answer all questions.

4.15 Some PAPs were already impacted by land acquisition for the TANAP pipeline, or other projects⁹⁶; and were significantly impacted by **cumulative impacts**. There was a resistance provide accurate answers to socio-economic questions since PAPs were survey weary as they had been surveyed for other projects in the past; and they had lost their interest in answering surveys.

4.16 **Low number of PAPs** reached during survey is also a limitation. Main approach to field study and calculation of target survey numbers summarized as follows:

- Identification of users of public parcels such as Treasury land, pasture land, meadows; and assumption that there will be at least one user per public parcel
- Assumption that at least one owner per parcel will be at the Project affected settlement during the time of the study
- Targeting a full 100 percent census of with owners.
- Targeting 30 percent socio-economic surveys with owners and a detailed socio-economic survey with users of land impacted by the Project.
- Assumption that there will be at least one user in addition to owner per parcel at the Project affected settlement.

⁹⁶ Lot 1 and Lot 2 were impacted by BTC Project and Shah Deniz Project.

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Ardahan Case Summary Table

Table 4.5. Summary table for Ardahan Case

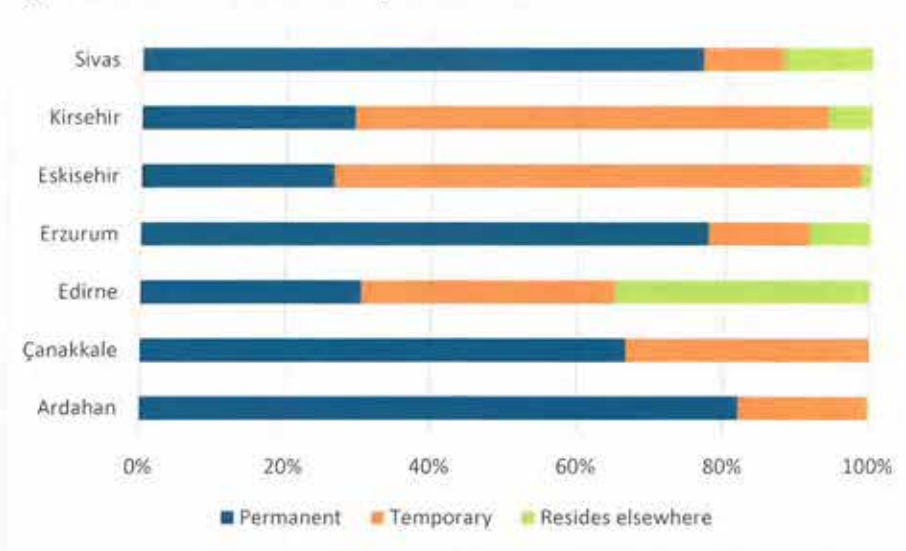
Categories	Settlements	Türkgözü	Eskiköy	İkizdere	Toplam
Public land	Number of parcels	6	5	15	26
	Number of users	1	0	0	1
Private parcel owners and users	Registered number of owners	98	96	41	235
	Number of owners or close relative of the owner reached	18	44	16	78
	Number of users reached	11	6	5	22
	Total number of owners and users reached	29	50	21	100
	Ratio Surveyed Owners to total owners	30%	52%	51%	43%
	Ratio of surveyed close relatives to total owners	18%	46%	39%	33%
	The PAPs who were contacted by phone	2	3	1	6
	PAPs that declined to answer	2	1	1	4
	PAPs that use more than one parcel	12	6	9	27
Summary Private parcels	Number of parcels where single owner/user is surveyed	29	36	21	86
	Number of parcels where multiple owners/users were interviewed	0	5	0	5
	Additional parcels that PAPs use in addition to own parcels	19	7	11	37
	Number of parcels surveyed	48	48	32	128
	Number of parcels not reachable by phone interviews	4	4	1	9

Source: SRM. 2016

Demographic Tables

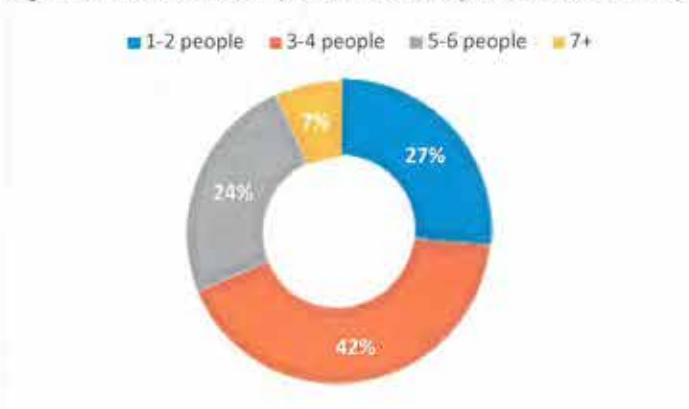
4.17 Ardahan has the highest number of permanent residents PAPs (82 percent), who live in the Project Affected Settlement (PAS) throughout the year (Figure 4.1). This is followed by Erzurum (78 percent) and Sivas (77 percent). In Eskisehir and Kirsehir PAPs impacted by the Project, visit the PAS temporarily. Some interviews with PAPs who are titleholders in Kirsehir were conducted in Kirikkale and Ankara where these PAPs are settled.

Figure 4.1 PAPs residence in the Project area



Source: Household Survey 2016

Figure 4.2 Household composition according to number of PAPs per household (% hh)



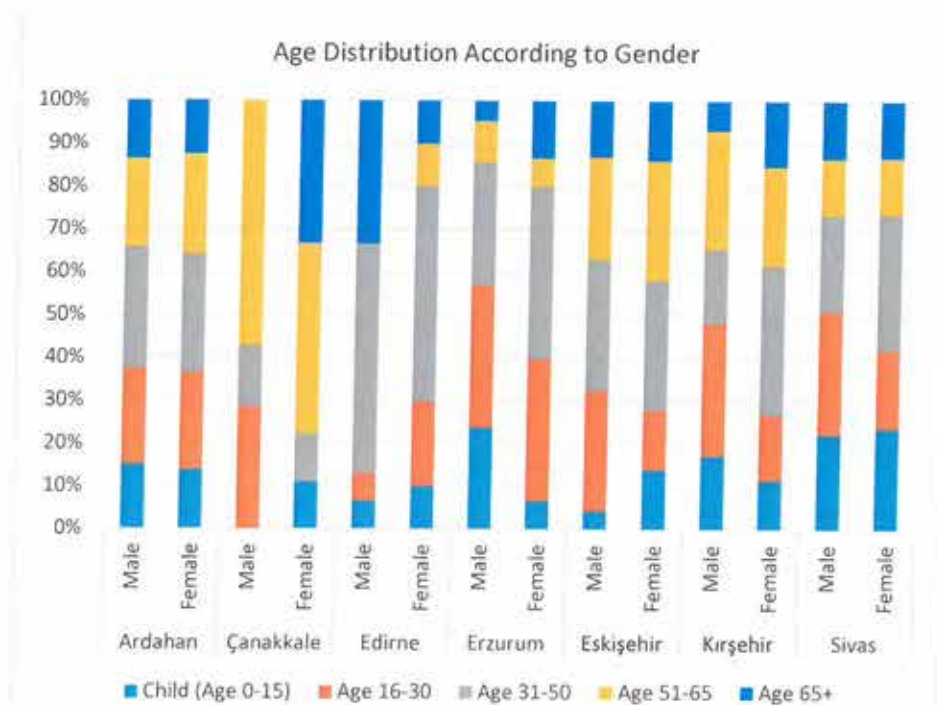
Source: Household Survey 2016

Table 4.6. Household size according to Settlement

Household Size				
	Settlement	Mean	N	TSI Provincial Data
Ardahan	Eskikiliç	3.94	50	3.60
	Türkgözü	3.41	29	
	İkizdere	3.62	21	
Erzurum	Çiğdemli	3.00	1	4.10
	Emrecik	4.80	5	
	Gelinkaya	3.00	3	
Sivas	Şeyhmerzuban	3.86	22	3.50
Kırşehir	Ödemişli	3.73	15	3.20
Eskişehir	Aksaklı	3.73	22	2.80
	Büyükdere	3.67	3	
Edirne ⁹⁷	Kapucu	6.00	1	2.90
	Sarıcaali	4.00	5	
Çanakkale	Kavak	3.20	5	2.70
Total	Total	3.76	182	3.50

Source: Household Survey 2016 and TSI 2016

Figure 4.3: Age distribution according to gender



Source: Household Survey 2016

⁹⁷ There was only one survey conducted in Kapucu, hence it cannot be representative of the whole settlement.

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Table 4.7. PAP's education Levels (number of PAPs)

	Illiterate	literate	Primary school graduate	Secondary school graduate	High School graduate	University graduate	Total
Eskisehir	0	1	34	8	22	16	81
Erzurum	1	2	18	8	5	0	34
Edirne	0	0	11	4	5	2	22
Sivas	7	8	23	14	20	7	79
Ardahan	41	18	167	49	49	29	353
Canakkale	1	2	8	3	2	0	16
Kirsehir	10	2	19	6	10	2	49
Total	60	33	280	92	113	56	634

Source: Household Survey 2016

Table 4.8. Employment Patterns according to gender for MS/CS

	Male (n)	%	Female (n)	%	Total	%
Agriculture	141	47%	8	3%	149	27%
Pensioner	24	8%	9	4%	33	6%
Student	57	19%	37	15%	94	17%
Unemployed	28	9%	13	5%	41	7%
Others	2	1%	2	1%	4	1%
Small business	8	3%	1	0%	9	2%
Government employee	8	3%	4	2%	12	2%
Worker	28	9%	3	1%	31	6%
Housewife/Helping with housework	7	2%	175	69%	182	33%
Total	303	100	252	100	555	100

Source: Household Survey 2016

Table 4.8 : Indebtedness according to settlement

Province		Annual debt	Monthly debt
Ardahan	Mean	15,126	1,512
	N	16	3
Erzurum	Mean	n/a	4,000
	N		1
Eskişehir	Mean	65,000	
	N	4	
Kırşehir	Mean	19,333	
	N	3	

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Province		Annual debt	Monthly debt
Sivas	Mean	16,280	
	N	4	
Total	Mean	23,153	2,134
	N	27	4

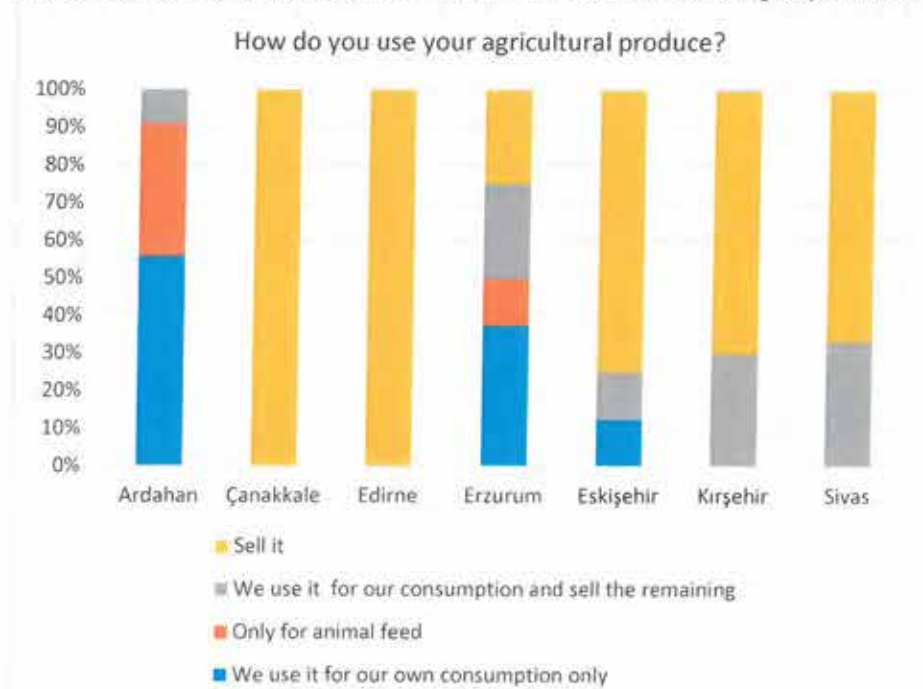
Agricultural Production

Table 4.9. Average annual production

Products	Average Annual production from acquired land (kg)	Average Annual Production in remaining land (kg)
Wheat	154,967	219,411
Barley	3,575	19,223
Sunflower	6,269	54,409
Rice	18,633	13,033
Sugar beet	2,250	110,333
Alfa alfa	3,200,500	1,739,000
Trefoil	1,837	4,333
Corn	1,215	86,450
Common vetch	4,036	8,750

Source: Household Survey 2016

Figure 4.4. Agricultural produce utilization in household according to provinces (%)



Source: Household Survey 2016

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Table 4.10. Fallow land Usage according to Provinces

		Do you leave land fallow?		
		Yes	No	Total
Ardahan	n	32	56	88
	%	36.4%	63.6%	100.0%
Çanakkale	n	1	4	5
	%	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
Edirne	n	2	3	5
	%	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
Erzurum	n	4	4	8
	%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Eskişehir	n	11	11	23
	%	47.8%	47.8%	100.0%
Kırşehir	n	11	2	13
	%	84.6%	15.4%	100.0%
Sivas	n	16	2	18
	%	88.9%	11.1%	100.0%
Total	n	77	82	160
	%	48.1%	51.3%	100.0%

Source: Household Survey 2016

Table 4.11. Irrigated farming

		There is no available irrigation source % PAPs	Do not irrigate % PAPs	Well % PAPs	River, pond % PAPs	Irrigation Channel % PAPs	Others % PAPs
Eskisehir	Aksaklı	30.8	0	61.5	0	0	7.7
	Büyükdere	0	0	100	0	0	0
Erzurum	Emrecik	75	50	0	0	0	0
	Gelinkaya	100	0	0	0	0	0
Ardahan	İkizdere	55.6	44.4	0	0	0	0
	Eskikılıç	45.8	52.1	0	6.3	0	0
	Türkgözü	27.3	27.3	0	18.2	27.3	0
Sivas	Şeyhmerzuban	66.7	26.7	0	0	6.7	0
Kirsehir	Ödemişli	66.7	25	8.3	0	0	0
Canakkale	Kavak	40	80	0	20	0	0
Edirne	Kapucu	0	0	0	0	100	0
	Sarıcaali	0	0	0	0	100	0

Source: Household Survey 2016

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Livestock Production

Table 4.12. Settlement based information on Livestock Production

Province	District	Settlement	Total cattle	Number of cattles owned by a well-off household	Poultry keeping for trade/sales	Number of PAPs engaged in beekeeping
Ardahan	Damal	İkizdere köyü	500	60	0	2
Ardahan	Damal	Eskikılıç köyü	960	60		1
Eskişehir	Seyitgazi	Büyükdere	3	1	0	1
Eskişehir	Seyitgazi	Aksaklı	0	0	0	1
Çanakkale	Gelibolu	Kavakköy	180	20		2
Çanakkale	Biga	Kemer	125		1	
Erzurum	Aziziye	Gelinkaya	1300	100		2
Erzurum	Aziziye	Emrecik	400	15		
Erzurum	Aziziye	Çiğdemli	500	60		
Sivas	Zara	Şeyhmerzuban	150	30		2
Kırşehir	Akçakent	Ödemişli	60	30		
Ardahan	Posof	Türkgözü	300	30		5
Tekirdağ	Şarköy	Kızılcaerzi	150			1
Edirne	İpsala	Kapucu	40	30		2
Edirne	İpsala	Sarıcaali	550	100		

Source: Village headmen interviews 2016

Table 4.13. Where do you feed your livestock?

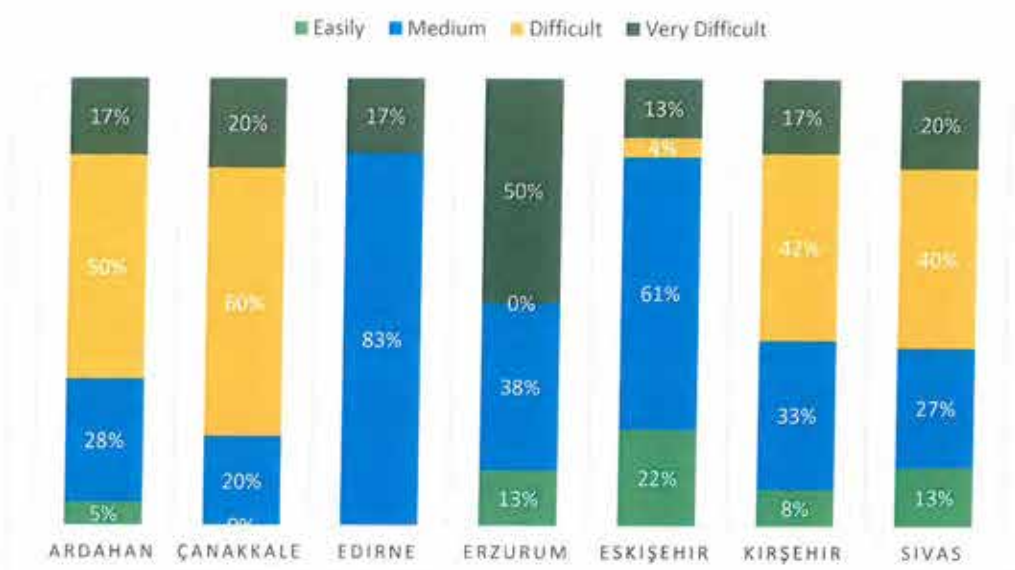
Livestock Feeding	n	%
Barn	2	1.1
Village pasture	176	97.2
Treasury land	1	0.6
Forest land	1	0.6
Private land after harvest	1	0.6
Total	181	100

Source: Household Survey 2016

Livelihoods and coping

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Figure 4.5 At which level can you meet household's basic needs?



Source: Household Survey 2016

Table 4.14: How would spend your compensation money?

	Erzurum	Ardahan	Çanakale	Kırşehir	Eskişehir	Edirne	Sivas				
	Emreçik	Eskikılıç	İkizdere	Türkögzü	Kavak	Öde mişli	Aksaklı	Büyükdere	Sarıcaalibi	Kapucu	Şeyhmerzuban
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Buy/Build a house	0	5	0	5	1	1	4	1	0	0	0
Purchase land	1	1	1	0	0	2	8	2	0	2	0
Establish new business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Buy a car	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Invest in agriculture (Buy agricultural equipment etc)	2	0	0	3	1	1	5	0	0	0	2
Purchase cattle	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pay debt and credit payments	0	10	2	4	2	0	14	4	4	0	4
Wedding, haj celebrations	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Others	0	20	8	14	1	3	2	1	2	0	6
Total	4	36	13	29	5	9	35	9	7	2	12

Source: Household Survey 2016

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Annex 5. Socio Economic Survey Findings for BVS

Table 5.1. Land acquisition Summary Tables for BVS

Province	Number of AGIs	Number of settlements	Number of "Disagreement" protocol	Number of "Did not attend the agreement meeting protocol"	Number of "Agreement" protocol	Total
ANKARA	3	3	2	0	0	2
ARDAHAN	4	3	0	8	0	8
BALIKESİR	1	1	7	0	0	7
BİLECİK	1	1	0	5	0	5
BURSA	3	3	0	6	0	6
ÇANAKKALE	1	1	0	0	0	0
EDİRNE	1	1	5	0	0	5
ERZİNCAN	4	4	2	2	0	4
ERZURUM	5	5	2	9	0	11
ESKİŞEHİR	6	5	0	3	0	3
GÜMÜŞHANE	2	2	1	1	0	2
KARS	3	3	10	1	0	11
KIRIKKALE	2	2	0	0	0	0
KIRŞEHİR	1	1	0	0	0	0
KÜTAHYA	1	1	0	8	0	8
SİVAS	8	8	0	21	0	21
YOZGAT	6	5	9	14	0	23
TOTAL	52	49	38	78	0	116

Source: Tanap, 2016

Table 5.2. Article 8 and Article 27 Compensation Comparisons

Province	Number of parcels	Average Article 8 offered compensation (TL)	Average Article 27 declared compensation (TL)	Average Difference (TL)
ANKARA	2	61,999	121,694	59,694
ARDAHAN	8	4,205	19,980	13,590
BALIKESİR	7	4,803	22,993	18,190
BİLECİK	5	1,874	4,934	3,060
BURSA	6	3,775	3,780	5
EDİRNE	5	6,137	17,949	11,812
ERZİNCAN	4	4,082	8,363	4,280
ERZURUM	11	2,984	24,593	21,609
ESKİŞEHİR	3	11,946	3,049	-8,896
GÜMÜŞHANE	2	4,095	22,018	17,923
KARS	11	3,030	13,914	10,884
KÜTAHYA	8	1,946	9,649	7,703
SİVAS	21	2,815	9,812	6,997
YOZGAT	23	3,550	5,663	1,786

Source: Tanap, 2016

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Table 5.3. Education levels according to gender (BVS)

	Male (n)	Male (%)	Female (n)	Female (%)	Total	%
Illiterate	12	7%	26	19%	38	13%
Literate	9	5%	8	6%	17	6%
Primary school	0	0%	2	1%	2	1%
Secondary school	77	47%	72	53%	149	50%
High School	39	24%	23	17%	62	21%
University	27	16%	6	4%	33	11%
Total	164	100%	137	100%	301	100%

Source: Household Survey 2016

Table 5.4. Employment Patterns(BVS)

	Total	%
Agriculture	44	24%
Small business	3	2%
Government employee	1	1%
Worker	12	6%
Housewife	60	32%
Pensioner	25	14%
Student	19	10%
Unemployed	8	4%
Old-handicapped pension	2	1%
Other (Pensioner from Europe etc.)	11	6%
Total	185	100%

Source: Household Survey 2016

Table 5.5. The Number of Average Livestock Kept per household (BVS)

Province	Average Number of Cattle	Average Number of sheep	Average Poultry	Average number of Beehives
Ardahan	5	0	3	0
Balıkesir	0	0	0	0
Bursa	2	4	1	5
Edirne	0	0	0	0
Erzurum	21	4	11	0
Eskişehir	1	85	0	0
Gümüşhane	12	0	3	0
Kars	34	0	12	0
Kırıkkale	1	0	1	0
Sivas	9	0	3	1
Yozgat	8	0	4	3
Total	8	12	3	1

Source: Household Survey 2016

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Figure 5.1. Main source of Information about the Project (%) (BVS)

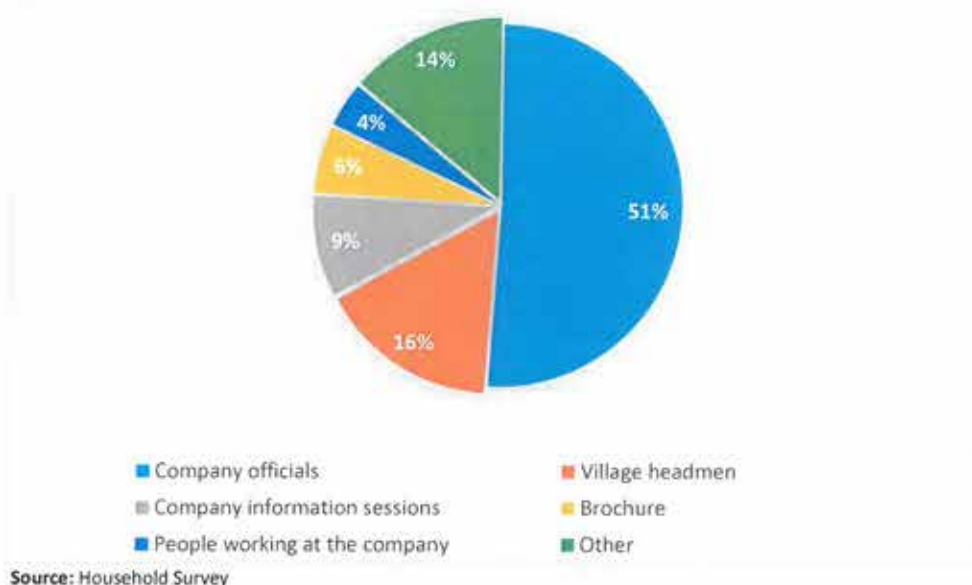


Table 5.6. Main questions of PAPs regarding Project (BVS)

Questions	n	%
Information about expropriation, project, who will do it, and what's the timeline?	18	12%
When will compensations be paid?	13	9%
How safe is the station? Can it blast?	12	8%
Can I use my land until construction?	10	7%
How is land valued?	10	7%
What will happen to the neighbourhood/village?	10	7%
Will there be employment opportunities during the construction phase?	7	5%
Will it affect our health?	7	5%
Will there be employment opportunities during the operation phase?	5	3%
If my products are harmed, will I be compensated?	5	3%
Will there be adverse impacts of construction? Dust, noise?	3	2%
Will there be land acquisition in operation phase?	3	2%
I am a user, will I be compensated?	3	2%
How can I report grievances?	1	1%
Other	44	29%

Source: Household Survey 2016

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Table 5.7. Where would you report your grievances and demands? (BVS)

Institution	n	%
Company officials	61	73%
Village headman	11	13%
Municipality	3	4%
Governorate	1	1%
Political party	0	0%
Others	7	8%

Source: Household Survey 2016

Table 5.8. Do you have information on Project's phone line, key contact person, contact information? (BVS)

	n	%
Yes	19	23
No	61	73
Don't know	2	4
Total	182	100

Source: Household Survey 2016

Table 5.9. Women's Training Courses (BVS)

No	Women's courses	Response	%
1	Sewing/tailor	39	35%
2	Other	16	14%
3	Agricultural production	15	13%
4	Home economics	14	12%
5	Literacy	7	6%
6	Vocational Training	7	6%
7	Computer	2	2%
	Total	113	100%

Source: Household Survey 2016

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Table 5.10. Mitigation measures proposed by PAPs (BVS)

Mitigation Measures Proposed by PAPs	# of Answers	%
Other	40	18%
Higher compensation amounts	39	17%
Livelihood restoration programs in the affected settlements	26	12%
Road improvements	23	10%
Infrastructure Improvements (electricity, sewage, etc.)	20	9%
Drinking water improvements	21	9%
Local employment (construction and operation phase)	15	7%
New schools and improvements in the education system	12	5%
Improvements in the health infrastructure and services	12	5%
Vocational education	9	4%
New training programs for youth, women and children	8	4%
Total	225	100%

Source: Household Survey 2016

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BVS Consultations

Main Questions

1. The social investment program of the Project
 - a. Will the Project invest in livelihood restoration related activities?
 - b. Will the Project village level social support?
 - c. Will the Project infrastructural support at village/district level; i.e. renovation of village common room, village health centre, drinking/potable water infrastructure
 - d. We have requested support for infrastructure: drinking water, roads, irrigation etc; and our request was not responded/ or rejected. Why?
2. Land use:
 - a. Will we be able to use our land once the Project is completed?
3. Land acquisition and compensation:
 - a. Will the user be compensated?
 - b. How is the site selected? Why is TANAP using our most productive land?
 - c. In cases where there are numerous owners, they cannot receive the compensation because they cannot be present at the bank for signatures, is there a way to receive compensation?
 - d. In some villages there are cadastral issues, the real owner of the parcel is not the owner who is registered at the title deed. Who will TANAP compensate?
 - e. In areas where there is land consolidation, compensation of the rightful owner is problematic. (valid for Sivas and Manyas)
4. Community health and safety
 - a. Is there health and safety risk?
 - b. Would the AGI/BVS explode?
 - c. Would it damage animal health?
5. Natural gas
 - a. Will we be connected for natural gas? And can we use it free?

Main grievances:

1. Damage to roads and irrigation infrastructure, and timeline for improvement/repairs to roads and other infrastructure
2. Damages to crops and rest of the farm land, if arable land will be reinstated to its original condition. How will we be compensated for loss of crops (especially high value generating such as sugar beet etc)
3. Stakeholder engagement: Why does TANAP engage only through village headmen? Broader participatory communication strategy should be embraced.
4. Low expropriation values
5. Subcontractor is not paying attention to environment; our potable water is damaged, we registered our grievances but it is not resolved. How will we be compensated?
6. Why is local employment limited? What is the local employment policy? We applied to the subcontractor for jobs, but it wasn't responded.
7. Constructions are blocking our access roads to pasture lands etc. BVS station is limiting access to our lands, and cemetery. How can it be resolved?
8. Pipeline is interfering with Project's main source of potable water, what will be done to avoid damages to drinking water infrastructure?
9. My remaining land, is unviable; I want to sell it as well. How do I apply?

