


Trans Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline Project (TANAP)

Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

For Above-Ground Installations (AGIs)



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	<p style="text-align: center;">TANAP TRANS ANATOLIAN NATURAL GAS PIPELINE PROJECT</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Final Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for Above Ground Installations (AGIs)</p>
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Abbreviations

ACC	Agricultural Credit Cooperative
AGI	Above ground Installation
BVS	Block Valve Station
CS	Compressor Station
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EAC	Eligibility Assessment Criteria
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FRS	Farmer Registry System
GLAD	Guide to Land Acquisition Document
GHI	General Health Insurance
LRAPs	Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages
LRE	Lands Right Entity
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project affected person
PR	Performance Requirements
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SGK	Social Security Directorate
SYDV	Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation
ToE	Implementation Team of Experts
TANAP	Trans Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline Project
TL	Turkish Lira
TURKVET	Turkish Veterinary membership in livestock production
VAT	Value Added Tax
VLE	Village Legal Entity
WHH	Women head of households

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Executive Summary

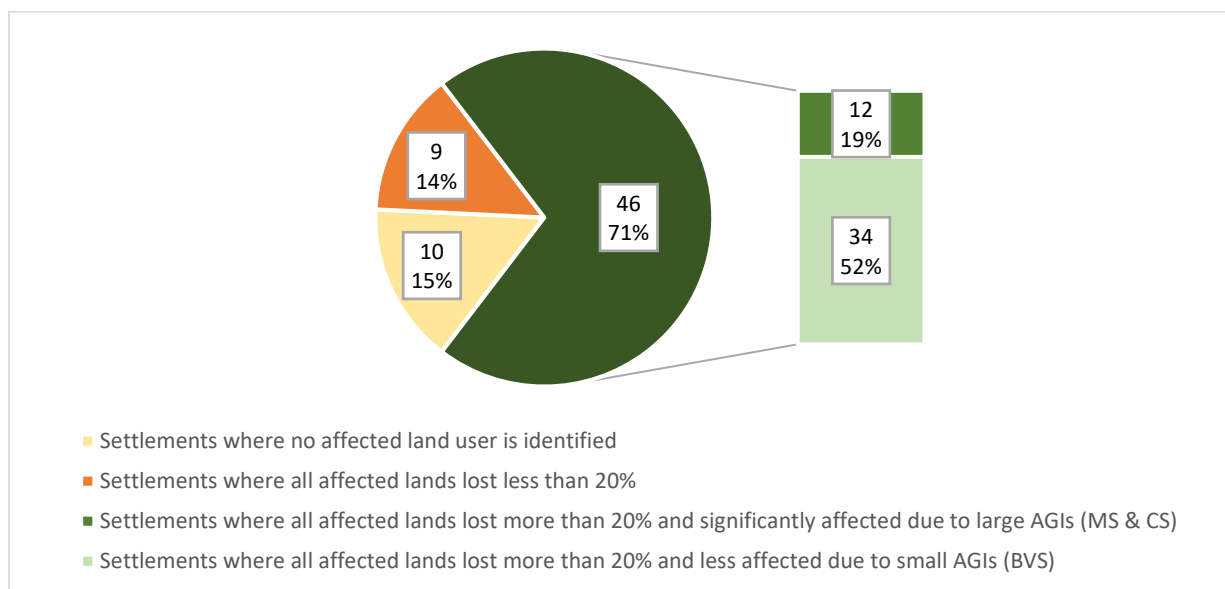
1.1. TANAP has already prepared a separate Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Above Ground Installations (AGI)¹ in order to depict the impacts of the permanent land acquisition on Project Affected Persons (PAPs) regarding types of land losses and types of PAPs.

1.2. Accordingly, RAP for AGIs clearly defined in the entitlement matrix that the overall livelihood restoration strategies of the Project for these AGI-affected people are composed of:

- i) providing employment opportunities during construction period where possible,
- ii) delivery of transitional payment equivalent to six months minimum wages at the most to be given to all those who lose more than 20% of their lands,
- iii) expropriation of leftover lands which meets the eligibility criteria declared via RAP for AGIs and Informative Brochure on Additional Entitlement, and
- iv) offering livelihood restoration assistance that will help AGI-affected PAPs in their efforts to restore, where possible improve, their livelihoods to pre-Project levels through a targeted LRP.

1.3. In the light of land acquisition data, total land acquired for the AGI construction including access roads covers 312ha across 884 parcels which belong to public ownership (20%; 222 parcels) and private (80%; 662 parcels, 2,212² landowners/shareholders). There are totally 18 provinces, 47 districts and 65 villages/neighbourhoods impacted by Project's land acquisition activities for AGIs. The magnitude of this impact on these settlements varies by the availability of land users and type of AGIs as illustrated in the figure below:

Figure 1.1. Distribution of AGI-affected Settlements by Magnitude of Impact



1.4 The figures revealed that 19 AGI-affected settlements, where there is no AGI-affected land user and/or the land loss is less than 20%, are excluded from the scope of this LRP whereas the other 46 settlements, where a portion of the land loss is more than 20%, is the targeted settlements of the LRP for AGIs.

¹ AGIs for the TANAP project include 7 compressor stations; 5 of which will be built in future, 4 Metering stations, 11 Pig Launcher and receiver facilities, 49 Block Valve Stations (BVS), and 2 Off-Take points.

² This number is the official title/deed holders according land registry which includes BVS and access road to AGIs.

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Considering the following two criteria for determination of the targeted settlements; the loss of land and availability of land users, distributions of AGI-affected settlements by plots and PAPs are as follows:

Table 1.1. Distribution of AGI-affected Settlements

AGI-affected Settlements		Loss of Land (%)			TOTAL
		<20%	BOTH	>20%	
Available Land User	YES	9	42	4	55
	NO	4	6	0	10
TOTAL		13	48	4	65

Table 1.2. Number of Plots (Parcels) and PAPs for LRP-Targeted Settlements

LRP-targeted Settlement	Loss of Land (%)		TOTAL
	BOTH	>20%	
# of settlements	42	4	46
# of plots	292	8	300
# of potential PAPs	195	5	200

1.5 As defined in the Entitlement Matrix, while the compensation paid to landowners for land acquisition is based on cash payments at full replacement cost and additional payment in cash is made to land users to compensate the loss of standing crops, primarily active land users among the landowners/shareholders may need further assistance in their efforts to recover any loss of family income caused by extra costs during this transition period. In this regard, LRP primarily targeted PAPs with these basic criteria: i) who lost more than 20 percent of their lands due to land take for AGIs, ii) whose livelihood depends on the land acquired and iii) who have no job with a regular wage income at which they work more than one year; however, Entitlement Matrix noted that those who lost less than 20 percent of their lands due to land take for AGIs should also be considered case by case for livelihood restoration assistance.

1.6. In addition these basic criteria, LRP field study and disclosure meetings outcomes were considered to define all PAPs who may be limited in their ability to adapt changes because of different types of vulnerabilities. The targeted PAPs who are potentially eligible for livelihood restoration assistance packages are categorized under three main vulnerability types:

- A. *PAPs with socio-economic & physical condition-based vulnerabilities (female head of households, poor, landless, elderly, persons with disabilities)*
- B. *PAPs with Project-induced additional vulnerabilities*
- C. *PAPs with Project-induced Potential Vulnerabilities*

1.7. All lands that had been used/owned by these targeted PAPs (potential LRAP beneficiaries) listed above are affected by land take for AGIs construction.

1.8. A participatory approach was followed throughout the field studies to assess the needs of PAPs, their preferences and their capacity for livelihood restoration. The PAPs shared with the team their existing livestock practices, and crop cultivation techniques. The consultations pointed out that the most preferred option is to enable these PAPs to continue deriving their livelihoods in the same way as before. Considering that, packages with a few new income generation activities were developed and disclosed with the help of an informative brochure including an application form in order to get feedback of PAPs. At the same time, Turkish brochure was also announced via TANAP website.

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1.9. PAPs were also informed about the application process and hotline for their concerns and questions. Later, LRP for AGIs will be disclosed both in English and Turkish via TANAP website (www.tanap.com), and lenders websites. Further engagement activity will be planned by the implementation team but the ultimate goal is to access all potential PAPs proactively rather than waiting for their application. This is the key point of identification and ensuring the engagement of vulnerable people.

1.10. Based on the field survey results, The LRP offers nine livelihood restoration assistance packages in addition to transitional allowance. The packages are grouped under three main categories two of which are monetary supports to be provided for PAPs on the condition that these supports are used for agricultural and/or livestock production activities; the last category is based on a cash support for specific vulnerable groups. All packages defined under these three categories are described in detail below:

1.11. Cash Assistance for Agricultural Interventions include:

- Support for Agricultural Machine/Equipment
- Supply of Certified Fodder Crops Seeds
- Establishment of Family Type Green House

1.12. Cash Assistance for Livestock Production Interventions involve:

- Grazing Land Improvement
- Supply of Bull
- Supply of Dairy Cattle
- Barn Improvements/Repair
- Preventive Animal Healthcare

1.13. Cash Support Packages include:

- One-off Cash Support for Elderly Sharecropper and PAPs with disabilities
- Transitional Allowance

1.14. Agricultural interventions and livestock production related assistances aims at helping land users including landowner user or shareholder user maintain their land-based existing main source of income with improvements or where possible, providing alternative means of livelihood while one-off cash support is devised for PAPs who cannot participate actively in land-based livelihood activity because of their incapability, yet may benefit from the project-affected lands.

1.15. For effective management of LRAP Implementation, TANAP decided to hire the relevant experts and establish an implementation team of experts (ToE) composed of development experts, agricultural engineer, veterinarian etc. in addition to TANAP RAP & LRP experts, as the most doable management way of the implementation process.

1.16. Livelihood assistance packages are either individual based or communal based depending on the impact but ultimately, households affected by permanent land acquisition for AGIs will be the beneficiaries of this LRP. The packages are not mutually exclusive, and some PAPs may find it beneficial to use two-three packages for improved livelihoods. Community-based livelihood restoration assistances targets the most significantly affected settlements in Ardahan where the community-based beneficiaries are expected to be around 180 persons in three settlements. The total number of anticipated individual beneficiaries is anticipated approximately around 200.

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1.17. The implementation process is initiated following the disclosure of LRAPs. LRP is disclosed at AGI-affected settlements; primarily in the key locations where significant land acquisition impact (MS&CS surrounding locations) occurred but ultimately in all AGI-affected settlements in order to ensure all potential PAPs to be informed about packages and application process. The eligible PAPs (beneficiaries) will be decided by the development experts of the implementation team if they meet the eligibility criteria. Once the beneficiaries are selected, they will be informed through phone and/or face-to-face interviews. Implementation timeline for LRAPs is scheduled for 2018 in parallel to its internal and external monitoring throughout 2018 and 2019. This plan also provides an estimated budget, with the expected number of beneficiaries participating in each package, cost of implementation and monitoring.

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Introduction

2.1. TANAP has prepared a separate RAP for Above Ground Installations (AGI)³ in order to depict the impacts of the permanent land acquisition on Project Affected Persons (PAPs) regarding types of land losses and types of PAPs (landowner user, shareholder user or only land user in addition to landowners but not users). Accordingly, RAP for AGIs has devised an entitlement matrix to ensure that PAPs who are the actual users and therefore, whose livelihoods are impacted by land take for AGIs are restored through developing a targeted Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).

2.2 In addition to expropriation payments given for acquired lands to landowners including shareholders and compensation payments for standing crops to land users, the overall livelihood restoration strategies of the Project for these AGI-affected people are composed of i) providing employment opportunities during construction period where possible, ii) delivery of transitional payment equivalent to six months minimum wages to be given to all those who lose more than 20% of their lands, iii) expropriation of leftover lands which meets the eligibility criteria declared via RAP for AGIs and Informative Brochure on Additional Entitlement, and iv) offering livelihood restoration assistance that will help them in their efforts to restore, where possible improve, their livelihoods to pre-Project levels through a targeted LRP.

2.3 With regard to this, TANAP prepared a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for AGIs affected communities and individuals. First of all, land acquisition-affected settlements, parcels and their owners/users were revisited to identify the potential PAPs whose livelihood is affected by permanent land take. According to actual land acquisition database, total land acquired for the AGI construction including access roads covers 312ha across 884 parcels which belong to private and public ownership⁴. Majority of the impacted land belongs to private ownership (80 percent). The Project acquired 662 parcels from private ownership impacting 2,212⁵ landowners/shareholders. There are 18 provinces, 47 districts and 65 villages/neighborhoods impacted by Project's land acquisition activities for AGIs; however, no affected land user is identified in the 10 of them. So, the remaining 55 settlements where any land user has been previously identified can be considered for livelihood assistance, where necessary. Out of these 55 settlements, 9 settlements have lands that are affected only less than 20 percent due to AGIs, which means that the magnitude of land acquisition impact is regarded as negligible. Therefore, the remaining 46 settlements in 16 provinces where the land loss is remarkably higher (20% and above) are primarily targeted for this LRP. The table 2-1 shows clearly this classification and the total number of parcels (plots) affected by AGIs in these 46 targeted settlements and potential PAPs to be beneficiaries of this LRP is given in Table 2-2:

Table 2.1. Distribution of AGI-affected Settlements

AGI-affected Settlements		Loss of Land (%)			TOTAL
		<20%	BOTH	>20%	
Available Land User	YES	9	42	4	55
	NO	4	6	0	10
TOTAL		13	48	4	65

³ AGIs for the TANAP project include 7 compressor stations; 5 of which will be built in future, 4 Metering stations, 11 Pig Launcher and receiver facilities, 49 Block Valve Stations (BVS), and 2 Off-Take points.

⁴ Public ownership category includes Treasury land, pasture land, land belonging to Village Legal Entity, and 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.

⁵ This number is the official title/deed holders according land registry which includes BVS and access road to AGIs.

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Table 2.2. Number of Plots (Parcels) and PAPs for LRP-Targeted Settlements

LRP-targeted Settlement	Loss of Land (%)		TOTAL
	BOTH	>20%	
# of settlements	42	4	46
# of plots	292	8	300
# of potential PAPs	195	5	200

2.4. 12 out of these 46 settlements are significantly affected by large AGIs (CSs and MSs) whereas the remaining 34 settlements are considerably less affected because of BVs construction or access roads to MS and CSs that required fewer lands compared with large stations. While the compensation paid to landowners for land acquisition is based on cash payments at full replacement cost and additional payment in cash is made to land users to compensate the loss of standing crops, primarily active land users among the landowners/shareholders may need further assistance in their efforts to recover any loss of family income caused by extra costs during this transition period.

2.5. Given these data and the aim, the scope of this LRP is to identify PAPs that may risk livelihood losses and therefore, can be defined as vulnerable groups having limited capacity to adapt to change due to land acquisition in order to ensure that Project's activities pertaining to land acquisition do not disturb their livelihoods. Within this scope, categorization of these PAPs under risk of being vulnerable according to the type of impact was done, and livelihood restoration-targeted intervention mechanism for each PAP category was devised. The targeted PAPs who are potentially eligible for livelihood restoration assistance packages are categorized under three main vulnerability types:

- A. *PAPs with socio-economic & physical condition-based vulnerabilities (female head of households, poor, landless, elderly, persons with disabilities)*
- B. *PAPs with Project-induced additional vulnerabilities*
- C. *PAPs with Project-induced Potential Vulnerabilities*

2.6. LRP for AGIs devises a variety of tailored need-based livelihood restoration strategies for the vulnerable PAPs affected from the land acquisition for AGIs of the TANAP Project. TANAP RAP for AGIs had identified that main economy for the AGI impacted settlements is agrarian. Therefore, the livelihood restoration strategies that LRP offers can be grouped under

- a. Agricultural interventions
- b. Livestock production interventions
- c. Cash Supports for a specific vulnerable groups

2.7. Agricultural interventions and livestock production related assistances aims at helping land users including landowner user or shareholder user maintain their land-based existing main source of income with improvements or where possible, providing alternative means of livelihood while another one-off cash support is devised for PAPs who cannot participate actively in land-based livelihood activity because of their incapability, yet may benefit from the project-affected lands.

2.8. This LRP includes legal framework in relation to international social policies and national legislation, overview of AGI-affected people with an eligibility matrix, livelihood restoration assistance strategy and appropriately developed assistance packages, its implementation steps with its timeline and budget, the process of engagement including grievance mechanism, and finally monitoring and evaluation process of the whole LRP implementation, respectively.

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Related Other TANAP Plans

2.9. The plans that are related to LRP are listed below;

- TANAP Project Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
- TANAP Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)
- TANAP Final RAP for Above Ground Installations (AGIs)
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

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Legal Framework for Social Policies

International Social Policies

World Bank OP 4.12⁶

3.1. World Bank OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement includes safeguards to address and mitigate impoverishment risks caused by land acquisition impact of projects⁷. The objectives of the policy are to avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible through alternatives, and where it is not feasible to prepare and plan resettlement package 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 packages”, 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 to 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 cost⁸ 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

⁶ World Bank OP 4.12 December 2001, Revised April 2013

⁷ 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

⁸ "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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(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.

3.2. 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; especially with regard to the livelihood restoration of the economically and physically affected people. Under the local legislative system, the social impacts, including those relating to land acquisition and displacement (or involuntary resettlement) are not treated systematically. The LRP for AGIs of the TANAP Project has been prepared in order to bridge this specific gap and provide alternative livelihood restoration strategies for the PAPs who have been affected by the land acquisition for AGIs of the TANAP Project. The entitlements for the PAPs have been defined in the RAP for AGIs and, the LRP for AGIs document will define livelihood restoration strategies for the defined entitlements.

EBRD PR5

3.3. EBRD's definition for involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of a project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources⁹.

3.4. In EBRD terms; resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that results in displacement. This occurs in cases of: (i) lawful expropriation or restrictions on land use based on eminent domain; and (ii) negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.

3.5. Application of this Performance Requirement (PR) supports and is consistent with the universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and freedoms and specifically the right to adequate housing and the continuous improvement of living conditions.

3.6. Negotiated settlements help avoid expropriation and eliminate the need to use governmental authority to remove people forcibly. Negotiated settlements can usually be achieved by providing fair and appropriate compensation and other incentives or benefits to affected persons or communities, and by mitigating the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power. EBRD encourages clients to acquire land rights through negotiated settlements wherever possible, even if they have the legal means to gain access to the land without the seller's consent¹⁰

3.7. Special provisions shall apply to consultations, which involve individuals belonging to vulnerable groups. The consultation will continue during the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payment and livelihood restoration so as to achieve outcomes that are consistent with the objectives of the RAP.

⁹ EBRD PR 5, paragraph 1

¹⁰ EBRD PR 5, paragraph 5

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EIB Standards

3.8. EIB's Environmental and Social Standards require the assessment of social impacts and risks, in addition to the development of management systems to mitigate, monitor in order to achieve sound environmental and social performance. The social standards required by EIB are:

1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks
6. Involuntary Resettlement
7. Rights and Interests of Vulnerable groups
8. Labour Standards
9. Occupational and Public Health, Safety and Security
10. Stakeholder Engagement

Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks:

3.9. The aim of this standards is to outline Promoter's responsibilities in order to assess, manage, and monitor environmental and social impacts related to the Project. Standard 1 sets forth identification of potential social risks and impacts posed by the Project and ensures that necessary mitigation mechanisms are in place in order to avoid/reduce/mitigate adverse impacts.

Standard 6: Involuntary Resettlement:

3.10. *Involuntary resettlement* refers to physical displacement and/or economic displacement as a result of a project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources. The goal of this standard is to avoid, minimize Project induced resettlement, prevent forced evictions, respect individual's right to adequate housing, ensure that resettlement mitigation measures are designed and implemented through meaningful consultation, and participation of PAPs. Standard 6 describes in detail how a resettlement should be planned, the tools and studies necessary for resettlement planning (census, socio-economic baseline studies, cut off dates, eligibility criteria), compensation strategies for resettlement and income restoration (valuation strategies for immovable assets at full replacement cost plus relocation expenses for homes, and full replacement cost based on market value, productive potential, or equivalent residential quality, including any administrative charges, title fees, or other legal transaction costs for land). The implementation of S6 requires continuous stakeholder engagement and particular attention to vulnerable groups. S6 commits to improvements in the conditions of PAPs that used to live in substandard living conditions prior to the Project led displacement.

Standard 7: Rights and Interests of Vulnerable groups:

3.11. Standard 7 sets out to avoid or minimize, or otherwise mitigate and remedy¹¹, potentially harmful effects of EIB operations on vulnerable individuals and groups whilst seeking that these populations duly benefit from such operations. As a means to foster those project outcomes, Standard 7 proposes a framework and tools to address inequalities and other factors contributing to vulnerability, and, as appropriate, to allow for equal access to and enjoyment of project benefits for those individuals and groups. Standard 7 ensures that the vulnerable groups identified during the screening phase of the Project, and a detailed analysis is conducted during Social Assessment phase of the Project to assure

¹¹ Echoing Article 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 2, para. 2 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

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that vulnerable groups are not adversely impacted by the Project. It is essential to include the vulnerable groups in the Project's stakeholder engagement strategy in line with Standard 10.

Standard 10: Stakeholder Engagement

3.12. Standard 10 outlines a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that the promoter is expected to build and maintain by way of a constructive relationship with relevant stakeholders. Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive and iterative process that involves, in varying degrees, stakeholder analysis, and engagement planning, timely disclosure and dissemination of/access to information, public consultations and stakeholder participation, and a mechanism ensuring access to grievance and remedy. Stakeholder engagement takes place throughout the Project cycle. Stakeholder engagement gives the opportunity to the relevant stakeholders, including commonly marginalized groups on account of gender, poverty, educational profile and other elements of social vulnerability, to voice their opinions and concerns, and that these are accounted for in the project decision-making. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), requires a thorough stakeholder analysis, and engagement planning. It is essential for the Promoter to have a mechanism for transparent information disclosure, effective public consultation, and an efficient grievance mechanism.

National Social Support Mechanisms for Vulnerable Groups

Disadvantaged Groups/Vulnerable Groups According to the Legislation of Republic of Turkey

3.13. Ministry of Family and Social Policies provides various financial and in-kind supports to the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups that are considered vulnerable by law or legislation. There are overlapping points between the vulnerable group definition of TANAP and the disadvantaged group's definition of the Ministry.

3.14. The list of the relevant laws for the identification of disadvantaged groups by the Ministry and the support provided and the practices on which they are based are shown below,

1. "Law of Social Assistance and Encouragement of Solidarity" Law No. 3294¹²

3.15. The aim of this law is to provide assistance to people who are poor and indigent, to ensure that income distribution is fair by taking measures to reinforce social justice, and to promote social assistance and solidarity.

2. "Law of Social Services" Law No. 2828¹³

3.16. Law No. 2828 78 defines the duties, responsibilities, activities and incomes of the social services and the social services that are given to the family, child, people with disabilities, elderly and other persons in need of protection, care or assistance.

3. "Law on Regular Cash Support For Turkish Citizens Who are 65 years of age or older and Poor and Alone" Law No. 2022¹⁴

¹² The full text of law can be reached at <http://www.aile.gov.tr/mevzuat/3294-sayili-sosyal-yardimlasma-ve-dayanismayi-tesvik-kanunu>.

¹³ The full text of law can be reached at <http://mevzuat.meb.gov.tr/html/132.html>.

¹⁴ The full text of law can be reached at <http://eyh.aile.gov.tr/mevzuat/ulusal-mevzuat/kanunlar/65-yasini-doldurmus-muhtac-guacsuz-ve-kimsesiz-turk-vatandaslarina-aylik-baglanmasi-hakkinda-kanun>.

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3.17. As a part of the Law No. 2022 the elderly who are 65 of age or older and who are poor and/ or alone should receive cash support regularly from the Ministry.

4. “Law of Social Security and General Health Insurance” Law No. 5510 (Article 60 heading (c) d defines people that are considered under General Health Insurance).¹⁵

3.18. The Law No. 5510 defines the people who can benefit from general health care for free or with minimum health insurance premium payment.

3.19. The eligibility factors required by the Ministry for in-kind and monetary support for the disadvantaged groups are utilized while determining the eligibility of vulnerable groups affected by the project.

The "in need of help" criterion according to the Ministry

3.20. The ministry changed its definition from “indigent” to “poor of help” as of February 6th, 2014. The requirement of food, accommodation, heating, conditional education and health assistance for “poor of help” individuals is that the per capita (equivalent household) monthly income should be equivalent or less than 1/3 of the net minimum wage.

3.21. In the case of providing other benefits other than these, it is required that the per capita (equivalent households) monthly income corresponds to 2/3 of the net minimum wage and/or less.

3.22. The criteria according to the Ministry correspond to G0 and G1 levels according to the General Health Insurance (GHI) income determination system. The health expenditure of households with income determination G0 level is fully covered by the State. Households with income determination G1 are required to pay monthly minimum health insurance premium.

The criterion for the support given to “women headed” households according to the Ministry

3.23. Widowed women who do not have any social security are supported by Ministry if they are poor¹⁶. In addition, if the household head is women and in-need then the Ministry does not require the women to be widowed to provide support for them.

The criterion for support for elderly people according to the Ministry

3.24. Social services define “**the elderly who are poor**” as elderly who “face social or economic deprivation and is in need of protection, care, and assistance”.

3.25. The Ministry supports the people who are 65 years of age or older who do not have any social security and are ‘poor’. The condition required by the Ministry for the support is to be 65 years of age or older and the average monthly income per capita in the household to be less than one-third of the net monthly amount of the minimum wage based on the sum of all kinds of income.

¹⁵ The full text of the law can be reached at http://www.sgk.gov.tr/wps/wcm/connect/a328485c-bf8b-4774-962f-b4d171eb3902/5510_01092013_haksahipligi.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=a328485c-bf8b-4774-962f-b4d171eb3902.

¹⁶ Term of “poor” is used as including the “in-need” and indigent situation, according to “Law of Social Assistance and Encouragement of Solidarity” and criterion of Ministry, in this LRP for AGIs document.

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The criterion for support for people with disabilities according to the Ministry

3.26. Social services define "**disabled**" as people who are "unable to comply with the requirements of normal life because he/she lost his/her physical, mental, spiritual, emotional and social skills at various grades, either congenitally or subsequently resulting in any disease or accident, and need protection, care, rehabilitation, counseling and support services ".

3.27. "Person with disabilities poor of care" is defined as "a person who is incapable of continuing his life without the help and care of others and according to the official health board report according is classified as severely disabled".

3.28. The Law No 2022 states that people with disabilities who have a disability report of at least 40% or above, who are found to be in need of assistance or relatives who take care of the people with disabilities are supported by the Ministry. People with disabilities or their relatives who are taking care of them that wants to receive this assistance must have a monthly income of less than two-thirds of the minimum wage. This corresponds to G0 and G1 levels according to GHI income determination.

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3.29. The government defines/identifies various need-based groups and provides support according to their needs. LRP will use some of these criteria¹⁷ for proof of vulnerability for package participation in addition to Project definition of vulnerability. The different kinds of supports/aid provided by the Ministry of Family and Social Policy are presented in the table below. All categories require Turkish citizenship to be considered eligible.

Table 3.1. Supports given by Ministry of Family and Social Policy

Category	Name of the Package	Type of Support	Target Group	Description	Eligibility
Shelter/Housing Support	Shelter/Housing Aid	Both (In-cash /In-kind)	Indigent people who live in old and unhealthy housing	In-cash or in-kind support for maintenance and repair of houses	
Birth Assistance	Birth Assistance Practice	In-cash	Turkish Citizens	300 TL for the first-born child, 400 TL for the second child and 600 TL for the third and subsequent children.	It is given for live births on and after May 15 th , 2015. Birth aid is given to mother in case the mother is alive and a Turkish citizen.
Education Support	Education Supply Support	In-kind	Primary and high school students of in-need and poor families	Clothing, shoes, bag, school supply etc. supports	
	Conditional Education Support	In-cash	Parents who are located in the poorest 6% of the population and who cannot afford to send their children to the school, with the condition that their children will continue to attend the school	Monthly In-cash supports: For boys in primary school 35 TL monthly, For girls in primary school 40 TL monthly, For boys in secondary school 50 TL monthly, For girls in secondary school 60 TL monthly.	
	Lunch Support	In-kind	Poor students who are transported to the centers where the schools are located	Providing lunch to poor students by provincial and district National Education Directorates	

¹⁷ Details for vulnerability eligibility are provided in 4.4.1

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Category	Name of the Package	Type of Support	Target Group	Description	Eligibility
	Student Housing, Transportation Support	In-kind	Primary and secondary school students except for student that are not using the transportation system	Supports of housing, transportation etc. for students	
Family Support	Food Support	In-kind	Poor families	Basic needs such as food and clothing supports are given twice a year, before the religious holidays (month of Ramadan and Eid)	
	Heating Support	In-kind	Poor families	Distribution of coal at least 500 kg per household in order to meet winter heating needs	
Health Support	Treatment Support	In-kind	Citizens that are a part of General Health Insurance (GHI)	Treatment and health care costs covered by GHI	
	Conditional Health Support	In-cash	Families in the poorest part of the population, children between 0-6 years, pregnant women	Conditional regular in-cash support: monthly payment of 30 TL for every child. Conditional pregnancy support: If the birth takes place in a hospital 75 TL for only one time. If the pregnant women visit the doctor regularly, before the birth every month 35 TL is given. After birth 35 TL I given twice.	- Condition for the families in the poorest part of the population to regularly take their children between 0-6 years to health checks - Condition for pregnant women to perform their birth at the hospital and to go to the doctor regularly
Support for People with disabilities	Free Transportation for students with a disability	In-kind	Students with disability	Free transportation to schools for poor students of Special Education.	
	Disabled Needs Support	In-kind	Citizens with disability	Support is given for all kinds of equipment needs that will facilitate the integration of people with disabilities that don't have insurance to society.	

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Category	Name of the Package	Type of Support	Target Group	Description	Eligibility
Widow Support	Package of Regular in-cash Support for Widows	In-cash	Widowed women who are poor in cash assistance.	Regular in-cash support of 250 TL every month given for 2-month periods of 500 TL.	
Military personnel support	Package of Regular in-cash support for Families with a member in Military Service	In-cash	Families that are poor and that have a member in military service	Regular payment of 500 TL every 2 months, 250 TL per month. It can be given at most 15 months.	

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Overview of AGI Affected People/Vulnerable Groups

Introduction

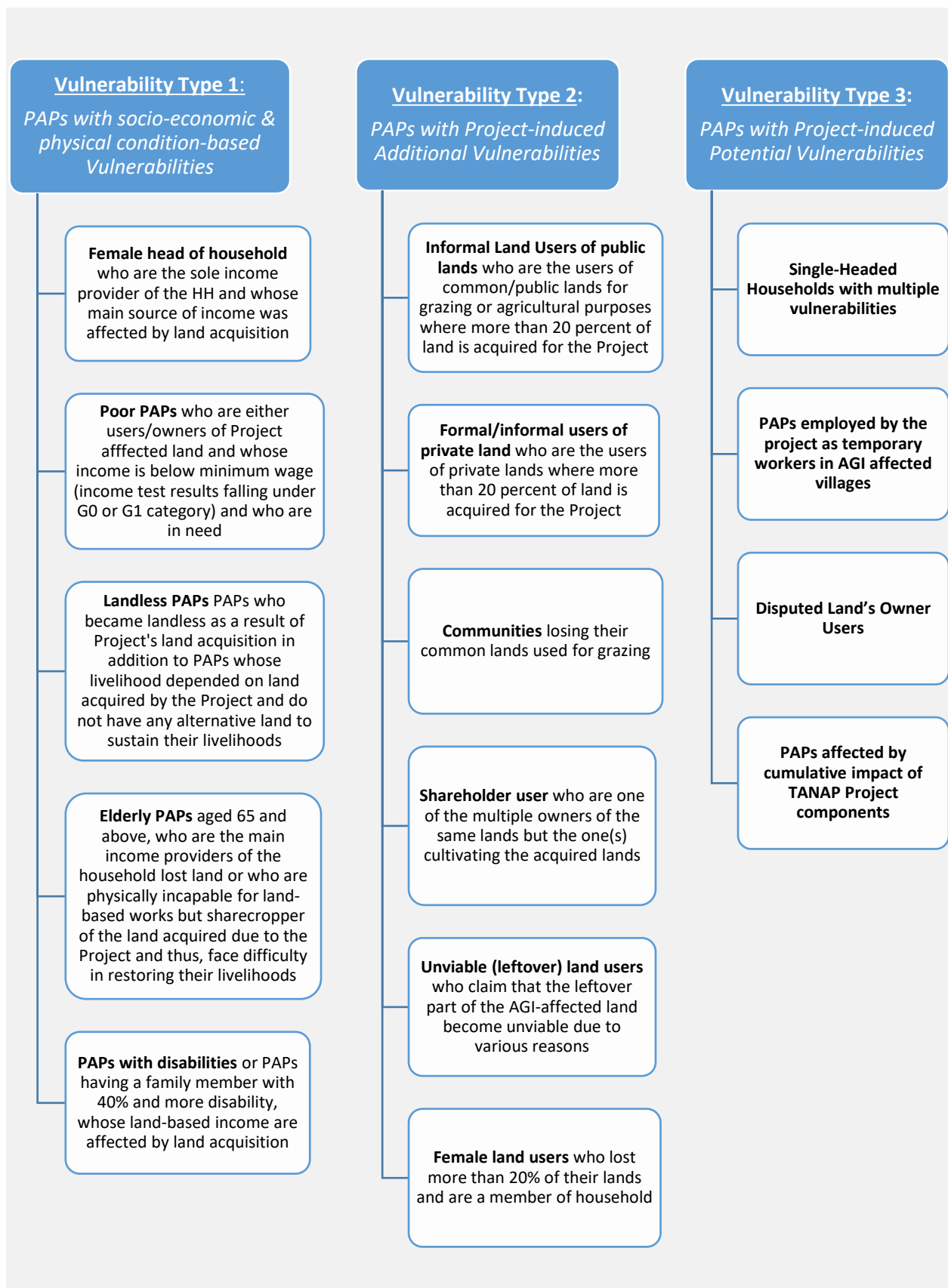
4.1. The Above Ground Installation Units (AGIs) for TANAP Project consist of compressor stations, metering stations, pigging stations and block valve stations. While land acquisition for each type of AGI varies according to the size of AGI, the land acquisition impact is permanent. Vulnerable groups were defined in the RAP for AGI, as those Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who have limited capacity to adapt to changes in lifestyle such as loss of permanent land. Already disadvantaged were included in the vulnerable group categories and RAP for AGIs aimed to identify the impact of land acquisition on these PAPs, as well as cumulative impacts caused by other TANAP Project components. In addition to the existing disadvantaged groups in the project-affected settlements, RAP had also identified land vulnerabilities such as being a shareholder or informal land user of the affected lands, land users faced with unviable lands due to AGIs, or temporarily employed land users by the Project that could be triggered by the Project.

4.2. The methodology for LRP-integrated identification of vulnerable groups is based on desktop study and field research. The desktop study comprises of an analysis of RAP socioeconomic surveys and census data, along with information from TANAP field team on latest grievances, and land acquisition data. This analysis includes PAPs who are directly impacted by AGI-targeted land acquisition and compensated by TANAP. The data set is analyzed according to ownership (single owner, multiple owners), size of land lost (above 20%), gender, socio-economic vulnerability (disability, aging, poverty).

4.3. The targeted PAPs are categorized under three main vulnerability types as given below:

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Figure 4.1. All PAPs by Vulnerability Types

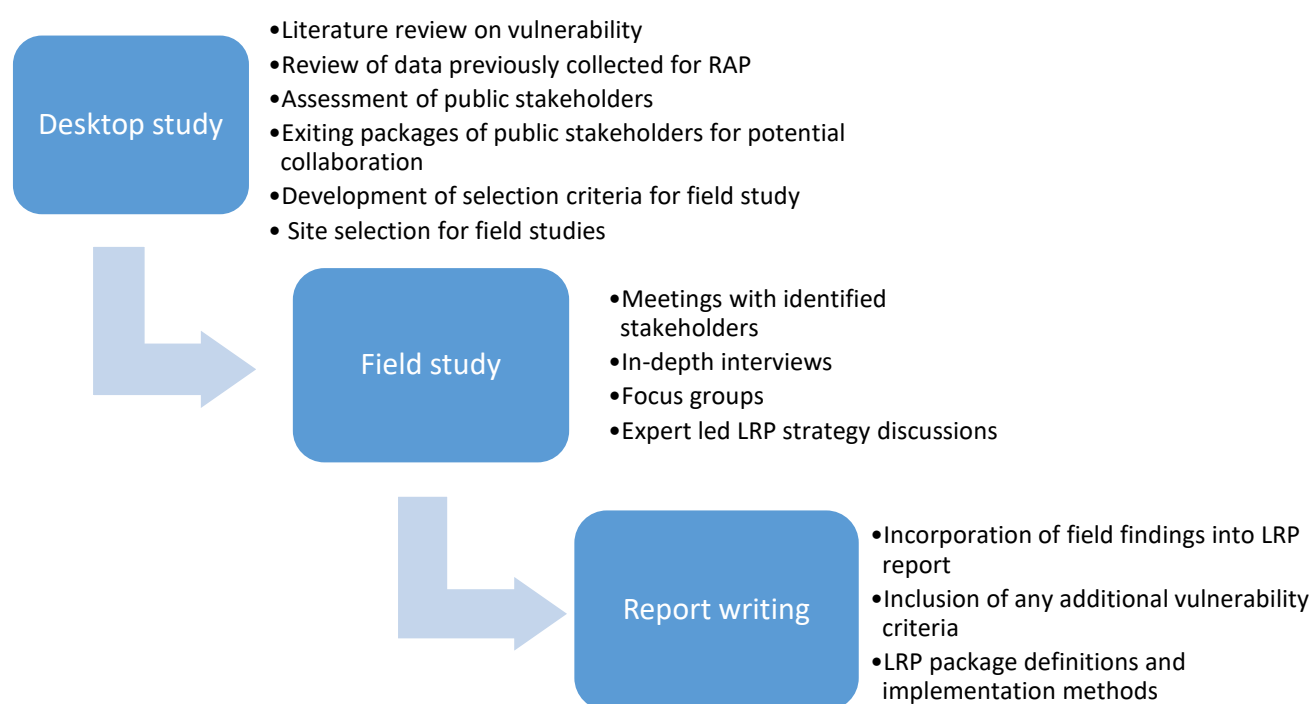


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4.4. The Livelihood Restoration Plan for AGIs builds on the RAP studies to further define and identify vulnerable groups in order to devise a targeted livelihood assistance package that would benefit them. It is critical for the Project to identify who the vulnerable PAP is, in order to develop and implement an apt strategy that would ease the transition from the loss of land.

Methodology

4.5. The methodology of LRP and identification of vulnerable groups is based on desktop study and field studies.



Desktop Study

4.6. The first step for livelihood assessment was desktop study. The desktop study assesses the livelihood impacts of the Project on the PAPs through existing secondary data such as State Statistical Institute, RAP, ESIA, Development Agencies Sectoral Reports, Municipality Reports and academic publications, and existing data of TANAP. Due to its linear nature¹⁸, and type of land acquisition requirements¹⁹, Project's land acquisition impacts on livelihoods are expected to differ depending on the settlement or region. The findings of the desktop research illustrated which areas require specialized expertise for field study. Through desktop research:

¹⁸ Turkey's economic and social composition varies significantly from East to West.

¹⁹ Land required for compressor stations and metering stations are considerably larger than those required by block valve stations and pigging stations. Nevertheless, the land intake amount would be significant depending on the remaining land availability of the land owner/user.

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- Secondary data analysis for socio-economic data, existing livelihood assistance packages were conducted
- Government policy review of on vulnerability, including State, led assistance to vulnerable groups, poverty models, and poverty tests, gender data, elderly and disability supports was reviewed
- Mutual vulnerability²⁰ criteria that encompass government's policies, World Bank and EBRD's vulnerability criteria was devised
- Latest land acquisition data obtained from TANAP was analyzed in order to assess the ratio of the size of land loss to remaining land owned per PAP. Land data will be used for categorization of eligible PAPs.
- Grievance data from TANAP was analyzed, in order to include settlements with high grievance related to land acquisition in the field study.
- Eligibility criteria were defined for PAPs depending on land usage, and types of vulnerability in order to identify categories of PAPs that will be beneficiaries of livelihood assistance
- Settlement based livelihood impacts were assessed to devise a limited number of practical actions/packages for livelihood restoration

4.7. Out of 46 AGI-affected settlements where land users are present and there is no land lost more than 20%, there are 12 settlements significantly impacted by land acquisition of CS, Pig Stations and Metering stations; and 34 settlements impacted by BVSSs. The LRP methodology for site selection for field studies aimed to focus on accessing settlements where at least one land user (potentially vulnerable to AGI-induced land acquisition impact) is identified in the villages or where there is a likelihood of project-related vulnerability. With regard to data on present PAPs obtained during RAP study, the number of settlements visited for LRP had to be less than the AGI-affected settlements where land users have been identified.

4.8. Primarily being affected by land acquisition for AGIs construction and having a land-based livelihood as the main source of income and secondly, poverty was regarded as a **cross-cutting issue**; and all settlements impacted by the Project were screened for vulnerable groups. The settlements selected for the study ensured that the existing vulnerable groups are to a large extent identified. Moreover, the field study aimed to reveal any previously unidentified additional vulnerability that might arise due to the Project.

4.9. Therefore, the site selection focuses on settlements where high vulnerability is observed. Selection criteria are detailed under Annex 4.

Field Study

4.10. The field study had a **participatory approach** and the opinions and suggestions of the public institutions and individuals are reflected as much as possible in the packages.

²⁰ The vulnerability assessment includes the following: (1) the exposure to risks, shocks, and stress situations befalling people, (2) their sensitivity to those risks, shocks and stress situations, and (3) the means they possess to withstand or adjust to damaging loss. Vulnerability can be understood in terms of a lack of resilience to changes that threaten welfare; these can be environmental, economic, social and political, including those inked to project impacts. Such changes usually bring risk and uncertainty. Poverty, isolation, insecurity, entrenched social attitudes, gender roles, systemic discrimination and language barriers, amongst others constitute causal factors for the emergence or reinforcement of vulnerability.

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4.11. The field study was undertaken from April 22- May 2, 2017. Considering the selection criteria (Annex 4) and desktop review of RAP data, 9 settlements in 6 provinces were visited within the scope of field study, of these settlements, 8 are impacted by large-scale stations (compressor stations or Metering and Pigging Stations), one is impacted by BVS-induced land acquisition.

4.12. A total of 58 PAPs and 19 public institutions were consulted²¹ during the field study. PAPs consulted were defined according to below criteria;

- The settlement needs to involve PAPs meeting the above (the desktop study results) criteria
- PAPs names²² are in the parcel/title list sent by TANAP to SRM on 13 April 2017, and that at least 20% of the parcels owned and/or used by them are affected,
- Users of common land impacted by the land acquisition²³

4.13. Some changes were made to the field plan during the field study.

- Instead of Kırıkkale Keskin Gülkonak, Eskişehir Çifteler Zaferhamit was visited because no user could be identified in Gülkonak / Kırıkkale BVS. Since both settlements are impacted by BVS land acquisition, Eskişehir Çifteler Zaferhamit was included in the field.
- Prior to field study, phone calls are made to mukhtars to inform them about the visit and check the availability of mukhtars and PAPs for consultations/in-depth interviews. The mukhtar of Erzurum Aziziye Gelinkaya informed that neither he nor the PAP was in the settlement on the day of the visit. Therefore, the settlement was not visited.

4.14. Public stakeholders consulted include mukhtars, governors, mayor, Director of SYDV and District Director of Agriculture.

4.15. It was observed that the land acquisition impacts on vulnerable groups and users of common lands are the highest in Ardahan. Also, the number of parcels which have more than the 20 percent impacted is the highest in Ardahan. The number of parcels which have more than the 20 percent impacted is high in Eskişehir too. As gathered from the data, for 2016 the land per farmer in Eskişehir Aksaklı is 327 decares and in Büyükdere is 334 decares. Through the consultation with mukhtars and PAPs, it was noted that they have accepted the expropriation compensation without objection and there is no demand for any support packages for vulnerable groups.

4.16. The impacts on users of the common land are only observed in three settlements in Ardahan (Türkgözü, Eskiliç, İkizdere). There are also other settlements whose common lands are impacted. However, throughout the consultations in Ardahan, Çanakkale, Erzurum, and Edirne, only in Ardahan impacts on the loss of common land on users were observed. Below

²¹ Chapter 5 Stakeholder Consultations provides detailed information on consultations with public stakeholders and PAPs.

²² Names of owners or users

²³ Names of common land users may not be available on land acquisition list, since PAPs compensated for use of common land are only those with immovable assets such as trees on Treasury land. Therefore, community based meetings reveal how communities utilized common areas such as pastures, treasury land or land belonging to village legal entity.

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is a list of settlements where more than 20 percent of the parcels were affected by permanent land acquisition for AGIs²⁴. This list can also be interpreted as the fact that the land acquisition effects are more prevalent in Ardahan.

Table 4.1. Number of Targeted Parcel & Settlements

Provinces	Total number of parcels (20% + size of parcel affected)	Number of settlements
Ardahan	149	6
Balıkesir	1	1
Bilecik	3	1
Bursa	21	3
Çanakkale	10	1
Edirne	12	3
Erzincan	3	2
Erzurum	10	5
Eskişehir	45	5
Gümüşhane	1	1
Kars	4	2
Kırşehir	13	2
Kütahya	4	1
Sivas	15	7
Tekirdağ (Disputed)	1	1
Yozgat	8	5
Total	300	46

4.17. The parcels; more than 20% of which were acquired for the AGI construction, were primarily selected to identify the potential beneficiaries (landowners/users and shareholder users) for livelihood restoration assistance and thus, those who will be interviewed and discussed on the possible assistance packages.

Limitations/constraints of LRP Studies

4.18. The constraints and limitations faced during the preparation of the LRP can be summarized as follows.

- Linear nature of the Project: The Project expands over Turkey, and the AGI settlements spread across East to West with diverse socio-economic profiles. There are 46²⁵ significantly affected settlements by large AGIs across 16 provinces that are prone to livelihood impact. Some settlements were impacted by minor land loss, whereas other larger scale land and asset loss. Yet, dispersed a high number of locations and difference of the economic scales and physical nature of the affected settlements makes it difficult to devise a homogenous package that encompasses all livelihood losses and restoration needs of the PAPs among the linear route.

²⁴ This list may change in time according to any change in land acquisition data. So, it needs to be reviewed before commencement of the LRP and revised accordingly, if necessary.

²⁵ First selection criteria for the LRP was based on size of land loss. PAPs who have lost more than 20 percent of the parcel acquired for AGIs are targeted in the LRP studies as defined Entitlement Matrix.

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- Implementation time schedule: TANAP Project construction is in its advanced stage in Lot1 and Lot2, whereas the construction has is in its intermediate phase in Lot 3, and Lot 4. Therefore, the Project is past its transitional support phase, since the land acquisition was completed in 2015 in Lot 1 and Lot 2.
- Time constraints: Linked with linear nature of the project, LRP was developed under a time constraint; which limited the number of settlements that could be visited for field studies. Therefore, to overcome the limitation, in order to include all type of settlements and all PAPs typology, the field study focused on settlements where Project's livelihood impacts are highly expected, in order to devise apt strategies for income restoration. Consequently, the field study had not been designed to compile a full census for livelihood losses; but rather gathered data based on qualitative methods on the visited settlements only. Hence, LRP offers expected/projected numbers for package participants, and cannot offer an exact number of beneficiaries for each proposed package.
- Personal data protection: Consultations for LRP included in-depth interviews with public institutions that could provide data for proof of vulnerability. During field studies, it was revealed that personal information on vulnerability could not be obtained from SYDV because of personal data protection act²⁶. Hence, any data requested from SYDV, must be based on official correspondence between TANAP and Ministry for Family and Social Policy for all provinces impacted from land acquisition. Therefore, no official verification data on settlement specific vulnerable PAPs could be obtained from consultations with public institutions. Even though the consulted public institutions have the information about vulnerable groups, they cannot share the data since it includes private information of individuals and personal data protection act does not allow sharing this information. Besides, since working with vulnerable groups is a subject that needs to be taken care of in terms of research ethics, field study has been carried out with qualitative research techniques by covering all vulnerabilities that were determined in the all AGI affected settlements, rather than personal data collecting.
- Baseline data: Baseline data on agriculture and livestock could only be obtained from District Directorate for Agriculture visited within the scope of the Project; hence data on settlements that were not included in the field study was not available for LRP preparation.
- Survey fatigue: The Project has already conducted a series of field studies and engaged with PAPs through various channels in order to either collect data or distribute information. The studies for data collection include ESIA, RAP for Pipeline including its Addendum, RAP for AGIs and, their disclosures. TANAP distributed brochures on Land Acquisition and Compensation, and then additional entitlements being provided by TANAP from RAP Fund. There are also a number of parties on the field, such as contractor's social team, TANAP social team, TANAP's Environmental and Social Investment Package, internal monitoring experts, external monitoring experts that are engaging with PAPs. LRP studies focused on qualitative techniques rather than quantitative surveys in order to mitigate survey fatigue.

²⁶ Law number 6698 passed on 24/3/2016 Published on Official Gazette on 7/4/2016

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- **Elderly populations:** One of the findings of a field study conducted for RAP for AGIs was elderly population living in a settlement that has lost land due to land acquisition needs for the TANAP Project. LRP for AGIs focused especially on vulnerable groups, defining elderly as a specific group to be targeted. During the field study, it was observed that the elderly do not have the capacity to respond to questions on livelihood losses, such as how they utilized their land prior to Project; if they leased it, how much income they generated; some of the elderly consulted were illiterate and could not compose concrete answers. TANAP will be providing special assistance to elderly for access cash support to be provided by TANAP. During the field study the interviewed elderly PAPs above 65 years and who aren't able to work in agriculture because of being physically incapable of hard intensive land-based works preferred cash support. For this reason, other livelihood assistances such as husbandry and agricultural supports to be provided by TANAP under this LRP are deemed inappropriate for these elderly PAPs. Therefore, a transitory cash support is the most appropriate, and the only practical solution for these physically incapable elderly for hard intensive land-based works in rural settlements.
- **Cumulative impacts:** Some PAPs are impacted by cumulative impacts of previous pipeline projects, and some are impacted by both pipeline and AGI land acquisition. Cumulative impacts vary according to the region; Lot 1 and 2 has faced significant cumulative pipeline impacts that resulted in land scarcity whereas Lot 3 and 4 has faced cumulative impacts of land consolidation and other infrastructural investment projects. Regional differences in socioeconomic settings and agricultural production make it difficult to assess the impact and hence formulate mitigation strategies.

Identification of vulnerable groups in AGI affected settlements

4.19. The goal of the field study was to identify any additional vulnerabilities that may arise as a result of Project such as being shareholder user, being affected by cumulative impact or having multiple vulnerabilities; and to crosscheck if the criteria for assessing vulnerability are reliable, effective and inclusive.

4.20. In addition to vulnerable groups outlined prior to field, potential and observed vulnerable groups were identified during field study and included in the LRP. Also, all affected individuals were described as relevant categories.

4.21. Desktop studies had primarily identified vulnerable groups according to socio-economic factors-based vulnerabilities like poverty, gender, disability, age, and landlessness. The field study revealed that "poverty" should also be regarded as a cross-cutting vulnerability factor in addition to these two factors; being affected AGI-induced land take and losing land-based livelihood, identified in the desktop studies. "Poverty" and "poor", do not only indicate the poverty which causes from the financial inadequacy but also including the "in-need" in LRP for AGIs document.

4.22. As defined in the Entitlement Matrix, LRP needs to target PAPs who are only affected by permanent land take for AGIs but not those who are only affected by land take for pipeline because their temporary loss is compensated with the additional supports from RAP Fund or

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compensation for loss of crops due to any construction-induced damages in addition to expropriation payments. In this regard, LRP primarily targeted PAPs

- i) who lost more than 20 percent of their lands due to land take for AGIs,
- ii) whose livelihood depends on the land acquired and,

iii) who have no job with a regular wage income at which they work more than one year; however, Entitlement Matrix noted that those who lost less than 20 percent of their lands due to land take for AGIs should also be considered case by case for livelihood restoration assistance. In addition to these basic criteria, LRP field study and disclosure meetings outcomes were considered to define all PAPs who may be limited in their ability to adapt changes because of different types of vulnerabilities in relation to the following project-specific social aspects: being shareholder user, having faced with cumulative impacts, having unviable lands after expropriation and having one of the socio-economic condition based vulnerabilities or having multiple vulnerabilities. The targeted PAPs who are potentially eligible for livelihood restoration assistance packages are categorized under three main vulnerability types:

- A. *PAPs with socio-economic & physical condition-based vulnerabilities (female head of households, poor, landless, elderly, persons with disabilities),*
- B. *PAPs with Project-induced additional vulnerabilities*
- C. *PAPs with Project-induced Potential Vulnerabilities*

Overview of AGI Affected Vulnerable Groups

4.23. The LRP targeted vulnerable groups listed below covers findings of the field visits in addition to previously identified.

A. *PAPs with socio-economic & physical condition-based vulnerabilities*

4.24. a. Women head of households (WHH): The main characteristic of the woman head of households is that the women is the sole or the main income earner of the family (household). The household structure may be single woman households, or family with dependents. In the Project-affected settlements, these women are also female land users but are differentiated from the category of female land users who don't have to be the main income producers of the household. All woman heads of households consulted during field study are above 65 years old. 6 of them are widows, the PAPs who reside in Eskikilic and Ikizidere are categorized as poor, whereas those in Emrecik and Aksakli are well off. This illustrates the importance of income as a source for the definition of vulnerability. Female-headed households consist of single women households or households that include other members (children, parents, etc.).

4.25. b. Poor: Poverty is widespread and cross-cutting feature amongst vulnerable groups. Especially three AGI-affected settlements in Ardahan are prone to poverty. Income level is the main indicator used for vulnerability during LRP study. Therefore,

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households with income test levels G0 and G1²⁷ are categorized as “poor”. The definition of poor also includes deprived and in-need households. During field study observation, approximately 23 PAPs out of 58 consulted can be considered as poor PAPs. Amongst these 23 PAPs, 22 are based in Ardahan, and 1 lives in Sivas. As a result of field study, BAG-KUR pensioners²⁸ are also included in the poor PAPs category. Despite having a regular pension income, low levels of monthly pensions²⁹ does not necessarily ensure sound livelihoods. Hence, Bagkur pensioners will be included in the eligibility for poverty.

4.26. c. Landless after the Project: There are two categories of landless PAPs. The first category comprises PAPs who were landless prior to Project’s land acquisition. These landless didn’t own any private lands prior to the Project but had been using the public lands and/or someone else’s private lands for their living since they don’t have any other means of livelihood other than a land-based livelihood. The second category includes PAPs who became landless due to Project’s land acquisition even though these PAPs are the users of their own lands at the same time for their living. Under this group, PAPs who become landless after the Project is considered. Those pre-project landless are regarded as informal land users of public lands or private lands under the second vulnerability type. There are only a few PAPs who were landless prior to TANAP and are impacted by land acquisition due to construction for AGIs. Only 4 PAPs were identified in the first category, during field studies PAPs, and these PAPs are living in Ardahan-Eskikılıç, Eskisehir-Buyukdere, Canakkale-Kavakkoy/Hurriyet and Erzurum-Emrecik. The main concern of PAPs who used to rent land impacted by TANAP’s land acquisition is the increase in land rental fees. All impacted PAPs were able to find land to rent in order to sustain their livelihoods. During the first field study to identify potential target groups, one of the interviewed PAPs claimed that he became landless after the Project and asked for agricultural machinery support in order to sustain agricultural income. It can be a good alternative income generating activity for landless PAPs. Once the LRP for AGIs is disclosed there is the probability of identification of other landless PAPs whom can also benefit from this assistance package.

4.27. d. Elderly: According to Turkish legal system persons aged 65 and above are considered elderly. During field consultations, 12 people were interviewed in this category. Main field observation is that households, where single elderly person lives are few and half of them, are women.

²⁷Income tests levels are defined by the Governmental Institutions.

²⁸ BAG-KUR called as Social Security Organization for Artisans and the Self-employed is a part of national retirement system in Turkey. This system also includes farmers since they are considered as self-employed and not working for a private company or public institution. For further details, see section 4.4.1. Overview of AGI-affected Vulnerable Groups.

²⁹ BAGKUR pensions range from 600-800 TL per month, almost half of minimum wage.

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Table 4.2. Meetings with Elderly in Field Study

Marital status		Female	Male	SYDV Widow support	SYDV elderly support	Widow support from deceased partner	SYDV disability support	Pensioner	Does not have steady income	Total
Widow	Lives with children	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	Lives alone	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Seasonally lives with children	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Same settlement with his/her children but separate home	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	6	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	6
Others	Lives alone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lives with family	0	6	0	2	0	0	3	1	6
	Has family member with disabilities	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
	Total	0	6	0	2	0	3	3	1	6
Overall Total		6	6	4	4	2	3	3	1	12

Field consultations 2017

4.28. Elderly illustrate a wide range of livelihoods, some live with their extended families, while some prefer to live alone; or live with the family seasonally. The category for assessment of elderly vulnerability depends on the household income level test. Elderly households (whether living alone or with family) will be included in the LRP elderly vulnerable category if they have lost land to the Project and their household falls in income test G0 or G1 level.

4.29. Project-affected elderly persons are defined with three profiles: they are (i) both landowners and users of their lands or (ii) only users of the project-affected lands or (iii) landowner who takes a share of crops raised by the sharecropper as a rent as they are physically incapable for land-based works. The first two profiles elderly PAPs are required to be head of households but the third one is not required.

4.30. e. People with disabilities: The field study revealed that among land users, there is no head of households with the disability. This is based on consultations, review of land parcel database with mukhtars and members of village governing board. Yet, there are PAPs with family member with disabilities who are receiving cash support for caring for a disabled family member. Therefore, the category for eligibility for vulnerable groups should include having a family member with 40% or more disability and obtaining support from Ministry, rather than having a head of household with disabilities.

B. PAPs with Project-induced additional vulnerabilities

4.31. In addition to the above-defined vulnerable groups as per Turkish legislation and international safeguard policies, PAPs, who are likely to incur livelihood loss due to receiving insufficient compensation but who do not have the characteristics of these predefined vulnerable groups, are accepted as additional Project-induced vulnerable group. This group is described into 6 subcategories which are;

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4.32. Informal Land users of Public Lands: Individual users of common/public lands for grazing or agricultural purposes where more than 20 percent of the land is acquired for the Project.

4.33. Formal/Informal Land users of Private Lands: Individual land users of private lands where more than 20 percent of the land is acquired for the Project

4.34. Community Using Common Lands for Grazing: In addition to loss of land users' own lands used for animal feed production, Project has land acquisition impact on communal lands. The impact on PAPs livelihoods differ according to the size of the impacted communal land. Field study assessed the impact of the communal lands larger than 20 percent of common land and minimum 20 decares will be taken into account since it is a considerable size for grazing activity. Only this one is the targeted LRP group at community level whereas all the others are at individual level.

4.35. In some regions, although the acquired communal land is larger than 20 decares, the impact may not be significant. For example, in Ipsala Saricaali although the size of acquired land is 23 decares the consultations with the PAPs that are involved in animal husbandry reveal that they have not been impacted from this loss of communal land and do not have expectations from TANAP in order to compensate this loss of communal land.

4.36. However, this case differs in Ardahan province. During the field consultations in Turkgozu with the affected PAPs, it has been observed that they have been impacted significantly by the loss of their communal land. PAPs declared that they have limited land to graze their animals. In Turkgozu the size of acquired communal land is 28 decares.

4.37. In Eskikilic nearly all of the affected households depend on animal husbandry for their main source of income. During the field consultations with the affected PAPs, they have stated that their animals can go to the pasture area for grazing 20 days later than their usual time in spring. The acquired communal land was close to the village and been used by the PAPs in early spring for animal grazing. However, due to the limitations on the land, the PAPs have to feed the animals in barns instead of grazing lands. In Eskikilic the amount of communal land acquired is **24 decares**.

4.38. In İkizdere due to the impact of the loss of communal land PAPs were required to rent other lands to graze their animals. Currently, these PAPs are paying for the animal grazing due to additional rent land for their animals whereas it was free before the communal land was acquired by the Project. The cost of renting for 1 decare of land is around 70-80 TL. In İkizdere the amount of communal land acquired is 123 decares. Approximate cost of renting communal land is 9000 TL/per year.

4.39. In cases where the communal lands acquired belongs to village legal entity, TANAP has been paying compensation for the loss of common lands directly to the village legal entity from RAP Fund. However, TANAP cannot dictate for the use of these compensation fees. In addition to this livelihood support from RAP Fund for the

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community, further assistance to mitigate project's impact on livestock-based livelihood at the community level are planned under this LRP for AGIs for the settlements lost their communal lands used for grazing.

4.40. In order to mitigate the livelihood impact for the loss of communal land in three identified settlements in Ardahan, LRP for AGIs advises to carry out grazing land improvement package and supply of certified animal feed seeds to village legal entity for the sake of whole community dealing with livestock and therefore, can be defined as indirectly PAPs³⁰.

4.41. Shareholder Users: User of land with multiple shareholders were described as a relevant category for LRP for AGIs by the considering **their** compensation may not be enough to restore their livelihoods.

4.42. Unviable (Remaining) Land Users: There are some PAPs affected from AGthe Is claimed that their remaining lands become unviable due to various reasons. Based on this, they have right to request for expropriation for the remaining lands. Applications have been registered and evaluated by LRE regarding 8 eligibility criteria (see Annex 3). It's required that at least 3 of the criteria have to be provided. If the request is accepted as eligible, the remaining unviable land can be expropriated as per the **national** legislation. If rejected, then, it is recommended these PAPs to be considered as project affected vulnerable group and be prioritized for the livelihood assistance packages developed in LRP for AGIs. Furthermore, PAPs who lost less than 20 percent of their total lands but lost the majority of their AGI-affected lands on a parcel basis are also included as PAPs to be benefited from this LRP packages.

4.43. The field study has identified these types of PAPs in Turkgozu (Ardahan) and Hurriyet (Canakkale). However, to meet at least 3 of these criteria for the approval of the expropriation of the remaining land request is very hard for some PAPs that are already in the vulnerable category. For this, TANAP will cross check if the PAP falls under **vulnerable** groups through grievance mechanism. The owner of the land can be over 65 years and do not have the physical strength to use his remaining land or rent it due to its small size. These type of multiple vulnerabilities will be evaluated separately on case by case. The applicant in these cases has to verify that he/she falls into one of the defined vulnerable groups.

4.44. Female Land Users: Female land users, who lost more than 20% of their lands and are a member of the household, are the beneficiary of LRP for AGIs because in affected villages women have more disadvantage than men in terms of having alternative income source and alternative employment opportunities if they lost their income as land user.

³⁰ If during disclosure, any additional settlement is identified as impacted by a loss of communal land, they would also benefit from these packages.

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C. PAPs with Project-induced potential vulnerabilities

4.45. Potentially vulnerable groups that are described below, could not be observed or directly met during the field study but were anticipated with regard to the observed socioeconomic conditions and potential risks of suffering hardship and accordingly, become vulnerable after land acquisition for AGIs. In this regard, the following four potential vulnerable groups are expected to become eligible PAPs for LRAPs:

4.46. Single-Headed Households with multiple vulnerabilities: In “single-headed household”, there is only one adult who is responsible to care of other family members, in terms of providing income, nursing, child or elderly care etc. This group has been described as a vulnerable situation in LRP for AGIs and if there will be a project effect on this group, they have the risk of falling into the vulnerable category.

4.47. PAPs employed by the project as temporary workers in AGI affected villages: TANAP project has a positive impact on PAPs livelihoods by creating local employment opportunities. However, this employment generation is limited by the construction life of the Project only. Since most of the PAPs who are recruited by the Project are unskilled labor whose livelihoods were previously based on agriculture and who lost more than 20% of their lands they will be jobless at the end of the Project and will not acquire transferable skills that they can use elsewhere. Once the construction ends they will lose their short-term regular income generated by the Project and have the risk of falling into the vulnerable category. During the field study 2 households that have the possibility to fall into this category has been observed (in Eskisehir/Seyitgazi and Ardahan). While short-term employment is a solid transitional support strategy for TANAP Pipeline, since the impact of AGIs is permanent, the PAPs employed by the Project may risk being vulnerable upon Project’s operation phase.

4.48. Disputed Land’s Owner Users: The other group of PAPs that may risk vulnerability is owners of disputed parcels. As the cases are ongoing and ownership right has not been finalized yet the PAPs who are active users received payments for crops but not for lands were not fully compensated and therefore are likely to incur livelihood loss. At the time of preparation of this LRP, one of the disputed cases of land acquisition is in Lot 4, Thrace where two siblings have used the land but land ownership is disputed by Treasury. The second disputed parcel is in Ardahan Damal Ikizdere, the owner had passed away, but the land dispute case is ongoing. These owner users who lost more than 20% of their lands are targeted for providing livelihood assistance if they are identified as vulnerable and they are willing to be beneficiary of these packages.

4.49. PAPs affected by the cumulative impact of TANAP Project components: PAPs who lost less than 20% of their land is also regarded as eligible for livelihood assistance packages in case that their remaining land affected by AGIs are also impacted by other TANAP components (pipeline, permanent access roads, energy transmission lines). This is defined as cumulative impact on the AGI-affected lands and for the PAPs.

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Overall eligibility criteria for LRAPs

4.50. Those who individually applied for Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages (LRAPs) at household level have to meet the basic eligibility criteria defined. Basic requirements for application and common criteria for eligibility are Proof of Residency (same settlement, neighboring settlement, district, province, etc.) and Proof of entitlement for land users (full asset and livestock ownership of users). In addition to these basic criteria, the following ones are also considered to assess the eligibility of PAPs applied for LRAPs:

Table 4.3. Eligibility Assessment Criteria (EAC) for Vulnerable PAPs

1)	The magnitude of Land Loss (Less or more than 20%)
2)	Type of Lands (Dry or Irrigated)
3)	PAPs Profile (land owner user, shareholder user or only land user)
4)	Cumulative Impact (yes/no and if yes, %)
5)	Poverty (poor or not)
6)	Availability of regular non-agricultural income/wage income (yes or no)
7)	Being employed by the Project
8)	Having an unviable plot of AGI-affected land
9)	Sex (female / male)
10)	Age
11)	Having any disability
12)	Being head of household
13)	Any special impact factor of the AGI on the settlement

4.51. All PAPs (vulnerable groups) are potentially eligible for each LRAP. To make it visualize and understandable, an eligibility matrix³¹ was developed in relation to livelihood assistance packages. Eligibility of PAPs is assessed by ToE with regard to the Eligibility Assessment Criteria (EAC) and then, they become beneficiary of LRAPs that they applied for.

Proof of Eligibility

4.52. In order to understand and evaluate the applicants' eligibility, the following documents are necessary to be collected and submitted by PAPs during the application process.

³¹ Eligibility Matrix with the packages is given in the next Chapter *Livelihood Restoration Strategy* in the Table 5.21.

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4.53. For All Applicants:

1. Application letter/form,
2. National ID card copy
3. Formal residency documentation,
4. Identity register form that presents household-based data
5. Proof of land usage and shareholder information for land users.
 - a. Documentation (if applicable) showing the applicant's status of being a "user" for the associated affected parcel obtained from Mukhtar and 2 vice-mukhtar, and/or
 - b. TANAP official payments for users
6. Farmer registry system (ÇKS) documentation showing the parcel information taken from District/Provincial agricultural directorate,
7. A formal letter from SYDV and Ministry of family and social affairs showing the status of the applicant's status regarding aids that he/she gets or not from these agencies.
8. Official report on disability status
9. Income test result from Provincial Social Security (SGK) Directorate,
10. The official record of Social Insurance which states previous/current employment status,
11. TURKVET documentation obtained from District/Provincial Agricultural Directorate,
12. Documentation (if applicable) from Ministry of agriculture showing that the applicant was considered for Young Farmer's Package.

4.54. Among these documents, some of them also confirm the people who are legally identified as "vulnerable" by the public agencies in Turkey.

4.55. Collection and submission of all these proven documents by the applicant PAPs are pre-requisite for being awarded for LRAPs; however, continuous advisory support or special assistance will be giving to PAPs who have difficulty in achieving this paperwork; especially for the elderly, PAPs with disabilities or female land users living alone. To avoid such a risk, Implementation Team of Experts (ToE) that will take an active role in consultation with PAPs, collection of documents, assessment of applications and implementation will make this process easier for vulnerable people by visiting them at their home to enable them to access these official document via computer and internet because almost all of these documents can be extracted from e-state services. Furthermore, ToE will keep in contact community leaders or relatives of the PAPs to ask for help in collection of such kind of documents. The ultimate goal is to facilitate the process while the whole process (LRP) makes accountable, transparent and fair for all.

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Livelihood Restoration Strategy

5.1. Livelihood restoration strategy aims to provide PAPs with assistance in their efforts to restore the livelihoods of PAPs who were impacted by permanent land acquisition for AGIs in the Project and lost more than 20 percent of their lands used, to pre-Project levels through livelihood assistance packages including cash supports. The Project's AGIs are located across Turkey; in 18 provinces and 65 settlements; however, no affected land user is identified in the 10 of them. So, the remaining 55 settlements where any land user has been previously identified can be considered for livelihood assistance where necessary as per the defined vulnerability types. Out of these 55 settlements, 9 have parcels (lands) that lost only less than 20 percent due to AGIs, which means that the magnitude of land acquisition impact is regarded as negligible. Therefore, the remaining 46 settlements in 16 provinces where land loss is remarkably higher (20% and above) are primarily targeted for this LRP. Hence, the land based livelihoods of PAPs vary according to the location of the AGI, size of the land acquired by the Project, and nature of PAP. The PAPs identified as vulnerable as they were impacted by the land take for AGIs are eligible for LRAPs and grouped as follows:

LRAPs Beneficiaries

5.2. PAPs who are listed below are entitled to apply for LRAPs as given the Eligibility Matrix if they are the actual users of the AGI-affected lands as defined in Section 4.6. Upon the assessment result of ToE, they become LRAP Beneficiaries. The targeted PAPs are categorized under three main vulnerability types:

- A. *PAPs with socio-economic & physical condition-based vulnerabilities (female head of households, poor, landless, elderly, persons with disabilities)*
 - A.1. Women Head of Households
 - A.2. Poor (in-deed)
 - A.3. Landless households after the Project's land acquisition
 - A.4. Elderly Landowner or Landowner with disabilities who are sharecropper, not active user because of their incapability
 - A.5. Elderly (65+)
 - A.6. Head of Households having a family members with disabilities (more than 40%)
- B. *PAPs with Project-induced additional vulnerabilities*
 - B.1. Informal Land users of Public Lands
 - B.2. Formal/Informal Land users of Private Lands
 - B.3. Community Using Common Lands for Grazing
 - B.4. Shareholder Land Users
 - B.5. Unviable (Remaining) Land Users
 - B.6. Female Land Users
- C. *PAPs with Project-induced Potential Vulnerabilities*
 - C.1. Single-Headed Households with multiple vulnerabilities
 - C.2. PAPs employed by the project as temporary workers
 - C.3. Disputed Lands' Owner Users
 - C.4. PAPs affected by cumulative impact of TANAP Project components

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Package Implementation Strategy

5.3. The LRP for AGIs defined extensively livelihood restoration assistances for a comprehensive types of PAPs affected by permanent land acquisition. Since RAP for AGIs had identified that main economy for the AGI impacted settlements is agrarian, the Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages (LRAPs) that are offered by a survey team of experts in the field of agricultural production, livestock, stakeholder engagement are grouped under cash support for agricultural and/or livestock production interventions and one-off cash support for specific groups.

5.4. A participatory approach was followed throughout the field studies to assess the needs of PAPs, their preferences and their capacity for livelihood restoration. The PAPs shared with the team their existing livestock practices, and crop cultivation techniques. The team visited homes, barns, fields and remaining communal land to devise packages that would cater towards the needs of the PAPs. In-depth interviews with Directorate for Food, Agriculture and Livestock also revealed potential mitigations for livelihood improvement. The packages suggested by experts were discussed with PAPs in order to ensure that packages meet the needs of the PAPs. The packages were devised as result of consultations during the field study and revised after disclosure meetings. While some packages were voiced directly by PAPs (such as distributing bulls), some packages were devised as result of field findings (such as animal healthcare packages³²).

5.5. Agricultural interventions and livestock production related assistances aims at helping land users including landowner user or shareholder user maintain their land-based existing main source of income with improvements or where possible, providing alternative means of livelihood while other one-off cash support is devised for PAPs who cannot participate actively in land-based livelihood activity because of their incapability, yet may benefit from the project-affected lands. Hence, all packages offered in this LRP embrace PAPs whose livelihood are affected by land take for AGIs and also, PAPs with limited capacity to restore their livelihood as well as to engage in livelihood activities since they are old or disabled.

5.6. The LRP for AGIs offers nine livelihood restoration assistance packages in addition to transitional allowance. The packages are grouped under three main categories two of which are monetary supports to be provided for PAPs on the condition that these supports are used for agricultural and/or livestock production activities; the last category is based on a cash support for special vulnerable groups. All packages, which includes list of activities, number of estimated beneficiaries and type of beneficiaries, implementation strategy, estimated budget and monitoring indicators, are defined under these three categories as is in the next section.

³² One of the findings of the field study was high calf loss rate, and inadequate shelter conditions to keep healthy livestock. Discussions with PAPs revealed their anguish over loss of livestock. Hence, a healthcare package that would impede loss of new-borns was devised to mitigate this loss.

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Cash Assistance for Agricultural Intervention includes:

- **Support for Agricultural Machine/Equipment**
- **Supply of Certified Fodder Crops Seeds**
- **Establishment of Family Type Green House**

Cash Assistance for Livestock Production Intervention³³ includes:

- **Grazing Land Improvement**
- **Supply of Bull**
- **Supply of Dairy Cattle**
- **Barn Improvements/Repair**
- **Preventive Animal Healthcare**

Cash Supports for Specific PAPs:

- **One-off Cash Support for Elderly and PAPs with disabilities who are not actively engaged with land activities**
- **Transitional Allowance³⁴**

5.7. Implementation process is initiated with disclosure of LRAPs. LRP is disclosed at AGI-affected settlements; primarily in the key locations where significant land acquisition impact (MS & CS surrounding locations) occurred but ultimately in all AGI-affected settlements and land users (around 200 estimated) in order to ensure all potential PAPs to be informed about packages and application process. The application process for communal assistance package will be made by mukhtars and village legal entities; whereas application process for livelihood packages designed for households will be on individual basis.

5.8. For individual based application, there will be a single application form for all applications. PAPs may apply to more than one package but they can select three at most. Each PAP can make only one application. If some of the individual applications are coming from the same households, at most three livelihood packages will be provided for each household where the selected packages are complementary for each other and applicable for the members of the households. PAPs can be beneficiary of more than one package regarding their needs, only stockbreeding (supply of bull) and supply of dairy cattle are mutually exclusive packages.

5.9. The eligible PAPs (beneficiaries) will be decided by the development experts of the implementation team if they meet the eligibility criteria. Once the beneficiaries are selected, they will be informed through phone/mail and official list of participants will be announced at mukhtar's office. Beneficiaries will be trained prior to implementation. This livelihood restoration plan composed of different livelihood assistance packages are planned for one year with the possibility of extension in the event that the completion audit finds that

³³ PAPs can choose to participate either in supply of bull or supply of dairy cattle. PAPs cannot participate in both of these packages.

³⁴ This cash support has already been defined in the entitlement matrix in the RAP for AGIs, and it will be delivered from RAP Fund upon the applications of PAPs who lost more than 20 percent of their land due to construction of AGIs. Therefore, no budget for this cash support is estimated and included in the overall budget of this LRP.

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livelihoods are not restored by the conclusion of one year, and implementation timeline is scheduled for 2018 in parallel to its monitoring throughout 2018 and 2019.

5.10. For effective management of LRAP Implementation, TANAP decided to hire the relevant experts and establish an implementation team composed of development experts, agricultural engineer, veterinarian etc in addition to TANAP RAP & LRP experts, as the most doable management way of implementation process. Considering the linear nature of the Project area, socio-cultural and economic diversity along the Project route and changeable needs and conditions of PAPs, the implementation team of experts (ToE) can modify the livelihood restoration strategy and packages.

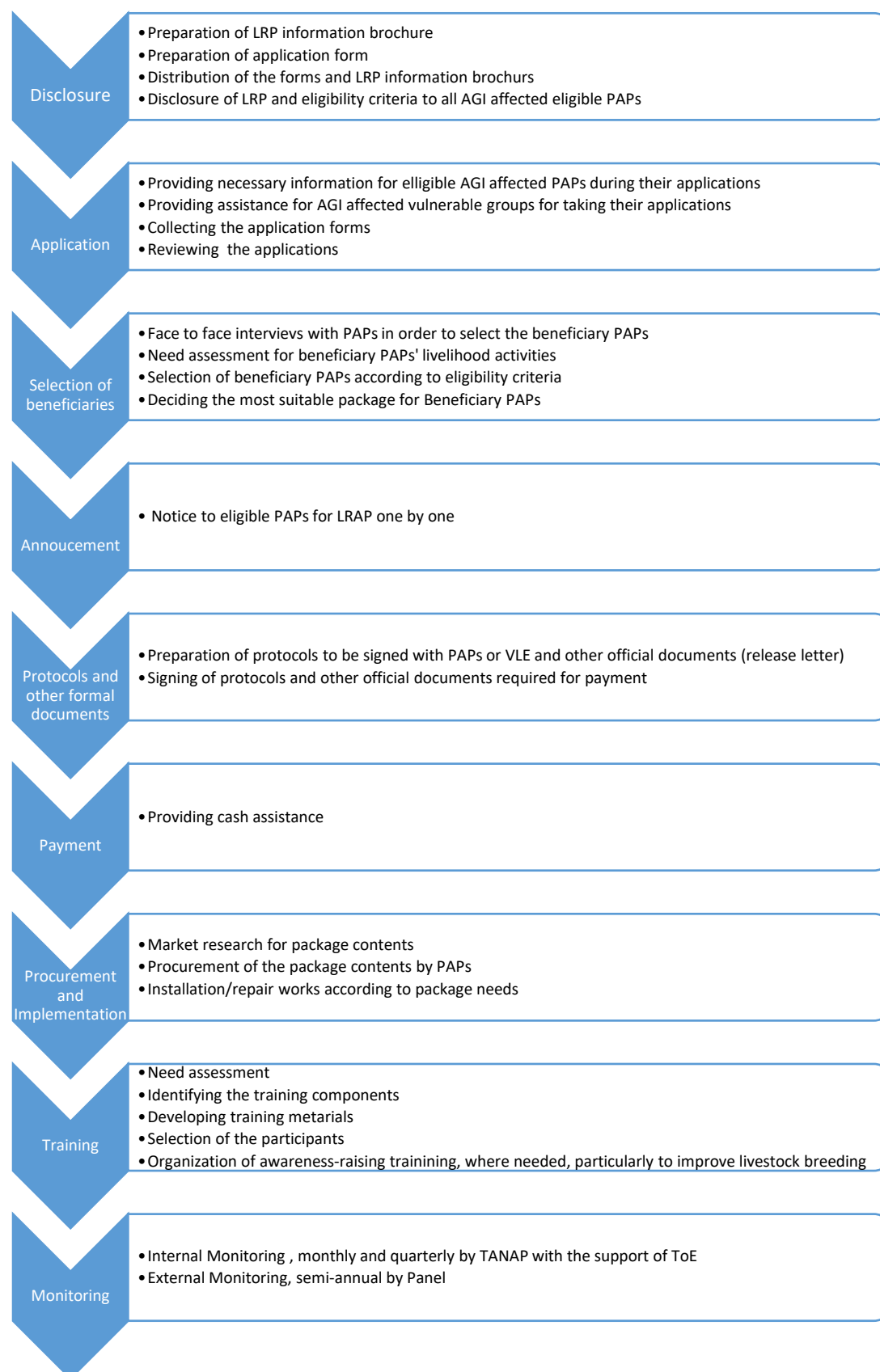
5.12. Livelihood assistance packages are either individual based or communal based depending on the impact but ultimately, households affected by permanent land acquisition for AGIs will be the beneficiaries of this LRP. The packages are not mutually exclusive, and some PAPs may find it beneficial to use two-three packages for improved livelihoods.

5.13. Community-based livelihood restoration assistances targets the most significantly affected settlements in Ardahan where the communal based beneficiaries are expected to be around 180 persons in three settlements. The other significantly impacted settlements can also be included after site investigation in the implementation process. The total number of anticipated individual beneficiaries is anticipated approximately around 200.

5.14. The implementation steps of the LRAPs in general is given in the Figure 5.1 below:

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Figure 5.1. LRAP Implementation Steps



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Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages (LRAPs)

5.15. LRAPs were devised with participatory methods. Consultations for LRAPs included public institutions, mukhtars, key informants, PAPs who have lost their land and vulnerable groups. During the field study, the barns were visited, information on the crop patterns and main livelihood sources were collected. PAPs were asked for their preferred livelihood intervention support and how effective measures could be implemented. Consultation findings were combined with secondary data in order to develop the packages.

5.16. Details of each livelihood restoration assistance packages grouped under three main categories are as follows:

Agricultural Interventions

5.17. Details of Support for Agricultural Machine/Equipment are given below:

Table 5.1. Support for Agricultural Equipment Package Implementation Details

Name of the Package		SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT
Definition of Package:	Providing required agricultural machine/equipment in order to facilitate PAPs existing agricultural activity or generate an alternative means of income	
Type of package:	Household based	
Aim/Goals of the Package:	<p>During the field study, two vulnerable PAPs who had lost their land due to the Project, were identified in Ardahan and Eskisehir. Then, during disclosure meetings, two more landless after the project were identified from Çanakkale and Erzurum.</p> <p>As a result of the interviews and consultation process the details of the support for agricultural equipment package has been determined.</p> <p>This package is catered towards primarily for the landless PAPs (PAPs who have lost all their land holdings due to land acquisition for AGI construction) that do not have their own/used land; and does not have access to any other land that could be leased/acquired and hence whose livelihoods are adversely impacted by the loss of land. Due to lack of available land for farming, this package aims to restore the livelihood of the PAPs by engaging in alternative income generation by providing agricultural services to other farmers.</p> <p>Additionally, beside the landless PAPs, other vulnerable groups as woman, elderly or disabled PAPs are the target groups of the Package, as well. Vulnerable PAPs can carry out their agricultural and husbandry activities more efficiently by the required agricultural equipment and they can maintain their livelihood more efficiently.</p>	

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Name of the Package		SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT
Package Activities:	Package Activities; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs that are landless due to the land acquisition of AGIs, and vulnerable PAPs who have been carried out their agricultural activities as a head of household will be identified and selected for participation in the package. Required equipment for the beneficiary PAPs will be decided by the LRP Implementation Team of Experts (ToE), according to the needs and applications of the PAPs. Beneficiary PAPs will be decide own to technicality or mechanical property of the purchased equipment according to type of features of their lands, cultivation methods or products. The equipment to be purchased will be in the limitations of the Package budget and the aims of the Package which will be informed in the beginning of the implementation of the Package. Maintenance and operating costs of the equipment will be covered by Package participants 	
Package Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landless PAPs) and vulnerable PAPs (women, elderly or disabled) who are head of household (Approximately 10 people) 	
Package location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ardahan, Eskişehir, Bursa, Çanakkale, Yozgat, Sivas, Edirne 	
Monitoring Indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of beneficiary PAPs Number of agricultural machinery / equipment provided Frequency of use of provided machine /equipment. Contribution of the provided machine / equipment to the workforce The size of the planted area with the machine (more or less than in the past) Number of beehives / colonies and equipment purchased. Contribution of the packages on the improvement of the livelihood activities of the supported PAPs, through the pre-package and post-package data comparisons 	

5.18. Budget

Table 5.2. Budget per machine / equipment

Budget Item	Cost/Item
Agricultural equipment	10,000 TL
Total Cost (for 10 households)	100,000 TL

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5.19. Details of Supply of Certified Animal Feed Seed are given below:

Table 5.3. Supply of Certified Animal Feed Seeds Implementation Details

Name of the Package		SUPPLY OF CERTIFIED ANIMAL FEED SEED
Definition of Package:	The Package entails improvement of livestock breeding activity through increased production of animal feed	
Type of package:	Household /community based	
Aim/Goals of the Package:	<p>By introducing high yielding, efficient animal feed seeds, the package aims to decrease the cost of animal feed, increase animal feed yields per decare, improve animal health and wellbeing and expanded use of certified seeds.</p> <p>Through the use of certified animal feed seeds, the packages aims to achieve higher yields of better quality animal feeds; and aims to break dependency of purchasing animal feed which is a significant cost for PAPs.</p>	
Package Activities:	<p>The Package activities for household type;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Package participants will be selected from PAPs who engage in livestock production with a minimum of 10 decares³⁵ of land to plant certified animal seeds. Determining the amount of feed seed to be given according to the size and conditions of the agricultural land Providing the animal feed seed support for beneficiary PAPs Monitoring and evaluation <p>The Package activities for community type;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villages that lost more than 5 decare of common lands used for grazing Determining the amount of feed seed to be given according to the size of land and conditions of the grazing land. Providing the animal feed seed support for village legal entity Monitoring and evaluation 	
Package Beneficiaries	<p><i>Community based Package for Community Using Common Lands for Grazing:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities lost their common lands belonged to VLE or Treasury which are being used for grazing In community based package the private land of the applicants is not required to be affected by TANAP. <p>Total Number of indirect Beneficiaries is estimated as 163 HHs at community level from 3 settlements in Ardahan</p>	

³⁵ 10 decares of land requirement is in line with District Directorate for Food, Agriculture and Livestock direct support for livestock producers.

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<p>Household based Package for Landusers using their lands for animal feed production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AGI-affected PAPs who cultivate fodder crops on their own private lands (at least 10 decares) • Vulnerability category: Poor, people with disabilities, women, elderly (except for those who are physically incapable for intensive land-based), landless (who rent at least 10 decares of land) • Those currently employed by the Project but lack skill set for long term livelihood restoration • Owners/users of disputed parcels • Shareholder users/ users without compensation <p>Total Number of Beneficiaries is estimated as 16 HHs at household level from other AGI-affected settlements.</p>	
Package locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community based: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Türkgözü, ○ Eskikılıç, ○ İkizdere, • Household based: All settlements
Monitoring Indicators:	<p><u>Household based:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of beneficiary PAPs • Receipts or invoices of certificate fodder • Amount of milk taken from cows given fodder support (before and after data of the assistance package). Comparison of pre-package and post-package ratio of seed and feed expenditure of the household (If any reduce is detected, utilization of the remaining Money will be evaluated) <p><u>Community based:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households using the grazing land • Number of animals using the grazing land • Comparison of pre-package and post-package ratio of seed and feed expenditure of the household who are using the grazing area • Comparison of pre-package and post-package conditions of grazing area

5.20. Budget

Table 5.4. Budget for Seed Package

Type	Area (decares) (10 decares/PAP)	Seed(kg)	Seed cost /Kg (TL)	Total seed cost (TL)
Trefoil	10	120	5	600
Triticale	10	150	3	450
Hungarian vetch	10	120	5	600
Total		390		1650
Average				550
Total Cost (For 179 households)				98,450 TL

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5.21. Details of Family Type Green House are given below:

Table 5.5. Family Type Green House Package Implementation Details

Name of the Package		<i>FAMILY TYPE GREEN HOUSE</i>
Definition of Package:	This package entails family type greenhouse-based agricultural production targeted to women family members of PAPs in order to improve PAPs livelihoods.	
Type of package:	Household based	
Aim/Goals of the Package:	<p>By introducing family type greenhouses, the Project aims to contribute to women's empowerments and women's direct participation in the economy.</p> <p>The women PAPs will be given technical trainings on management of greenhouses.</p> <p>The greenhouse package also aims to diversify nutrition content of the PAPs. Most of the PAPs rely on single food source; greenhouse will also contribute to overall wellbeing by introducing variety of agricultural products.</p> <p>The Package aims to provide women with 48 m² of greenhouse in order to produce sufficient food to fulfil household's nutritional needs.</p>	
Package Activities:	<p>Package activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women PAPs applicants who fulfil eligibility criteria will participate in the package. • Technical specifications for the greenhouses will be prepared • PAPs will be trained on greenhouse maintenance, and vegetable production through a skills building training package. The package will be both in theory and in practice, with the support of professional agricultural production experts. • Greenhouses will be procured according to technical specifications. • Greenhouses will be installed for each eligible PAP. • PAPs will be provided with seeds and support during the first week of planting. • The PAPs will be given continuous technical support in the first six months. 	
Package Beneficiaries:	<p>All LRP beneficiaries (except for physically incapable elderly for hard land-based works)</p> <p>Approximately 43 households</p>	
Package locations:	All Project affected settlements	
Monitoring tools:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAPs households supported • Number of greenhouses built • Planted area/greenhouse • Amount of vegetables produced/PAP/Year • Income earned/PAP/Year • Cost of production 	

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5.22. Cost of greenhouse installation including seeds is 7,500 TL

5.23. Greenhouse amortizes second year.

5.22. Budget:

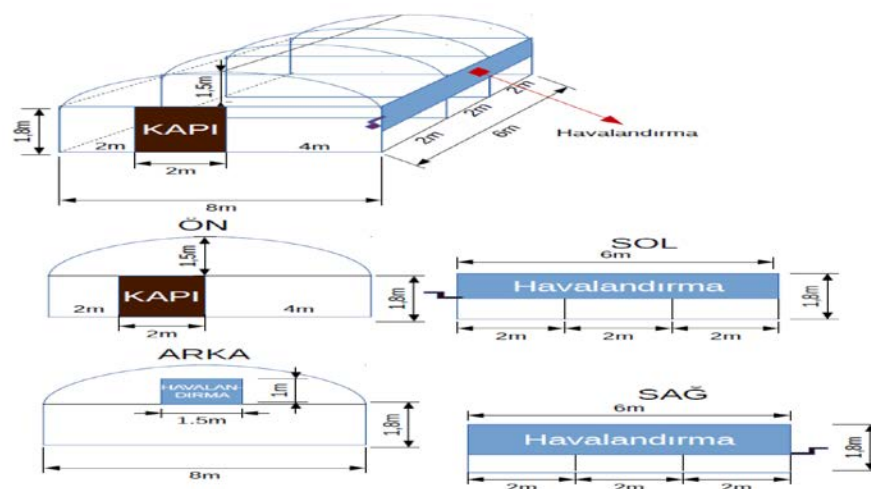
Table 5.6. Budget for greenhouse

Cost Item	Cost/Item
48 m ² Greenhouse Building	5,500 TL
Drip irrigation ³⁶	2,000 TL
Total cost	7,500 TL
Total cost (For 43 households)	322,500 TL

Figure 5.2. Greenhouse



Figure 5.3. Measurements of the greenhouse



³⁶ Cost of drip irrigation varies according to location of source of water, and water tank.

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Livestock Production Interventions

5.23. Details of Grazing Land Improvement Package are given below:

Table 5.7. Grazing Land Improvement Package Implementation Details

Name of the Package		Grazing Land Improvement Package ³⁷
Definition of Package:	This package entails contribution to improvement of grazing land productivity and hence, indirectly increases income gained from livestock production	
Type of package:	Community based package	
Aim/Goals of the Package:	<p>Grazing land productivity and availability is an important factor for cost effective livestock production. To make grazing lands productive and accessible leads to sustainable livestock production. Land acquisition carried out for AGI construction has resulted in acquisition of some common grazing land areas. PAPs that have been using these grazing lands for animal feed. It is important to increase the productivity of the remaining grazing lands and make grazing land improvements in order to mitigate the loss of grazing land that acquired.</p> <p>The aim of grazing land package is to improve the productivity of remaining grazing lands thereby reducing the animal feed cost access PAPs that are involved in livestock production. Aim of the package is to mitigate the adverse impact of land acquisition on PAPs livelihood that are involved in livestock production and avoid any potential downsizing of livestock in the affected villages due limited grazing area.</p>	
Package Activities:	<p>The grazing land improvement package will consist of following activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the needs of the grazing lands by TANAP and village legal entity • Making the necessary purchases for the improvement of grazing land • Implementation of the package • Placing watering troughs to the grazing land areas for use of animals. If there is a water resource near the grazing land area there should be at least 3 watering troughs (each 3 meters long) placed in the grazing land. These water troughs should be made from rustproof (stainless) steel. For very cold climates it is advised to build these watering troughs from cement structures. • Building shady spots in grazing lands where there are not enough trees to make shade for animals is vital. The animals can use these shady spots during very hot sunny days and rainy days as shelter to protect them from heat and 	

³⁷ In cases where the land acquired is common land, TANAP has deposited for the expropriation fee directly to the village legal entity. However, the payments are usually not sufficient for grazing land improvement and in order to use it village legal entity needs to make a formal decision and local governor needs to approve it. Since grazing land improvement has a high cost and requires bureaucratic works, the RAP budget is not used for these purposes and rather the budget is used for infrastructure development/improvement (paving stone, roads etc.) of the village.

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	<p>rain. The shade will be constructed by metal sheets that are placed on top of metal structures. Each shade area should be at least 50 m² and placed near the water troughs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salting areas; Animals salt intake has a tendency to decrease as result of consumption of green grass in the grazing land areas. This can cause metabolism failures among grass fed animals. In order to mitigate this salt loss, it is recommended to place salting areas around the grazing land areas as seen in the photo below. These can be made from cement or stone and salt can be placed on top of these cement/stone structures for consumption of the animals in need. • Planting wheat and leguminous seeds around the grazing land area in order to increase grazing land yield. Plant trefoil, clover, triticale and oats seeds will increase the grazing land animal feed yield and hence will result in increase in livestock capacity and the duration that animals benefit from the grazing land area.
Package Beneficiaries:	This is a community-based package that targets the population engaged in livestock production in the AGI-affected villages that have lost its common grazing land area due to Project's land acquisition.
Package locations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Türkgözü • Eskikılıç • İkizdere
Monitoring Indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households using the grazing land • Number of animals using the grazing land • Comparison of pre-package and post-package ratio of seed and feed expenditure of the household who are using the grazing area • Comparison o of pre-package and post-package conditions of grazing area

5.25. Budget

Table 5.8. Budget for common lands related support

Activities	Cost/amount	Advised Amount	Cost (TL)
Watering trough	250	9	2,250
Salting area	50	9	450
Shady spot	5,000	3	15,000
Seed	2.5	1.000 kg	2,500
Transportation			18,000
Unforeseen expenses (20%)			7,640
Total			45,840 TL
Total cost (For 3 settlements)			137,520 TL

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5.26. Timeline

Table 5.9. Timeline for grazing land package

Activities/Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Field study conducted by ToE												
Submission of a basic need analysis by village legal entity to TANAP												
Signing a protocol with village legal entity for grazing land improvement												
Delivery of cash assistance												
Procurement of the materials by village legal entity												
Installation of shady spots, watering trough, salting area etc. by VLE												
Monitoring of the package												

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5.27. Representative Photos

Figure 5.4. Representative water troughs



Figure 5.5. Representative shady spots



Figure 5.6. Representative salting areas



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5.28. Details of Supply of Bull are given below:

Table 5.10. Supply of Bull Implementation Details

Name of the Package		SUPPLY OF BULL ³⁸
Definition of Package:	The package aims to breed the cows with pure race bulls to increase productivity and increase income	
Type of package:	Household based package	
Aim/Goals of the Package:	<p>Field observations illustrate that livestock breeding is inefficient and declining. Holstein race cattle are a high yielding race. However, due to insufficient care and nutrition conditions, their yields are below 50 percent. There is a need for improvements in care, nutrition and environmental conditions. It is important to distribute animal races/bulls to improve stockbreeding.</p> <p>PAPs that benefit from this package will not have livestock breeding and infertility issues. This Package will ensure healthier and more productive livestock. Increased number of calves will lead to higher income for PAPs.</p>	
Package Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of PAPs that will participate this package • Identification of the best bull race that will be purchased by the selected PAPs. Best race of bulls will be identified that would fit the environmental and climate specifications of each settlement. Simental race can be purchased in Ardahan region where as Holstein race for Edirne and Canakkale regions and montofon race for Sivas region. • Beneficiary PAPs will choose the bull to be purchased by own. • Signing the purchase agreement which will be developed by TANAP between seller and PAP. • The bulls to be purchased will be in the limitations of the Package budget and the aims of the Package which will be informed in the beginning of the implementation of the Package. • A veterinarian will be attended to PAPs while purchasing the bulls. The veterinarian will report that the bull to be taken is healthy and appropriate to advised requirements in terms of race, age etc. Bulls should be 2 years old at most and households have minimum 10 cows. 	
Package Beneficiaries	<p>All LRP beneficiaries (except for physically incapable elderly for hard land-based works, or PAPs with limited physical capacity, and those impacted by cumulative impacts) who engage in livestock production</p> <p>Approximately 86 households</p>	

³⁸ Certification should be obtained from Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Breeding as pure breed.

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Package location	All Project affected settlements
Monitoring Indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary report, • Purchase Agreement, • Monthly monitoring reports • Quarterly monitoring report. • The earring number of the animal being purchased. • Number of beneficiary PAPs • Contribution of the packages on the improvement of the livelihood of the supported PAPs, through the pre-package and post-package data comparisons

5.29. Budget

Table 5.11. Budget per bull

Activity	Amount	Cost (TL)
Bull procurement	1	10,000
Bull Transportation	1	500
Total	1	10,500
Total budget (for 86 households)		903,000 TL

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5.30. Details of Supply of Dairy Cattle are given below:

Table 5.12. Supply of Dairy Cattle Implementation Details

Name of the Package		SUPPLY OF DAIRY CATTLE
Definition of Package:	This package will supply dairy cattle for the selected PAPs and increase milk production.	
Type of package:	Household-based package	
Aim/Goals of the Package:	<p>Increasing the number of livestock owned by a household will increase the household income and lead the family to concentrate on livestock production activities hence provides sustainable income.</p> <p>The cattle that will be provided should be either crossbred or culture race. Presence of one cattle will lead to change of the whole herd race in 5 years and lead to increased productivity for milk supply.</p>	
Package Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of PAP that has a barn and been involved in livestock production • Preparation of a specifications document for the procurement of the breeding pregnant cattle. Cattle should be adaptable to the region, pregnant and have vaccinations. • Beneficiary PAPs will choose dairy cattle to be purchased themselves. The cattle to be purchased will be within the limitations of the Package budget and the aims of the Package which will be informed at the beginning of the implementation of the Package. • Signing the purchase agreement which will be developed by TANAP between seller and PAP. • Procurement of the dairy cattle by PAPs. Dairy cattle should be procured from certified suppliers and transported to the owner via animal transport vehicles. • A Veterinarian will be attended to PAPs while purchasing the cattle. The veterinarian will report that the cattle to be taken is healthy and appropriate to advised requirements in terms of race, age, pregnant etc.. 	
Package beneficiaries:	<p>All LRP beneficiaries (except for physically incapable elderly for hard land-based works, or PAPs with limited physical capacity, and those impacted by cumulative impacts) who engage in livestock production</p> <p>Approximately 86 households</p>	

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Package settlements:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Türkgözü • Eskikılıç • İkizdere • And any other Project affected settlement that would like to participate
Monitoring Indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary report, • Purchase contract, • Monthly monitoring reports • Quarterly monitoring report. • The earring number of the animal being purchased. • Number of beneficiary PAPs • The contribution of the packages on the improvement of the livelihood of the supported PAPs, through the pre-packaged and post-package data comparisons

5.31. Budget

The current price of one milk cattle is 10.000 TL. During the field study for the LRP 5 of the 9 visited settlements has requested to be a participant of the package if offered. It is proposed to give one cattle for the affected household upon demand and at least 5 households in each settlement can be targeted. According to this assumption;

Table 5.13. Budget per dairy cattle

Activity	Amount	Cost (TL)
Procurement of one cattle	1	10,000
Transportation of one cattle	1	500
Total for one cattle	1	10,500
Total budget (For 86 households)		903,000 TL

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5.32. Details of Barn Improvement Package are given below:

Table 5.14. Barn Improvement Package Implementation Details

Name of the Package		BARN IMPROVEMENTS PACKAGE
Definition of Package:	This is a household-based package tailored towards households that are involved in livestock production, however, have needs for barn improvements (the barns that do not meet the minimum health standards)	
Type of package:	Household-based package	
Aim/Goals of the Package:	<p>It has been observed through the field study that some of the barns that belong to PAPs do not meet the minimum health requirements for the wellbeing of the animals. This causes unproductive livestock production by increasing stress and providing an unhealthy environment for growth.</p> <p>The barns should provide the optimum environment for the animals in order to increase the productivity of the livestock. One of the most important needs observed is that there is not enough water supply for the livestock in the barns. As a sample case, currently, the water is only provided 1-2 times a day by the owner of the animals in Eskikılıç Village. However, the animals should be able to access water whenever they want and as much as they want. In order to do this, automated water supply system should be constructed next to animal feeding area.</p> <p>The second important issue is the inadequate ventilation of the barns. In most of the barns, windows are not enough and the existing ones are usually closed. The total window area should be minimum 5% of the total floor area.</p> <p>Also, the equipment used in the barns is not clean and hygienic. Milking machines, shovels, currycombs, etc. are not hygienic and can infect the animals. The equipment should be kept out of the barn and be cleaned after each use.</p> <p>Generally, the barn floors are also not properly built. The floors should have an incline in order for the water to flow. Otherwise, the floors would be wet and muddy all the time and this is harmful to the animal health. The animals can slip and break their legs, etc. The slope of the floors should be at least 3% for the water to flow.</p> <p>Barn improvements like building an automated water supply system, barn ventilation system like above will improve the milk productivity by at least 30 % per barn.</p>	
Package Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of the PAPs that will be involved in barn improvement package 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barn improvement needs assessment: Identification of improvement activities for the selected PAPs according to their needs of improvement. This will be conducted via the assistance of related experts and consultants (construction engineer, development expert etc.) by visiting the selected barns one by one. Training of the PAPs regarding the improvements and their maintenance Selected PAPs should agree to do some of the improvements themselves upon the delivery of the equipment. Procurement of the barn improvement materials by the entitled PAPs, according to the need assessments. Implementing the barn improvements by PAPs: Completion of the barn improvements following the delivery of the necessary equipment, in 2018. Monitoring and evaluation
Package beneficiaries:	<p>Livestock owner PAPs with Barns who are entitled as package beneficiaries.</p> <p>Approximately 86 households</p>
Package location:	All Project affected settlements
Monitoring indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction engineer report end of the improvement Number of barns supported Number of beneficiary PAPs Qualitative study results on the comparison and evaluation of people about the past state of the barn and the post-improvement status (female opinion will be sought) Pre-package and post-package comparisons of animal care Indicators will be updated with data from the first field visit.

5.33. Budget

Table 5.15. Budget per barn

Activity	Amount	Cost
The automated water supply system	1	1,500
Building windows	1	2,500
Building the ventilation system	1	1,000
Floor improvements	1	3,000
Equipment support	1	2,000
Total per barn	1	10,000
Total budget (for 86 households)		860,000 TL

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5.34. Details of Preventive Animal Healthcare Package are given below:

Table 5.16. Preventative Animal Healthcare Package Implementation Details

Name of the Package		PREVENTIVE ANIMAL HEALTH
Definition of Package:	This package aims to improve animal health, providing the awareness raising on more effective husbandry activities and hence increase productivity	
Type of package:	Household based package	
Aim/Goals of the Package:	<p>The package aims to improve the living conditions of the cattle through improvements in animal health.</p> <p>The components of the package are veterinarian service and awareness training for PAPs who are engaged in husbandry activities.</p> <p>One of the key field observations was high number of calf deaths due to poor environmental conditions. Calf deaths lead to significant income losses for livestock producers, and poor efficiency in livestock farming.</p> <p>Loss of calf lives is primarily due to low immunity of the calves to parasites; and poor environmental conditions. The package aims to provide animal health care support to beneficiaries identified as having a problem in this regard, via veterinarian service and additional training support.</p>	
Package Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of PAPs: Identification of PAPs who suffer from calf loss, and poor livestock health. Main health indicators are number calf deaths, calf diarrhea, mastitis, foot and mouth and brucella cases observed. The number of PAPs impacted by loss of calves and severe mastitis will be identified. • Identification of the animal health problem or sick, and identification of the health care necessity by a veterinarian. • Providing the health support or artificial insemination by a veterinarian (2018). • Developing and providing awareness training to PAPs, if needed • Monitoring 	
Package Beneficiaries	<p>Vulnerability Category; Poor, Women, People with disabilities and users who suffer from poor livestock health</p> <p>Approximately 86 households</p>	
Monitoring Indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary reports • Earring numbers • Number of beneficiary PAPs • Number of pregnant animals and calves born with artificial insemination. • The ratio of the livestock health expenditures of the household before and after the package (If any reduce is detected, utilization of the remaining Money will be evaluated). 	

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5.35. Budget

Table 5.17. Budget for animal healthcare

Activity	Amount	Cost (TL)
Cost per beneficiary	1	825
Total budget (For 86 households)		70,950 TL

Cash Support Packages

5.36. In cases where PAPs impacted adversely by land acquisition do not have capacity to engage in livelihood restoration activities due to their vulnerability, their livelihoods will be supported through economic supports for elderly or disabled PAPs who cannot actively engaged with land activities . In addition to that, PAPs who have lost more than 20 percent of their lands due to construction and associated land acquisition for AGIs will be supported from RAP Fund by transitional allowance in cash, which has already been defined in the entitlement matrix given in the RAP for AGIs. So, Cash Support as the third category of the livelihood assistance is composed of two sub-packages:

5.37. One-off Cash Support for Elderly Landowners or Landowners with Disabilities who are not active users because of their incapability but live off the affected land as sharecropper: This economic support package entails providing cash support for elderly (65+) or disabled (40% or more disability)³⁹ landowners of the AGI-affected lands who have lost at least 20% of their land and who are both categorized as “poor” but more importantly, those who do not have the capacity to engage in land-based works because of their physically incapability but have received a share of crops raised by a sharecropper on these lands.

5.38. This support aims to prevent people from becoming dependent on someone else and to have a rapid impact. The support given to the elderly in Turkey is also not household basis but is a support given on a personal basis in order to meet one's own needs and prevent depending on others. However, it is expected that all household members will be positively affected by these supports since the contribution is directed to the household.

5.39. Transitional Allowance: This is a cash support as part of targeted livelihood restoration measure, which will be provided for the land users who lost more than 20 percent of their total lands due to land acquisition for construction of AGIs and who have not been working in a regular job that enables them to receive regular income for one year, as already defined in the Entitlement Matrix given in RAP for AGIs.

5.40. Cash supports will be given to landowner and / or user households if they meet required conditions and the supports will not be given to individuals. It is a support provided to the person because of their condition. However, even if it is at the individual level, the contribution will be for the households. Details of both supports are given below:

³⁹ According to national legislation, persons with disabilities less than 40% are regarded as capable for working and can participate into the active labour market as everyone.

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Table 5.18. Cash support for specific vulnerable groups (elderly or landowner with disabilities)

Name of the Package		ONE OFF CASH SUPPORT FOR SPECIFIC VULNERABLE GROUPS ⁴⁰
Definition of Package:	Economic support package entails providing cash support for elderly or disabled PAPs who have lost their land and do not have the capacity to engage in economic activity due to their vulnerability.	
Type of package:	Individual based	
Aim/Goals of the Package:	The Package targets vulnerable elderly PAP or disabled AGI affected PAPs that do not have capacity to engage in any agricultural production or livestock related activities and who do not have the capacity to engage in other livelihood assistance packages provided by LRP.	
Package Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of the PAPs according to their submitted documents for applying • Making Payments to beneficiary PAPs 	
Potential beneficiaries	Vulnerability Category; Elderly and disabled PAPs that do not have capacity to engage in any agricultural production or livestock related activities Approximately 30 persons	
Monitoring Indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receipt of payments • Number of beneficiary PAPs • Utilization of the Payments 	

Table 5.19. Budget for cash support for elderly and PAPs with disabilities

Individual Person	Unit Cost	Total Cost (TL)
30	3000 TL	90,000 TL

⁴⁰ The monthly elderly support provided by the State for 2018 will be 261.54 LT per month for the first six months, then it will increase to 270.70 TL per month, which adds up to 3,193 TL/year. This is used as a basis for this cash support to be provided by TANAP and the support is rounded to 3,000 TL/year.

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Table 5.20. Transitional Allowance

Name of the Package		TRANSITIONAL ALLOWANCE
Definition of Package:	Economic support package entails providing cash support for The beneficiaries of this package are persons who are not working in a job that provides a regular income.	
Type of package:	Individual based	
Aim/Goals of the Package:	The Package targets vulnerable PAPs who have lost more than 20 percent of their lands due to AGIs and are not working in a job that provides a regular income.	
Package Activities:	<p>The following documents will be required in order to benefit from economic support package:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application letter/form, • National ID card copy • Formal residency documentation, • Identity register form that presents household based data • Income test result from Provincial Social Security (SGK) Directorate, • Official record of Social Insurance which states previous/current employment status, • Farmer registry system (ÇKS) documentation showing the parcel information taken from District/Provincial agricultural directorate <p>Once the PAP is registered in the package, yearly cash support will be deposited to their bank accounts for the duration of the Package</p>	
Potential beneficiaries	<p>The beneficiaries of this package are land users of the AGI-affected lands who have lost more than 20 percent of their lands due to land acquisition for AGIs and are not working in a job that provides a regular wage income. The amount of support to be given is equivalent to six months “minimum wage” in Turkey at most but depends on the magnitude of land loss for the landowner users as they have also received expropriation payment for hat land. This additional livelihood assistance is also given in cash one time. It is This support will be provided from the TANAP RAP Fund</p>	
Monitoring Indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAPs receiving support • Value of cash support • Use of support 	

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Targeted Vulnerable Group-based Eligibility Matrix by Packages

Table 5.21. Eligibility Matrix

Categories	No	The Target Groups	Head of HH	20% land loss*	Community Based	Community and Household Based	Household Based						Individual Based
					Grazing land Improvement Package	Certified Animal Feed Seed Distribution Package	Support For Agricultural Equipment	Family Type Green House	Supply of Bull	Supply of Dairy Cattle	Barn Improvements Package	Preventive Animal Health	Economic Support For Elderly or PAPs with disabilities
A - PAPs with socio-economic & physical condition-based vulnerabilities	A1	Women-head of HHs	Yes	Both		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	A2	Poor (In-need)	NR	Both		X		X	X	X	X	X	
	A3	Landless after project	NR	100%		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	A4	Sharecropper Landowner but not user as they are old or PAPs with disabilities	NR	More									X
	A5	Elderly	Yes	Both		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	A6	HHs with a family member with disabilities	Yes	Both		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
B - PAPs with Project-induced additional vulnerabilities	B1	Informal Land users of Public Lands	NR	More		X		X	X	X	X	X	
	B2	Formal/Informal Land users of Private Lands	NR	More		X		X	X	X	X	X	
	B3	Communities using Common Lands for Grazing	NA	NA	X	X							
	B4	Shareholder Users	NR	Both		X		X	X	X	X	X	
	B5	Unviable (Remaining) Land Users	NR	Both		X		X	X	X	X	X	
	B6	Female Land Users	NR	More		X		X	X	X	X	X	
C - PAPs with Project-induced Potential Vulnerabilities	C1	Single-Headed Households with multiple vulnerabilities	Yes	Both		X		X	X	X	X	X	
	C2	PAPs temporarily employed by the project	NR	More		X		X	X	X	X	X	
	C3	Disputed Lands' Users	NR	More		X		X	X	X	X	X	
	C4	PAPs affected by cumulative impact of TANAP components	NR	Less		X		X	X	X	X	X	

*Those whose land loss is more than 20% and who were not working with a regular wage-based income are entitled for Transitional Allowance as defined in the RAP for AGIs.

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not required

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Implementation Arrangements and Budget

6.1. Implementation arrangements of the packages will be based on individual protocols to be signed with all eligible and entitled PAPs for LRAPs at household level and/or village legal entities (VLE) for the LRAP at community level. In line with the terms of the protocols that will include the implementation and monitoring requirements and responsibilities of the parties (LRAP beneficiaries and TANAP), PAPs or VLE will receive cash support as livelihood restoration assistances at the determined amount of payment to be paid at one time.

6.2. The eligible PAPs to be selected as the beneficiary of LRAPs by the Implementation Team of Experts (ToE) will play the key role in the implementation process whereas TANAP with the help of ToE will take a role in managing and monitoring the implementation process with a participatory approach.

6.3. Whenever beneficiary PAPs or VLE needs an assistance, ToE will review the situation and decide the most appropriate action through consultation with PAPs or VLE. In each step of implementation (from the signing of the protocols till the end of monitoring), beneficiaries will be informing by ToE in a timely and appropriate manner. In any case, beneficiaries can directly access to TANAP via phone in addition to regular site visits to be paid ToE during implementation process in order to raise their concerns, ask questions or ask for assistance.

Implementation Steps of LRAP

6.4. Implementation of this LRP starts after the disclosure of LRAPs and then, modification of LRAP can be made if necessary. As given the Table 6.1, implementation starts with application step and continues with selection of PAPs through assessment by ToE, announcement of the results of applications, signing of the protocols to deliver cash assistances to eligible PAPs. As soon as PAPs (LRAP beneficiaries) receive payments for the packages they are awarded, they will purchase the relevant assets (cattle, construction materials, agricultural equipment/machines, fodder etc), and they will start using them. In parallel, TANAP with the help of ToE will closely monitor for two years and report regularly the progress and results. First year is to track progress of the implementation while the second year is to observe post-impact (outcomes) of the implementation and ongoing activities, if further LRAPs are undertaken. This monitoring process will be a participatory process; assessment of LRAPs to be given in the monitoring reports will be based on the consultation with LRAP Beneficiaries and community leaders. Considering all, the below table provides a summary of crosscutting implementation activities to be observed throughout LRAPs implementation including monitoring till the end of 2019.

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Table 6.1. LRAPs Implementation Details

Main Activity	Components	Responsible Party	Duration
Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of a simple LRP information brochure Preparation of application form⁴¹ Distribution of the forms and LRP information brochure to each visited settlement for disclosure meeting Access to eligible PAPs who have unattended to disclosure meetings. Disclosure of LRP and eligibility criteria to all AGI affected eligible PAPs via disclosure meetings, village visits, telephone interview and directly posting the brochure to PAPs or Mukhtar's office. To ensure that all eligible PAPs are reached and informed. 	TANAP Team of Experts (ToE)	2 months (2017-2018)
Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing information to PAPs via LRP hotline, telephone interview or face to face on how to fill out application and required list of documents for proof of eligibility Special assistance for AGI affected vulnerable PAPs for taking their application Collecting application forms via post or by hand Review of application forms and supplementary documents 	TANAP Team of Experts (ToE)	2 Months (possible to extend) (2018)
Selection of the PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need assessment for identifying the capacity of livelihood activity of PAPs to decide the most suitable package in PAPs preferences that have been stated in their application form. Face to face interviews with AGI affected PAPs in villages to select the eligible PAPs according to eligibility criteria of LRP. 	TANAP Team of Experts (ToE)	3 Months (2018)

⁴¹ One application form for all activities offered in the LRP. Preparing a consolidated application form would decrease the burden on behalf of the PAP for collecting necessary application documents and filling out forms.

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Main Activity	Components	Responsible Party	Duration
Announcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice to PAPs who are eligible for package participation (direct via phone, or via mukhtar etc.) 	TANAP	1 month (2018)
Protocols and other formal documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of procedure and other supplementary documents (release letter, deed of consent etc.) 	TANAP Team of Experts	1 month (2018)
Payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payments (one time) to PAPs according to agreed amount based on package limits 	TANAP	1 month (2018)
Training (if needed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need assessment primarily for PAPs who are engaged in husbandry activities (animal care, health, nutrition etc.) Identifying the training issue, aims, focus groups and settlements Developing training materials, if needed Selection of the participants according to training issue and invitation Providing the training 	TANAP Team of Experts (ToE)	2 months (2018) *If needed, it can be renewed or repeated in 2019.
Procurement & Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market research for package contents Procurement of the package contents by PAPs Installation/repair works according to package needs 	PAPs	3 months (2018) *If needed, some LRAPs can be repeated or modified in 2019
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal Monitoring is performed monthly and quarterly by TANAP with the support of ToE External Monitoring is performed semi-annual by Panel 	TANAP with the support of ToE External Monitoring Panel	Monthly Quarterly Semi-annually (2018-2019)
LRP Completion Evaluation	An outcome evaluation and completion audit part of the overall RAP and Livelihood restoration MPs	External experts	End of the process, one time (2019 Dec)

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LRAPs Implementation Timeline

Table 6.2. LRAPs Implementation Timeline

	2017-2018	2018 ⁴²							2018-2019	2019
Packages	Disclosure	Application	Selection of the PAPs	Announcement	Preparations of Contracts and other formal documents	Payment	Procurement/ installation/ repair	Training (if needed)	Monitoring	LRP Completion Evaluation
Support For Agricultural Equipment	1 st and 2 nd months	2 nd and 3 rd months	Between 1 st -4 th months	5 th and 6 th month	6 th month	7 th month	Between 7 th and 10 th months	-	Monthly Quarterly Semi-annually	Once at the end
Supply of Certified Animal Feed Seeds	1 st and 2 nd months	2 nd and 3 rd months	Between 1 st -4 th months	5 th and 6 th month	6 th month	7 th month	Between 7 th and 10 th months	When needed		
Family Type Green House	1 st and 2 nd months	2 nd and 3 rd months	Between 1 st -4 th months	5 th and 6 th month	6 th month	7 th month	Between 7 th and 10 th months	At the beginning		
Supply of Bull	1 st and 2 nd months	2 nd and 3 rd months	Between 1 st -4 th months	5 th and 6 th month	6 th month	7 th month	-	When needed		
Supply Of Dairy Cattle	1 st and 2 nd months	2 nd and 3 rd months	Between 1 st -4 th months	5 th and 6 th month	6 th month	7 th month	-	When needed		
Barn Improvements Package	1 st and 2 nd months	2 nd and 3 rd months	Between 1 st -4 th months	5 th and 6 th month	6 th month	7 th month	Between 7 th and 10 th months	When needed		
Preventive Animal Health	1 st and 2 nd months	2 nd and 3 rd months	Between 1 st -4 th months	5 th and 6 th month	6 th month	7 th month	Between 7 th and 10 th months	When needed		
One-off Cash Support for Elderly and PAPs with disabilities who are not actively engaged with land activities	1 st and 2 nd months	2 nd and 3 rd months	Between 1 st -4 th months	5 th and 6 th month	6 th month	7 th month	-	-		

⁴² If needed, some LRAPs can be repeated or modified in 2019

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Budget for LRAP Implementation

6.5. Implementation of all packages is limited to one year but with an option to expand for one more year if further complementary assistance is regarded as necessary at the end of the first year's assessment of ToE. The budget for each package and the whole Plan is based on estimation taking into account the possibility of need for further assistance in addition to the social data gathered during field survey and desktop study (Table 6.3).

6.6. All livelihood assistances including payment to be made to elderly or PAPs with disabilities will be delivering to eligible PAPs in cash (lump sum payment) as soon as all proven documents with the applications are gathered, their assessment are completed and announced as eligible, and the protocols are signed off between TANAP and LRAP beneficiaries. Lump sum payment at the beginning of implementation is preferred in order not to make implementation process difficult for these vulnerable groups who have limited financial capacity to manage such transition period.

6.7. On the other hand, transitional allowance as defined in the Entitlement Matrix given in RAP for AGIs is another cash livelihood assistance provided to land users affected by AGIs and lost more than 20% of their total landholdings from RAP Fund. This is also a lump sum payment which equals to six month-minimum wage at the most. For this reason, the budget of this LRP does not include transitional allowance; rather, it includes estimated package-based budgets with contingency in addition to administrative cost and monitoring budget.

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Table 6.3. Vulnerable Groups and Communities Summary Table

VULNERABLE GROUPS AND COMMUNITIES	OBSERVED SETTLEMENTS	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF PAPs	CALCULATION METHOD
Elderly (Physically incapable for hard land-based works, without social security or receiving support from SYDV, low socio economic level, poor,-in-need households)	Ardahan	<p>There may be land owners who are elderly (over 65 years old) within the project area, however in order to benefit from the supports they need to be included in the vulnerable group.</p> <p>It is predicted that 10% of the target parcels in Ardahan region will have elderly people who are in need.</p> <p>In other settlements, an estimated number is obtained by calculating 10% of total target parcels in the pipeline route. Most of the applicants for elderly support are expected to come from the Ardahan region.</p> <p>Of the 58 people interviewed in the field study, 12 were over 65 years old and 6 of them were receiving support from SYDV and they were all in Ardahan. This corresponds to the 10% of total interviewees.</p>	30	Ardahan 14 (% 10 of targeted parcels) + 16 other provinces (% 10 of the rest of the parcels) = 30 people
Poor, in-need (income level of GO or G1, without a regular income)	Ardahan, Erzurum, Sivas	The majority of permanent residents that have low socio-economic status are located in Ardahan. Poverty level decreases from east to west. It is predicted that 75% of the target parcels determined for Ardahan have low socio-economic status. For the other settlements, 50% of the settlements in Erzurum and Sivas, and 10% of the total parcels in the project route after Sivas are predicted to be poor.	130	Ardahan 107 (% 75 of targeted parcels) + Erzurum and Sivas 10 (% 50 of targeted parcels), 13 (% 10 of the rest of the parcels) = 130 people
Landless after the project	Ardahan, Çanakkale, Eskişehir, Erzurum	<p>Landless contains two categories. First category, PAPs who were landless prior to Project's land acquisition and they didn't own any private lands prior to the Project. They had been carried out agricultural activities by using the public lands and/or someone else's private lands. The second category includes PAPs who became landless due to Project's land acquisition and therefore, needs complementary livelihood assistance.</p> <p>During field study and disclosure meetings, 4 PAPs who became landless after land acquisition of TANAP were identified in Ardahan, Çanakkale, Eskişehir and Erzurum.</p>	4	Ardahan 1, Çanakkale 1, Eskişehir 1, Erzurum 1

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VULNERABLE GROUPS AND COMMUNITIES	OBSERVED SETTLEMENTS	DESCRIPTION	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF PAPs	CALCULATION METHOD
Households with the Risk of Falling Into Vulnerability	Ardahan, Eskişehir	In the field study, 5 people in Ardahan and 1 person in Eskişehir, who were engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry before, were employed in subcontractor firms during the construction period in the project. Even though there were no local employment that was observed in other fields, the number of these vulnerable groups was estimated by doubling the number of people identified.	12	Ardahan 5, Eskişehir 1, unknown but probable 6 people = 12 people
Households with members with disabilities	Ardahan Erzurum	The 6.6% of Turkey's population is people with disabilities. Accordingly, it is accepted that 7% of the beneficiaries and users of the target parcels are individuals with disabilities.	21	Total of targeted parcels = $303 \times 0,07 = 21$ households
Shareholder land users	All of the settlements	All settlements have land that has multiple shareholders that are predicted to be within the project target group. For all the parcels, the 5% of the total private targeted parcel is estimated to be users.	15	Total number of targeted parcels $303 \times 0,05 = 15$ people
TOTAL	Along the pipeline route but affected by AGIs	Elderly (In-cash support) + poor (included households that became landless after project land acquisition) + Households with the risk of falling into vulnerability + users (including shareholder users) (people with disabilities are distributed to all of the groups)	202	Elderly 30 + Poor 130 + Households with the risk of falling into vulnerability 12 + User (shareholders + users) 30 = 202 people
BENEFICIARIES OF COMMUNITY BASED PACKAGES	Ardahan	According to the field study, all communities affected by the loss of common land used for grazing were located in Türkgözü, Eskikılıç and İkizdere in Ardahan. For community based packages other than improvement of grazing land land, the total number of registered farmers in the Farmer Registry System (ÇKS) for 2016 in these settlements was used for calculating the number of beneficiaries.	163	Number of farmers that are in 2016 Farmer Registry System records Türkgözü = 33, Eskikılıç = 100, İkizdere = 30 , Total = 163 people
BENEFICIARIES OF COMMUNITY BASED PACKAGES (For grazing land improvements)	Ardahan	For improvement of grazing land in Ardahan Türkgözü, Eskikılıç and İkizdere it is envisaged that the village legal entities will apply	N/A	Village legal entities

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Table 6.4. LRAPs Implementation Budget

NO	PACKAGES	BASED ON	Unit price (TL)	Unit	Total Budget (TL)	Total Budget (\$)	Explanation
1	CERTIFIED ANIMAL FEED SEED PACKAGE	Community based	T. = 18,150 E.= 55,000 İ. = 16,500	3	89,650	24,274	Total number of farmers registered in FRS in these three Ardahan Türkgözü, İkizdere and Eskikılıç settlements are 163 who are potential (indirect) beneficiaries of the package (Türkgözü = 33 HHs, Eskikılıç = 100 HHs, İkizdere = 30 HHs)
1	CERTIFIED ANIMAL FEED SEED PACKAGE	Household based	550	16	8,800	2,383	10 % of Remaining parcels (except for parcels in Ardahan Ardahan Türkgözü, İkizdere, Eskikılıç) (165 parcels) Support requires 10 decares of land assets that is why LRAP participation is expected from 10 percent of the parcels due to field observations.
2	GRAZING LAND IMPROVEMENT PACKAGE	Community based	45,840	3	137,520	37,236	Village legal entities registered to FRS in 2016 at Ardahan Türkgözü, İkizdere and Eskikılıç
3	SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT	Household based	10,000	10	100,000	27,077	This package is catered towards primarily for the landless PAPs. Additionally, other vulnerable groups as woman, elderly or disabled PAPs are the target groups of the Package. Total number of the beneficiaries of this package is estimated as 10 considering the 4 landless PAPs that could be identified after the project.
4	FAMILY TYPE GREEN HOUSE	Household based	7,500	43	322,500	87,323	Total number of potential beneficiaries that may participate in livelihood assistance packages is 172 PAPs (excluding elderly). Approximately 25 percent is expected to participate in family based greenhouse, because the size of greenhouse is expected to meet family needs only.
5	SUPPLY OF BULL	Household based	10,500	86	903,000	244,503	Total number of potential beneficiaries that may participate in livelihood assistance packages is 172 PAPs (excluding elderly)% 50 of beneficiaries are expected to apply to livestock breeding package. As it is a very attractive package for participants, higher number of applications are expected for this package.
6	SUPPLY OF DAIRY CATTLE	Household based	10,500	86	903,000	244,503	Total number of potential beneficiaries that may participate in livelihood assistance packages is 172 PAPs (excluding elderly) % 50 of beneficiaries are expected to apply to livestock breeding

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NO	PACKAGES	BASED ON	Unit price (TL)	Unit	Total Budget (TL)	Total Budget (\$)	Explanation
							package. As it is a very attractive package for participants, higher number of applications are expected for this package.
7	BARN IMPROVEMENTS PACKAGE	Household based	10,000	86	860,000	232,860	Total number of potential beneficiaries that may participate in livelihood assistance packages is 172 PAPs (excluding elderly) % 50 of beneficiaries are expected to apply to livestock breeding package. As it is a very attractive package for participants, higher number of applications are expected for this package.
8	PREVENTIVE ANIMAL HEALTH	Household based	825	86	70,950	19,211	Total number of potential beneficiaries that may participate in livelihood assistance packages is 172 PAPs (excluding elderly) % 50 of beneficiaries are expected to apply to livestock breeding package. As it is a very attractive package for participants, higher number of applications are expected for this package.
9	ONE OFF CASH SUPPORT FOR ELDERLY OR PAPS WITH DISABILITIES ⁴³	Individual based	3,000	30	90,000	24,369	Approximately 30 elderly PAPs may receive 3000 TL for a year. This value reflects TANAP's transitional support.
	TOTAL				3,485,420	943,740	
	UNFORESEEN COST (% 10)				348,542	94,374	
	A. PACKAGES BUDGET				3,833,962	1,038,114	
	B. IMPLEMENTATION COST %20				766,792	207,623	
	C. TOTAL BUDGET (A + B)				4,600,754	1,245,737	
	D. MONITORING BUDGET (%10 OF C)				460,075	124,574	
	E. OVERALL BUDGET (C + D)				5,060,830	1,370,310⁴⁴	

1 USD = 3.6932 TL (Indicative Exchange Rates Announced at 15:30 on 10/10/2017 by the Central Bank of Turkey)

⁴³ The budget for this package is in line with TANAP transitional allowance for PAPs who have lost more than 20 percent of their lands due to AGIs. Annual support of 3,000 TL per year in line with transitional allowance (1/3 of minimum wage for 6 months) with transitional allowance provided from TANAP RAP Fund as defined in RAP for AGIs will be extended for these PAPs. The PAPs that benefit from cash support cannot benefit from any other alternative income generating scheme.

⁴⁴ The overall budget may change in time according to any change in land acquisition data or differentiation in the needs/request of PAPs who are beneficiaries of LRP packages or regional/climate conditions.

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Stakeholder Engagement

Consultations

7.1. During the LRP for AGIs field study total of 58 PAPs were consulted. Of the 58 PAPs, 6 were female and 52 were male. Twelve of those interviewed were 65 years or older, and 46 were under 65 years of age. Below table shows the distribution of the PAPs interviewed.

7.2. While the packages were determined, the opinions and recommendations of the elderly who were interviewed in the field study were taken into consideration. Accordingly, elderly individuals who are over 65 years of age and requested elderly cash support similar to the government's support. The individuals who are currently engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry have indicated that it will be useful to get support from other packages such as supply of bull or dairy cattle.

Table 7.1. PAPs Consultations List

Province	District	Settlement	Women		Men		Total		Overall Total
			Above 65 age	Below 65 Age	Above 65 age	Below 65 Age	Above 65 age	Below 65 Age	
Ardahan	Damal	Eskikılıç	2	0	1	11	3	11	14
Ardahan	Damal	İkizdere	2	0	0	5	2	5	7
Ardahan	Posof	Türkgözü	0	0	3	9	3	9	12
Çanakkale	Gelibolu	Kavakköy/Hürriyet	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
Edirne	İpsala	Sarıcaali	0	0	1	4	1	4	5
Erzurum	Aziziye	Emrecik	1	0	0	1	1	1	2
Eskişehir	Seyitgazi	Aksaklı	1	0	1	7	2	7	9
Eskişehir	Çifteler	Zaferhamit	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Sivas	Zara	Şeyhmerzuban	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
Total			6	0	6	46	12	46	58

Settlements visited

7.3. During the field study below 9 settlements were visited. Among these 9 settlements 8 are AGI affected settlements and one is BVS affected settlement.

Table 7.2. Visited Settlements

No	Province	District	Settlement	AGIs
1	Ardahan	Posof	Türkgözü	MS1
2	Ardahan	Damal	Eskikılıç	CS1
3	Ardahan	Damal	İkizdere	CS1

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No	Province	District	Settlement	AGIs
4	Erzurum	Aziziye	Emrecik	CS2
5	Sivas	Zara	Şeyhmerzuban	CS3
6	Eskişehir	Seyitgazi	Aksaklı	CS5-MS2
7	Eskişehir	Çifteler	Zaferhamit	B39
8	Çanakkale	Gelibolu	Kavakköy-Hürriyet	MS3
9	Edirne	İpsala	Sarıcaali	MS4

Public Institutions Visited

7.4. Among the 19 public institutions visited 6 are mukhtars, 2 are vice mukhtars, 1 is mayor, 2 governors, 2 social assistance and support offices and 6 district agriculture and food directorate.

7.5. The distribution of the institutions visited are as follows;

Table 7.3. Visited Institutions

No	Province	District	Institution	Village/Neighborhood
1	Ardahan	Damal	Vice mukhtar	İkizdere
2	Ardahan	Posof	Mayor	
3	Ardahan	Damal	Governor	
4	Ardahan	Posof	Governor	
5	Ardahan	Damal	Mukhtar	Eskikılıç
6	Ardahan	Posof	Mukhtar	Türkgozü
7	Ardahan	Damal	SYDV Director	
8	Ardahan	Posof	SYDV Director	
9	Ardahan	Damal	District Agricultural Director	
10	Ardahan	Posof	District Agricultural Director	
11	Çanakkale	Gelibolu	Mukhtar	Kavakköy-Hürriyet
12	Edirne	İpsala	Vice mukhtar	Sarıcaali
13	Erzurum	Aziziye	Mukhtar	Emrecik
14	Erzurum	Aziziye	District Agricultural Director	
15	Eskişehir	Seyitgazi	Mukhtar	Aksaklı
16	Eskişehir	Çifteler	District Agricultural Director	
17	Eskişehir	Seyitgazi	District Agricultural Director	
18	Sivas	Zara	Mukhtar	Şeyhmerzuban
19	Sivas	Zara	District Agricultural Director	

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Disclosure

7.6. TANAP aimed at accessing as many PAPs as possible and get them informed in detail through 1-1 interviews and community meetings or via its website in line with Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Annex-2 Guideline for RAP Implementation. Public information meetings or 1-1 interviews are primarily held in key locations where significant land acquisition impact (MS&CS surrounding locations) occurred in order to inform PAPs about LRP's aim, targeted vulnerable groups, eligibility criteria for being LRP beneficiary, application and implementation process, timing and contact persons for any question and concerns as of the disclosure meeting till the end of the LRP implementation process. All muhktars are verbally notified about the date and time of these disclosure meetings and asked for its announcement via village mosque etc. are requested. Furthermore, TANAP makes additional efforts to keep AGI-affected female land users informed about the LRP packages and engaged in the implementation. Depending on the socio-cultural structure of the rural areas, meetings/interviews are organized in a manner, which enable local women to participate in and give opportunity to have their views heard in addition to all vulnerable people.

7.7. In December 2017, this LRP and the livelihood restoration assistance packages were disclosed and the associated public informative brochure with the application form was delivered in these settlements from Ardahan to Edirne. Many copies of the brochure were given to mukhtars for absentee PAPs. The brochure (Turkish) was also announced via TANAP website. During the disclosure meetings in AGI-affected settlements, 74 individuals out of potentially eligible 200 PAPs were informed. PAPs were also informed the application process and hotline for their concerns and questions. PAPs informed through disclosure meetings asked questions about application and implementation process, and gave feedback on need for different types of agricultural machines or equipment that facilitate current activities of particularly old and female land users, hardship in repair of barns, limitations of rural women to engage in additional income generation activities regarding their existing workload, decrease in yield of fodder crops and accordingly, increase in need of packed fodder, difficulty in use of animal healthcare sets directly by farmers and presence of landowners with disabilities or old female landowners who cannot cultivate their own lands but live off the land as sharecropper similar to elder landowners. Considering these feedback and observations, implementation strategy and scope of each livelihood assistance packages were revised accordingly and with regard to that, ToE will make more comprehensively site investigation and interviews with all PAPs applied for LRP during implementation.

7.8. If needed, additional announcement materials can be produced. The announcements are very important for package success. For this reason, within the announcement stage relevant groups and communities will be engaged. Later, LRP for AGIs will be disclosed both in English and Turkish via TANAP website (www.tanap.com), and lenders websites. Further engagement activity will be planned by the implementation team but the ultimate goal is to access all potential PAPs proactively rather than waiting their application. This is the key point of identification and ensuring the engagement of vulnerable people. All project affected vulnerable groups who live in the affected settlements and available will be informed directly by verbal information via face-to-face interactions or telephone interviews when needed, and via documents to be directly delivered by IA and/or with the help of community leaders (muhktars) and via post, if needed for absentee PAPs during winter season.

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Grievance Mechanism

7.9. LRP for AGIs related grievances will be communicated via the existing Grievance Redress Mechanism of TANAP, where a new sub-category of grievances will be created in order to allow tracking of LRP-related issues⁴⁵. TANAP has already adopted a grievance mechanism 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 persons (PAPs), 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, are collected and resolved through the grievance mechanism. The LRP related grievances will be integrated into this existing system.

7.10. Implementation team of experts will also be the integral part of TANAP's existing grievance mechanism (including a hotline) for the use of potential LRP beneficiaries during application and implementation process with regard to their questions/concerns. This line information were disseminated to the PAPs during disclosure meetings via the brochure and will continue to disseminate during site investigation visits of the implementation team verbally.

7.11. The questions that are received via hotline will be answered in five days upon receipt of the question by TANAP. If the question/issue that falls to hotline is not an LRP package implementation related issue, then it will be transferred to the TANAP grievance mechanism.

7.12. PAPs are informed about the steps and communication modes for the hotline⁴⁶ and grievances during disclosure meetings and training regarding the packages.

⁴⁵ TNP-PCD-SOC-GEN-001

⁴⁶ It is also given on the back page of the informative brochure delivered to PAPs and disclosed on TANAP website: <http://www.tanap.com/store/file/common/962ae9ba0435d2c3a389a2271ee79c09.pdf>

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Monitoring and Evaluation

8.1. Monitoring and Evaluation of the LRP for AGIs will be followed through two channels as Internal Monitoring and Evaluation and External Monitoring and Evaluation.

Internal Monitoring

8.2. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the Implementation Team of the LRP for AGIs. Implementation Team members will be Social Experts (RAP&LRP) of TANAP and technical consultants (development experts) of TANAP who will be assigned as the experts of the implementation process of the LRP for AGIs. A construction engineer, a veterinarian, a social expert and 2 development experts will support the implementation and monitoring process. The Implementation Team of Experts (ToE) will monitor the indicators defined under each package via monthly, quarterly and annual monitoring reports. Each Package's M&E indicators will set forth the relation between the Project goals and expected outputs. During monitoring and evaluation, necessary additional measures will be taken for the Assistance Packages in order to enhance the success of the LRP and to mitigate implementation-based issues on spot and make the implementation more productive.

8.3. PAPs will be informed about Package's monitoring and evaluation process, in order to provide to ensure the effective data collection. Monitoring survey forms that are tailored for each package with the defined indicators will be developed and these forms will be conducted to collect data during the implementation and monitoring process regularly.

8.4. The forms will include basic data/information regarding the implementation and the life span of the assistance packages. ToE will collect and analyse the data for quarterly monitoring report for each LRAP beneficiary and/or package. If any further corrective or improvement action is regarded as necessary during this internal monitoring process, it will be designed by ToE. If the Package fails to achieve its targets, the internal monitoring mechanism will allow changes/adjustments to the Package in order to achieve targets.

8.5. Prior to the implementation of the assistance packages, related database on the current situation of the livelihood will be collected according to determined monitoring indicators for each Assistance Package (see: Table 8.2. Monitoring Indicators), in order to monitor the effects of the Assistance Package on livelihood.

8.6. Annual monitoring report will consolidate and analyse the progress of each package according to defined indicators and expected outcomes.

External Monitoring

8.7. Within the scope of Monitoring and Evaluation activities, impact of the LRP will also be monitored by external consultants.

8.8. During the M&E visits, which are organized once a year for monitoring purposes, external monitoring will visit the selected LRP settlements and have in depth field observations and consultations with the package participants. External consultants will also obtain the monthly and quarterly reports from the Package officer for each project and analyse the results. In depth interviews will be conducted with ToE, affected PAPs, responsible public institutions. Detailed information will be obtained about the LRP activities. Budget of the Plan, number of PAPs and number of beneficiary PAPs,

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expenditure information and Assistance Packages will be evaluated. LRP's aim in restoration of the livelihoods and improving the living standards will be observed by external monitoring and reported.

Monitoring Methodology

8.9. All proven documents about socio-economic conditions of PAPs to be collected during application process provide a good and very comprehensive baseline data for each PAP. Furthermore, Implementation Team of Experts (ToE) that will take an active role in the assessment, implementation and monitoring process of LRP instead of an Implementing Agency will be responsible for keeping actual data of each PAP in relation to the livelihood assistance to be provided and reporting them to TANAP as a part of monitoring process. All data will be used in monthly and quarterly monitoring process. Moreover, External RAP Monitoring Panel will also review and assess the effectiveness of LRP semi-annually. All of them will be evaluated together to make a conclusion on the LRP's effectiveness. In the light of this perspective, monitoring methodology was developed as follows:

Table 8.1. Monitoring Methodology

Issues to be monitored	Monitoring unit	Monitoring Tools	Monitoring schedule
Livelihood restoration activities	Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official data provided by PAPs during application Quantitative survey study Qualitative studies, In-depth interviews with the package participant For the follow-up of the women-oriented activities, one-on-one in depth interviews with the women implementers Grievance analysis 	<p>Once a year consolidated reporting⁴⁷</p> <p>Collection of monthly data from PAP</p> <p>Quarterly Field visits of ToE</p> <p>Field visits twice a year by external monitoring</p> <p>Monthly analysis of grievances on LRP related issues</p>
Community –based activities	Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative studies, in depth interviews with the Muhtar and village community, Focus group meetings with the Cooperatives Focus groups meetings with the elderly Grievance analysis 	<p>Quarterly Field visits of ToE</p> <p>Field visits once a year by external monitoring</p> <p>Monthly analysis of grievances on LRP related issues</p>

⁴⁷ The annual report will be prepared by ToE consolidating the quarterly participant reports and field observations and results of semi-annual field visits

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Cash Supports for specific groups of PAPs	Household based	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Official data provided by PAPs during application ▪ Individual socio-economic survey and in depth interviews with the PAPs that fall into this category in order to assess the impact of support their livelihoods. ▪ Grievance analysis 	<p>Field visits once in 6 months by ToE</p> <p>Field visits once a year by external monitoring</p> <p>Monthly analysis of grievances on LRP related issues</p>
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Monitoring Indicators for each package

Table 8.2. Monitoring Indicators

Package Name	Indicators	Frequency	Responsible
Support for Agricultural Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of beneficiary PAPs Number of agricultural machinery / equipment provided Frequency of use of provided machine /equipment. Contribution of the provided machine / equipment to the workforce The size of the planted area with the machine (more or less than in the past) Number of beehives / colonies and equipment purchased. Contribution of the packages on the improvement of the livelihood activities of the supported PAPs, through the pre-package and post-package data comparisons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Quarterly Yearly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToE External Monitoring
Support of Certified Fodder Crops Seeds Package	<p><u>Household based:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of beneficiary PAPs Receipts or invoices Amount of milk taken from cows given feed support (before and after data of the assistance package). Comparison of pre-package and post-package ratio of seed and feed expenditure of the household (If any reduce is detected, utilization of the remaining Money will be evaluated) <p><u>Community based:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households using the grazing land Number of animals using the grazing land Comparison of pre-package and post-package ratio of seed and feed expenditure of the household who are using the grazing area Comparison o of pre-package and post-package conditions of grazing area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Quarterly Yearly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToE External Monitoring
Family Type Green House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of PAPs supported Number of greenhouses built Planted area/greenhouse Amount of vegetables produced/PAP/Yea Income earned/PAP/Year Cost of production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Quarterly Yearly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToE External Monitoring

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Package Name	Indicators	Frequency	Responsible
Grazing Land Improvement Package	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households using the grazing land Number of animals using the grazing land Comparison of pre-package and post-package ratio of seed and feed expenditure of the household who are using the grazing area Comparison of pre-package and post-package conditions of grazing area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Quarterly Yearly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToE External Monitoring
Supply of Bull	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veterinary report, Purchase contract, Monthly monitoring reports Quarterly monitoring report. The earring number of the animal being purchased. Number of beneficiary PAPs Contribution of the packages on the improvement of the livelihood of the supported PAPs, through the pre-package and post-package data comparisons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Quarterly Yearly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToE External Monitoring
Supply of Dairy Cattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veterinary report, Purchase contract, Monthly monitoring reports Quarterly monitoring report. The earring number of the animal being purchased. Number of beneficiary PAPs Contribution of the packages on the improvement of the livelihood of the supported PAPs, through the pre-package and post-package data comparison 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Quarterly Yearly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToE External Monitoring
Barn Improvements Package	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction engineer report end of the improvement Number of barns supported Number of beneficiary PAPs Qualitative study results on the comparison and evaluation of people about the past state of the barn and the post-improvement status (female opinion will be sought) Pre-package and post-package comparisons of animal care Indicators will be updated with data from the first field visit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Quarterly Yearly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToE External Monitoring

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Package Name	Indicators	Frequency	Responsible
Preventive Animal Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Veterinary reports ▪ Earring numbers ▪ Number of beneficiary PAPs ▪ Number of pregnant animals and calves born with artificial insemination. ▪ Ratio of the livestock health expenditures of the household before and after the package (If any reduce is detected, utilization of the remaining cash will be evaluated) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly • Quarterly • Yearly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ToE • External Monitoring
One-off Cash Support for Elderly and PAPs with disabilities who are not actively engaged with land activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Receipt of payments ▪ Number of beneficiary PAPs ▪ Utilization of the Payments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly • Yearly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ToE • External Monitoring

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Annexes

Annex 1. Criteria for Acquisition of Leftover Parcels

CRITERIA FOR ACQUISITION OF LEFTOVER PARCELS

Annex 1.1. 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

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Annex 2. Field Study Settlement Selection Criteria

Selection criteria:

Annex 2.1. Sites selected for field study fulfils ***all the below*** selection criteria.

1. Project affected settlements with private parcels:

Annex 2.2. During RAP studies, all settlements impacted by land acquisition were visited. The field studies aimed to find users of affected public and private land, in order to assess land acquisition impacts. The studies revealed that settlements impacted only by loss of public land, did not have any users⁴⁸. Therefore, settlements that are impacted **only** by loss of public land are excluded from LRP field. The field includes settlements, which are affected by loss of public land⁴⁹, **if** the settlement is also impacted by loss of private land.

2. More than 20 percent of the private parcel is impacted by land acquisition.

Annex 2.3. According to World Bank, land loss size of 20 percent or more of the total parcel is defined as a significant livelihood impact⁵⁰. This category is applied according to parcel based land acquisition data. The size of land acquired by the Project is divided by the total size of the parcel in order to reveal impacted percentage. Settlements where impact is higher than 20 percent is included in the study.

3. Affected parcel size is more than 1.2 decares.

Annex 2.4. The field study aimed to include owners of small parcels who engage in production. Therefore, land data analysis was conducted for PAPs whose affected parcel size is less than 2 decares. Land size varies from 0.9 decares to 1.9 decares for small land owners. The median value of 1.2 was accepted for inclusion in the field study.

4. Number of affected parcel owners is three or more per settlement or number of impacted private parcels is minimum three.

Annex 2.5. In order to have a productive field study for LRP, there needs to be at least 3 PAPs per settlement impacted by land acquisition, to discuss Project's impacts and potential mitigation mechanism for achieving livelihood restoration.

5. Settlements with at least 3 permanent resident PAPs and at least 3 prior surveys conducted during RAP for AGIs.

Annex 2.6. Most of the settlements impacted by the Project have faced out-migration. Hence, the number of permanent resident PAPs are few. For an effective field study, it is essential to visit the settlements where Project's land acquisition impacts are visible on permanent residents. Therefore,

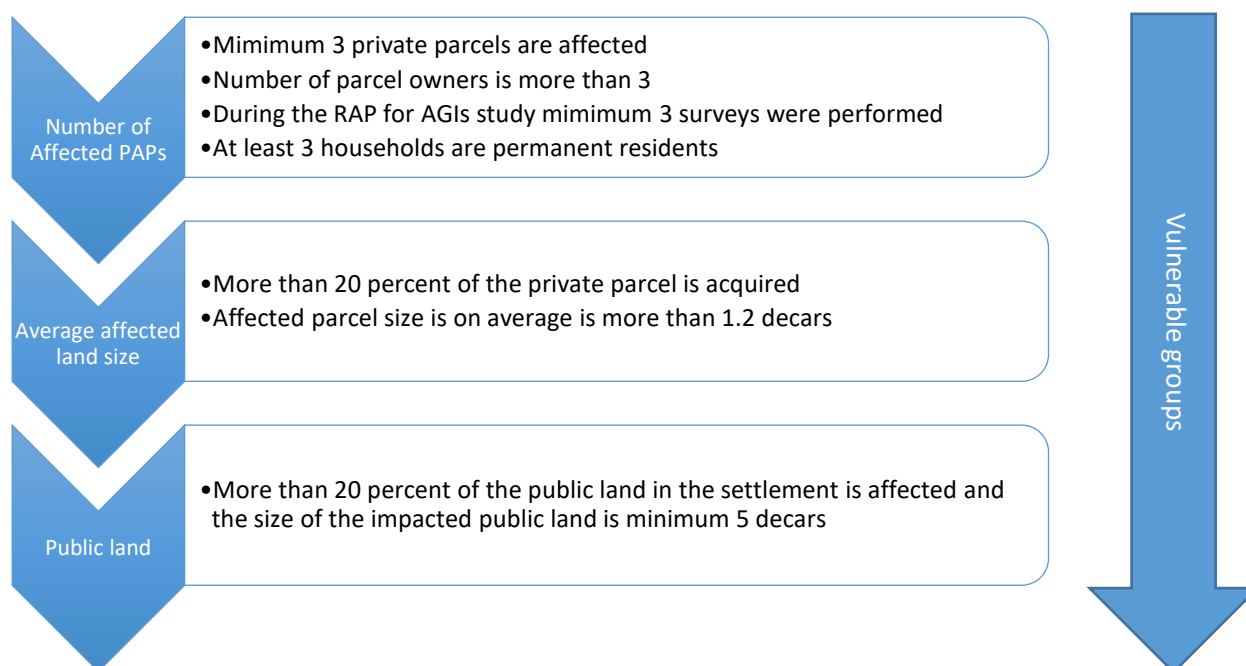
⁴⁸ In-depth interviews with mukhtars and key informants did not reveal any users of public lands in the affected settlements.

⁴⁹ Settlements impacted by private land acquisition concurrently with acquisition of public land with more than 5 decares are also included in the study.

⁵⁰ The World Bank states that the parcel impacted needs to be sole livelihood source/or the loss percentage may depend on total land holdings. However, it is difficult to reveal total land holdings of all PAPs, as previous studies were based on individual declarations rather than official land ownership data for all land holdings. Therefore, desktop studies could only rely on existing parcel data on land ownership. Hence, affected parcels are analyzed for this criteria.

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settlements with at least 3 permanent resident PAPs where surveys were undertaken are included in the study⁵¹.



Vulnerable Groups represented in Sites selected*

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	Poor HH	Landless HH	Women headed HH	Elderly HH	HH with disabilities
ARDAHAN	DAMAL	İKİZDERE	9	3		15	3
ARDAHAN	POSOF	TÜRKGÖZÜ	9			14	
ARDAHAN	DAMAL	ESKİKILIÇ	29		5	15	1
EDİRNE	İPSALA	SARICALI	2	1		3	
ERZURUM	AZİZİYE	GELİNKAYA		10			
ERZURUM	AZİZİYE	EMRECİK	1				
SİVAS	ZARA	ŞEYHMERZUBAN	4		1	8	
KIRIKKALE	KESKİN	GÜLKONAK	1			2	1
ÇANAKKALE	GELİBOLU	KAVAK-HÜRRİYET	2			1	
ESKİŞEHİR	SEYİTGAZİ	AKSAKLI	9		1	5	

*The number of HHs is based on baseline data collected for RAP for AGIs

⁵¹ The field survey is not a complete dataset of all vulnerable and economically displaced HHs, but will inform such a dataset.

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Annex 3. Questions

Questions for District Foundation of Social Help and Solidarity Directorate

Province	District	Settlement
Title	Name- Last Name	Date

1. What do you think about the TANAP project in general? How many people are your giving support at the affected settlements?
2. TANAP plans to implement support packages for vulnerable groups. What could be the methods for identifying the vulnerable groups? Which documents should be required (Income identification document, etc.) to ensure that sensitive groups are selected successfully? We would like to know your opinions and suggestions on these.
3. Has your organization supported / implemented the projects aiming "income generation" such as "animal husbandry and agricultural production" and "business establishment"? If so, what are these projects and activities? Have these projects and activities been implemented in settlements affected by TANAP? Could you briefly tell us what the results are?
4. What do you think could be considered as for "income-generating" activities for disadvantaged groups affected by the TANAP project? What kinds of activities and projects can lead to an improvement in the economic status of vulnerable groups?

Head of households with disabilities : Landless :

Elderly headed households : Poor :

Women headed households :

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5. Can we get the data for vulnerable groups in settlements affected by TANAP according to the following table?

Settlement		
Subject	Kind of Support	Number of People
GSS	G0 status	
	G1 status	
Conditional supports	Conditional education support	
	Conditional health support	
Regular supports	Widow support	
	2022 Elderly support	
	2022 Disabled support	
	2022 Elderly relative support	

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Questions for District Directorate of Agriculture

Province District Settlement Title Name- Last Name
Date

1. Could you give us brief information about your institution? (Number of staff, veterinarian, agricultural engineer, technicians)
2. What do you think about the TANAP project in general? Effects on agriculture and animal husbandry?
3. TANAP plans to implement support packages for vulnerable groups. What could be the methods for identifying the vulnerable groups? Which documents should be required (Income identification document, etc.) to ensure that sensitive groups are selected successfully? We would like to know your opinions and suggestions on these.
4. Which "young farmer" projects were supported by your institution? Have these projects and activities been implemented in settlements affected by TANAP? Could you briefly tell us the results and effects of these projects?
5. Which "SYDV income generating projects" were supported by you? Have these projects and activities been implemented in settlements affected by TANAP? Could you briefly tell us the results and effects of these projects?
6. What do you think could be considered as for "income-generating" activities for disadvantaged groups affected by the TANAP project? What kinds of activities and projects can lead to an improvement in the economic status of vulnerable groups?

Head of household with disabilities : Landless :

Elderly headed households : Poor :

Women headed households :

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7. Can we obtain the agricultural and livestock data regarding the settlements affected by TANAP according to the following table?

ISSUES	Number of	ISSUES	Number of
Cattles		Farmers registered in FRS	
Sheep & Goat		Planted land registered in FRS (Da)	
Active animal husbandry establishments		Forage crops planted land	
Outsider Beekeepers		Grazing land (Da)	
Outsider hives		Irrigated agricultural land (Da)	
Insider Beekeepers		Dry agricultural land (Da)	
Insider hives			

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Questions for Mukhtars

Province District Settlement Mukhtar Cellphone Date

1. What is the number of households in the settlement? What is the summer / winter population?
2. What is the number of vulnerable groups in the settlement? (Should be double checked with the AGI affected household list)

Vulnerable Groups	Number of households in the settlement	Number of households that are affected by TANAP	Names
Poor (receiving support from SYDV)			
Elderly headed households (65 years or older, living alone)			
Women headed households			
Head of household with disabilities			
Landless			

3. What is the main source of income of the settlement?

TANAP

4. Were there any grievances about TANAP from either yourself or the other people in the settlement? If so, what are these complaints and requests? What was the end result?
5. How did TANAP project affect agriculture and animal husbandry activities? Was any grazing land, meadow, or forest area affected by the project? What has changed compared to the past?
6. How many people from the settlement have worked in TANAP and/or subcontractors, how many people are still working? What kind of jobs did these people usually do?

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7. What could be done to increase the agricultural income of the settlement (irrigation system establishment, water wells, seed support, feed plant support, sample gardening, greenhouses, etc.)?
8. What could be done to increase the income from animals of the settlement (artificial insemination support, beekeeping, etc.)?
9. Is there a cooperative, union in settlement? If so, what is the purpose of it? What is the status (Active / passive, bankruptcy, etc.)? What are the benefits to its members?

Agriculture

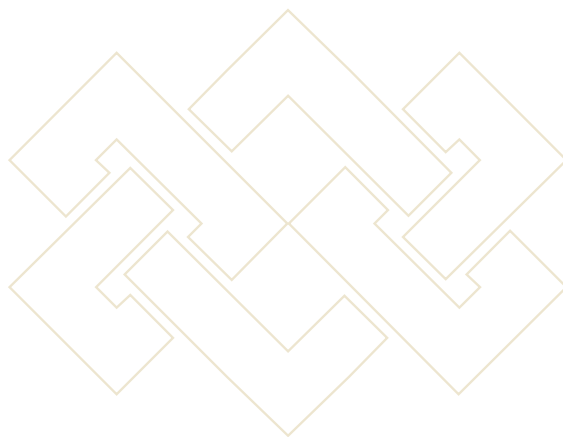
10. What are the main income generating agricultural activities and products? What is planted and sold?
11. Is there irrigated farming in the settlement? If yes, how is it done?
12. Are there greenhouses in the settlement? If yes who are the owners, how do they do it and what do they plant?
13. Is there orcharding in the settlement? If yes who are the owners of the orchards, how do they do it and what do they plant?
14. How many households are involved in agricultural activities?
15. How are the agricultural products sold and marketed?

Animal Husbandry

16. How many cattle, sheep and goats are there in the settlement?
17. How many households does animal husbandry?

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18. Do you get veterinary services? How do you provide this service? (District directorate of Agriculture, private veterinarian etc.)
19. Where do you usually graze your animals? Is the grass enough? How is the use of grazing land and plateau? How much grazing land does the settlement have? How do you find a shepherd?
20. How do animals' need for feed plants generally be met? (Feed crop planting, ready-made feed purchase, free grazing, etc.)
21. How are the animals sold and marketed? Are there any animal products (cheese, butter, etc.) sold?
22. Is there beekeeping in the settlement? How many beekeepers and hives are there? Are there beekeepers coming from outside the settlement? Do the households sell their honey?
23. How and for what purpose is poultry produced (household needs etc.)? Are there any households selling and marketing chicken products (meat, eggs)?
24. Are there any animal or crop diseases in the settlement now or in the past? What are these?
25. Are there any animal husbandry or agriculture projects that received support or were support projects? (Young farmer, SYDV, DAP, SODES, etc.)
26. What are the statuses of the village common facilities?



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