

Trans Anadolu Doğal Gaz Boru Hattı Projesi (TANAP)

## Resettlement Action Plan

## Second External Monitoring and Evaluation Report – Summary



## TANAP PROJECT

## Second Semi-Annual External RAP Monitoring and Evaluation Report: Public Disclosure Summary – December 2017

The second semi-annual external monitoring and evaluation exercise for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the TANAP Project was conducted by the External Monitoring Panel (the Panel) between 16th October and 3rd November 2017. The objective of the external monitoring is to assess the Project's resettlement performance and compliance with national laws, World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 and international best practice. It aims to inform TANAP and the World Bank of the compliance status of the Project, its strengths and weaknesses, and improvement opportunities in relation to the resettlement process.

As of October 2017, the construction activities were nearing completion in Lots 1, 2 and 3 whereas construction activities of Lot 4 is still ongoing. The construction works for the Marmara Sea Crossing had started in June 2017 and were scheduled to finish towards February 2018. Of the 28,298 total private and public parcels, 15,998 (56.53%) have been registered in the name of the Project. The land entry along the pipeline (RoW) and for all AGIs has been completed. Considering the current stage of the construction work, reinstatement process for the acquired land along the pipeline had started in Lots 1, 2 and 3 in June 2017 and the land exit process was expected to start before the end of 2017.

The second semi-annual external monitoring and evaluation visit within the scope of RAP was carried out by the Panel between 16th October and 3rd November 2017. The methodology for the exercise included:

- Desktop review of relevant documentation;
- Establishment of village selection criteria;
- Meetings with the associated Project staff (Land Acquisition, Social Impact and Environment Teams) and an Appeals Committee member in TANAP headquarters in Ankara;
- Field study including interviews with muhtars and focus group discussions with Project affected people in selected villages
- Attending Annual Stakeholder Engagement Meeting in Eskisehir as an observer
- Presentation and discussion of key findings with TANAP personnel in Ankara upon completion of the fieldwork.

The Panel particularly requested to visit villages representing conditions that could not be investigated during the first visit. In total meetings were conducted in 16 villages selected on the basis of predetermined criteria including:

- Multiple pipelines
- Multiple Project components
- Informal land users
- Vulnerable people
- Female land owners/users
- Marmara Sea Crossing and river crossings
- Status of reinstatement

The key findings of the second external monitoring exercise are presented in the Table below:

Topic	Key Findings of the Second External Monitoring Exercise	Key Recommendations of the Panel
RAP Management	TANAP has hired a new full-time RAP & LRP Specialist to support the RAP Specialist.  Work on a staffing plan for 2018 onwards is ongoing.	The staffing plan needs to ensure a smooth transition to operations phase staff.
	TANAP has established a RAP Fund Procedure to compensate for the losses that are not covered by national laws. A RAP Fund Management Committee has also been established. The RAP Monitoring Plan has been established. But in general includes input KPIs.	The RAP Monitoring Plan needs to include further more specific outcome and impact KPIs particularly for livelihood restoration, SE with vulnerable people and female land users.
Land Acquisition	The Independent Expert Valuation Assessment by Yildiz Technical University is ongoing, and scheduled for completion by end 2017.	None.
	Court proceedings (especially Article 10 cases) are generally taking longer than originally anticipated. The Project has identified those districts where additional measures could possibly make a difference. The Project has put in place more lawyers and, where allowed by judges, an arrangement where its personnel prepare documents typically prepared by court staff for the court staff to review. It has also provided some logistical support where approved by judges.	
	There are three situations where TANAP is faced with the issue of claiming back compensation paid i.e. a) Land consolidation; b) Route changes; and c) Cases where the court in Article 10 proceedings lowers the compensation rate previously determined in Article 27 court proceedings. The policy on how to deal with these situations is still being developed.	
Land Reinstatement and Land Exit	A detailed Land Exit Procedure has been prepared and distributed to contractors.  Villagers met by the Panel were generally appreciative of the Project's efforts and felt that it had done reinstatement better than other projects. Reinstatement of river crossings is ongoing, but there is a need to prioritise key crossings to be rehabilitated before major rains occur.	The Project should:  - Expedite reinstatement of borders between affected parcels as much as is practically possible.  - Expedite reinstatement of access roads to the fields before planting season is over.  - Expedite the formal land exit
	The formal land exit protocol process has not officially started yet. What has started in some areas is that CCs have been holding pre-meetings with land owners and users to determine what issues are outstanding. Unfortunately, some of the villagers met by the Panel were confused about the purpose of these pre-meetings and thought that the formal land exit protocol process had been undertaken.	protocol process where possible to enable planting post exit before planting seasons pass.  - Prioritise key river crossings to be rehabilitated before major rains occur.

Topic	Key Findings of	Key Recommendations of
	the Second External Monitoring Exercise	the Panel
		<ul> <li>Make sure villagers understand the purpose of CC pre-meetings versus the final land exit protocol meetings.</li> </ul>
Restrictions on Land Use	TANAP's Host Government Agreement (2012, Appendix 2, Article 3.11-b) states that "it will be unlawful for any Person without prior written consent of TANAP to undertake any pile-driving within 50m either side of Project facilities."	The Project should inform people now about the criteria and process for applying for consent from TANAP to undertake pile-driving in the 50 m no pile-driving corridor on either side of the Project Facilities.
Livelihood Restoration	In order to ensure livelihood restoration, the Project provides cash compensation for permanent and temporary acquisition of lands, crop compensation for unviable lands and reimburses the actualized gasoline costs incurred by the small scale fishermen due to the Marmara Sea crossing. Moreover, the Project is planning to provide transitional allowance (as a cash livelihood support) and livelihood assistance packages for AGI-affected land users who meets the eligibility criteria. Identified issues with regards to livelihood restoration include:  - Residual livelihood impacts: Those PAPs whose losses are not covered by the national laws and/or project policies and are likely to incur livelihood losses. These PAPs include land users who permanently lose (free or cheap) access to lands and do not receive sufficient amount of compensation to restore their access to land as:  o there are other shareholders on the same land, ownership of the land is disputed, or they do not have legal ownership of the lands And those who are affected by multiple projects or project components  - The Panel understands that the increased irrigation costs due to the pipeline are in the responsibility of the Construction Contractors but is not always paid. Reportedly, TANAP has recently (in August, September and November 2017) sent written correspondences to the CCs to pay attention to the issue. TANAP stated that the issue is being followed up.	<ul> <li>The Project should ensure that all PAPs who incur residual livelihood impacts which are defined with the root causes are offered adequate livelihood support to restore their livelihoods.</li> <li>In addition to communicating with the CCs, TANAP should inform PAPs (particularly in Lot 4) regarding their entitlement to claim for compensation for "increased irrigation costs" due to the Project. Alternatively, regardless of the size of land, areas that can no longer be irrigated can be treated as unviable lands and crop losses can be compensated.</li> </ul>
Vulnerable People	The LRP for AGIs offers livelihood support programs for vulnerable people. As the Project does not have a database of vulnerable people, the support is provided on an application/assessment basis.	The Panel is of the view that the Project should aim at establishing a database of vulnerable people for the AGIs and proactively offer support to these groups.
	The Panel understands that efforts are made to reach vulnerable people. However, this data is not readily extractable from OSID which makes its monitoring/proof difficult.	The Project needs to make sure that it can show that it has made every practical effort to engage with vulnerable people.

Topic	Key Findings of	Key Recommendations of
Gender Integration Benefit Sharing	the Second External Monitoring Exercise  The female land user database has been established using name lists based on land acquisition data. The data is being verified through RAP Fund meetings in the villages. Efforts are ongoing to reach female land users.  The project understands that there has been substantial effort to employ PAPs in the construction phase.  Additional livelihood support will be provided to the	the Panel  All efforts for engaging with female land users should be recorded and presented in the internal monitoring report.  None
Cultural Heritage	communities that lose common lands and vulnerable people in the scope of LRP for AGIs.  Procedure is in place in order to identify items of archaeological interest or graves during the construction	None
Cumulative Impacts	process.  The Project had asked the Panel for help in how to deal with cumulative impacts, particularly as the issue potentially goes beyond merely the cumulative impacts of multiple pipelines. During the second site visit the Panel prepared and gave the Project a note on standards and guidance and suggested steps to assess these through a tailored Rapid Cumulative Impact Assessment.  In the interim, the LAC Team had been doing research into cumulative impacts and it provided the Panel with a draft version of the report (TANAP, 2017d). It appears that good work has been done to try and understand this difficult issue. Based on this work, the LAC Team was in the process of finalising the report for TANAP management.	As part of the process of completing the report to management, the Panel recommends that the following points be included / emphasised in more detail in the report:  O Applicable Turkish law e.g. land development plan rights, limitations and implications.  The work done by the Project to consider other projects that might potentially contribute towards cumulative impacts, including the Canakkale Bridge and the Ankara High Speed
Stakeholder Engagement	The Project has prepared the Stakeholder Engagement Plan Annex 2: RAP-Specific Stakeholder Engagement Implementation Guideline targeted stakeholder engagement related to the rollout of the RAP Fund has been undertaken and is ongoing.  There continues to be extensive engagement with	Railway, and why it has concluded that these are not relevant.  The Project 50 metre piledriving restriction, as it relates to cumulative impacts.  The SEP Annex 2 (RAP-Specific Stakeholder Engagement Implementation Guideline) needs to be updated to cover 2018 (with a further update in late 2018 to cover 2019).
Grievance	communities. However, many villagers continue to rely on their muhtars as the point of contact with the Project.  See also above sections on Vulnerable People and Gender Integration.  The Project has an effective grievance redress mechanism	Quality monitoring should be made
Redress	that aims at resolving all complaints within 30 business days. An appeals Committee has been established to provide advice on unresolved cases.	(including PAPs views on timeliness and fairness of resolutions) and reported on a regular basis (i.e. once

Topic	Key Findings of	Key Recommendations of
	the Second External Monitoring Exercise	the Panel
		a year in 2017, 2018, and 2019)
	The Panel recorded improvement in the registration system and practice. There is need for regular quality monitoring of the grievance system.	using KPIs.

Significant progress continues to be made by the Project. Good practices were generally observed in the following areas:

- Land acquisition,
- Land reinstatement,
- Stakeholder engagement; and
- Grievance redress mechanism.

However, there are also a number of areas where further work is necessary to ensure full displacement impact mitigation in accordance with WB and EBRD standards, including:

- PAPs incurring residual livelihood impacts should benefit from livelihood programs.
- TANAP needs to make sure that it can show that it has made every practical effort to engage with vulnerable people and female land users.
- Cumulative impacts The Project needs to finalise its report, including specific mitigation measures.

The Panel is of the view that these steps are necessary to manage the social risks that may arise due to the land acquisition process and can be undertaken without affecting the overall progress of the Project.



