

2019 DECEMBER



Trans Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline Project (TANAP)

## Resettlement Action Plan

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### **Sixth External Monitoring and Evaluation Report – Summary**



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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1. This report presents the findings of the sixth (last) semi-annual external monitoring and evaluation exercise conducted by the External Monitoring Panel (the Panel) between 2 and 16 October 2019.

2. During the sixth visit of the Panel, **status update** on land acquisition and construction related progress was as follows: Reinstatement and land exit processes was almost completed (5 villages left) for the villages in Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, as of the end of September 2019. Of the 28,850 private and public parcels (excluding temporary rentals) 27,848 (96.53%) had been registered in the name of the Project.

3. As of October 2019, the delivery of Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages (LRAPs) for AGI affected people is complete.

4. The **methodology** of the sixth semi-annual external monitoring and evaluation exercise included:

- Desktop review of relevant documentation;
- Establishment of village selection criteria;
- Meetings at TANAP headquarter in Ankara (with SOC, LAC and Construction teams);
- Field study including interviews with village leaders and project-affected people in selected villages;
- Presentation and discussion of key findings with TANAP Social and LAC Teams in Ankara upon completion of the fieldwork.

5. Meetings were conducted in 10 villages and 3 neighbourhoods of a municipality selected on the basis of pre-determined criteria. Some of the key **village level criteria** included: (1) Villages where there were issues to follow up in Lot 1 and 4, (2) villages where there are private lands affected from a camp site in Lot 2 or Lot 3, (3) villages where there are temporary land rentals, (4) villages where vulnerable people and women land users are identified, (5) villages significantly affected by AGIs, that benefit from community-based social support projects, livelihood restoration assistance packages and cash support (transitional allowance), (6) villages where there are significant number of ongoing Article 10 cases, (7) villages where there have been recent or long-standing grievances, (8) villages where there is land consolidation and/or cadastral renewal.

6. The field works were conducted between 4-11 October, during which, the Panel aimed at **understanding the social impacts** of the Project from the resettlement (economic displacement) aspects on the people living in the selected villages through interviews with the village leader, female land users, affected people and people who have been selected for livelihood packages and/or received transitional allowance. The discussed topics included the land acquisition process, impacts of the Project on livelihoods and vulnerable people, the reinstatement process,

expected impacts of restrictions on future land use, and impacts of the Project on common lands, natural resources, public infrastructure, stakeholder engagement, grievance redress, community-based support under LRP for AGIs, gender integration and the impact of SEIP on the communities.

7. The **key findings** of the sixth external monitoring exercise are presented in the Table below. The themes (i.e. acquisition public and private lands, RAP fund, cultural heritage, gender integration) that have remained largely unchanged and compliant for the last two trips are excluded from the table.

8. The Panel considered **nine broad topics**; of which **only two** (i.e. Land Reinstatement & Land Exit Process and Grievance Redress) were stated as **partially compliant**. Although the others were appraised as **compliant**; there are some actions recommended in order to ensure full compliance with IFI’s social standards. The key findings of the Panel are presented below.

Topic	Key Findings from Sixth Panel Visit	Compliance status	Key Recommendations from Sixth Panel Visit
<b>RAP Management</b>	<p><b>Staffing</b> – Land acquisition and resettlement related staffing continues to be adjusted since the 5<sup>th</sup> visit of the Panel. TANAP confirmed to the Panel that the necessary resources will continue to be allocated insofar as relates to outstanding land acquisition and resettlement issues. Budget provisions have been made to cover required issues until the end of 2020.</p> <p><b>Management plans and related documents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All management plans and supporting documents have been finalized (except certain indicators in the RAP Monitoring Plan).</li> <li>- The Scope of Work for the Independent Consultancy Services for the RAP Completion Audit remains to be completed.</li> </ul>	Compliant	<p><b>M&amp;E</b> – Finalize RAP Monitoring Plan and disclose it on the web page.</p> <p><b>Close-out audit terms of reference</b> – Finalize the close-out auditor ToR and contract the preferred auditor as soon as possible to ensure their availability.</p>
<b>Land Acquisition</b>	<p><b>Additional land requirements</b> – AsBuilt documentation has been completed and reviewed and work on determining additional land requirements is ongoing. The Project awaits finalization of land consolidation and cadastral renewal by Government agencies before all final additional Project land requirements can be determined.</p>	Compliant	None.
<b>Land Reinstatement and Land Exit Process</b>	<p><b>Land reinstatement status</b> – Despite the formal land exit process being almost complete, there are still some grievances related to land reinstatement that need to be addressed, including grievances raised after land exit / during the warranty period.</p>	Partially compliant	<p><b>Reinstatement of RoW:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TANAP needs to identify (and differentiate between) number of absentee land owners and present land owners who REFUSED to sign off the land exit per each village. Investigate the</li> </ul>

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	<p><b>Reinstatement of RoW - Additional payments</b> – Despite reinstatement and land exit, there may be situations during the warranty period where reinstatement issues still arise. Where people lose any income as a result of this after the temporary easement right along the RoW (3 year compensation paid for pipeline-induced land acquisition), it may trigger additional compensation payments if people lodge grievances. TANAP will investigate all claims raised to determine if any additional payments are warranted.</p> <p><b>Mitigation of indirect impacts on surrounding lands - AGI layout issues</b> – The Panel understands that the location and layout of some AGIs may have caused water and other issues for villagers in some instances. This issue was raised again during the 6th visit in Turkgozu (MS1). TANAP advised that it has commissioned an independent geotechnical investigation into claims of ponding and that it awaits the report.</p> <p><b>Reinstatement of lands temporarily used by the Project:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Six main camp sites</b> – Arrangements have been finalized with different government agencies in relation to the post-Project use and rehabilitation of the 6 main temporary camp sites in Lots 1, 2 and 3. TANAP commissioned and received a report from its social consultant on the stakeholder engagement process and post-project social impact assessment in relation to each site which was reviewed by the Panel. Monitoring of outcomes for each camp site will be undertaken by TANAP in 2020.</li> <li>- <b>Comprehensive list</b> – The Panel was informed that TANAP has not yet established a comprehensive list of all temporarily used lands.</li> <li>- <b>Further investigations</b> – The Panel was informed that a consultant hired by TANAP for the operation phase is investigating selected temporary rental sites from an environmental point of view.</li> </ul> <p><b>Reinstatement of affected infrastructure (e.g. roads and water channels):</b></p>		<p>reason for not signing off and whether CC or TANAP has responsibility for the situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Additional payments</b> – TANAP needs to monitor whether there are any outstanding or arising reinstatement issues that prohibit cultivation after the 3-year temporary easement right along the RoW within the applicable CC warranty period.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation of indirect impacts on surrounding lands</b> – TANAP should ensure each indirect impact claim is recorded in OSID, investigated and mitigated (where TANAP has responsibility).</p> <p><b>Reinstatement of lands temporarily used by the Project - Comprehensive list</b> – TANAP should establish a comprehensive list of temporarily used lands. TANAP should include social aspects into the environmental assessment of post-reinstatement conditions of the temporary land rentals. This should be done through engagement with land users (and users of surrounding lands) to ensure that the reinstatement has been done adequately and the users of lands are able to cultivate/use their lands as before.</p> <p><b>Reinstatement of affected infrastructure (e.g. roads and water channels):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Roads</b> – TANAP needs to engage further with government agencies now responsible for road repairs to confirm plans and deadlines</li> </ul>

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	<p>- <b>Roads</b> – Some CC reinstatement commitments have been passed to local government agencies in return for payments by the CCs. Villagers raised a number of complaints about outstanding road reinstatement issues with the Panel and it appears that they are not always aware of commitments made to address these (directly by CCs’ or via local government) and related deadlines.</p> <p><b>Quality of reinstatement</b> – Feedback from communities met by the Panel during the 6<sup>th</sup> visit was generally positive, except for the specific instances discussed in detail in the report below.</p>		<p>and engage further with affected communities to ensure that they understand these plans and deadlines.</p> <p><b>Further investigations</b> – As previously recommended by the Panel, TANAP should investigate and check that all drainage, access and other negative issues caused by the location and construction of AGIs insofar as these have access and livelihoods impacts on any villagers are addressed by CCs.</p>
<p><b>Livelihood Restoration</b></p>	<p><b>Permanent loss of private lands due to AGIs</b> – All 133 identified LRAP beneficiaries, 14 of whom were female, had received their payments. Initial Project and Panel engagements suggest that all beneficiaries had bought the targeted support items (cattle, machine etc.) and had made very positive comments as to the impacts of the LRP implementation.</p> <p>LRAP Monitoring has started and the findings of the first monitoring was reported in the 10<sup>th</sup> Quarterly Internal RAP Monitoring Report. In October 2019, the second internal livelihood restoration monitoring had started and exemplary qualitative outcomes were presented during Panel’s pre-visit meeting. 3<sup>rd</sup> monitoring is scheduled for March 2020.</p> <p><b>Pipeline impacts</b> – TANAP has contracted a consultant to investigate the livelihood impacts of the pipeline.</p> <p><b>Mid and long term Risks</b> – The Panel has identified a number of residual land acquisition-induced impacts (beyond acquired lands) which may cause livelihood risks.</p>	<p>Compliant</p>	<p>As mentioned above, TANAP should identify any land acquisition-induced residual impacts which may cause livelihood risks and may necessitate additional compensation or mitigation measures to ensure the livelihoods are not affected in the immediate, mid or long terms.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerable People</b></p>	<p><b>AGIs</b> – The vulnerable people are proactively assessed and necessary support (e.g. transition allowance, LRAP) is provided.</p> <p><b>Pipeline</b> – The team continues to establish a database of vulnerable people affected by the</p>	<p>Compliant</p>	<p><b>AGIs</b> – None.</p> <p><b>Pipeline</b> – As agreed, TANAP should identify the vulnerable people and impacts upon them (considering possible difficulties in access to the compensation</p>

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	<p>pipeline. A consultant is contracted to engage with the vulnerable people and further identify the Project impacts upon them.</p> <p>The Panel re-interviewed the caregivers of two vulnerable people identified during the 5<sup>th</sup> visit along the pipeline. Both stated they still had difficulties in accessing the compensation money at the bank.</p>		<p>payments) as soon as possible and implement mitigation measures as necessary.</p>
<b>Benefit Sharing</b>	<p><b>Community-based supports (LRP)</b> are established for the 14 villages which are significantly affected by the AGIs. In general, the interviewed communities were pleased with the initiatives. In Eskikilic, Ikizidere and Turkgozu villages affected by CS1 and MS1 respectively in Ardahan, TANAP executed a comprehensive animal health care detection and training program in June-July-August 2019.</p> <p>As discussed with the Panel during the 5<sup>th</sup> visit, TANAP took out the “reinstatement of irrigation channels” from community support programs of Turkgozu. In consultation with the village leader, it was decided to implement an apple garden project on the village common lands. TANAP is monitoring the implementation of projects effectively through direct and indirect means.</p>	Compliant	None.
<b>Cumulative Impacts</b>	<p><b>Cumulative impacts of pipeline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Payments are ongoing with 89% of parcel payments completed for multiple pipelines.</li> <li>- The LAC Team confirmed that registered letters were previously sent to all owners and that only 193 of 1,605 letters were returned as non-deliverable.</li> <li>- Upon completion of payments, TANAP will once again notify the village leaders by sending them a letter and list of all entitled people.</li> </ul>	Compliant	None.
<b>Stakeholder Engagement</b>	<p><b>Level of stakeholder engagement</b> – The Project continues to extensively engage with stakeholders. Since the 5<sup>th</sup> visit of the Panel this has included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ongoing CC and TANAP engagement with villagers to address outstanding grievances, in particular related to land reinstatement.</li> <li>- Ongoing TANAP meetings with villagers and other stakeholders to explain the tran-</li> </ul>	Compliant	<p>The internal monitoring report should provide statistics on the completion status of meetings held in relation to land restriction and operation phase transition.</p>

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	<p>sition to the operations phase, including future measures to deal with grievances, land use restrictions and safety management.</p> <p><b>RAP Fund meetings</b> – Planned RAP Fund meetings are complete.</p> <p><b>Satisfaction about stakeholder engagement</b> – Communities met by the Panel during its 6th visit were, subject to the issues discussed in earlier section above, generally happy with the level and quality of stakeholder engagement.</p>		
<p><b>Grievance Redress</b></p>	<p><b>Lot 1</b> – The Panel has noted that several of the outstanding grievances had been closed since the last trip.</p> <p><b>CS5 and Lot 4</b> – In general grievances had been attended timely.</p> <p><b>Grievance procedure and closure without agreement</b> – The grievance redress procedure does not clarify the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Definition of types of closures and when/who, under which conditions can chose which closure;</li> <li>- How (under which conditions and by whom) a grievance can be closed without agreement;</li> <li>- For the grievances that are closed without agreement, it was observed that the system included claims of the claimant and the CC. However, the system did not include a final evaluation/justification of TANAP so as to closing the grievance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Community requests</b> – The requests from communities are recorded in the OSID system. However, the system does not show whether a request is accepted or not by the CC or TANAP. Hence, during the completion audit, this may create a difficult situation as the villagers may argue that CC/TANAP had “promised” but not undertook some works.</p> <p><b>Quality Monitoring of GRM</b> – Reportedly an analysis of the GRM Quality Monitoring will be included in the 11<sup>th</sup> Internal Quarterly Monitoring Report.</p>	<p>Partially compliant</p>	<p><b>Grievance procedure and closure without agreement</b> – TANAP should update the grievance redress procedure to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Types of closures and their definitions;</li> <li>- Under which conditions (and after which investigations and by who), a grievance can be closed without agreement;</li> <li>- It is also highly advisable that the procedure specifies how the LEP grievances should be closed as these cases may necessitate “additional payment” for which the final decision should be made together with TANAP.</li> </ul> <p>For the grievances that are closed without agreement, TANAP should make a final investigation to decide which party is rightful and upload this final evaluation/decision to the system. A summary of this evaluation should also be entered to the system as a preparation for the closing audit.</p>

9. The Panel acknowledges that significant progress continues to be made by the Project. However, there are **some areas where further work is necessary to ensure full compliance** with WB and EBRD standards regarding timely land reinstatement and grievance redress. A list of outstanding RAP issues identified during the 6<sup>th</sup> Visit of the Panel is presented in Annex 5.

10. The Panel is of the view that it was not able to fully assess the performance of TANAP on a number of issues due to lack of consolidated and/or comprehensive data. For this reason, and in order to address all Project impacts and be ready for the close-out audit, TANAP needs to undertake further data analysis and/or investigation on the following issues on a **village basis**:

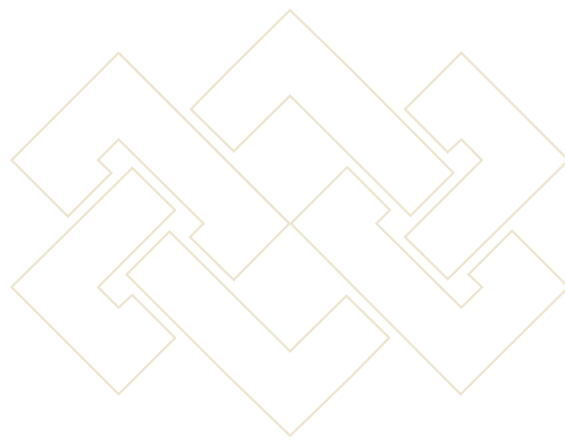
- All outstanding reinstatement issues (for lands and infrastructure) based on grievance data,
- Temporary land rentals (whether the commitments are fulfilled and/or reinstatement is done properly),
- The land parcels for which land-owners refused to sign-off the land exit,
- Infrastructure works that will be completed by government institutions,
- Grievances that were closed without agreement,
- Vulnerable people affected by the RoW.

11. **Internal Monitoring Reporting** – Reporting, including internal monitoring reports, needs to not only record the status of the formal land exit process, but also the above-mentioned topics in order to give a more complete picture.

12. **Getting Ready for the Close-out Audit** – As previously indicated, it is not easy for a project to successfully pass a close-out audit the first time around. Accordingly, in addition to the points made, the Panel recommends the following steps to help the Project be ready for the audit:

- Move the close-out audit from mid-2020 to end-2020,
- Finalize the close-out auditor ToR and contract the preferred auditor as soon as possible to ensure their availability,
- Prepare a detailed presentation to give to the close-out auditor prior to them undertaking field work,
- Prepare a list of expected auditor questions and Project answers,
- Experts from relevant departments (i.e. social, LAC, construction, environment) should accompany the close-out auditor during all field work.





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