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Trans Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline Project (TANAP)

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

End Term Impact Evaluation (RETIE) Final Report



TRANS-ANATOLIAN NATURAL GAS PIPELINE (TANAP)

RAP End Term Impact Evaluation

Final Report

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ACRONYMS:

AGI	Above Ground Installation
Bcma	Billion Cubic Meter per Annum
BVS	Block Valve Station
CS	Compressor Station
DSA	Designated State Authority
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EIB	European Investment Bank
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
EUR	Euro
FCS	Future Compressor Station
HGA	Host-Government Agreement
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFI	International Finance Institution
LRAP	Livelihood Restoration Assistance Package
LRE	Land Rights Entity
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project-Affected Person
PR	Performance Requirement
PS	Pigging Station
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RETIE	RAP End-Term Impact Evaluation
RoW	Right-of-Way
TANAP	Trans-Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline
TRY	Turkish Lira
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TANAP conducted a post-resettlement impact evaluation study (the “RAP End-Term Impact Evaluation” or “RETIE”) with help of a team of independent consultants. The evaluation involved questionnaire telephonic interviews with more than a thousand affected people and 60 Mukhtars, as well as detailed field investigations, particularly along the pipeline right-of-way to check on reinstatement conditions, and qualitative interviews with affected people in various community settings. The objective of this evaluation was to assess the outcome of compensation and livelihood assistance received by the affected people and confirm the realization of the objectives set forth in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and its addendum.

The evaluation confirms the satisfactory implementation of the agreed actions in RAP, including its addendum and the Livelihood restoration program (LRP), particularly regarding the key commitments related to mandatory compensation payment under Turkish law, which was generally delivered not only in compliance with Turkish applicable legislation but also in a swift and affected-people-sensitive manner by BOTAS under TANAP’s supervision. In addition, measures identified under the RAP Fund have been delivered to supplement compensation for various impacts that were not addressed by Turkish law to meet the lenders resettlement policy requirements. The evaluation observed that the expropriation process was smooth and well managed despite the very large number of affected parcels and various usual (in Turkey) legal difficulties related, amongst others, to outdated cadastral or land ownership information, deceased landowners, and numerous shareholders, the whereabouts of whom can be challenging to trace. However, it was also observed that few people find it difficult to withdraw their compensation from the designated bank due to certain obstacles imposed in a limited number of branches, particularly when multiple ownership is involved.

Further, agreed livelihood restoration packages have been delivered per the LRPs (AGI-affected people and fishermen) and have generally reached their objective, with various lines of support focusing on reinstating and developing affected peoples’ ability to carry out agricultural and animal husbandry activities on their unaffected land. “Residual” vulnerable people that were identified per the agreed process and supported. In addition, the agreed stakeholder engagement activities have been implemented, with generally satisfactory outcomes resulting in generally smooth project construction and grievances have been managed and addressed per requirements.

The RAP Fund has been used per principles in the RAP Addendum to offset a number of impacts that could not be compensated based on Turkish law alone, including (but not limited to) the following:

- Crop compensation payments for “unviable” lands;
- Payments to informal land users of public lands;
- “Small Costs”, mostly various legal costs;
- Payments regarding common lands used for grazing;
- Real Estate Transaction Tax (2%);
- Payments for PAPs who are affected by multiple pipelines, including the TANAP pipeline;
- Transitional livelihood support to PAPs whose livelihood depends on permanently acquired land.

In addition, compensations were also paid to fishermen, whose fishing activities were slightly disrupted by off-shore construction activities in the Sea of Marmara.

Some of the key survey findings include:

- (i) The expropriation process appears to have been properly understood by a large majority of landowners and TANAP’s relationship with affected landowners has been generally assessed to be positive;

- (ii) While reinstatement of agricultural land is generally adequate in Lots 2, 3 and 4, but found to be deficient in Lot 1 primarily due to soil and crop conditions and there appear to be a close link with the dissatisfaction of the PAPs due to poor quality reinstatement as stated 55% of the 84 PAPs who had already refused to sign land exit protocol therefore, require an investigation for necessary corrections;
- (iii) As regards to spending of compensation amount, about one third have spent on productive investments such as purchasing land, livestock and agricultural equipment;
- (iv) As regards livelihood support, 133 people affected by permanent expropriation have received support for barn improvement, purchase of cattle, fertilizers, fodder, agricultural equipment, setting up of dairy and cash support to elderly and disabled people. The team also assessed that community-based packages like the apple orchard, water system upgrade and livestock health project to support veterinary check and care and distribution of hygiene packages for new born calves were very well received and highly appreciated by the local communities; and
- (v) a majority of Mukhtars and affected people state that the overall living standards among those affected by the project and those not affected by the project are more or less similar, but people in Lot-1 felt that the living standards among those not affected by the project is relatively better off compared to the affected people.

As a result, the post-RAP impact evaluation study proposed few corrective measures which TANAP is currently attending, mainly relating to, amongst others:

- (i) facilitating withdrawal of outstanding compensation amounts which requires refreshing awareness of various parties involved, including the designated Bank personnel and local authorities;
- (ii) attending the outstanding land reinstatement issues, especially in Lot-I; and,
- (iii) improving the awareness and warnings to the communities on the land use restriction along the pipeline route during the operation phase to enhance awareness on safety measures and access to grievance mechanism.

Some key lessons learned from the TANAP project that can be useful in further similar projects in Turkey or elsewhere include:

- The RAP Fund mechanism works well and can be replicated to address gaps in Turkish legislation against international standards in other, similar projects, whether fully private projects or PPP projects wherever expropriation is the sole responsibility of the State.
- The institutional arrangements used in TANAP, whereby BOTAS, with its long and very valuable experience of expropriation processes for pipeline projects is in charge of expropriation per Turkish legislation while supervises the process and takes responsibility for compliance activities beyond Turkish legislation, work also very well, as long as a RAP Fund type mechanism is in place.
- Further pipeline projects will need to strengthen the land exit protocol process, with more effective supervision of contractors throughout this process.
- Reinstatement issues should be addressed timely before expiry of the contractors' warranty.
- In spite of very significant, and gender-sensitive engagement efforts, many people tend to forget many facts about the pipeline, which is not as important in their lives as project teams may think. These factors need to be taken into consideration to refresh constantly information about issues that matter to peoples' everyday life, such as restrictions of use in the pipeline corridor.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

1. The Trans-Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline (TANAP) Project is part of the Southern Gas Corridor, which aims to transport natural gas from Shah Deniz 2 Gas Field in Azerbaijan and other fields in the South Caspian Sea to Turkey and Europe. The Trans-Anatolian Gas Pipeline Project (“TANAP”, “Project” or “Client”) refers solely to the Turkish segment of this pipeline corridor. TANAP involves construction and operation of a 1,811-km long pipeline with an initial phase capacity of 16 billion cubic meters per annum (bcma), passing through 20 provinces in Turkey.
2. In order to construct the Project, it has been necessary for TANAP to undertake a process of land acquisition and resettlement. The scope of displacement of Project Affected People (PAPs) is limited to economic displacement. No physical displacement has been caused.
3. In compliance with social requirements¹ of involved International Finance Institutions (IFI), TANAP is obliged to undertake all RAP-related actions committed and, as a final action, to make an overall evaluation of committed actions to check whether they are achieved and completed or not.
4. As per the Corrective Action committed by TANAP in the Addendum to the Resettlement Action Plan for Pipeline to lenders, an implementation completion report, hereinafter referred to as RAP End-Term Impact Evaluation (RETIE) Report, should be prepared following the completion of the land acquisition process. As of mid-2020, the land acquisition and resettlement activities were almost completed in parallel with the transition period from the construction to operation phase of the TANAP Project. The process, which focuses on the preparation of the RETIE Report by a designated independent expert consultant and disclosure of the Report, was therefore initiated by TANAP, a proposal was solicited from an international independent resettlement consultant, and contracts were passed with a group of individual consultants in this purpose, based on a scope of work developed by TANAP and agreed with relevant IFIs, with the work actually initiated in February 2021.

1.2 KEY OBJECTIVES OF RETIE

5. Per the scope of work of RETIE, the key objectives of RETIE are as follows:

¹ IFIs Social Requirements regarding the final evaluation (also referred to in standards as a “Completion Audit”):

World Bank OP 4.12 provides that “Upon completion of the project, the borrower undertakes an assessment to determine whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved.”

IFC Performance Standard 5 provides that “Implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Restoration Plan will be considered completed when the adverse impacts of resettlement have been addressed in a manner that is consistent with the relevant plan as well as the objectives of this Performance Standard. It may be necessary for the client to commission an external completion audit of the Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Restoration Plan to assess whether the provisions have been met, depending on the scale and/or complexity of physical and economic displacement associated with a project. The completion audit should be undertaken once all mitigation measures have been substantially completed and once displaced persons are deemed to have been provided adequate opportunity and assistance to sustainably restore their livelihoods.”

EBRD Performance Requirement 5 provides that “Depending on the scale of a project’s resettlement, it may be appropriate for the client to commission an external completion report of the RAP/LRP to determine that the provisions have been met. The completion report should be undertaken after all inputs in the process, including any developmental initiatives, have been completed. The report may identify further actions to be completed by the client. In the majority of cases, the completion of corrective actions identified by the completion report should bring the client’s obligations for resettlement, compensation, livelihood restoration and development benefits to a close.”

EIB Standard 6 provides that “Implementation of a RAP will be considered completed when the adverse impacts of resettlement have been addressed in a manner that is consistent with the relevant plan and requirements outlined in this Standard. It is good practice for the promoter to present to the EIB an accountability report upon the completion of the RAP implementation, prepared by an external party. The accountability audit will include, at a minimum, a review of the mitigation measures implemented by the promoter, a comparison of implementation outcomes against agreed objectives, and a conclusion as to whether any follow-up actions and further monitoring are needed”

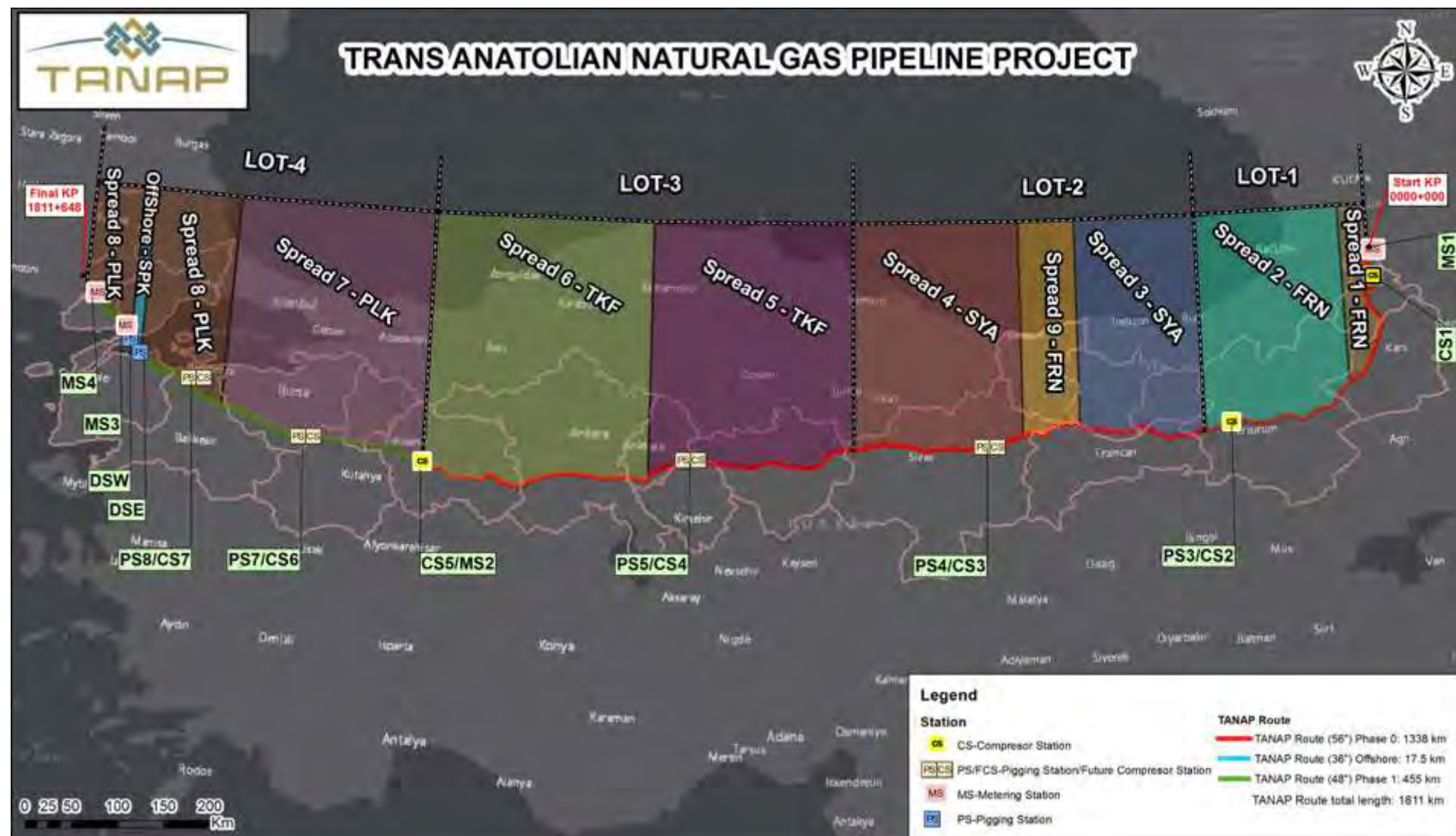
- To assess whether implementation of the Project RAPs and LRPs can be considered completed on the basis that adverse impacts of resettlement have been addressed in a manner that is consistent with the relevant plans as well as the requirements of Turkish legislation and the aforementioned World Bank, IFC, EBRD and EIB policies, standards and requirements.
- More specifically, to assess the outcome of RAP implementation and confirm the realization of the objectives set forth in the RAP including the Addendum to RAP pointing out the corrective actions; including evaluation of the impact of the compensation and livelihood assistance provided by TANAP in line with the RAP Entitlement Matrix;
- To assess whether the compensation paid and the livelihood supports provided under the Project were sufficient to replace the lost assets and improve the living standards, respectively;
- Assess whether implementation of the Project RAPs and LRPs have improved or as a minimum restored the livelihoods and standards of living of PAPs compared to pre-displacement levels;
- To make further assessment to understand the reason why some landowners have refused to sign off on land exit protocols will be further assessed by comparing with the landowners who have signed off the land exit protocols in the same villages. In this study, it would be important to identify the number of absentee landowners and present landowners who refused to sign-off on land exit for each settlement/village. A classification by absentee landowners, present landowners who accepted and refused to sign off the protocol and the land exit protocols signed by mukhtars on behalf of the landowners;
- A conclusion as to whether the monitoring process can be ended;
- If necessary, provision of a list of corrective actions to address any residual impacts with regard to land acquisition and resettlement, in order to enable TANAP to meet the objectives and commitments that have not yet been met.

1.3 EXECUTION AND TIMELINE

6. The RETIE exercise was implemented by:
 - A senior Turkish social specialist, who took care of various aspects of methodology, coordinated the quantitative surveys in the Western part of the pipeline, and took responsibility for processing of quantitative information;
 - A Turkish project assistant, who took care of logistics, interaction with TANAP and data processing, and participated in the field trip to the Eastern part of the pipeline;
 - An international consultant, who served as project lead and main author of this report, and coordinated the quantitative surveys in the Eastern part of the pipeline.
7. The exercise was very ably and effectively supported by TANAP at all stages, with TANAP Social Impact Team coordinating this support, particularly the TANAP senior specialist in charge of RAP & LRP.
8. The RETIE exercise started in February 2021 with documentation review and meetings with the TANAP team (the list of documents and data reviewed is presented in Annex 1).
9. Due to COVID-19 concerns, it was then decided to use telephone surveys rather than direct household face-to-face contacts for the large quantitative survey exercise. On this basis, a scoping report was prepared in March-April 2021, and the survey methodology was devised in details, including the sampling strategy, key questions to be asked, and finally questionnaires.
10. Due to COVID-19-related lockdown in Turkey in April and May 2021, the surveys were eventually postponed to start respectively in June (telephone surveys by survey contractor) and July (qualitative interviews by RETIE team). Data processing took place in July and August and report writing in September and October 2021.

Figure 1. Project Map

Source: TANAP



1.4 SUMMARY OF PROJECT IMPACTS – KEY NUMBERS OF PAPs

11. Project affected people (PAPs) are spread over a total of 583 settlements in 20 provinces throughout the whole route (approximately 1,811 km from the Georgian border to the Greek border). Key numbers are presented below, with details in Annex 2.
12. A total of 18,249 private land parcels have been affected by the pipeline; of these, land exit protocols have not been signed (as of December 2020) for 985 parcels; taking account of double counts (landowners holding more than one land parcel), which appears to correspond to 730 landowners. Reasons why affected people refused land exit and details on the process are presented in section 4.3
13. A total of 2,908 private land parcels have been affected by infrastructure other than the pipeline, including 707 that were permanently acquired for Above-Ground Installations (AGIs) and their access roads.
14. Off-shore impacts have affected 44 small-scale vessels, which were compensated for supplemental fuel expenses.
15. 133 PAPs have been supported as part of the Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages (LRAP), with 16 of these supported also in a second round of support. See section 4.5.1 for details on LRAP packages and the selection process for the first and second rounds. 46 of these 133 PAPs have received a Transitional Allowance from the RAP Fund as defined in the RAP entitlement matrix.
16. Further to a thorough screening process of vulnerable people, 14 most needy vulnerable PAPs have been identified by TANAP as requiring further assistance (which has been delivered). See section 4.8.1 for details on the screening and selection process.
17. 14 AGI-affected communities from Ardahan to Edirne have also been specifically supported with various livelihood restoration or improvement projects, and an animal health care support program has been implemented that benefitted 300 PAPs nearby AGIs in Ardahan.
18. 1913 landowners have been affected by multiple pipelines and received additional support, a component which resulted directly from a recommendation of external monitoring.
19. 419 PAPs have received compensation for loss of crops on unviable lands and 521 informal land users on public lands have received payments for loss of crops.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OUTCOME OF TANAP LAND ACQUISITION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROCESS

2.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

2.1.1 Turkish Law

20. This section outlines and summarizes² the policy and legislative framework relevant to land acquisition, expropriation and involuntary resettlement in Turkey as it applies to the various TANAP land acquisition, compensation and livelihood restoration planning documents³.
21. The Turkish Constitution, Article 46, states that whenever a development project serves public interest, the government is authorized to initiate and execute an expropriation process. The public interest decision for TANAP was taken on February 7, 2014.
22. The Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) between the Governments of the Republic of Turkey and the Azerbaijan Republic was signed on June 26, 2012 and subsequently was ratified and enacted into law by both countries. The IGA establishes the basis for the transport of natural gas from the Caspian Sea, across the territories of Azerbaijan and Turkey, through realization of an export pipeline, and it confers the twin status of international law and the prevailing domestic law in each country on the legal and commercial terms of the Project. The Host-Government Agreement (HGA) identifies the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources as the Designated State Authority (DSA) to acquire and grant to Trans Anatolian Gas Pipeline Company all the land rights in Turkey necessary to construct and operate the pipeline and conduct Project activities. The Government of Turkey has appointed the State oil and gas pipeline company BOTAŞ to be responsible for the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement aspects of the Project.
23. The Law on the Transit Transport of Petroleum through Pipelines (no. 4586, dated 23 June 2000, updated 2018) sets out expropriation and registration in its Article 8. Accordingly, the Land Rights Entity (LRE – in this case BOTAŞ) can either expropriate and/or establish unrestricted and exclusive right easement to acquire the land; the expenses of expropriation and/or easement and any material damage to the third parties are considered as land acquisition cost; and the cost of land acquisition is paid by the investor.
24. The Expropriation Law (No. 2942) sets out the procedures for expropriation of immovable property in possession of natural and private legal entities by the State and public legal entities in circumstances where public interest requires, as well as procedures and methods for calculation of the expropriation price, registration of the immovable property and the right of way in the name of the authority, and settlement of related disputes. While expropriation is compulsory, the expropriation price must be paid prior to land entry by law. Article 8 of the Expropriation Law is negotiated settlement, if subjects of expropriation do not reach negotiated settlement, then Article 10 case is triggered. Moreover, the owner and occupant of the immovable property subject to expropriation and other concerned parties may file actions against the expropriation procedure or appraised values and errors of fact before judicial courts.
25. Article 27 of the Expropriation Law states that the immovable property subject to expropriation may be seized through accelerated expropriation under three circumstances; (i) in situations for which President takes decision regarding the need for national defence in the scope of the implementation of the Law on National Defence Obligations (Law No: 3634); (ii) in situations of emergency determined by the Presidential decision, or (iii) in extraordinary situations as envisaged by special laws. In such cases/situations, upon the request of the relevant administration, a court may decide on the seizure of the immovable property under the principles set forth in Article 10 on condition that the procedures other than valuation shall be completed

² The legal framework of land acquisition is presented in detail in the RAP documents prepared for the Project. This section is brief summary, for more detailed information on the legal framework the reader can refer to the TANAP RAP.

³ TANAP Project Resettlement Action Plan, Tanap Final RAP for AGIs, TANAP Final Addendum to RAP for Pipeline Route, TANAP Livelihood Restoration Plan for AGIs, and TANAP Project Offshore Fisheries Livelihood Restoration Plan.

afterwards. In this process, upon request of the related administration, compensation amount for the immovable property shall be appraised by the court within 7 days through the experts assigned as per Article 10 and 15 of the Expropriation Law. Seizure shall only be made following the invitation to be done in accordance with Article 10 and the amount is deposited to the bank specified in the announcement.

2.1.2 International Requirements Applicable to the TANAP Project

26. The Project seeks compliance with by World Bank OP 4.12, EBRD Performance Requirements on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement (namely PR5), and the EIB's Environmental and Social Handbook, particularly its standard 6 on involuntary resettlement.
27. Key identified gaps⁴ between national legislation and international standards are the following:
 - Preparation and disclosure of a RAP, that addresses the identification and compensation of both formal and informal land users, including tenants;
 - Vulnerable groups identification and assistance;
 - Provision of support for livelihood restoration, including transitional assistance,
 - Establishment of a Project specific grievance mechanism, and
 - Continuous monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation.

2.2 PROCESSES

2.2.1 Mandatory Steps

28. Land acquisition and expropriation for TANAP Project is carried out by BOTAŞ General Directorate, which is appointed as the Land Rights Entity (LRE) by a decision of the Council of Ministers. For this purpose, BOTAŞ has established a TANAP Land Acquisition Directorate and affiliated local acquisition offices called “Branch Offices”, which are authorized to operate under the umbrella of the Directorate. Branch offices were opened in nine different provinces located in Kars, Erzurum, Erzincan, Sivas, Yozgat, Ankara, Eskişehir, Çanakkale-Biga, Bursa-Mustafa Kemal Paşa. A temporary liaison office was also opened in Keşan district of Edirne, and was closed sooner than the others due to decrease in work load, with activities then carried out by the Biga Branch Office.
29. For the facilities to be constructed within the scope of the Project, four different categories of land rights are acquired for different durations. These are shown in the following table:

Table 1. Different Types of Rights to Land to be Acquired for Construction and Operations of the TANAP Pipeline

	Land Right to be obtained	Project Component	Provisions	Duration
Land Acquisition	Unrestricted and Exclusive Right	Pipeline Corridor (16 m)	Even though unrestricted and exclusive right is registered in the name of BOTAS, the landowner recovers his/her right to use the land, upon completion of the construction and restoration of the land , with specific limitations such as not to build structures or buildings, and to plant trees.	49 years

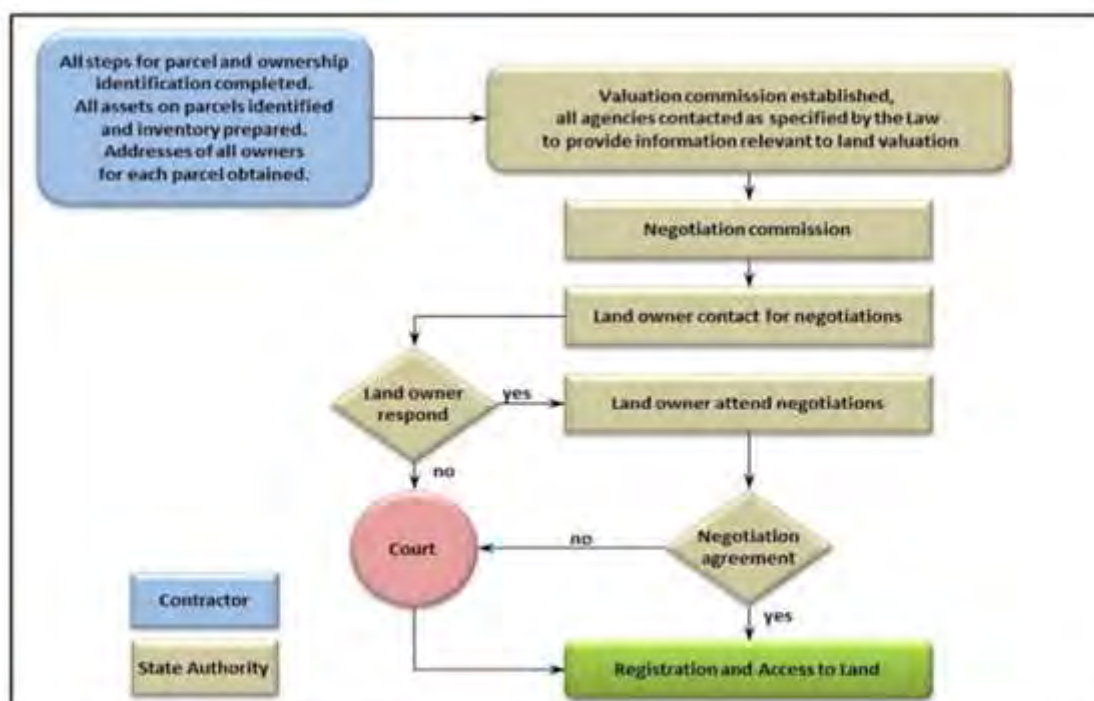
⁴ Please visit TANAP RAP, Addendum to RAP and RAP for AGIs for a detailed gap analysis.

	Land Right to be obtained	Project Component	Provisions	Duration
Rental Agreements	Temporary Easement Right	Construction Corridor (20 m)	TANAP Construction Contractors are entitled to use the land during construction works, however the right of ownership continues to be registered in the name of the landowner. When construction is completed, land is reinstated and returned to the land owner without restrictions of use .	3 years
	Right of Ownership	Above ground installations, permanent access roads, pole locations	Land acquisition is permanent and ownership right is registered in the name of BOTAŞ. As a permanent facility is constructed on this land, it is not possible for the former land owner to use the land.	Permanent
	Temporary Easement Right	Temporary facilities (<i>main camp sites</i>)	Land is rented based on terms and amounts mutually agreed with the landowner. At the end of the rental agreement, land is reinstated to its former condition and returned to the landowner without restrictions of use.	5 years
		Temporary facilities	Stockyards built for temporary periods by the Construction Contractors are used according to rental agreements concluded with landowners for variable durations depending on the construction need. Land is reinstated to its previous condition and returned to the landowner at the end of the work.	Based on requirement

Source: TANAP RAP Fund Guide to Land Acquisition

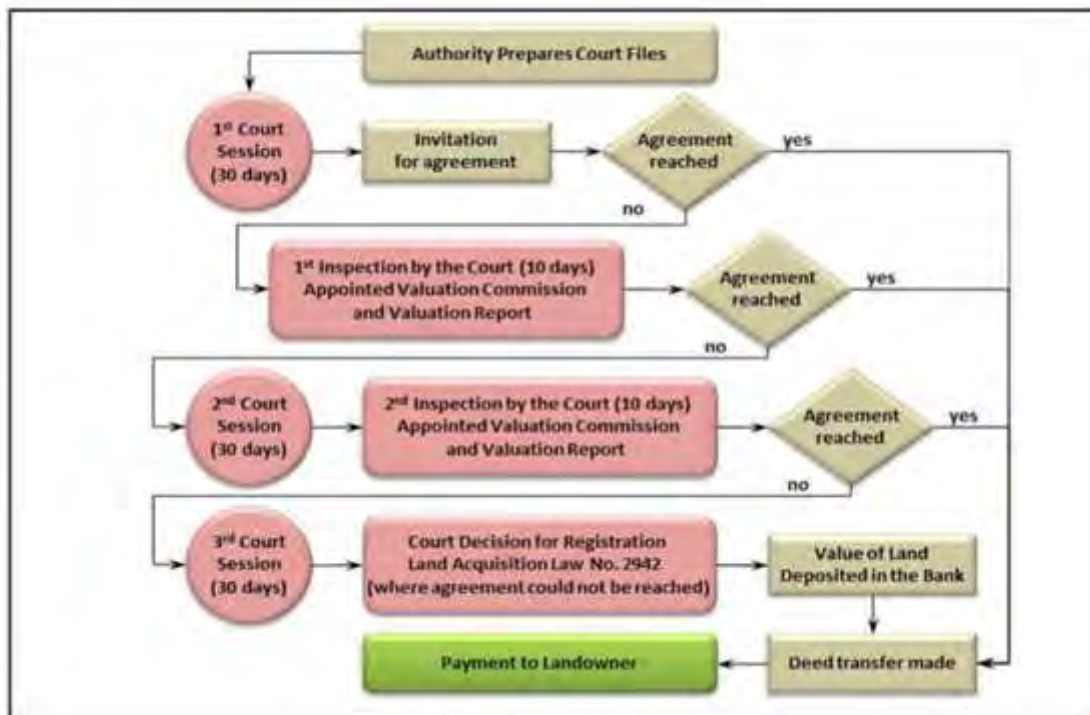
30. The land acquisition process is summarized in the following figure:

Figure 2. Summary of the Land Acquisition Process

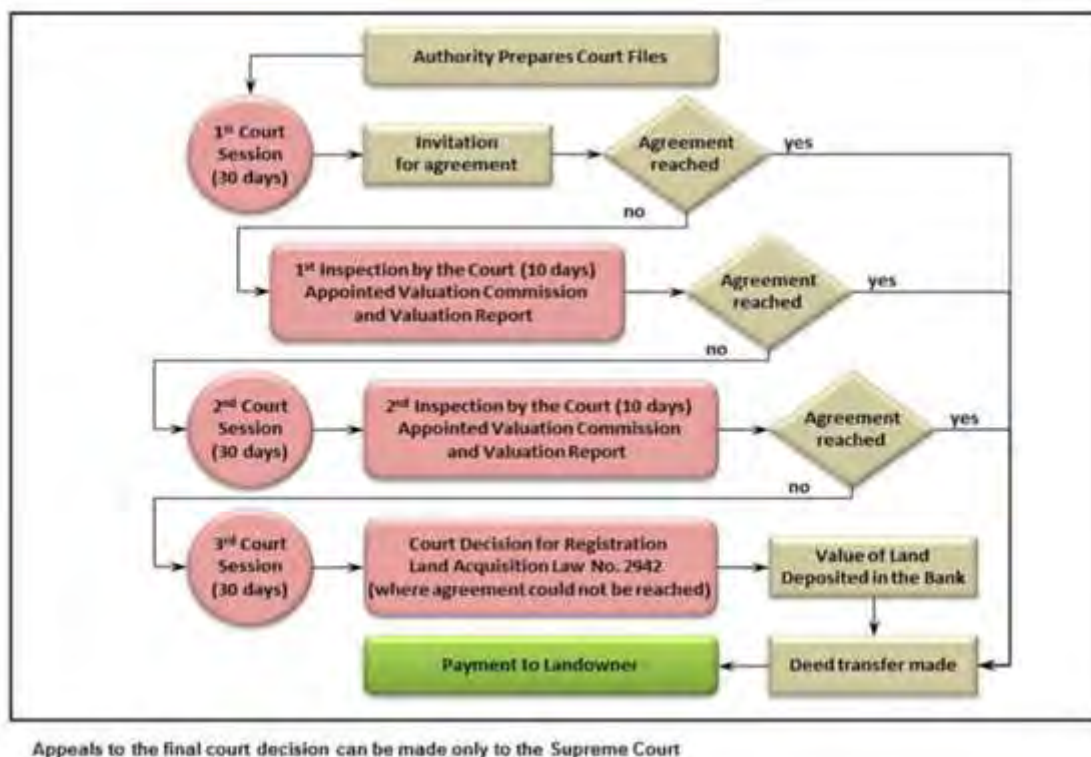


31. The Court process within the overall land acquisition process shown in Figure 2 is presented in the following figure:

Figure 3. Summary of the Court Process



32. Appeals to court decision can only be done in respect of land valuation to the Supreme Court, but not for registration decision. However, TANAP provided PAPs with "a second chance" that enabled the parties to reach agreement on the "higher" offered expropriation payment prior to finalization of the Article 10 case, if the final expropriation amount determined by the Court was lower than the one offered by BOTAS.



2.2.2 Specificities of Article 10 of Expropriation Law

33. Article 27 of the Expropriation Law (accelerated expropriation, see paragraph 25) has been used in the TANAP expropriation process. In this case, landowners cannot object in court to the principle of expropriation, while it is the case in the normal process. However, landowners have a right to object through applying to the Court of Appeal only during the Article 10 Cases in line with the Expropriation Law, which means, they can object to the amount of expropriation wherever the proposed total compensation is above an amount fixed in regulations and updated on a regular basis each year. During the TANAP expropriation process, this reference amount was first 2,200 TL at the beginning of expropriation process and has reached 3,600 TL in 2020. As very few land parcels were above this compensation amount, very few appeals were lodged in regards to expropriation under Article 10. For those few landowners that lodged an appeal, the TANAP land acquisition team reported that there had been only very limited cases where a significant increase in compensation was awarded by the Court of Appeal.

2.2.3 RAP Fund and LRP Budget

34. The RAP fund is a supplementary fund formed by TANAP Doğalgaz İletim A.Ş. based on international standards and good practices in order to compensate economic losses sustained and to be sustained by persons who are affected from Project land acquisition activities but who are not considered as right holders and as a result are not compensated or not fully compensated per Turkish law. This fund aims at offsetting various economic losses of entitled persons, who are affected from pipeline right of way and above ground installations in different ways, but whose losses cannot be compensated under applicable national laws, and thus, to provide them with transitional and livelihood restoration support from pre-project to post-project period.

35. The TANAP RAP fund is meant to cover the following gaps:

- Crop compensation payments for “unviable” lands where farming activities cannot be carried out due to construction activities although these lands are outside of the Construction Corridor;
- Payments to informal land users of public lands (including Treasury land, forest or pasture lands, or land owned by village legal entities) that are used informally for agricultural activities;
- Payments in relation with misidentification of crop type or land user (crop owner);
- So-called “Small Costs”, that is additional expenses incurred by affected landowners as a result of the land acquisition process in case of expropriation through negotiated settlements, including costs of inheritance transfer and transportation expenses, where consent agreement is reached and the cost of powers of attorney to authorize one shareholder to sign land transfer agreements in title deed offices on behalf of one or several absent shareholders;
- Payments regarding common lands used for grazing;
- Payments for seasonal income losses of the person or the entity carrying out seasonal economic activities in areas nearby the affected area, as long as losses are substantiated;
- Payments made regarding change of parcel and land owner as a result of land consolidation carried out separately in some communities;
- Real Estate Transaction Tax (2%) to be paid at the title deed offices in case a new immovable property is purchased with the expropriation amount collected, only in cases where there is permanent acquisition;
- Payments for PAPs who are affected by multiple pipelines, including the TANAP pipeline;
- Transitional livelihood support (transitional allowance per the entitlement matrix) in cash and other livelihood restoration assistance to be provided to PAPs whose livelihood depends on permanently acquired land and therefore, may face economic hardship as a result of the land acquisition, as stated in the LRP for AGIs described in detail in the paragraph below.

36. The following table shows the breakdown of the RAP Fund allocation:

Table 2. Breakdown of the RAP Fund

	Target (No of PAPs)	Actualized (No of PAPs)	Progress	Expenditure to date (TL Millions)
Land Registration charges (2% + 100 TL)	900	935	100%	0.42
Support to Informal users on public lands	520	520	100%	0.95
Crops on unviable lands	419	419	100%	0.25
Transition support for those losing more than 20%	54	54	100%	0.35
Land Consolidation	64	64	100%	0.24
Transportation cost	1,944	1,944	100%	0.15
Other Support	240	240	100%	0.58
Support for Multiple Pipelines	1,900	1913	100%	1.88
TOTAL	6,041	6,089	100%	4.82

Source: 12th Quarterly RAP Internal Monitoring Report

37. In addition to the RAP fund, TANAP allocated a budget for restoration of livelihoods in line with international standards. The TANAP LRP for AGIs and the TANAP Offshore Fisheries LRP set out necessary packages and supports to facilitate and support livelihood restoration. In accordance with these plans, TANAP:

- Assessed vulnerable groups, including Project induced vulnerabilities;
- Prepared individual-based packages, and community-based packages to assist AGI impacted PAPs for livelihood restoration and communities for assisting livelihood restoration and/or improvement;
- Developed an eligibility matrix according to AGI impact level;
- Implemented two separate rounds of LRP implementation, the second round having been decided upon monitoring of the results of 1st round;
- Allocated cash livelihood support to local fishermen, through a small-scale vessel-based entitlement to compensate for additional fuel required for fishing (2017) as a result of additional distance to be travelled to reach fishing grounds during construction activities;
- Monitored and evaluated LRP and Offshore Fisheries LRP.

38. Annex 6 shows the various components of the LRP, with the different packages delivered and the number of beneficiaries for these packages.

39. Both TANAP monitoring teams and the RETIE team generally found it challenging to capture PAPs' opinion about RAP Fund payments because it included different types of payments and various amounts delivered in different times since 2016 to the end of 2019 and many PAPs would not exactly remember after more than 1 year particularly for the smaller amounts paid.

40. For example, questions about the Transitional Allowance were asked in the LRP questionnaire in the RETIE study, however only 7 PAPs remembered that they received this support, even though 46 of the 133 Beneficiary PAPs had received it.

41. However, a similar question was asked in 2019 by the LRP Implementation Team as part of TANAP's LRP Monitoring. Answers of those that received the transitional allowance showed that they spent these monies for the following expenditures, depending on the total amount received:

- Medical expenses;
- Distribution to family and relatives;
- Daily household needs;

- Debt payment (including insurance premium, which enabled a PAP to obtain the right to retirement pension);
 - House repair;
 - Livestock expenses,
 - Children's education expenses.
42. Rather expectedly, it can be concluded that the higher the amount of payment, the higher the level of satisfaction of the beneficiary and its benefit to the PAP. In situations where the payments were low, they were not easily remembered and had no considerable impact, but were still appreciated.

2.3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE VARIOUS RAP/LRP COMPONENTS

2.3.1 Land Acquisition and RAP Fund

43. Main responsible parties for land acquisition were the following two:
- LRE (BOTAS), with the head office in Ankara (50 employees) and 9 branch offices in regions (90 employees);
 - TANAP's Land Acquisition (LAC) and Right of Way (RoW) teams in Ankara (12 staff) and site offices (25 staff), as well as the TANAP Social Impact team (1 Social Impact Specialist/RAP expert⁵, 4 Social Impact Specialists at head office, 7 specialists at site office).
44. Key roles and responsibilities of each with respect to land acquisition are the following:
- LRE BOTAS Land Acquisition Directorate for TANAP Project:
 - Managed and executed all land acquisition activities in conformity with the relevant national legislation, project agreements and international policies;
 - Provided regular land acquisition data including grievances and logs of negotiation meetings etc.
 - LRE Branch Offices:
 - Conducted consultations and negotiations (public informative meetings, one-on-one interviews) with landowners/users and communities on land acquisition process;
 - Collected and recorded grievances on land acquisition.
 - TANAP Land Acquisition (LAC) and Right of Way (RoW) teams (at headquarters in Ankara):
 - Followed-up on the execution of the land acquisition process by LRE;
 - Provided updated data on land acquisition, compensation and RAP Fund payments to TANAP RAP Specialist;
 - Worked in coordination with TANAP Social Impact Specialist (RAP Expert) on RAP Implementation; especially RAP Fund Management and solving RAP-based grievances.
 - TANAP Site LAC Team:
 - Participated in engagement activities (public informative meetings, one-on-one interviews) with landowners/users and communities on land acquisition as an observer;
 - Assisted the LAC HQ team's work in coordination with LRE Branch offices, particularly for executing and following-up the land acquisition and compensation process including standing crops, etc.
 - Engaged and supervised land entry and exit processes

⁵ At the peak of operations, 2 full time RAP experts; one of whom is the TANAP Social Impact Specialist, and one part time RAP expert were employed according to TANAP Internal 2018 Q5 report.

- Assisted in resolving land acquisition-induced grievances in coordination with LRE local branches and Site Social Impact Specialists.
- TANAP Social Impact team:
 - Managed and monitored RAP implementation, particularly RAP Fund, and pursued continuous communication with all teams including external monitoring consultants and short term consultants involved in the implementation of the RAP;
 - Managed and monitored all Project related grievances including grievances on land acquisition and livelihood, and ensured that grievances are resolved in a timely manner;
 - Planned, organized and executed training of TANAP field staff on various issues such as community engagement etc.
 - Carried out annual stakeholder workshops.
- TANAP Site Social Impact Team:
 - Conducted engagement activities with PAPs and communities together with Site LAC/RoW Teams and LRE Local Branches
 - Conducted engagement activities with PAPs about RAP Fund-related entitlement, including disclosure, delivering brochures and posters/announcements, application forms etc
 - Collected and recorded grievances on all Project impacts including impacts of Project's land requirement, and their follow-up in addition to application forms to RAP Fund
 - Kept records of community engagement activities
 - Held targeted stakeholder engagement activities with PAPs in accordance with RAPs commitments on community engagement and recommendations of external monitoring assessment in addition to ad hoc interviews/village visits.

2.3.2 Livelihood Restoration

45. The TANAP Social Impact Team (specifically the Social Impact Specialist assigned for RAP&LRP implementation with support from one full time LRP expert and a team assistant) assumed the following responsibilities:

- Management, implementation and monitoring of livelihood restoration, and supervision of the implementation teams of experts;
- Preparation of quarterly internal RAP (progress) monitoring reports;
- Assistance and input for external RAP monitoring carried out biannually by external consultants to consider all RAP commitments particularly, land acquisition-induced compensation and livelihood concerns raised; and review of external RAP monitoring reports, including disclosing their public summary;
- Review of independent E&S Monitoring Progress Report prepared by a consultancy firm to also consider RAP implementation in compliance with IFI requirements;
- Ensuring that TANAP management is provided with updated information on RAP implementation progress allowing to make timely and effective decisions;
- Training of relevant staff on the proper implementation of RAP activities;
- Site visits to Project affected communities, interviews with PAPs and representatives of vulnerable groups and Project affected women;
- Preparation of informative tools such as leaflets, announcements and brochures regarding RAP implementation in coordination with TANAP LAC and RoW Teams;
- Informs LAC/RoW Teams about the areas of compliance and non-compliance in RAP implementation as to corrective actions to be taken or consult possible actions based upon routine internal monitoring findings with them to better off RAP implementation particularly on mitigating land acquisition-induced impacts.

46. TANAP has engaged several social consultancies for development of RAPs, LRPs, the vulnerability study and the implementation of LRP. For the LRP implementation, an expert team of two part-time livelihood consultants and one full time livelihood consultant was also hired, who provided direct support to TANAP Social Impact team. In addition, the preventive animal healthcare program was devised in collaboration with Kars Kafkas University.

2.3.3 Internal and External Monitoring

47. The implementation of TANAP RAP and LRP was monitored according to indicators developed in each RAP/LRP document. TANAP conducted internal and external monitoring, as well as this RAP end-term impact evaluation to ensure that all RAP and LRP commitments are fully delivered.

2.3.3.1 Internal Monitoring

48. Internal monitoring activities were carried out in coordination with the teams set up under TANAP (Social Impact Team, Land Acquisition and RoW Teams), as well as with the Land Right Entity (LRE) under BOTAS. They were reported quarterly by the Social Impact Team with the supports of the land acquisition and RoW teams. There are 12 internal monitoring reports from 2017-2019 prepared by TANAP.

49. Quarterly Internal RAP Monitoring Reports covered;

- Progress in Expropriation,
- RAP Fund Payments,
- Progress on Livelihood Restoration,
- Overview of Grievance Redress Outcomes,
- Progress on Stakeholder Engagement,
- Capacity Building Activities,
- Budget and Expenditures,
- Update on External RAP Monitoring,
- Status of Implementation of Actions Identified in the Previous World Bank's Supervision Mission's Aide-Memoire ,
- Implementation of Corrective Action Plan, and
- Actions for the Next Quarter Reporting.

50. Key Outcomes of Quarterly Internal Monitoring Reports included the following;

- The Entitlement Matrix has been updated and revised to incorporate additional entitlements determined during land acquisition activities and implementation monitoring. Brochures on the updated entitlement matrix were widely circulated in the affected villages. No further actions are required.
- An Internal Capacity Building Workshop held at the beginning of RAP Implementation with participation of all TANAP Social and LAC teams and BOTAS-LRE staff and then, Lot-based online trainings to all site social staff to become aware of the RAP commitments and entitlements were the supplementary capacity building activities as expected in the Corrective Action Plan for RAP Implementation.
- A retrospective study has been undertaken in order to determine additional eligible PAPs that have not been compensated for the land acquisition activities. Information brochure on updated RAP Entitlements has been prepared and delivered. One of the major retrospective compensation payment to minimize the permanent land loss-induced impact on livelihood was the Transitional Allowance (TA), which was generally defined in the Entitlement Matrix. However, the PAPs were not homogenous and the magnitude of land acquisition impact on PAPs varied. Therefore, detailed eligibility criteria had to be developed. So, transitional payment equivalent to 6 months minimum wages was not offered to all those who lose more than 20% of their productive land, as a fixed practice. Rather, a scaled method of payment was developed. In case PAPs were only land users, they were eligible for a full TA on the upper limit of amount whereas landowners were

also eligible but for less amount of supports depending the magnitude of the land loss. This project-specific developed method of payment were defined in detail in the RAP Fund Management Procedure as a key outcome of External Monitoring process.

- In cases where unviable land claims are justified by TANAP, additional cash compensation has been provided to the affected person(s) or unusable portion of the land due to permanent loss were expropriated. Information brochure has been delivered which result in increase in the grievance logs and crop payment for unviable lands.
- A comprehensive study on multiple pipelines impact was carried out by LAC Department and multiple pipelines report which also includes compensation strategy to mitigate the impacts identified and assessment of cumulative impacts of TANAP components was prepared.
- The Livelihood Restoration Plan enriched with an inclusive eligibility matrix, which included categorisation of diversified groups of PAPs who were considered as potential beneficiaries of livelihood restoration assistance packages, has been developed, including household-specific measures to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their pre-project livelihoods. And several documents/forms were produced to manage the process, keep regular records and data, and track the progress properly. LRP-specific database that included results of the progress and impact monitoring was developed.
- A separate livelihood restoration study has been conducted to define the magnitude of impact on the livelihoods of PAPs in fishery communities. Fishery LRP is disclosed both in Turkish and English on TANAP website, as well as the LRP for AGIs with its specific brochure.
- An Appeals Committee was established to consider complaints where the affected people are not satisfied. The Appeals Committee meet when a complaint was escalated to the Committee Members.
- All complaint logs are being entered with gender disaggregated information and entries are being regularly tracked to avoid gender-based missing data.
- Stakeholder engagement activities particularly LRP-related ones and Annual Stakeholder Meetings, which were defined as a RAP commitment, were comprehensively analysed by gender factor, issues, and communication channels.
- Budget progress was regularly followed. Progress of RAP activities were reviewed, planned and reported on a quarterly basis.
- AsBuilt documentation is reviewed;.
- Additional areas for rip-rap, fault lines, drainage channel, utility lines and slope breakers outside of the 16m corridor have been acquired as per new engineering requirements.

2.3.3.2 External Monitoring

51. External monitoring of RAP/LRP implementation was conducted by the External Monitoring Consultants (a panel of three experts) that focused on outputs and outcomes of RAP implementation from a qualitative perspective. The panel in charge of RAP external monitoring comprised of two international RAP experts, one local senior land acquisition expert and one team assistant. From 2017 to 2019, that Panel conducted RAP/LRP Monitoring and disclosed six semi-annual reports.
52. In addition, TANAP's overall environmental and social impacts and related management measures were also monitored by a third party E&S Consultant. While the scope of this E&S monitoring exercise goes well beyond land acquisition, land acquisition impacts are also reviewed during these E&S Monitoring missions. From December 2018 to 2020, there are four independent E&S reports.
53. Semi-annual External Monitoring Reports covered the following;
 - RAP Management,
 - Land Acquisition,
 - Land Reinstatement and Land Exit Process,

- Restrictions on Land Use,
- Livelihood Restoration,
- Vulnerable People,
- Gender Integration,
- Benefit Sharing,
- Cultural Heritage,
- Cumulative Impacts,
- Stakeholder Engagement, and
- Grievance Redress.

54. Key Outcomes of External Monitoring Reporting have included;

- The RAP Fund Management Procedure has been updated to include scaled method of payment developed for the transitional allowance and multiple pipelines impact.
- Complaints were analysed by type of closure, subjects, duration of closure that provided very useful feedback in improving the grievance redress process.
- Outstanding grievances on land exit, residual impacts on the construction, which requires reinstatement/repair of the asset on the villages, were reviewed and listed to finish off the pending or open complaints.
- Independent Land Assessment Study of the compensation rates (Posof, Sivas, and Edirne) was conducted and its report was completed by Yıldız Technical University.
- Vulnerable Groups (VG) Control Checklist was developed. Women who could be reached during the engagement meetings were directly informed by TANAP Site Social Staff through handing out leaflets about RAP Fund. VG Control Checklist enabled TANAP to gather update data on availability of some vulnerabilities in the settlement affected by the pipeline construction.
- Phone interviews were held with PAPs for the complaints closed without agreement as a qualitative monitoring.
- Informative brochure on land use awareness for the Operation phase was revised to clarify some land use restrictions more for PAPs.
- RAP Monitoring Plan in terms of monitoring indicators had been reviewed and revised as per the recommendations and needs.
- Targeted groups of PAPs for livelihood restoration assistance were discussed thoroughly and diversified to be able to be inclusive. Interview tools to monitor impacts of livelihood assistance packages were developed as per the revised monitoring indicators.
- TANAP's capacity to management resettlement and livelihood issues was strengthened.
- Information note regarding the eligibility criteria on the additional cash support provided from RAP Fund to PAPs who were paid for multiple pipeline impact was lastly delivered to mukhtars to raise awareness and enable those who had not been able to be contacted yet to be informed.
- To understand which land acquisition affected villages benefited from individual and communal projects from SEIP, a comparative data was extracted.
- Significant lessons that have been learnt during the TANAP land access and resettlement process that may serve as very useful information for future pipeline projects in Turkey and internationally were shared with a broader audience by presenting them at IAIA21 Virtual Event⁶.

⁶ Accessible via the TANAP website: IAIA Presentation

2.4 RAP BUDGET

55. The overall RAP budget is presented in the following table:

Table 3. Overall RAP Budget (November 2021)

Item	Allocated Budget In TL (Million)	Expenditure to date In TL (Million)	% of Expenditure
1-Land Acquisition (expropriation for construction)	420.01	289,95	69%
2-Land Acquisition (Administrative Fee of LRE)	238.79	271,83	*114%
3-RAP Fund Payments	6.00	4.82	80%
4-Livelihood Restoration costs	7.49	6.03	80%
5-Consultancy charges including RAP Monitoring	9.80	9.09	93%
6-Administrative costs	0.91	0.79	87%
7-Contingency	0.60	-	0%
Total	683.60	582.51	85%

56. Details on the above items include:

- Budget Item-1: Allocated budget is updated with respect to BOTAS Service Agreement extension for 20.13million£. Figures include expenditures in relation to land acquisition (expropriation payments by LRE) including first-year forest fee as well as annual payments starting from Feb 2019 – which is termination date of previous 5-year service agreement – to date. Forest Payments during operation are excluded. % of expenditure is revised as per new figures.
- Budget Item-2 includes LRE service and administrative costs for the previous 5-year service agreement and extended one year period for 61.14million£. % of expenditure is revised as per new figures.
- Allocated Budget Item 1-2 include 4 month another extension which is termination date(Feb 2020) of previous 5+1 year service agreement given to LRE and includes expenditure and cost of payments for personnel's for termination of their working contracts by end of December 2020 to date
- Budget Item-3: Upon the Board Decision, GM has the authority to increase this amount up to USD2million.
- Budget Item-4: Preparation of LRP for AGIs and FLRP including its implementation were completed; implementation budget of LRP for AGIs is being used.
- Budget Item-7: Contingency is based on the following budget items: 4, 5 and 6 (only RAP Monitoring). Other items have their own contingency in itself.
- * Additional costs were incurred due to extension of land acquisition contract by 18 months

3. METHODOLOGY OF RETIE SURVEYS

3.1 PAP CATEGORISATION

57. For the purpose of the RETIE, based on the review of internal and external monitoring reports, the following categories of PAPs were distinguished:
- Pipeline-affected PAPs;
 - Those within the pipeline-affected PAPs that have refused to sign their land exit protocol;
 - Vulnerable people;
 - Fishermen;
 - LRAP supported people (AGI-affected PAPs).
58. In addition, because of their key role in various aspects of the Project, it was deemed important to hold specific interviews with mukhtars (elected leaders) of affected communities, as they have both represented their communities in certain dealings with TANAP, and served as proxies for many absent landowners in various stages of the compensation process, particularly at the point of signing the land exit protocols.

3.2 KEY RETIE QUESTIONS

59. In regards of the impacts and mitigations associated to the pipeline, key questions that the RETIE exercise should seek to respond to are the following:
- Pipeline-affected PAPs:
 - Was reinstatement effective, are people satisfied with reinstatement, is agricultural productivity reinstated?
 - What have affected people used their compensation for?
 - Was the compensation process well understood and properly explained?
 - Was grievance management effective?
 - Has there been any livelihood impact of Article 27 application?
 - Are there any other issues that may have gone unnoticed?
 - Are there outstanding grievances?
 - AGI affected PAPs:
 - Generally same points as above;
 - Was LRAP effective in restoring or improving livelihoods?
 - Land exit refusals:
 - Why did PAP refuse to sign-off (reinstatement, disagreement with compensation, or other issue)?
 - Is the exit strategy understood and accepted by beneficiaries?
 - Fishermen:
 - Are they satisfied with fuel compensation and was it commensurate to the disturbance?
 - Vulnerable people:
 - Has vulnerability been adequately screened?
 - Are supported vulnerable people generally satisfied with the activities meant to assist them?
 - Community projects: Are they sustainable? Do they respond to a genuine community demand?

3.3 SPECIFIC CONSTRAINTS RELATED TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

3.3.1 Impact to Methodology

60. The initial RETIE methodology envisioned two main components to the survey exercise:
- Quantitative interviews, particularly for the pipeline-affected PAPs, with a view on drawing a representative sample and extracting numerical indicators from the survey;
 - Qualitative interviews, meant to investigate certain specific issues in more depth with selected groups of PAPs and other stakeholders.
61. As soon as it was understood that face-to-face interaction should be limited to the strict minimum, it was decided that quantitative surveys would be undertaken by telephone with a representative sample. In addition, the desirable length of a telephone interview was also investigated and was found to be in the order of 20 minutes. Beyond this duration, interviewees tend to lose focus and the quality of data is affected. This has implications to the design of the questionnaires, which have to be compact enough so that they can be administered within this time window.

3.3.2 Impact to Schedule

62. On April 26, 2021, the Government of Turkey announced additional restrictions and closures to stop the development of the “third wave” of COVID-19, including a full-time curfew throughout all of Turkey. However, most of the restrictions were lifted after the end of the *Ramazan Bayramı* on 17th May.
63. However, given the relatively high risks entailed by travelling throughout Turkey and interacting with people, on the one hand, and the absence of certainty on the Government’s decisions in relation to lifting the restrictions, TANAP and the consultants assessed that it would be preferable to postpone the field work initiation to the first half of July, 2021.
64. Detailed interaction with the Survey Contractor took place, however, well before that, including the training of enumerators, so they could commence the telephone surveys before then. The initial training of enumerators took place on 27th and 28th, May, after which the Survey Contractor was ready to start.

3.4 GENERAL IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR SURVEYS AND DATA PROCESSING

65. Quantitative surveys were undertaken by a contractor directly hired by TANAP, including data entry and the generation of simple output tables. The Survey Contractor delivered raw data as well as simple output tables in electronic version to TANAP for use by the RETIE Consultant.
66. The RETIE team designed the questionnaires for all categories of PAPs to be interviewed in telephone interviews. These were discussed in detail with TANAP and finalised, including their translation to Turkish, and used the Survey Contractor, with a testing phase of a few days that entailed a few minor modifications.

3.5 METHODOLOGY FOR QUANTITATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

3.5.1 Sampling Strategy

67. The sampling strategy for each group is detailed in the following table.

Table 4. Sampling Strategy

#	Group	Total number in group	Sampling strategy	Database to sample from
1	Pipeline affected people	3,815 PAPs ⁷	<p>Three geographical strata:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. East (Georgia border to Gumushane) – 1,368 2. Centre (Sivas to Ankara) – 1,592 3. West (Ankara to Greek border) – 855 <p>Proposed to draw with a target of 92% confidence level / 5% error:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. East – 251 2. Centre – 258 3. West – 226 <p>Total targeted: 735</p> <p>Initial draw to include at least twice the target number (1,450 names and telephone numbers) to have alternative lists to replace those that will not respond to the phone.</p>	List of PAPs that are <u>both landowners and land users</u> to avoid absentees and those that are users only, so that meaningful answers are obtained.
2	Land exit refusals	730 PAPs having refused land exit	Sampling from 730 unique names. At 92% confidence / 5% error, the sample size is 217 .	List of 730 unique names matching 985 parcels.
3	Mukhtars of pipeline affected communities	583 settlements over the whole route	20 mukhtars in each of the three units (East, Centre, West), that is 60 mukhtars in total. The mukhtars had to be called to obtain information on telephone numbers of PAPs, and the mukhtar interviews were administered on the same phone call to save time and increase the number of interviewed mukhtars at no additional cost.	List of Mukhtars
4	LRAP supported people	133	No sampling. All were targeted and 122 were eventually interviewed taking account of those that could not be reached.	List of PAPs
5	Fishermen	44	No sampling. All were targeted. 42 were eventually interviewed taking account of those that could not be reached.	List of fishers
6	Vulnerable people	14	No sampling. All were targeted; 7 were eventually interviewed taking account of those that could not be reached.	List of identified vulnerable people

⁷ This number includes PAPs that are landowners AND land users, to obtain more meaningful responses (non users of the land and minority shareholders were excluded to the extent possible) so that meaningful answers are obtained on reinstatement and other land issues.

3.5.2 Final Number of Quantitative Surveys

68. As could be expected, some of the targeted persons would not pick up the phone when called (phone number has changed, they are unwilling to answer, busy, or some cases have passed away). As a result, the survey team sought to replace these people using an alternative list, which was elaborated concurrently with the first one to meet the sample size objective without disrupting the sampling process with any bias. The final number of actually administered questionnaires ended up being slightly lower than the target (90% of the target overall). These final numbers are shown in the following table:

Table 5. Final Number of Questionnaires That Were Actually Administered

PAP Category	Target number	Actually Administered	Percentage
Mukhtar	60	60	100%
Fishermen	44	42	95%
LRAP-supported people	133	126	95%
Pipeline affected PAPs			
East	251	179	71%
Centre	258	258	100%
West	226	227	100%
Total	735	664	90%
Land exit refusals	217	183	84%
Vulnerable people	10	7	70%
Grand Total	1,199	1,082	90%

3.5.3 Questionnaires

69. The questionnaires were developed by the RETIE team to reflect key questions presented in section 3.2 above, for each of the six categories listed in paragraphs 3 and 58 above. Questionnaires (English version) are presented in Annex 3. Enumerators had of course a Turkish to base their interviews on. Questions were rehearsed (and reformulated where needed) during a specific enumerator training that took place in May 2021 over two full days with participation of the RETIE team and TANAP social lead.

3.6 METHODOLOGY FOR QUALITATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

3.6.1 Community Selection Strategy

70. 43 communities were visited by the RETIE team in July, 2021, with logistical facilitation by TANAP. The strategy to select these communities was the following:

- Cover the whole route from the Eastern to the Western ends, specifically all lots and most provinces;
- Visit communities with known issues or long-standing grievances as they were identified in internal and external monitoring documentation;
- Cover both communities with generally positive land exit processes, and those with significant proportions of land exit refusals;
- Include communities that were addressed via the RAP Fund (multiple pipelines, payments for crops on unviable lands);
- Address fishermen;
- Address vulnerable people;

- Address LRP beneficiaries (both at individual level and at community level); and
 - In order to hold meaningful discussions with PAPs and community leaders, prefer settlements with large numbers of affected parcels.
71. As a result, the communities visited do not form a representative sample in any manner. Rather, they were selected to better understand outstanding issues identified before, and of course communities with issues form the majority of the group that was visited, with potential negative perceptions as a result. The resulting potential bias is, however, offset by including communities with positive processes (land exit), successful reinstatement, or benefit-sharing.
72. The two RETIE teams that visited these communities were joined at all times during the visits by a TANAP Social Impact Specialist. Where necessary, that CLO took note of grievances formulated by communities or individual PAPs but did not intervene otherwise in discussions with mukhtars or PAPs. Translation for the convenience of the non-Turkish-speaking RETIE team member was done by the RETIE Project assistant, not by the TANAP CLO. When necessary, issues raised were substantiated (or not) by the TANAP team, which had an opportunity to express their views on issues raised after the discussions with communities.
73. The list of the 43 communities that were visited by the RETIE team is shown in the following tables:

Table 6. Communities Visited by the RETIE Team for Qualitative Interviews – Western Part

Province	District	Settlement	Type of issues expected from review of documentation and interviews with TANAP team
Edirne	İpsala	Sarıcaali	MS 4 Exit point AGI RAP Meeting with LRP beneficiaries Article 27 discussion (Land Values Comparison) Pipeline and reinstatement issues, MPL
Edirne	İpsala	Kapucu	MS 4 Access road impact, MPL Article 27 discussion (Land Values Comparison)
Edirne	Keşan	Mahmutköy	BVS, Pipeline, Multiple Pipeline Land consolidation LRP beneficiaries
Çanakkale	Gelibolu	Kavak Hürriyet	Community support, vulnerable group, AGI Land consolidation, Multiple pipeline, SEIP
Çanakkale	Biga	Kemer	Fishermen, SEIP
Balıkesir	Gönen	Kınalar	Good practice land exit, vulnerable, land consolidation (ongoing)
Balıkesir	Manyas	Kayaca	Land exit reinstatement, RAP Fund (unviable parcels), land consolidation (ongoing and payment)
Bursa	Mustafakemalpaşa	Çardakbelen	Vulnerable, RAP Fund (unviable parcels)
Bursa	Harmanlık	Çatalsöğüt	Land exit refusal Mukhtar, RAP Fund (unviable), LRP beneficiaries, AGI, Transitional Allw.
Kütahya	Domaniç	Çukurca	High number parcels, positive land exit, RAP Fund (unviable)
Kütahya	Domaniç	Çökköy	High number of parcels, positive land exit RAP Fund (unviable)

Province	District	Settlement	Type of issues expected from review of documentation and interviews with TANAP team
Bilecik	Bozuyuk	Cihangazi	High number of parcels, positive land exit
Bilecik	Bozuyuk	Düzağaç	High number of parcels, positive land exit BVS, LRAP
Eskişehir	Seyitgazi	Aksaklı	AGI, LRAP, Communal project
Eskişehir	Seyitgazi	Büyükdere	AGI, LRAP, Communal project
Eskişehir	Sivrihisar	Hamamkarahisar	Land exit refusal because of reinstatement, RAP Fund (unviable parcels)
Eskişehir	Odunpazarı	Karaalan	Vulnerable, generally positive land exit, RAP Fund (unviable parcels)
Eskişehir	Günyüzü	Kavuncu	BVS, high number of parcels, generally positive land exit
Ankara	Polatlı	Eskikarsak	Land exit refusal, RAP Fund (unviable parcels)
Ankara	Haymana	Durutlar	Half of landowners did not sign land exit
Ankara	Gölbaşı	Runkuş/Dikilitaş	Land exit refusals, BVS, land consolidation

Table 7. Communities Visited by the RETIE Team for Qualitative Interviews – Eastern Part

Province	District	Settlement	Type of issues expected from review of documentation and interviews with TANAP team
Kars	Selim	Eskigazi	High number of land exit refusal, multiple pipelines
Kars	Selim	Koşapınar	Land exit refusal, Multiple Pipeline
Ardahan	Posof	Türkgözü	AGI, LRAP, community support, Article 27 discussion (Land Values Comparison)
		Sarıdarı	Land exit refusal
	Damal	Mustafakemal Mah.	High number parcels, positive land exit, multiple pipeline
Ardahan	Hanak	Atalar Mah.	Positive land exit
		Alaçam	Mukhtar signed LEPs, land exit refusal
		Selamverdi Mah.	Positive land exit
Kars	Merkez	Çığırman	Positive land exit, multiple pipeline
Erzurum	Köprüköy	Köprüköy Mah.	High number of land exit refusal
	Horosan	Bulgurlu	Positive land exit, multiple pipeline
	Pasinler	Demirdöven	Positive land exit
Erzincan	Tercan	Avciyayırı	Mukhtar signed LEPs
	Refahiye	Kayı	Mukhtar signed LEPs
Sivas	Gölova	Karayakup	Mukhtar signed LEPs
	Zara	Şeyhmerzuban Mah.	AGI, LRAP, Communal project, Mukhtar signed LEPs, land consolidation
		Müslümbat	Positive land exit

Province	District	Settlement	Type of issues expected from review of documentation and interviews with TANAP team
Sivas	Hafik	Koç Mah.	Positive land exit
		Emre	Positive land exit
	Merkez	Bademkaya	Positive land exit
Yozgat	Saraykent	Ozan	BVS, LRAP, Mukhtar signed LEPs
		Divanlı	Positive land exit, unviable land payment
	Sorgun	Bahadin/Aydinlar	LRAP beneficiaries, Positive Land exit, crop payment for unviable lands
Yozgat	Merkez	Çalılı	BVS, LRAP, Mukhtar signed LEPs
Kırşehir	Akçakent	Kilimli	AGI nearby, LRAP beneficiaries
Kırıkkale	Keskin	Beşler	Positive land exit
Kırıkkale	Çelebi	Karabucak	Land exit refusal, multiple pipeline

3.6.2 Interview Guide

74. A specific qualitative interview guide was developed to ensure homogeneity of questions between the different members of the RETIE team. The interview guide is presented in Annex 4. Summary minutes of meetings are presented in Annex 6. Photographs taken during interviews and site visits are shown in the related photograph plate in page 59.

4. KEY FINDINGS OF RETIE SURVEYS

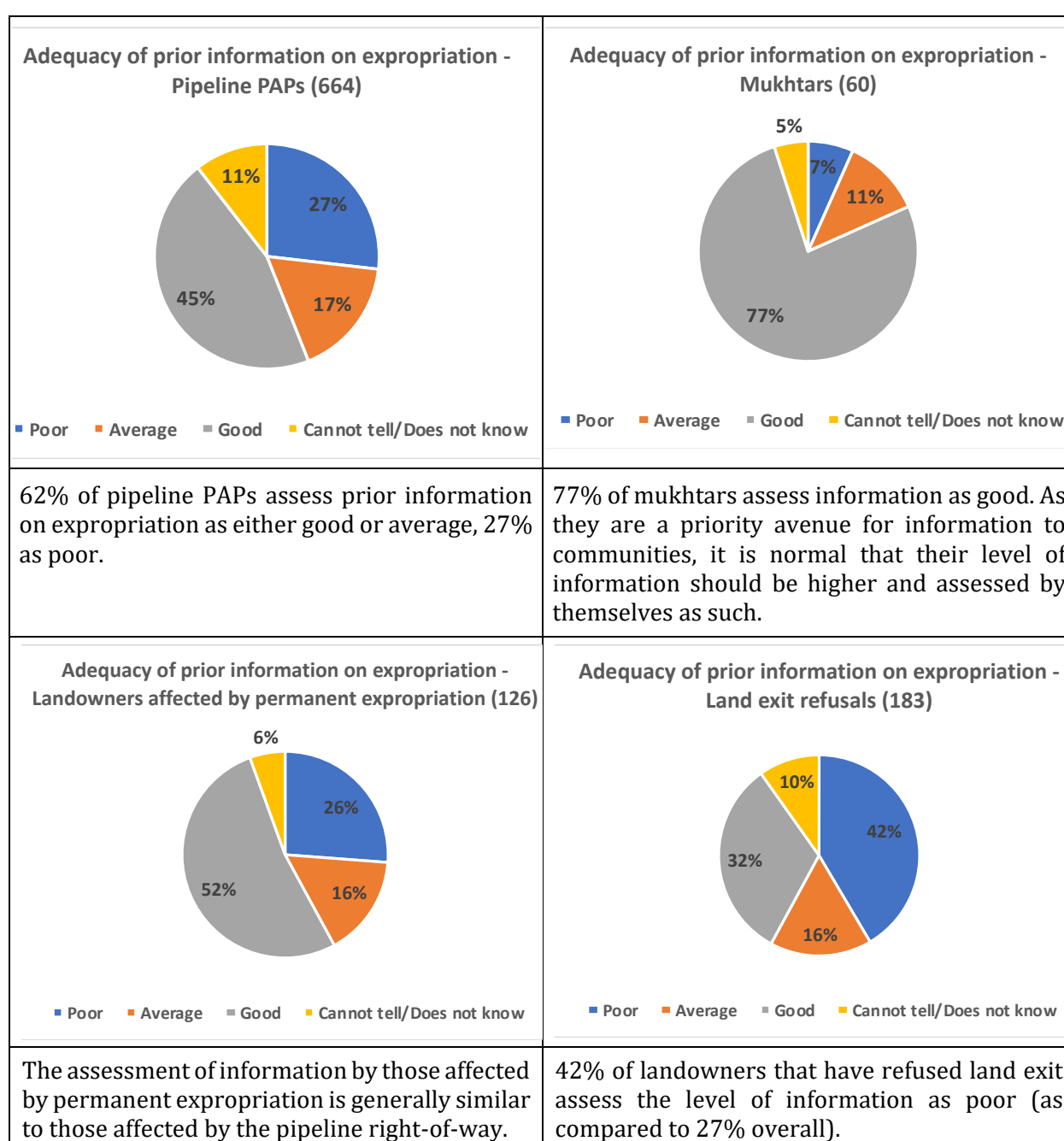
4.1 EXPROPRIATION

4.1.1 Findings of Quantitative Research

4.1.1.1 Prior Information and Understanding/Transparency of Expropriation Process

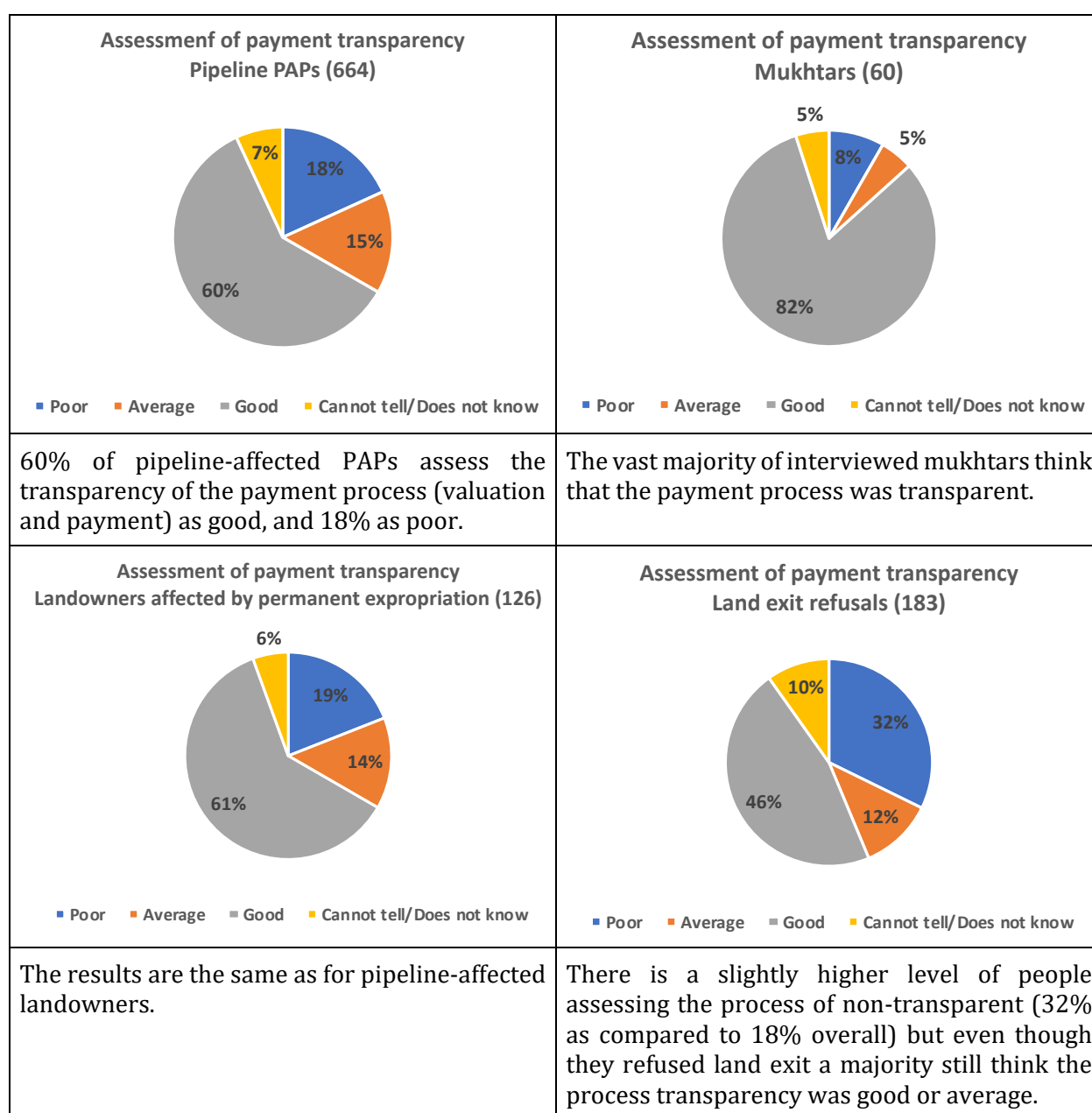
75. When asked whether the prior information and stakeholder engagement activities on the expropriation process was adequate, the various categories of affected people answered as shown in the figure below:

Figure 4. Assessment of Adequacy of Prior Information on Expropriation – Pipeline-Affected Landowners, Mukhtars, Land Exit Refusals and Landowners Affected by Permanent Expropriation



76. Interestingly, and although the number of female respondents was low (only 4% of the total respondents), some gender difference appears in the assessment of information adequacy: 59% of female respondents assess the level of information as good, as compared to 45% overall. Perhaps females were keener to listen and understand the information that was delivered. At any rate, no gender bias to the detriment of females appears in respect of the way information was provided and understood, which is a positive point.
77. Not unexpectedly, those that refused land exit stated that they were not properly informed about expropriation (see figure below). The results for those that were affected by permanent expropriation for AGIs are, however, similar to those that were affected temporarily by the pipeline right-of-way (see figure below):
78. When asked whether they think the payment process and mechanism was transparent, the majority of people in the different categories answer positively (see figure below):

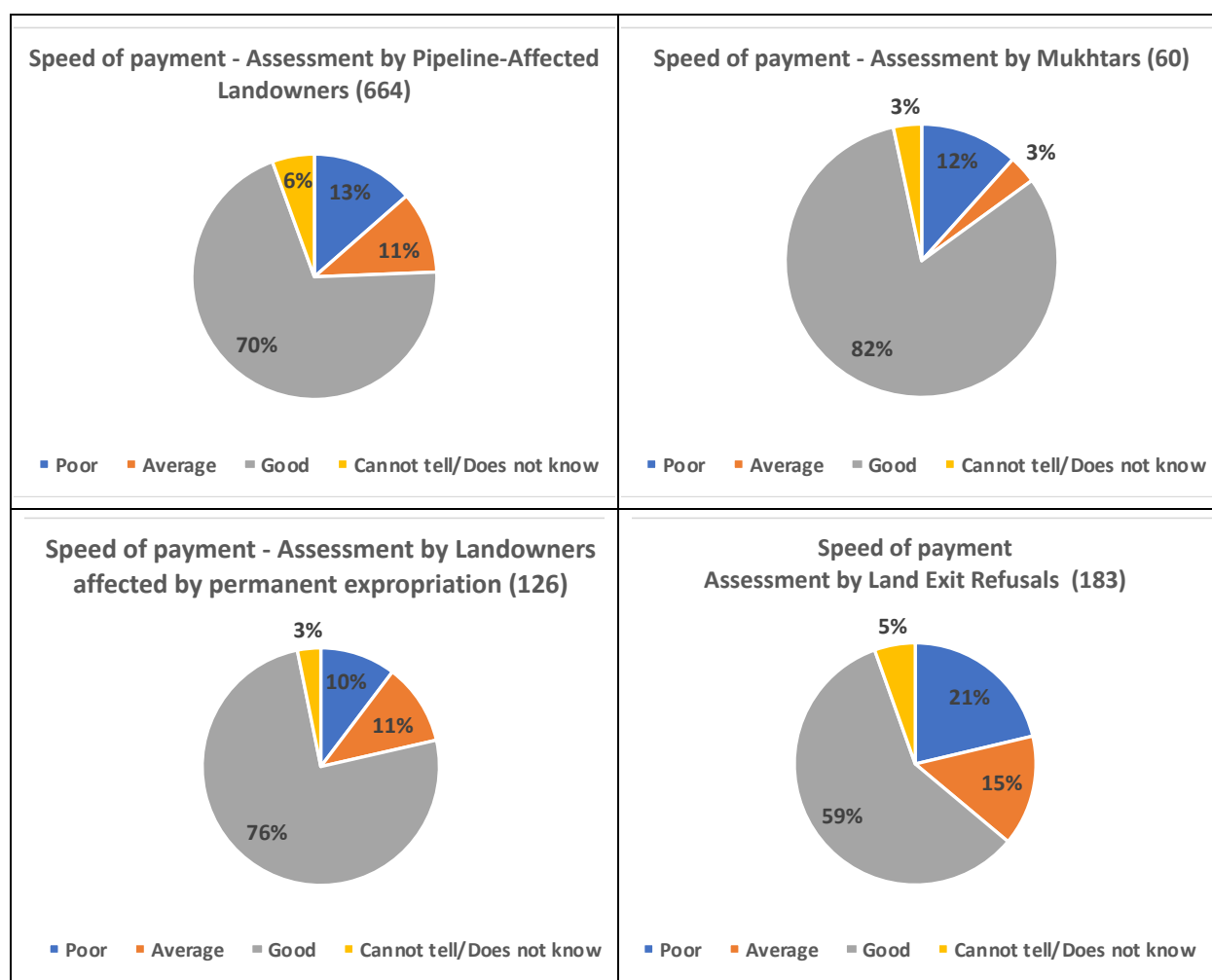
Figure 5. Assessment of Payment Process Transparency – Pipeline-Affected Landowners, Mukhtars, Landowners Affected by Permanent Expropriation and Land Exit Refusals



4.1.1.2 Speed of Payment

79. When asked to assess the speed with which the expropriation process was implemented and payments were made, the various categories of affected people answered as shown in the figure below:

Figure 6. Assessment of Speed of Expropriation Payments – Pipeline-Affected Landowners, Mukhtars, Landowners Affected by Permanent Expropriation and Land Exit Refusals



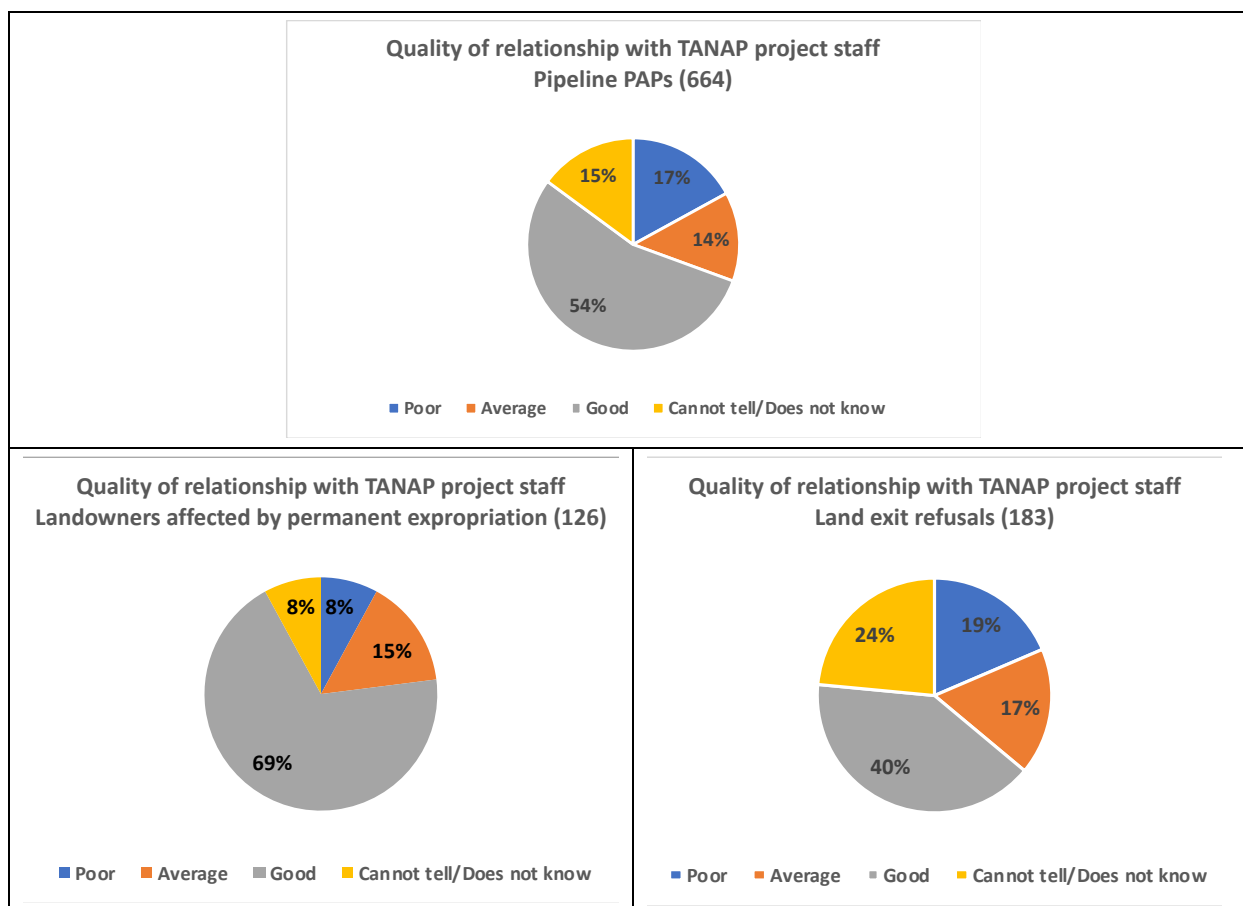
80. A meaningful majority in all relevant categories of PAPs answer that the process was quick. This indicator does not appear to have been problematic at all in the TANAP project.

4.1.1.3 Relationship with TANAP Project staff in charge of expropriation

81. When asked to assess how they assess the relationship with TANAP project staff in charge of the expropriation process⁸, including associated stakeholder engagement, the various categories of affected people answered as shown in the figure below:

⁸ This question was meant to address both TANAP and BOTAS staff.

Figure 7. Assessment of Quality of Relationship with TANAP Project Staff in charge of Land Acquisition – Pipeline-Affected Landowners, Landowners Affected by Permanent Expropriation and Land Exit Refusals



82. Most affected people assess the quality of the relationship with TANAP staff in charge of land acquisition, including the access to the complaint mechanism, as generally satisfactory. These numbers are lower for those having refused the land exit.

4.1.2 Findings of Qualitative Research

4.1.2.1 Stakeholder Engagement, Information and Transparency

83. The qualitative interviews generally confirm the positive results mentioned in the above sections in respect of quality of stakeholder engagement, including accessibility of information, swiftness and transparency of payments and the relationship with TANAP and BOTAS staff in charge of land acquisition. Positive aspects mentioned in qualitative points include empathy and availability of staff, both at BOTAS and TANAP levels. However, the qualitative investigations also revealed some less positive findings:

84. With regards to the adequacy of prior information on the expropriation process:

- In Kars and Ardahan provinces, a number of mukhtars and affected landowners met in qualitative interviews have stated that they did not feel properly informed about the process. This needs to be qualified by the fact that some mukhtars met by the team in 2021 were not necessarily those that were in place at the time that TANAP provided information three to four years before. In fact, many mukhtars were observed to be relatively recently elected.

- Further west where the education level is often higher, the process appeared to be better understood, which can be related to an overall higher education level and perhaps more familiarity with large infrastructure projects entailing land acquisition via expropriation. In the easternmost regions intersected by the Project, where education levels are usually lower, people appeared to be less familiar with the process and have a lower understanding. It must be said too that they were often confused by the presence of several pipelines in their settlement, and as a result tend to confuse companies, processes, and even the corridors in the field, which is quite understandable. Another factor that can have led to poorer understanding is simply that people the team spoke to have forgotten about the details the process, particularly where there were no or few further TANAP activities (like SEIP for instance). This is also reassuring in a way as it tends to suggest that the pipeline land acquisition and construction processes were after all not major events in their life.

85. With regards to the expropriation and compensation payment process:

- In several villages, PAPs interviewed in qualitative surveys have claimed that they had been advised by staff in charge of land acquisition that they would be better off not to challenge valuations in court because ‘they would gain nothing’, although these statements are not backed by evidence and tend to contradict other statements, whereby landowners have stated that they felt free to challenge the process in court.
- Some also admitted that they themselves decided it was not worth it, particularly in regards of the concern related to the potential cost (although in actual fact the cost was to be covered by BOTAS as provided under the Turkish expropriation law), or simply because they thought either that the amount proposed was adequate or that the impact was limited and the gain would necessarily be limited because the compensation itself was small to start with.

4.1.2.2 *Uncollected Expropriation Payments*

86. In quite a few of the visited villages, it was found that some landowners⁹ stated that they had not withdrawn their expropriation money. This was observed in about half of the communities where the team carried out qualitative interviews, and usually concerned 1 to 2 of the meeting attendees. This number is indicative only and no statistical conclusions should be drawn from it. In discussing this with themselves and mukhtars, there appeared to be the following main reasons:

- Sometimes, the compensation was too little (amounts as little as TRY 30¹⁰ were mentioned), particularly where a land plot with benign impacts is held by a large number of shareholders (not uncommonly up to 20-30 individuals). In these cases, the landowner would often decide that this amount is not worth the trouble or the cost to collect it (including transport to the district capital and time lost if they have no other opportunity to go to the district capital for another reason).
- In various cases throughout the route, PAPs reported that the designated Bank¹¹ demanded that all shareholders for a given plot should be present together for them to be able to withdraw the funds. However, in cases where there are many shareholders, not all of them live in the village or close to it (some would live in larger cities, including Istanbul, or even out of the country) and it is virtually impossible to gather them all at the same time to collect the payment. In discussing this issue with TANAP, it appeared that

⁹ In about 50% of communities visited, there were no such statements. In the remaining half, 1 to 2 individuals in every community meeting made such statements. No quantification of the issue is available. It is not unreasonable to assess the number of those who did not receive their payments between 5 and 10% of all PAPs. This includes shareholders.

¹⁰ Approximately EUR 3.

¹¹ Ziraat Bank (Agriculture Bank of Turkey) is a state-owned bank initially meant to finance the development of the agricultural sector in Turkey. It is the largest bank in Turkey in terms of assets and revenue, as well as the one with the most agencies throughout the country's whole territory. It is therefore perfectly logical to choose Ziraat Bank as the avenue for expropriation payments as it is definitely the bank that easiest for rural people to access. It generally has a branch in each District (ilçe) capital.

there was in fact no such requirement and that some Bank staff may have misinterpreted or misunderstood their own requirements or exceeded their prerogatives. TANAP also indicated that where such issues had been raised in formal grievances by landowners, they had been solved and that no such complaint had been received in the last two years.

- Another reason provided was farmers that use credit could not withdraw payments from mortgaged parcels. This is a typical issue with expropriation payments all over the world. Expropriation payments should have been safeguarded from creditor claims (including mortgages creditors and others) but this is legally complex or even potentially impossible, and experience shows that there is no obvious solution to this issue with regards to expropriation payments, which are made by a State agency that legally has to pay creditors first¹².

87. The result is that unknown amounts appear to have not been withdrawn. It is not possible at this stage to quantify the magnitude of the issue, nor is it possible to identify those landowners who have not withdrawn their compensation money. The monies remain in a nominative account and it is possible for the landowner to withdraw it later. However, actions have been identified in the Corrective Action Plan (CAP – see Chapter 0) to seek an overall quantification of the amounts left in the bank and not paid to the compensation recipients, and to refresh information on the payment process, as well as to eliminate unnecessary bureaucratic obstacles that were found to be applied in some the designated Bank's branches at the unwarranted initiative of potentially poorly informed bank staff. TANAP also reported that BOTAS had already taken action by sending an official letter to the designated bank for them to take action on potential payment obstacles.

4.1.3 Key Conclusions

88. The expropriation process appears to have been properly understood by a large majority of landowners and to have been found transparent and swift. There was no gender bias to the detriment of females in the level of information on and understanding of the process, which is in direct relation to the great care put by TANAP in associating women to their consultation efforts, particularly through specific meetings with females, usually carried out by female TANAP staff. Stakeholder engagement before and during the process appears to have been generally adequate. Staff in charge of the expropriation process, and their relationship with affected landowners are also generally assessed positively, with specifically commending comments in some communities.
89. Numbers describing the above indicators are somewhat less flattering for landowners having refused the land exit protocols, which is normal and does not raise specific concerns.
90. The amount left in the bank by landowners (usually small shareholders with small compensation amounts) is not known at this point. It appears that a sizable number of landowners may have not withdrawn their compensation monies. It is recommended that TANAP should take action to quantify this issue and act upon it. Related recommendations have been included in the CAP.

4.2 REINSTATEMENT

4.2.1 Background

91. Since the quality of land reinstatement is a key mitigation measure for a pipeline project and paves the way to smooth livelihood restoration, it has been studied with attention by the RETIE team, with a combination of quantitative investigations through the pipeline-affected landowners' questionnaires, qualitative questions in interviews, and field observations throughout the whole route.
92. It is important to stress that most field observations were triggered by dissatisfied landowners insisting on the team visiting a given land plot with reinstatement problems. As a result, these

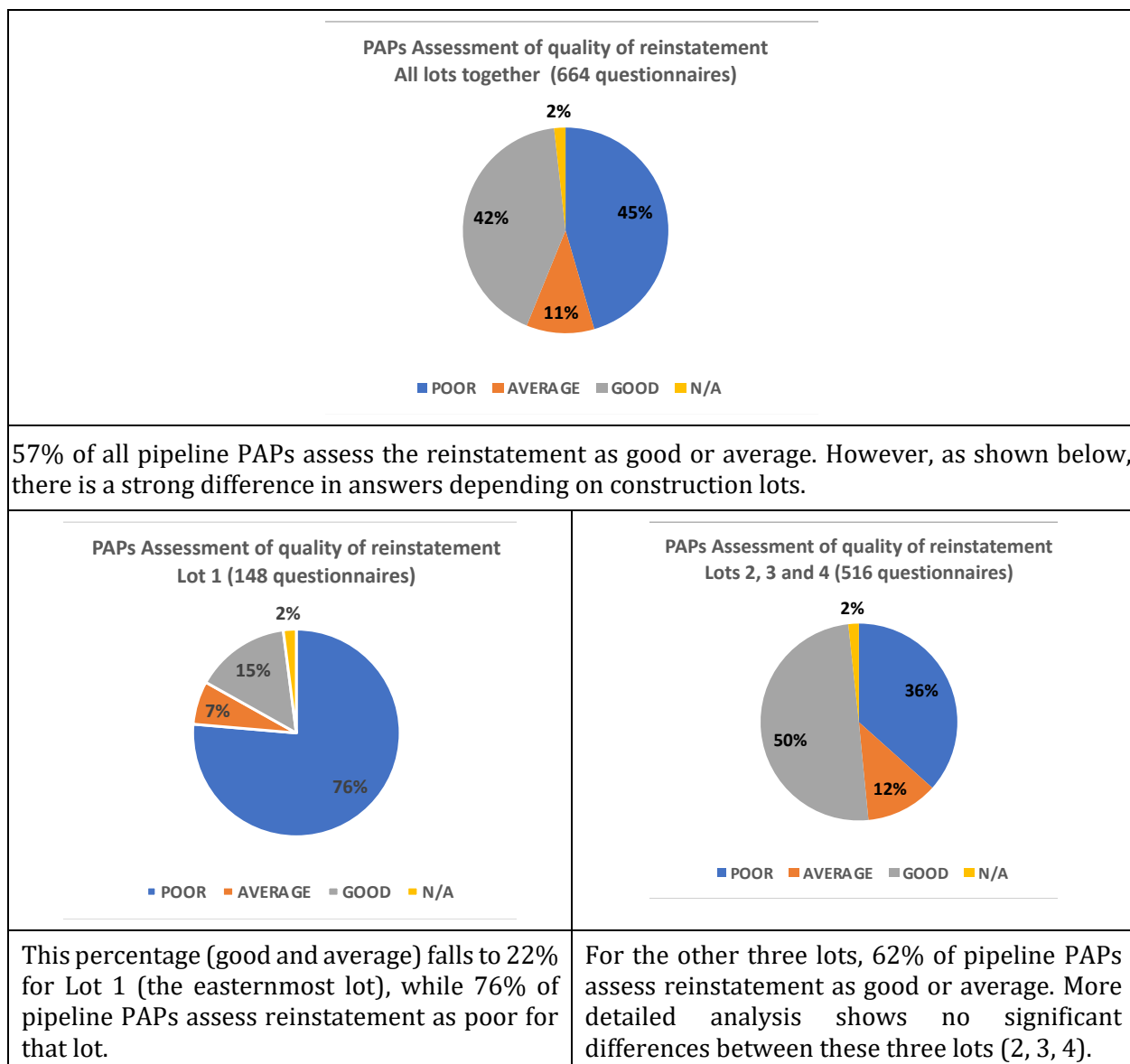
¹² One potential solution (done in some cases in international projects) would have been to pay such compensation from the RAP Fund as an "ex-gratia" payment, but this is tantamount to a double payment and raises difficult fairness issues as a result.

observations tend to be biased towards situations of poor reinstatement. However, situations of good reinstatement have also been observed and recorded in the photographs shown in this report. Representative photographs of both adequate and insufficient reinstatement are shown in the related photograph plate in page 72.

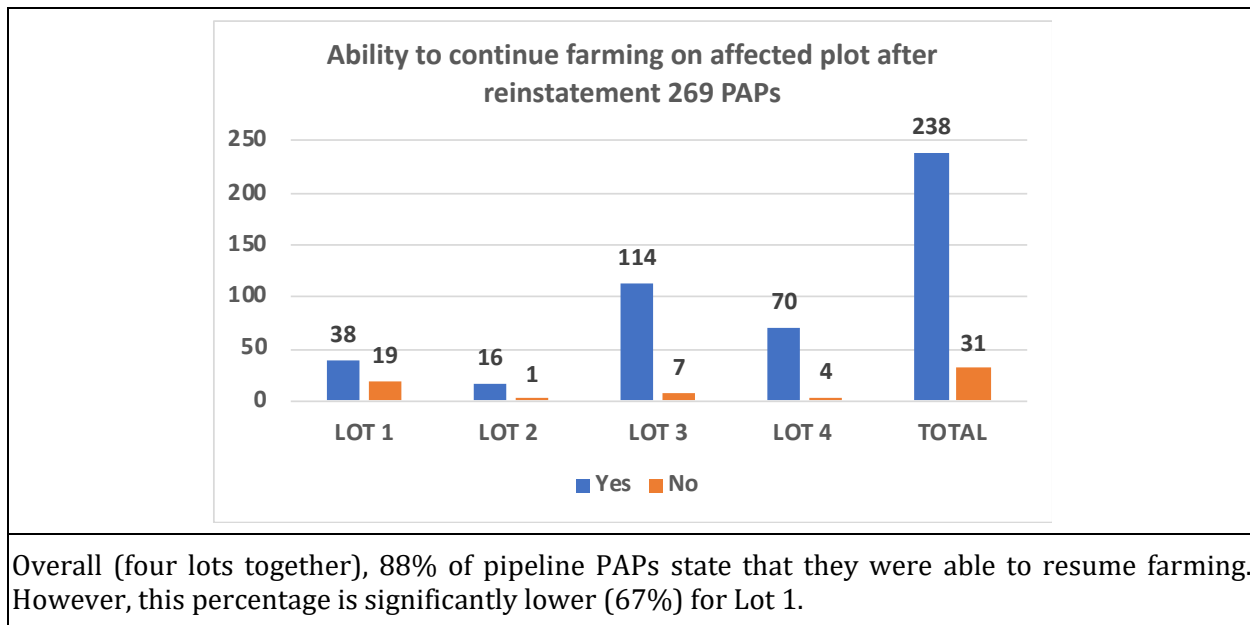
93. The pipeline construction works were split into four lots, with four different contractors as presented in Figure 1 page 10.
94. An important point with regards to grievances related to reinstatement is that the TANAP Grievance Management Procedure foresees the following split in responsibilities between TANAP and the construction contractors:
- If the grievance takes place after a positive land exit protocol has been agreed between the contractor and the relevant landowner, then the responsibility to investigate and correct (if warranted) the cause of the grievance is TANAP's;
 - In contrast, if the land exit protocol was not signed upon by the landowner, the responsibility to investigate and correct the cause of the grievance remains with the relevant construction contractor, as long as the guarantee period is not expired, and with TANAP where the guarantee period is expired.
95. Dates of expiry of guarantee periods for the different lots are as follows:
- Lot-1:
 - Initial: 25.12.2020
 - Extended: 25 December 2021
 - Lot-2:
 - Initial: 12.12.2020
 - Extended: 12 December 2021.
 - Lot-3:
 - Initial: 12.12.2020
 - Extended: 12 December 2021.
 - Lot-4: 28.12.2021
 - Stations: 31.10.2021
96. All guarantees expire at the latest in end 2021. Once the guarantee is expired, TANAP is still contractually able to invoke a so-called "Latent Defect", which would require the contractor to repair such defects. This, however, seems difficult to apply to reinstatement issues. The result is that guarantees are expired and any defect with regards to reinstatement would have to be fixed by TANAP themselves (with the potential exception of subsidence, which could have the character of a "Latent Defect" in some cases).

4.2.2 Findings of Quantitative Research

97. When asked whether reinstatement of their land plot is satisfactory, landowners interviewed in the quantitative surveys answered as follows (see figure below):

Figure 8. Quality of Reinstatement – Pipeline-Affected Landowners

98. This result needs, however, to be qualified by the answers to another question in the quantitative survey: “were you able to resume farming after land exit?”. The results are shown in the following figure:

Figure 9. Ability to Resume Farming after Land Exit – Pipeline-Affected Landowners

4.2.3 Findings of Qualitative Research and Field Observations

4.2.3.1 Agricultural Land

99. In Lot 1, qualitative interviews and field visits generally confirm the results of the quantitative surveys which show that 76% of pipeline-affected PAPs are unhappy with reinstatement. Dissatisfaction over reinstatement was mentioned in most meetings throughout Lot 1 communities during qualitative surveys, and we did find issues of various nature in most sites we visited with unhappy landowners or community representatives in the pipeline right-of-way.

100. Issues observed are as follows:

- Stones in the arable layer and on surface: these seem to have been generating by trench digging operations (blasting or otherwise) into deeper, stony horizons, and have not been removed by the contractor. We indeed observed in several communities (Lot 1 and elsewhere to a lesser extent) that the pipeline corridor can easily be distinguished from neighbouring undisturbed areas by the frequency of stones of various sizes in the superficial layer. In several cases, farmers reported that they had to remove stones manually, which entails a significant effort and a cost, to be able to use the land again, and that this also wears unduly ploughing and tilling equipment. This issue is not uncommon in large diameter pipeline projects, which require digging to 3-4 metre depth, and the contractor can certainly not argue that it was not expected. Typical practice in other pipeline projects worldwide is for contractors to gather and collect these stones and either take them out of the site or agree with farmers to reuse them as stone fences or otherwise. See photographs page 72, particularly Kosapinar and Catalsoğut communities.
- Poor reinstatement of original topography and/or soil subsidence on top of the pipeline: this has also been observed in several cases (see photograph of Buyukdere community in page 61 as an example). The result could be either that drainage conditions in the agricultural worsen (like in the shown photograph), with poor crop growth as a result, or that soil preparation is made more difficult. Typical advice post-reinstatement is for farmers, where possible, to plough in a different direction from that of the pipeline (perpendicular if feasible) so as to offset these slight topographic movements, which usually become imperceptible after 1-2 agricultural campaigns. If this is not sufficient, then more aggressive reinstatement using earthmoving equipment may become

necessary. TANAP Operations have a dedicated contractor to fix such issues where necessary.

- Poor reinstatement of parcel boundaries: in several cases, landowners complained that the boundary between their parcel and neighbouring ones, which had been delineated by a stone wall, small wire fence, or other limit, was not visible any longer or had been moved as a result of the construction works. This is confirmed by the grievance records, which indicate that 50 such grievances have been logged. This is again a common issue in pipeline projects and should be easy to address. The response is typically to walk the boundary with both interested landowners based on GPS coordinates and redelineate the limit with stone benchmarks, or use more precise topographic measurements if needed.
- Irrigation canals not reinstated or interrupted during construction: four examples of community claims in this respect have been observed in the eastern part of the route. One case (Karabucak) appears unclear as the irrigation canal was probably not disrupted by construction works. In two other cases (Avicayiri and Kayi), it is unclear whether the irrigation canal was in a usable condition before construction. The fourth case (Demirdoven) seems to point out to a contractor responsibility: the canal was clearly necessary and used (it is located in an intensive farming area and properly connected by concrete works to the main canal), and was left in an unusable state, with water flow not fully maintained and some flooding occurring (see photograph in page 72). In addition, a long-standing issue with an irrigation canal was also investigated in Turkgozu (Metering station MS1). The canal normal slope was affected by MS1 construction works and the flow was disrupted, with occasional floods. While TANAP and the relevant construction contractor have taken action to reinstate normal flow following complaints from the community, the flow appears to still not be fully satisfactory and the impact of the metering station works to the slope of the canal may not have been fully offset by action taken.
- In two communities of Lots 1 and 2 respectively (Serideri and Kayi), two landowners claimed that erosion control berms had been erected by the contractor on relatively steep slopes without their agreement, and that mechanised farming had become impossible as a result (see photograph in page 72). However, it is also noted that TANAP has a thorough process in place to address grievances related to slope breakers, whereby landowners can apply for their removal, or for expropriation if the removal is deemed not desirable by TANAP for operational reasons. It was noted in the village interviews (see Annex 5) that landowners do not appear to be aware of this possibility being open to them and this may need a refresher.

4.2.3.2 *Grazing Land, Steep Slopes and Thin Soils*

101. Reinstatement of steep slopes with fragile and thin soils in non-arable land is always challenging in pipeline projects. As examples of these challenges:

- In Erzincan province, observations of another corridor for a pipeline built in the period 2004-2006, 15 years ago or more, suggest that it is still largely visible in such areas (see photograph in page 74), with less grass and shrub growth than in neighbouring areas, in spite of the extensive reinstatement efforts that were made at the time that pipeline was built.
- In steep areas of Greece, observations also suggest that the recent TAP pipeline project is experiencing similar challenges, in spite of intensive reinstatement and erosion control efforts.

102. The same challenges are of course experienced in the TANAP project (see photographs in page 74). In some cases (Lot 2), there have been commendable efforts to reinstate challenging slopes. In others (Lot 1), the result is less flattering, with little if any topsoil yet in place, and very limited grass regrowth as a result. A few communities in mountainous areas have flagged this as an issue and mentioned that grazing was now close to impossible in these areas as there was no or very little grass. Of course, this concern needs to be qualified in the perspective of the immense tracts of land that are usually available for grazing, of which the TANAP-disturbed areas represent only

a very small fraction. However, this issue will need to be monitored by TANAP over a reasonably long period of time such that action can be taken to fix the most blatant deficiencies, if necessary. Such monitoring is in place under the responsibility of the TANAP environmental department with relevant biodiversity experts.

4.2.4 Key Conclusions

103. Reinstatement of agricultural land is generally adequate in Lots 2, 3 and 4 (with a few limited, local deficiencies), and often deficient in Lot 1. This is confirmed by both quantitative and qualitative surveys, as well as by the team's field observations of soil and crop condition in the pipeline right-of-way, and is also reflected in the outstanding land exit refusals.
104. While the RETIE team recognises that, in steep slopes, reinstatement of non-arable land (typically pasture) after construction of a large pipeline is very challenging and requires lots of time, the same discrepancy between the quality of Lot 1 Contractor's delivery (poor) and the other lots (better) was observed in such land.
105. Recommendations have been included in the CAP to act upon these issues, which have the potential to affect livelihood restoration of a non-negligible group of affected landowners and land users.

4.3 LAND EXIT REFUSALS

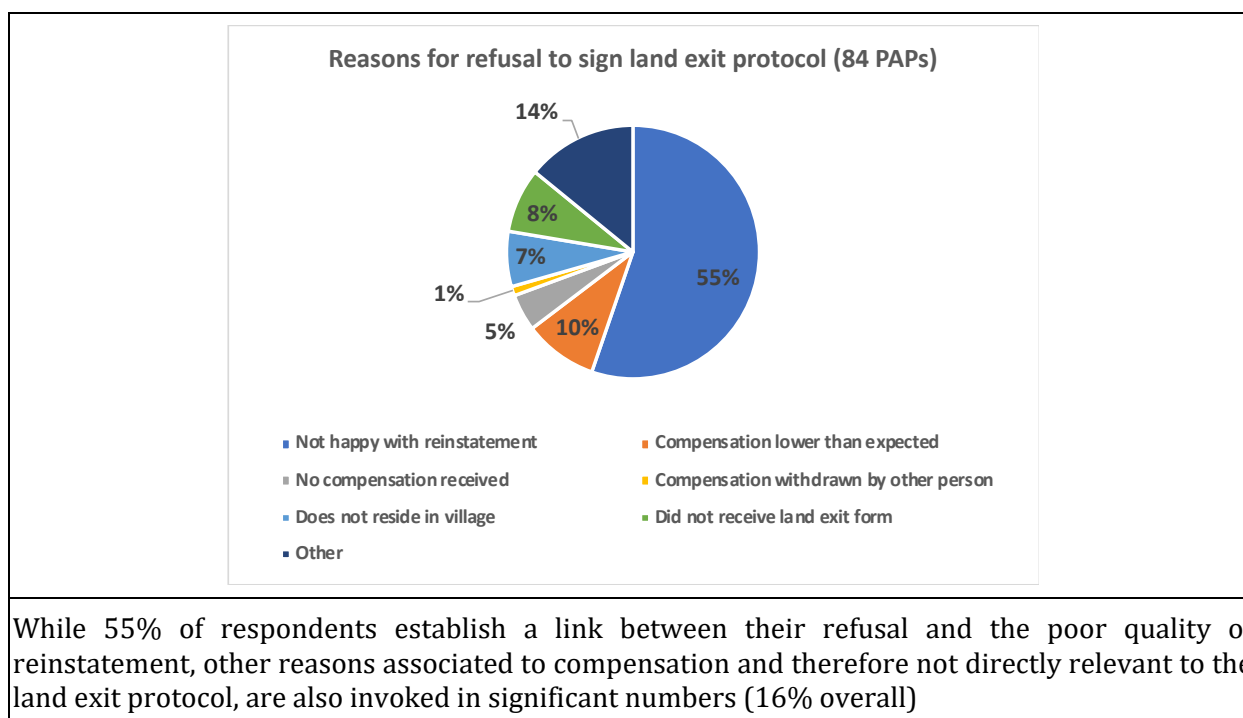
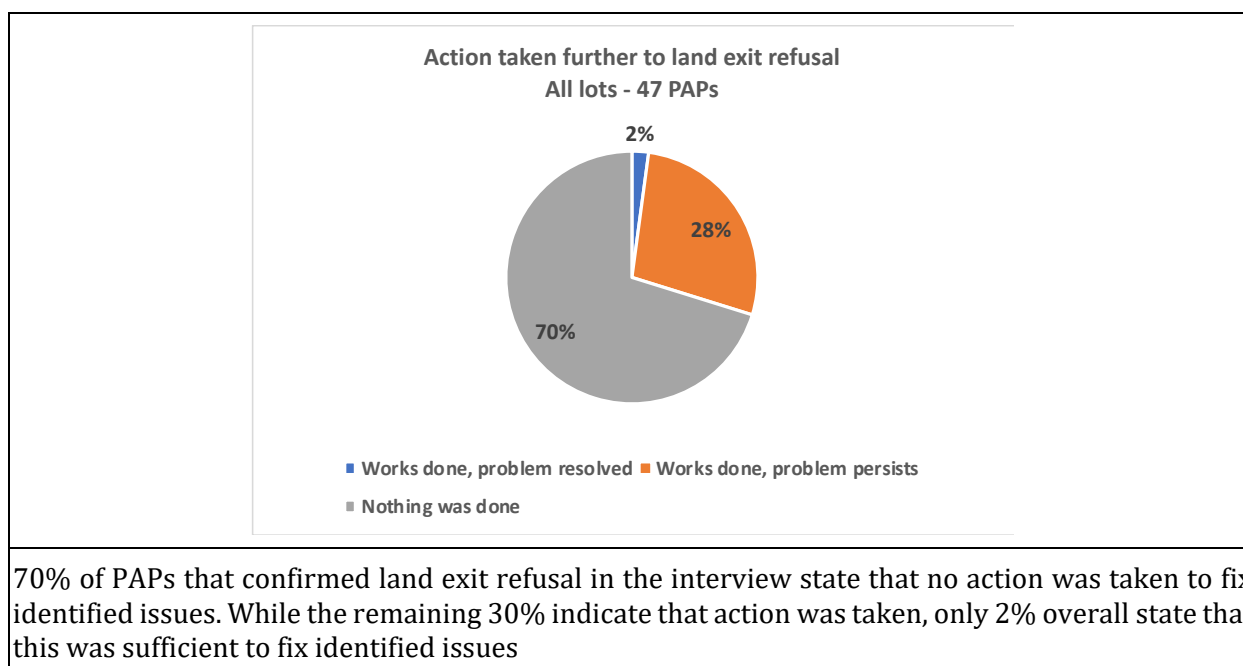
4.3.1 Background

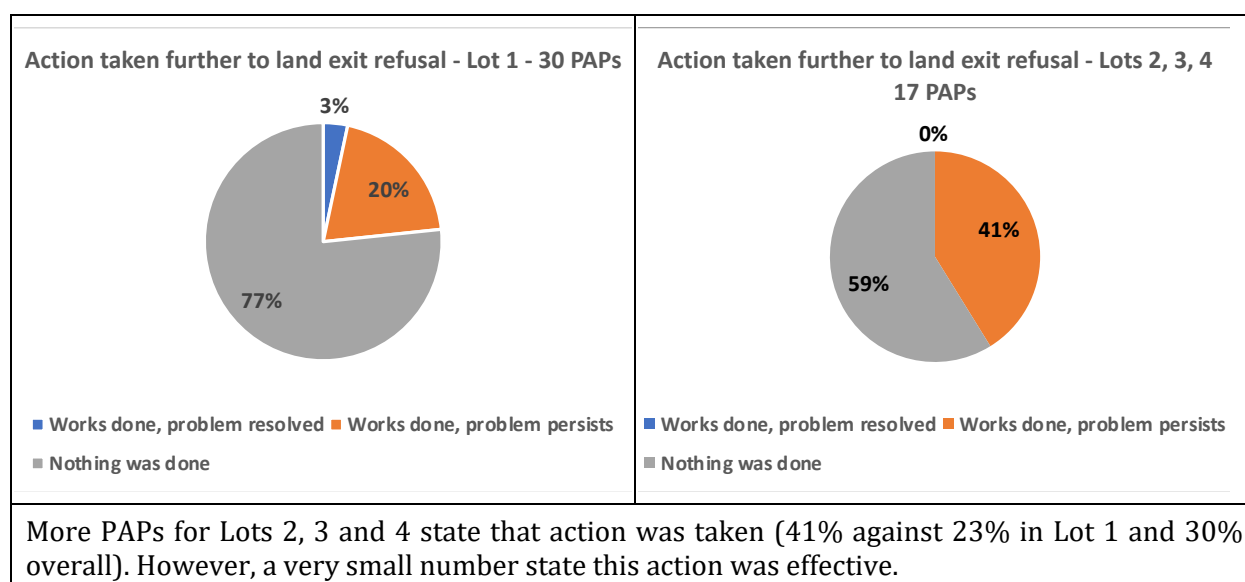
106. 730 pipeline affected landowners, representing about 985 land parcels, refused to sign-off on the land exit protocol. The process was supposed to be the following:
 - Upon construction completion and subject to approval by TANAP and/or BOTAS, the contractor would contact the community to organise an information meeting, in which the land exit process would be explained; TANAP and/or BOTAS staff were expected to attend these meetings as observers;
 - Then the contractor would organise land exit, including a land parcel visit with each interested land user (landowners and non-landowners), and further the signature of the land exit protocol;
 - Landowners were able to give a power of attorney for the mukhtar (or possibly another individual) to sign in their name.
107. The process took place in the period 2017-2020 and is fully complete. Contractors were contractually expected to reach a 60% land exit acceptance rate¹³, which has been obtained throughout all lots, with additional visits as warranted. Those individual land exit protocols that were still refused by landowner after these visits were tracked as grievances and handled accordingly in line with the grievance management process and procedure.
108. For rejections at village level that were maintained after supplemental site visits and corrections by contractors, detailed minutes explaining the situation were signed with relevant parties at village level (mukhtar and witnesses), and archived.

4.3.2 Findings of Quantitative Research

109. When asked why they refused to sign-off on land exit, interviewed PAPs responded as follows (figure below):

¹³ The target was deliberately set at a relatively low level, mainly because there were concerns in regards of absentee landowners.

Figure 10. Reasons for Refusing to Sign-Off on Land Exit – Land Exit Protocol Refusals**Figure 11. Action Taken Further to Land Exit Refusal**



4.3.3 Findings of Qualitative Research

110. The first finding of the qualitative research on this topic is that many people appeared to have forgotten the details of the process. This was aggravated by the fact that as mentioned before, many mukhtars have changed since the time when the land exit protocol was organized, and it appeared that because of local political rows the new mukhtars had not necessarily been informed by the previous ones about the specifics of the TANAP project, including this particular aspect. However, it was also observed in some cases that affected landowners (and some mukhtars) were still able to describe the process in detail and remembered it properly.
111. Qualitative interviews suggested that in some communities, the process was reasonably well understood by PAPs and meaningful land exit signatures (or refusals thereof) have been obtained in many cases from reasonably informed mukhtars and PAPs themselves.
112. However, PAPs interviewed by the team also made some negative claims, not all of them fully substantiated, such as the following:
 - In several communities, there were allegations that the previous mukhtar (in place at the time) signed land exit forms on behalf of certain PAPs without consulting them. It was not possible to check these allegations with previous mukhtars and usually the new mukhtar (when present) would confirm the allegations, which can also be down to local political feuds in the community, often quite vivid. If substantiated, this would mean that the normal process for people unable to sign was not followed, as the mukhtar was supposed, before signing on behalf of a PAP, to call that PAP on the phone in the presence of a project staff to substantiate their approval or refusal to sign.
 - Some PAPs claimed that they were not informed of the initial Land Exit Meeting or about the actual significance of their signature, or that pressure was exerted by Contractor staff to obtain signatures, with verbal promises that any issues would be fixed if only people signed beforehand (which in itself is of course a negation of the sense of the whole land exit sign-off process), with the contractor not implementing later these promises.
 - It was also apparent in discussions with PAPs that there was a lot of confusion in PAPs' understanding of the responsibilities of the different parties involved in the project, including TANAP, BOTAS and the Contractor.
 - Lastly, more such allegations were made in Lot 1 communities in the East of the country.

4.3.4 Key Conclusions

113. While not all claims about the land exit process can be substantiated, the RETIE team is of the opinion that they warrant an investigation by TANAP, which TANAP have agreed to conduct. This action is included in the CAP.
114. In addition, the analysis of quantitative surveys pertaining to land exit refusals generally confirms the findings of section 4.2 about reinstatement. There was a systemic issue with Lot 1 reinstatement, which needs to be acted upon as it may become a liability to TANAP. TANAP have reported that they have already taken steps and agrees to take further steps, as recommended in the CAP.

4.4 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION – PIPELINE-AFFECTED PEOPLE

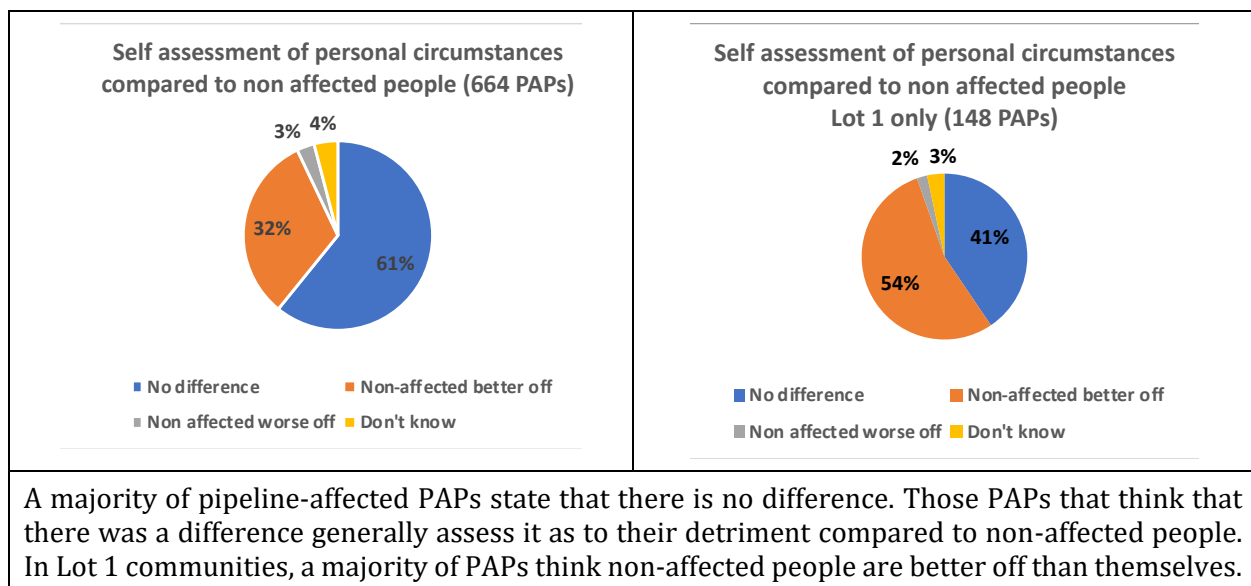
4.4.1 Background

115. For pipeline-affected people, livelihood restoration is conditional upon proper reinstatement of their temporarily affected land. Reinstatement has been discussed above in section 4.2. This section presents some results of surveys of pipeline-affected people in respect of their ability to resume agriculture on affected land and self-assessment of livelihood restoration.

4.4.2 Findings of Quantitative Research

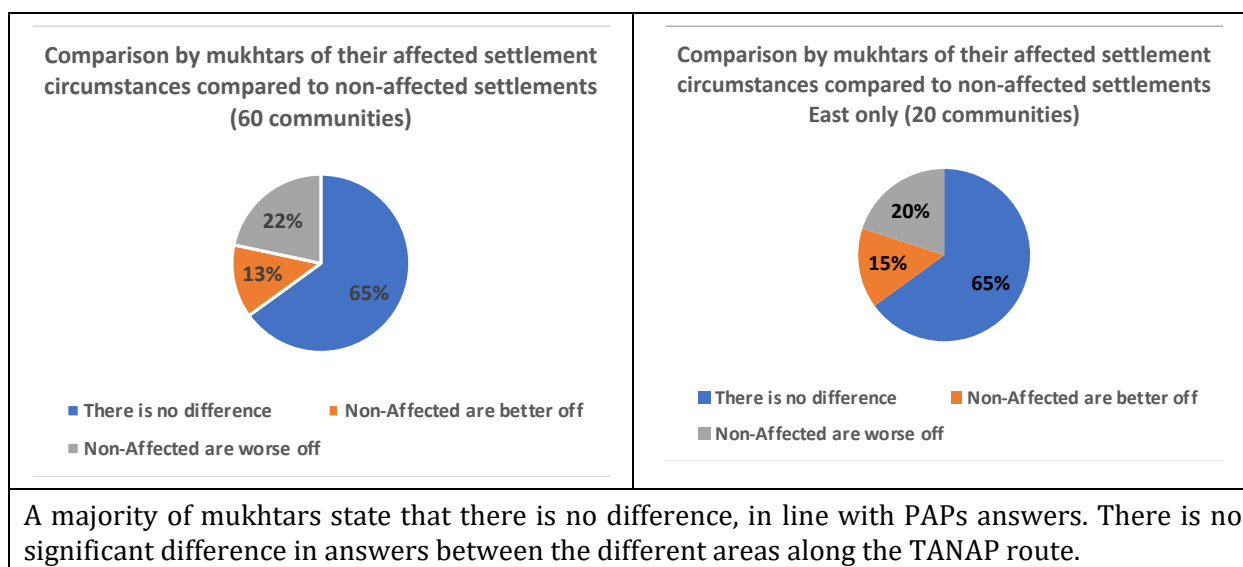
116. When asked how they assessed their personal circumstances compared to non-affected people living in the same communities, PAPs answered as follows:

Figure 12. Self-Assessment by PAPs of their Livelihoods Compared to Non-Affected People



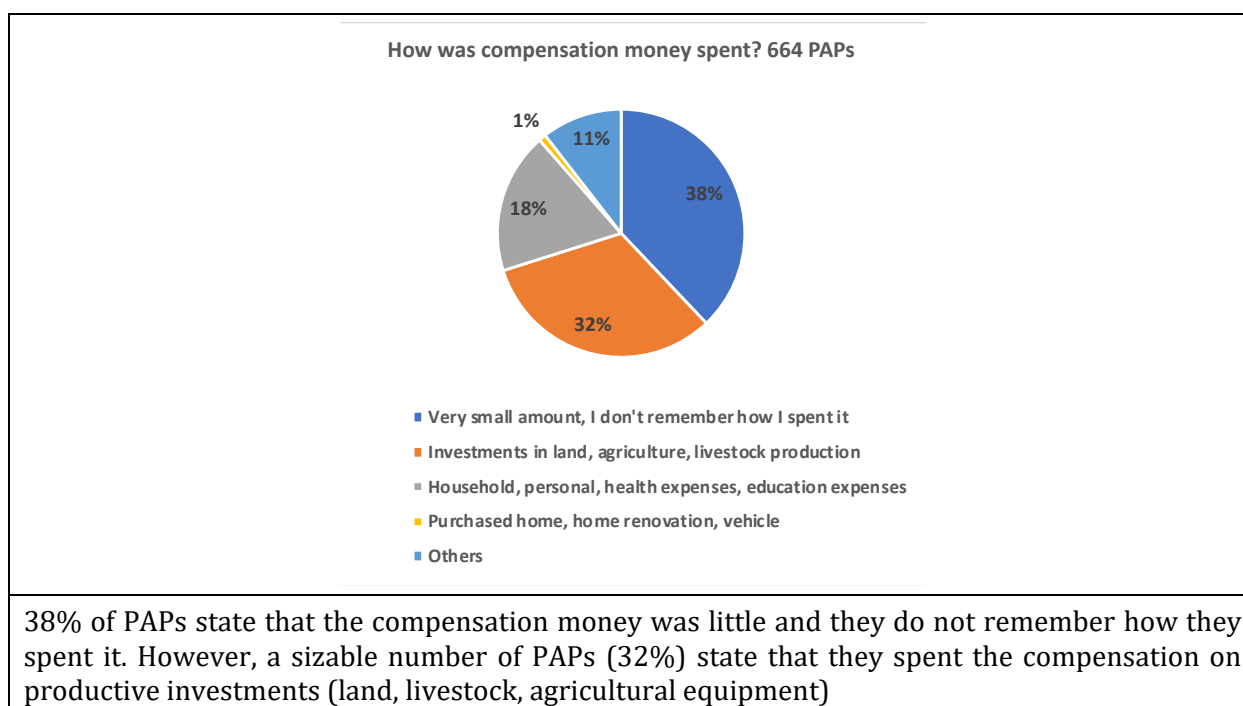
117. Mukhtars in pipeline-affected communities make a similar response, as shown below:

Figure 13. Self-Assessment by Mukhtars of their Settlement Circumstances Compared to Non-Affected Settlements



118. When asked how they spent their compensation monies, PAPs answered as follows:

Figure 14. How was Compensation Money Spent? All Pipeline PAPs



4.5 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION SUPPORT – AGI-AFFECTED PEOPLE

4.5.1 Background

4.5.1.1 General

119. 133 PAPs received additional individual livelihood restoration support from TANAP in regards of permanent impacts to their lands caused by AGIs, of whom 16 received a second round of support after monitoring demonstrated that additional support was desirable. The following table shows the breakdown of individual beneficiaries by settlement, district and province:

Table 8. LRAP Beneficiaries

Province	District	Settlement	Number of beneficiaries
Ardahan	Posof	Türkgözü	21
	Damal	Cumhuriyet	1
		İkizdere	15
		Eskikılıç	49
	Merkez	Dağcı	1
Kars	Sarıkamış	Çatak	3
	Selim	Yaylacık	2
Erzurum	Aziziye	Emrecik	0
		Gelinkaya	0
		Çiğdemli	0
	Yakutiye	Ortadüzü	1
Sivas	Zara	Şeyhmerzuban	4
	Gölova	Günalan	1
	Merkez	Akçahan	3
		Beypınar	1
	Yıldızeli	Yukarı Ekecik	1
Kırşehir	Akçakent	Ödemişli	3
Yozgat	Merkez	Çalılı	1
	Saraykent	Ozan	1
	Sorgun	Bahadın/Aydınlar	2
Eskişehir	Seyitgazi	Aksaklı	6
		Büyükdere	2
	Tepebaşı	Musaözü	1
	İnönü	Kümbetapkınar	1
Kütahya	Domaniç	Çarşamba	1
Bursa	Harmancık	Çatalsöğüt	5
	Mustafa Kemal Paşa	Bük	1
Bilecik	Bozüyük	Düzağaç	1
Balıkesir	Gönen	Paşacıftlık	0
Çanakkale	Gelibolu	Kavak/Hürriyet	1
Edirne	İpsala	Sarıcaali	2
	Keşan	Mahmutköy	2

Source: TANAP

120. LRAP support packages included the following:

- Individual packages, including either small-scale agricultural and animal husbandry assistance, or cash support for elderly or disabled persons (133 beneficiaries in the first round, of whom 16 received a second round of support further to monitoring activities) – see table above;
- Community packages, including community improvement support (14 communities benefitted, of whom 3 received a second round of support);
- An animal healthcare support project (training for 300 villagers and veterinary checks over 3,000 heads of cattle and delivery of hygienic packages for new-born calves to 330 households).

4.5.1.2 Individual Packages

121. Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages (LRAPs) at individual level have addressed 133 PAPs, 14 of whom were female. Further to a specific survey of their socio-economic circumstances after the first round, it was assessed that 16 of the total 133 PAPs should benefit from a second round of packages to stabilise and enhance their livelihood restoration efforts. The majority of beneficiaries (65%) are located in Ardahan Province, where the poorest of the people affected by the Project live.

122. The total number of packages that were delivered is 179, including 16 packages delivered in the 2nd round – see table below. The top three agricultural-based livelihood packages delivered are support for animal feed, support for acquisition of cattle, and support for acquisition of agricultural equipment. The total amount of individual LRAP packages for 133 PAPs, including the 2nd round, is TRY 1,895,506 TRY.

123. The following table shows the types of individual LRAP packages that were proposed:

Table 9. LRAP Individual Packages (AGI-Affected People)- 1st and 2nd rounds

Type of package	# of Packages Delivered
Support for Purchasing Construction Materials for Barn Improvement/Repair	17
Support for Acquisition of Dairy Cattle	34
Support for Acquisition of Bull	11
Support for Purchasing Agricultural Machine/Equipment	23
Support for Beekeeping Activities	8
Support for Purchasing Seeds and Fertilizer	4
Support for Purchasing Fodder	53
One off Cash Support for Elderly/Disable People	29

124. The second round was decided further to two monitoring surveys in Q1 and Q3, 2019. 16 PAPs throughout the whole route were selected as being potentially at risk of not re-establishing their livelihoods. Supplemental packages included the following:

- Purchase of animal feed
- Purchase of seeds or fertilizers
- Purchase of agricultural machinery / equipment
- Purchase of materials for barn renovation
- Purchase of shelter construction materials for beehives preservation.

4.5.1.3 Community Packages

125. In addition to individual packages, a total of 14 communities were identified as beneficiary of community level livelihood restoration packages, benefiting the following:

- First round in 14 communities (total budget: 1,579,455 TRY) supported with productive and social projects, including, for example:
- Establishment of an orchard (see Annex 5, Turkgozu);
- Upgrades to drinking water systems;
- Various community facilities (upgrade to cemeteries, community centers, and children playgrounds, etc...).
- Second round only in Ardahan province: 3 communities (part of the initial 14) supported with productive and social projects (shepherd house, barn disinfection, and cemetery wall and rehabilitation/improvement of physical infrastructure) with a total amount of TRY 466,400.

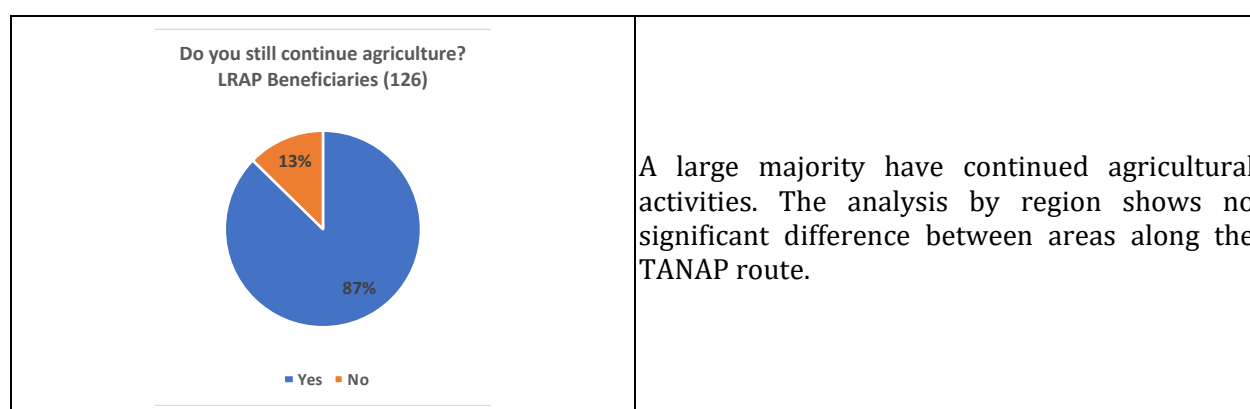
4.5.1.4 Livestock Health Project

126. Lastly, an animal health project was implemented with support from the Kars Kafkas University. 3,000 heads of cattle belonging to 180 households were subject to veterinary checks and care, and training sessions on prevention and care were organised. 330 hygienic packages for new-born calves were also delivered to households living in three AGI-affected communities in Ardahan and recipients were also trained by specialists to use these. The total amount of this support was 122,570 TRY.

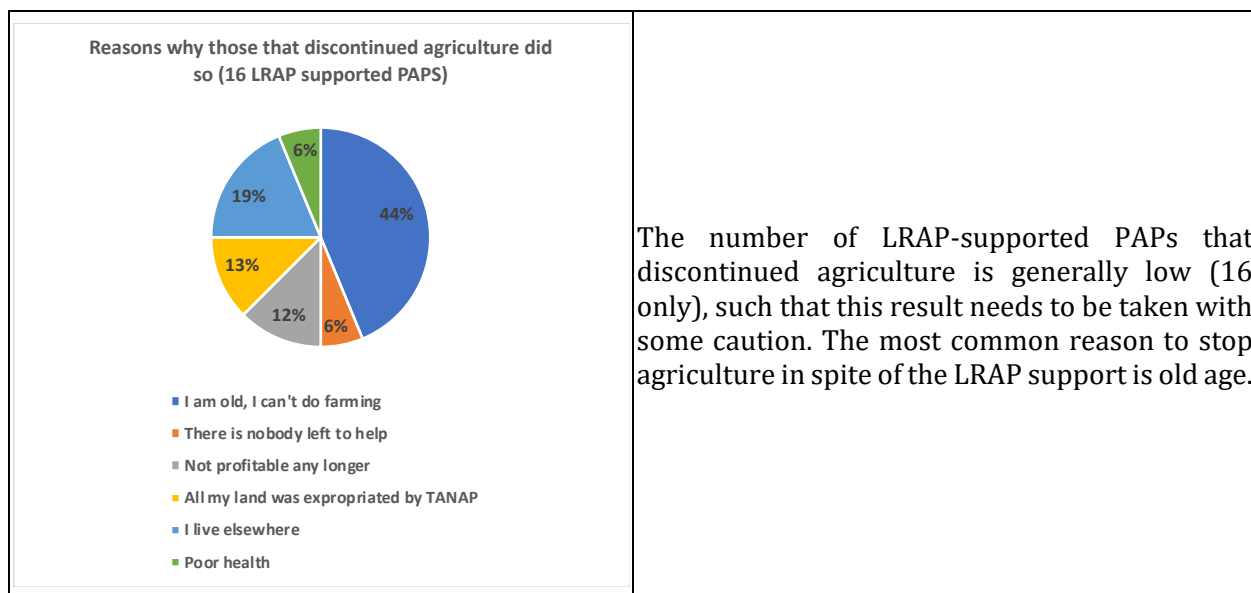
4.5.2 Findings of Quantitative Research

127. LRAP beneficiaries were specifically investigated with a different questionnaire (126 individuals). Note that of the 126 LRAP-supported PAPs that were interviewed, 71% are located in the East, 11% in the Centre, and 18% in the West. When asked whether they still engage in agricultural activities at present, they responded as follows:

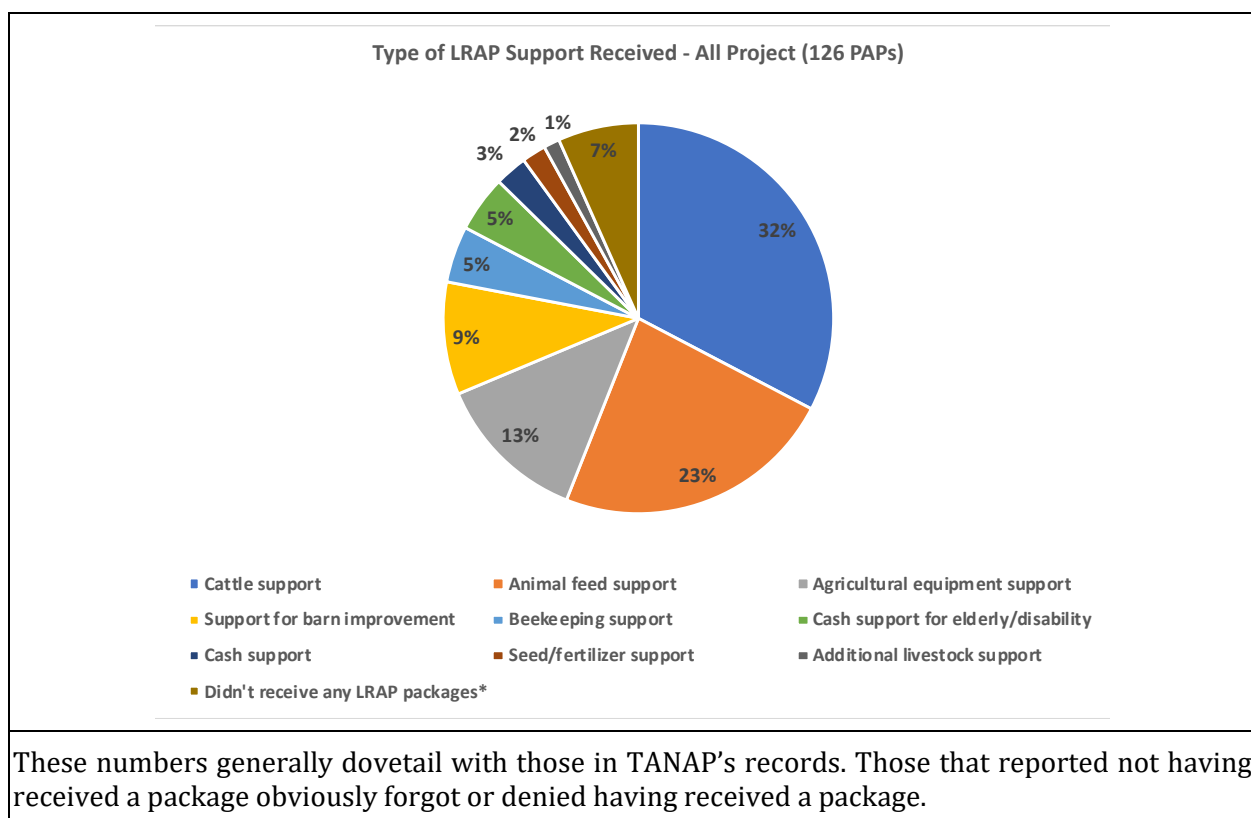
Figure 15. Do LRAP Beneficiaries Still Engage in Agricultural Activities

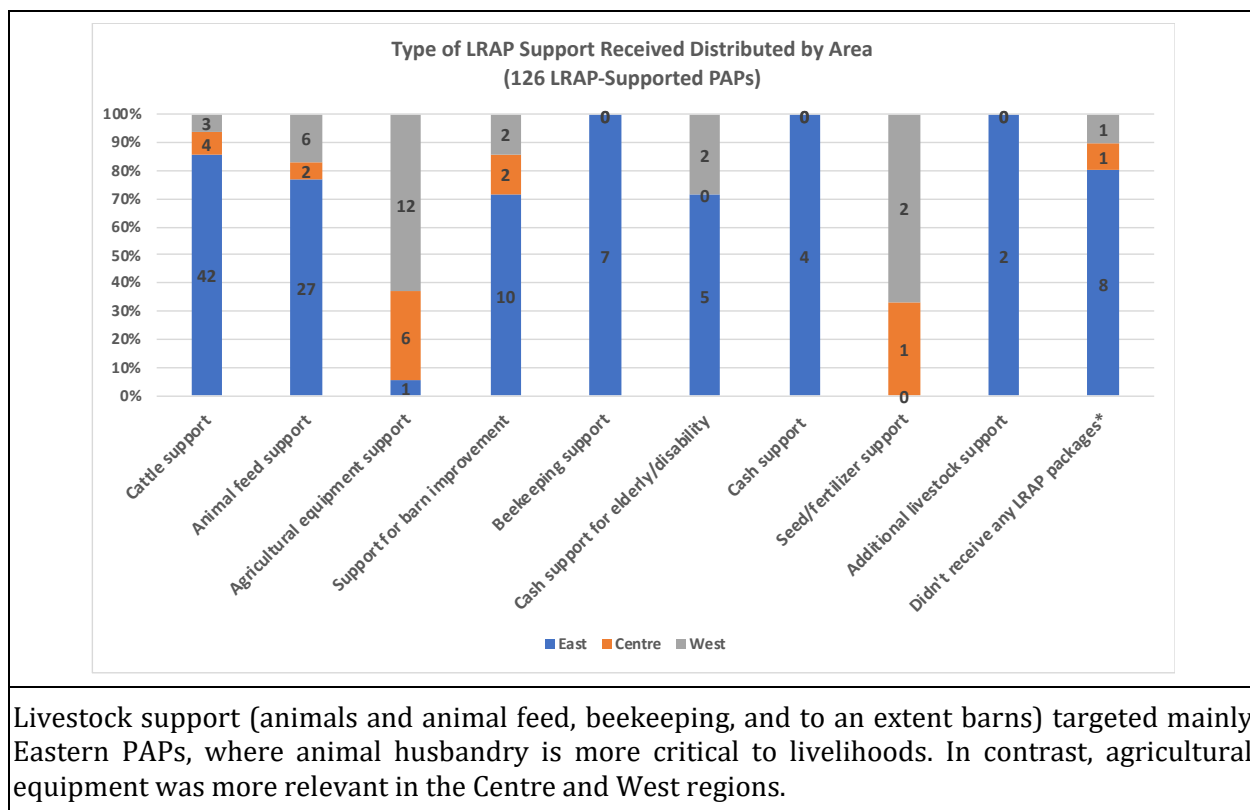


128. LRAP-supported PAPs that did not continue agricultural activities were asked why, with the results shown in the following figure:

Figure 16. Why Discontinue Agriculture for Those who Did So

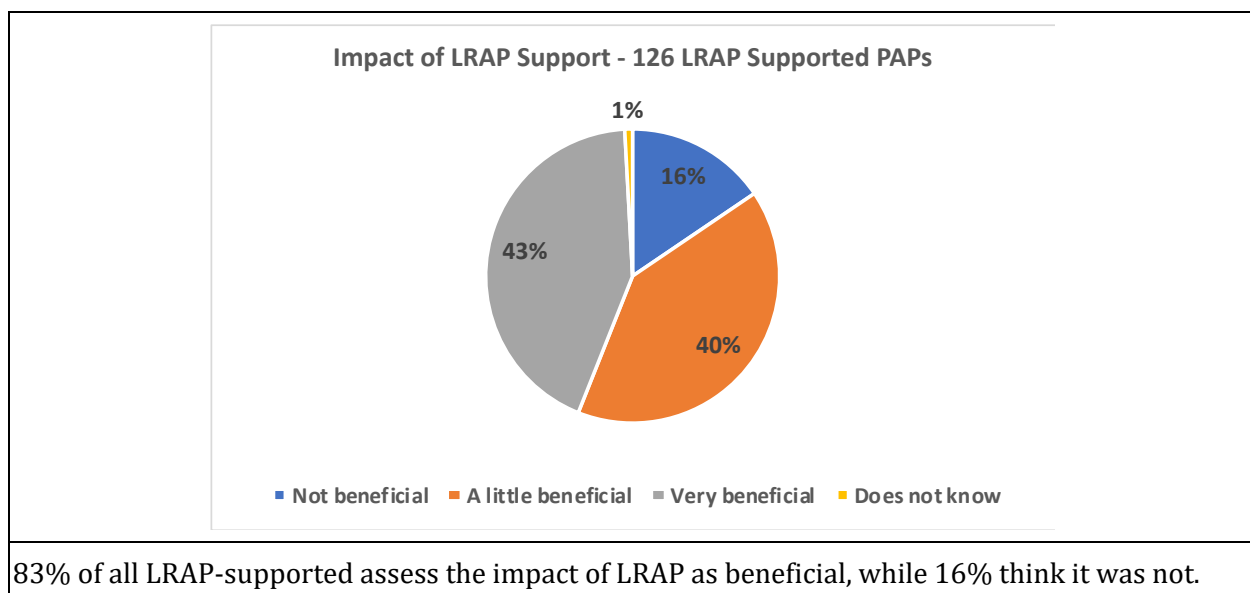
129. LRAP beneficiaries were also asked which livelihood restoration support package they received. Answers are as follows:

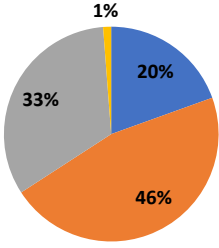
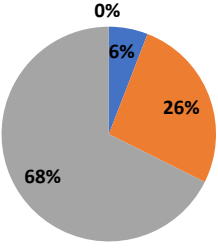
Figure 17. Type of LRAP Support Received – Overall and Broken Down by Area



130. When asked about the impact of the LRAP packages they received to their overall livelihood, beneficiaries answered as follows:

Figure 18. Self-Assessment of LRAP Support Received – Overall and Broken Down by Area



<p>Impact of LRAP Support 90 LRAP Supported PAPs from East</p>  <p>■ Not beneficial ■ A little beneficial ■ Very beneficial ■ Does not know</p>	<p>Impact of LRAP Support 36 LRAP Supported PAPs from Centre and West</p>  <p>■ Not beneficial ■ A little beneficial ■ Very beneficial ■ Does not know</p>
<p>In the East, the level of satisfaction is slightly lower, with more people thinking it was not beneficial.</p>	<p>In the Centre and West, farmers are generally more able to take advantage of new opportunities and the broader economic environment is more conducive, resulting in a more favourable assessment of the impact of LRAP.</p>

131. Those that assessed the support as not useful are few. Reasons why this dissatisfaction is expressed were not specifically investigated in the quantitative questionnaires. However, the qualitative investigations described below suggest that the main reason is frustration with the alleged low level of support.
132. This is an allegation that TANAP reported they also faced during the monitoring process although the lower and upper limits for each support package has been clearly announced, as well as their justification (calculation details and reference market prices). This was also frequently explained to PAPs benefitting from LRAP packages. This same issue had also been underlined by the External Monitoring Panel in their 4th Report. It was then concluded that the paid amounts were fair to offset the losses and meet the needs. Extra payments that PAPs had to complement in some cases were not caused by the low level of support, rather by the rapidly increasing market prices or PAPs' choice to purchase higher quality or higher capacity equipment than the benchmarks that had been used for the calculation. For the construction of barns, purchases of an agricultural machine, or animal health care programmes, and the renovation of communally used places, many different types of support were provided within the eligibility criteria and implementation rules declared at the outset. For example, minimum and maximum limits of monetary supports or maximum number of packages were specified in individual contracts to legally ensure that money would not be spent for irrelevant items or wasted. TANAP also wanted to stay away from any potentially unfair enrichment. Both RAP Monitoring Report and IESC's Report had set forth that all PAPs could access what they were supported for.

4.5.3 Findings of Qualitative Research

133. Several of the LRAP-supported PAPs with whom appointments had been made for meetings with the RETIE team eventually turned out not to be available and, as a result, only few LRAP beneficiaries were actually met by the team during qualitative investigations.
134. The general perception of the few interviewed LRAP beneficiaries as conveyed in qualitative interviews is that activities were not fully commensurate to impacts, particularly for those affected by large AGIs that have lost more significant areas of agricultural land, and whose livelihoods have been more heavily affected as a result. It is worth noting that this is not substantiated by the findings of the quantitative surveys (see paragraph 130 above), nor is it by TANAP's interim monitoring surveys.
135. Another perception that was conveyed by PAPs to the RETIE team is that a contribution was required from PAPs for some agricultural equipment, which appears to have been misunderstood by some PAPs, or was perhaps an attempt to mislead the auditors. In actual fact, no financial

contribution was required, it simply happened that some LRAP beneficiaries elected to spend some of their own money on equipment that was more costly than the allocated support.

136. Interviews in communities also confirmed that community-based packages, particularly including activities pertaining to cattle in Ardahan province organised with the support of Kars Kafkas University and small projects like the apple orchard in Türkgözü (Ardahan province) near metering station MS1 (see photograph page 64) or the water system upgrade in Seyhmerzuban (Sivas province) near the CS3 station, were very well received and highly appreciated by communities. It also appears that in the cases we visited, arrangements are in place to take care of these projects in the long term, thereby ensuring their sustainability.

4.5.4 Key Conclusions

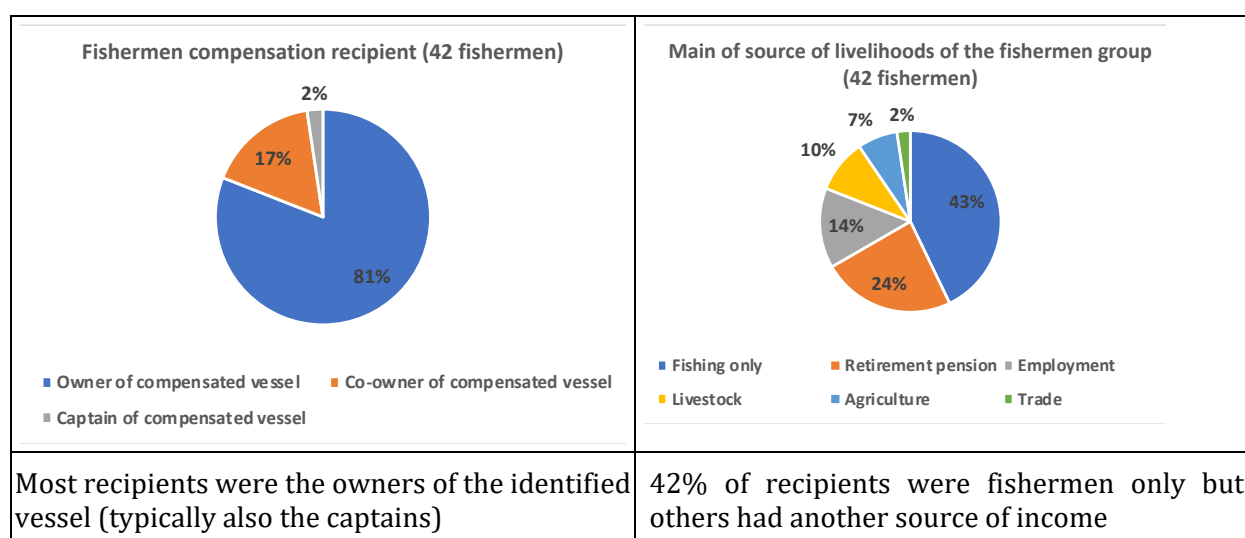
137. Livelihood restoration support to people affected by permanent land acquisition appears to have been generally adequate. The RETIE team is of the opinion that no corrective action is warranted in this regard.

4.6 FISHERMEN

4.6.1 Background

138. A group of fishermen in the Dardanelles area, where TANAP has a short offshore section between the two sides of the strait, received support in regards of supplemental fuel expenses associated to longer navigation routes to reach their fishing grounds. 44 vessels were identified as potentially affected, and a total of TRY 180,000 was disbursed to this effect.
139. The following figure (data gathered in quantitative telephone survey) shows who were, according to the respondents, the actual recipients of the fuel compensation:

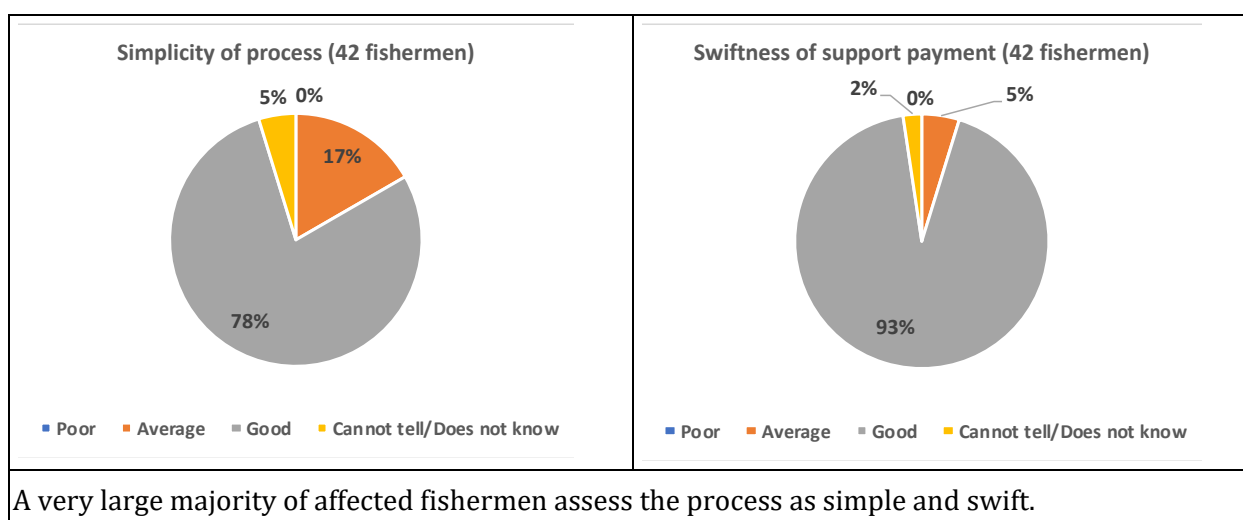
Figure 19. Recipients of Fishermen Compensation and their Livelihood Patterns



4.6.2 Findings of Quantitative Research

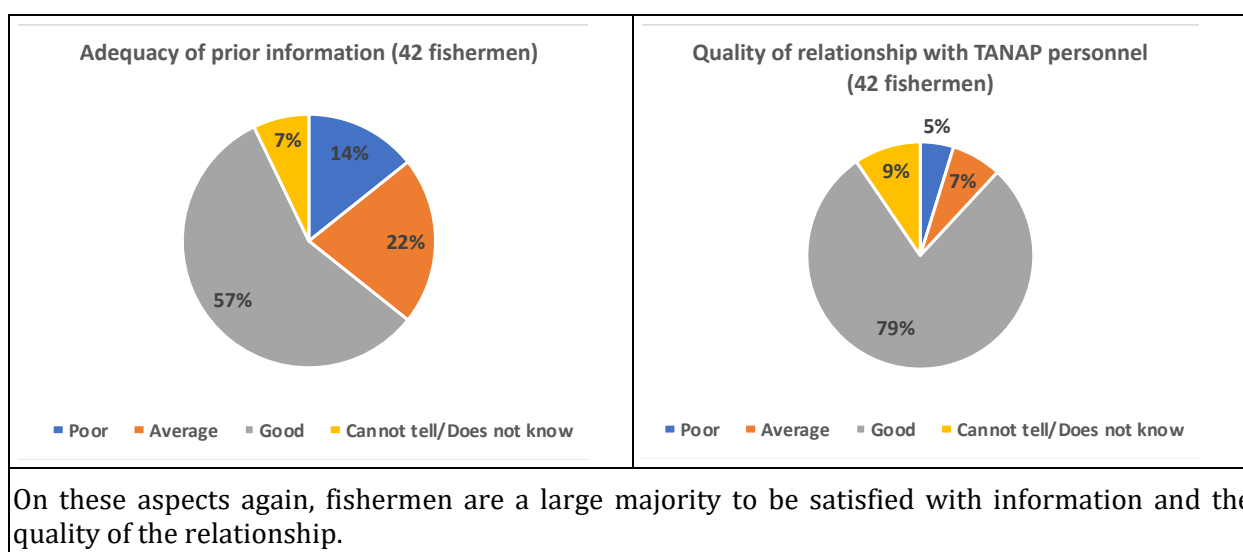
4.6.2.1 Assessment of Compensation Process

140. Fishermen were asked to assess the compensation process. Their responses are shown in the following figure:

Figure 20. Fishermen's Assessment of the Compensation Process

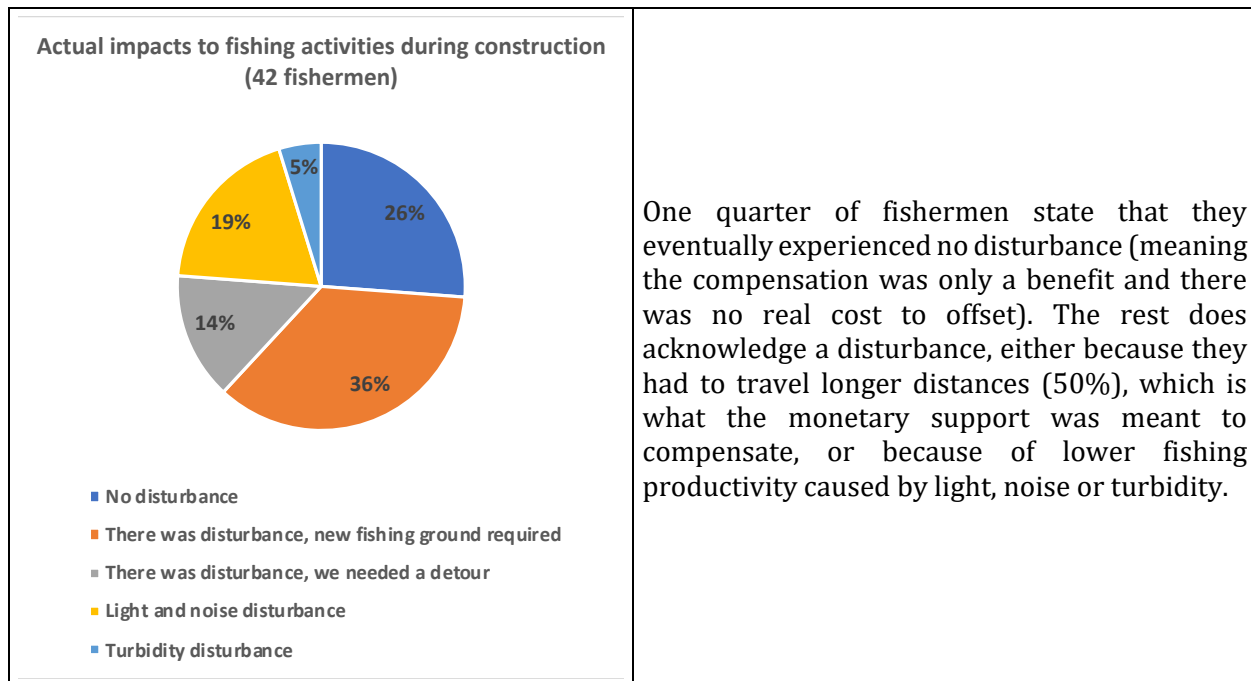
4.6.2.2 Information Adequacy and Relationship with TANAP

141. Fishermen were asked to assess the adequacy of prior information, as well as their relationship with TANAP and BOTAS personnel in charge of the compensation process. Their responses are shown in the following figure:

Figure 21. Fishermen's Assessment of Information Adequacy and Relationship with TANAP

4.6.2.3 Assessment of the Actual Disturbance and Associated Adequacy of Compensation

142. Fishermen were asked to provide their assessment of the actual disturbance they experienced during construction, which was meant as an indirect check of the adequacy of compensation. Responses are shown in the following figure:

Figure 22. Fishermen's Assessment of Actual Disturbance during Construction

4.6.3 Findings of Qualitative Research

143. The fishermen displayed minimal interest in meeting the RETIE team during presence of one team member in their community in July 2021. The RETIE team as only able to meet one fisherman and the mukhtar of their community (Kemerkooy), in spite of having been announced well in advance and being quite visible during the time of the visit (presence at the village tea-house). They both confirmed that the process had been well managed by TANAP, that impacts had been relatively benign and for a short period of time, and that there were no outstanding livelihood issues. They also specifically mentioned that the process to define compensation amounts and modalities had been participatory.
144. The lack of interest of affected fishermen in interacting with our team is in itself a positive sign as it tends to demonstrate that there are no outstanding issues.

4.6.4 Key Conclusions

145. Both the quantitative and qualitative investigations confirm that the fishermen identification and compensation process has been extremely well managed by TANAP. The disturbance actually experienced by fishermen was relatively benign, to the point that one quarter of interviewed fishermen state that there was eventually no disruption to their fishing activities at all. There are no outstanding livelihood issues in regards of that particular aspect.

4.7 GENDER ASPECTS

146. TANAP made specific engagement efforts with women, using female engagement staff and organising separate meetings with women, which are more appropriate in the Turkish context in general and specifically in rural areas, particularly in Eastern Anatolia where rural communities tend to be more traditional and more patriarchal. This aspect was properly taken into consideration by TANAP and BOTAS staff in all aspects of community and individual engagement around compensation and expropriation, livelihood restoration, and vulnerability issues.
147. Overall, the findings on gender are not very significant because:
- Only a very limited number of respondents to the telephone surveys (4% overall) were female, which essentially reflects the fact that a majority of affected people are male since,

in rural Turkey, land is generally owned (and almost always used) by males rather than by females ;

- In the qualitative survey exercise, virtually no female pipeline affected landowners or land users were met by the RETIE team, while a few LRAP beneficiaries, vulnerable people programme beneficiaries, were met by the team.

148. This specific attention to engagement with females is well reflected in the absence of any gender differences in answers to questions asked in the quantitative surveys:

- Paragraph 76 shows females appreciated the specific effort by eventually recognising in the telephone surveys that the level of information was good, which may also be in relation to females being keener to listen and more attentive to the information delivered by the Project.
- No significant gender difference was observed in answers about reinstatement, livelihood programmes or any other of the themes addressed in the quantitative surveys.

4.8 VULNERABLE PEOPLE

4.8.1 Background

149. TANAP developed an original approach to vulnerability in the context of land acquisition and livelihood impacts. The first component of the approach was to address potential “project-induced” vulnerability through the inclusion of a variety of land users that would normally not be addressed by Turkish land acquisition legislation in the scope of compensation per the RAP Fund. This supplemental compensation addressed the following categories of PAPs that could have become vulnerable if they had not been addressed:

- People affected by cumulative impacts from multiple pipelines (as the TANAP corridor runs close to other existing pipelines, particularly but not only in Eastern Anatolia): 1,913 PAPs received such supplemental compensation;
- Informal public land users with affected crops: 521 PAPs received such compensation (including some for AGIs);
- People losing crops on unviable lands: 419 PAPs received such compensation;
- People having experienced transportation cost to be able to attend to the expropriation process or other project-related proceedings: 1,944 PAPs received such compensation.

150. Once these groups were addressed through the supplemental compensation measures described above, TANAP assumed, with independent monitors and the lenders opining, that only a tiny group of potentially vulnerable people would be left to be addressed, and developed a process to identify and assist these “residual” vulnerable people.

151. Starting with 285 individuals recorded by local mukhtars as potentially vulnerable, TANAP first screened 99 individuals identified as meeting certain vulnerability criteria, namely the following:

- Disabilities;
- Old age;
- Debilitating disease;
- Caring for somebody else in the household with disabilities, disease or old age;
- Female;
- Poverty;
- Combination of two or more of the above criteria.

152. TANAP further checked to what extent the 99 screened potentially vulnerable individuals were in need of further assistance with regards to project compensation processes. It was found that of the 99 screened vulnerable people, 9 were not entitled, 18 were users of public lands, and the remaining 72 were owners or users of private lands, with 48 not actually using the land. In addition, potential difficulties in accessing information, compensation payments, or the grievance mechanism were also checked.

153. This process ended up with 14 residual vulnerable people in need of additional assistance, of whom:
- 12 had experienced difficulties in accessing proper information about the project and the expropriation process;
 - 1 had experienced difficulties in accessing the grievance mechanism;
 - 1 had a title deed transfer issue.
154. As a result of this selection process, the support was defined as non-monetary, and essentially consisting of two activities:
- Assistance in the expropriation process and in accessing comprehensive information on the project, compensation, payments, etc.;
 - Assistance in accessing the grievance mechanism should this become necessary and expedited grievance management process if necessary.

4.8.2 Findings of Quantitative Research

155. The targeted population to interview was 10 vulnerable people, whose whereabouts could be identified. However, 3 out of these 10 could not be reached due to death or inability to hold a conversation by phone, resulting in 7 vulnerable people finally interviewed. Although the number is limited, these people covered relatively well the range of vulnerabilities considered by TANAP, that is:
- Three elderly females, including one with disabilities;
 - One elderly male in need of permanent care;
 - One poor male;
 - One male with disabilities;
 - One female in need of care.
156. Out of 7, 6 reside permanently in the settlement affected by the pipeline, while 1 resides there seasonally only. Out of 7:
- 4 are one of the co-owners but do not use the affected land parcel,
 - 1 is the sole owner but not the user of the land,
 - 1 is one of the co-owners and users of the land,
 - 1 is one of the co-owners and sole user of the land.
157. Out of 7, 6 find the prior information provided about expropriation before the construction work started on their land as good and 1 did not know about it. Out of 7, 3 assessed the transparency of the expropriation and payment process of it as good, 3 did not know about the process, and 1 find it poor. Out 7, 4 stated that the quickness of expropriation or crop payments (if any) were poor, 2 of them did not know about it, and 1 find it good. From those who assessed as poor; 1 stated that they received the expropriation monies late, another said that her share of the amount was too low and that transportation cost to the bank would be more so she did not withdraw it, another claimed that he went to the bank twice but there was no deposited money in his account and the last one stated that he had to collect other shareholders' power of attorney, this is why there was a delay in receiving the payment. One of the interviewees added during the additional comments that they're awaiting payment for damages to crops, which was reportedly promised but not delivered. According to the remarks, the expropriation of the land of 7 interviewees did not lead to any stress or additional anxiety for them. 6 of them did not have a negative feeling, while one woman mentioned that she was sad.
158. The quality of land reinstatement is assessed as good by 4 interviewees, as poor by 2 (stones), and 1 did not know about it.
159. Out of 7, 3 assessed that there has been a good relationship with people in charge of the land acquisition, 1 view it as poor and 3 don't know. None of the 7 interviewees had any outstanding complaints or concerns about the whole process. Out of 7, 5 mentioned that they did not receive

any support from TANAP, while one received a wheelchair and another one agricultural equipment.

160. Lastly, 6 assess that there is no difference or impact to their lives and livelihoods compared to others that were not impacted by TANAP.

4.8.3 Key Conclusions

161. It is difficult to draw conclusions from speaking with only 7 individuals. The broad image that transpires is one of people that did not feel that they were specifically assisted in respect of their identified potential vulnerability. On the other hand, as explained in section 4.8.1, there was no TANAP commitment to additional specific assistance to that particular group of “residual” vulnerable people apart from facilitating the compensation process and access to the grievance mechanism, due to the fact that all other groups of people identified as potentially vulnerable have been assisted through supplemental compensation delivered via the RAP Fund. In that respect, the RETIE team is of the opinion that TANAP’s commitments with regards to addressing vulnerability per lenders standards have been met, all the more since the approach to vulnerability had been approved by the lenders and their independent monitoring teams.

4.9 INFORMATION ON RESTRICTIONS

4.9.1 Background

162. TANAP had put in place at the time of pre-construction and construction a robust engagement system, with the following levels actually present in the field:
- TANAP’s Social Impact Specialists (SISs);
 - BOTAS land acquisition officers, who were present in regional branches;
 - Contractors’ Community Liaison Officers (CLOs).
163. Upon entry into operations, the overall presence was downscaled for normal reasons, with BOTAS discontinuing its presence in 2020 and the contractors also doing so upon completions of the land exit process. At present, there is a number of TANAP CLOs based in the regions and maintaining contact while also operating the grievance mechanism.
164. On the specific issue of awareness of restrictions, TANAP disseminated brochures prior to entry into operations to create awareness of community leaders and affected landowners of the nature and extent of restrictions. In addition, the TANAP Main Control Centre (MCC) in Ankara operates a remote surveillance system that detects certain types of infringements, triggers a warning to the Control Room, and further triggers phone calls to mukhtars in case something abnormal is remotely detected. Lastly, all TANAP markers (see photograph on the reinstatement issues at the end of this report) clearly mention a phone number to call in case any anomaly is detected. The RETIE team actually called this number and was able to check that it is manned at all times.

4.9.2 Findings of Qualitative Research

165. In discussing restrictions in affected settlements with mukhtars and affected landowners or land users, the following observations were made:
- Many mukhtars have changed since the period when most information was delivered before and during construction, resulting in a loss of memory, including the most basic things like TANAP CLOs’ contact information.
 - It was observed in discussions that while most affected landowners or land users are aware of the presence of the pipeline and some of the basics of restrictions (for example prohibition of fires or digging with an excavator and ability to do “normal” farming), many are slightly confused about the details, including distances within which these restrictions apply. There is also confusion between the different pipelines, not everybody being able to distinguish TANAP from the other pipelines where there are two or three in the same community and sometimes in the same land parcels.

- The details of the permitting process required by TANAP for certain works (e.g. for irrigation or drainage works within the right-of-way) are also not well known of some mukhtars and generally not known of landowners (except for those who have already applied).
- The practice of burning stubble (wheat and other grain crops) has not abated and in some communities fires were observed to have taken place in the immediate vicinity of the pipeline (although in others there is high awareness, and even concerns, around this issue).
- Some mukhtars mentioned that they were being disturbed by TANAP Control Room calls whenever an intrusion of some kind¹⁴ was detected into the pipeline right-of-way, while they thought it was not their role to police the right-of-way. TANAP reported that an information campaign on the emergency response plan was planned, which could not take place yet due to the pandemic-related constraints. This information campaign should clarify mukhtars' roles and bridge this gap.
- The brochures on restrictions are still available in some communities but in most they are not. Some mukhtars have kept them, others were not given them by their predecessor, and some seem to even ignore that they existed at all. This is usually down to the changes in mukhtars resulting from elections that took place after entry into operations.
- We observed in a few communities that markers had been deliberately moved by farmers as they claimed that they disrupted their farming operations (particularly ploughing and harvesting with heavy combined harvesters). See photograph on page 59.

4.9.3 Key Conclusions

166. When sharing these observations with the TANAP team, they mentioned that action was being taken to remedy these issues (see above, information campaign on the emergency response plan). We also suggest the following in addition to measures already planned by TANAP (see also CAP in chapter 0):

- Consider an automatic SMS information system to mukhtars and landowners, which is cheap and very effective, and has been used extensively in other countries for refreshing information on restrictions or the grievance redress, sharing important news, conveying contact information, etc. As in Eastern Anatolia not everybody has a smartphone, SMS should be preferred to more sophisticated means such as WhatsApp groups or similar.
- Consider republishing the brochure (possibly with updates if warranted) on restrictions and disseminating it again.

4.10 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

4.10.1 Background

167. TANAP's grievance management procedure was updated in early 2021 to reflect changing needs of the Operations period. Shortly after project initiation, grievances started being registered into the Grievance System in 6 different "modules" reflecting the different construction lots (4) AGIs (1), and an overarching TANAP module meant to be used during Operations. Upon completing the construction phase, these lot- and facility- based modules were closed. All complaint registers are now gathered under the integrated TANAP module, first using a tailored software called Darzin, and now a dedicated platform (eBA).

168. TANAP operates a toll-free number meant to receive grievances. Other avenues include:

- Direct contact with a CLO (either TANAP's or Contractor's);
- Other TANAP staff ("all levels of TANAP staff" per the language in the Grievance Management Procedure).

¹⁴ Sometimes later proven to be non-existent.

169. Another key aspect of the change in the grievance management process related to transitioning to Operations is that the Appeals Committees, which were active during construction and were handling grievances in a second tier of review after a first review by TANAP, have now been phased out as it was assessed that there was no need for such committees in the Operations phase.
170. Local administrative officers at District or Settlement levels are not expected to register grievances (in contrast with past or current practice in some other projects in Turkey, which tend to rely on local administration as one of the avenues available to aggrieved parties to lodge a grievance).

4.10.2 Findings

4.10.2.1 Review of the TANAP Grievance Log

171. TANAP changed its grievance management database in March 2021. Figures below are therefore disaggregated between “before” and “after” March 2021.
172. As of March, 2021, a total of 5,258 grievances had been registered in the grievance mechanism since inception. Of these, 5,217 had been closed, 9 were open and 32 were “waiting”, meaning that a total of 41 grievances were under review and awaiting resolution and closure. The following tables shows the breakdown by “module” (see paragraph 169 above) of all grievances and the categorisation by type of issue.

Table 10. Summary of All Grievances Logged Since Inception as of March 2021

Module	# of Closed Grievances	# of Open Grievances	# of Waiting Grievances	Total # of Grievances
Lot 1	940	4	0	944
Lot 2	837	0	14	851
Lot 3	888	0	0	888
Lot 4	2083	0	9	2092
Stations	203	2	0	205
TANAP	266	3	9	278
TOTAL	5217	9	32	5258

Table 11. Categorisation of Grievances by Type of Issue

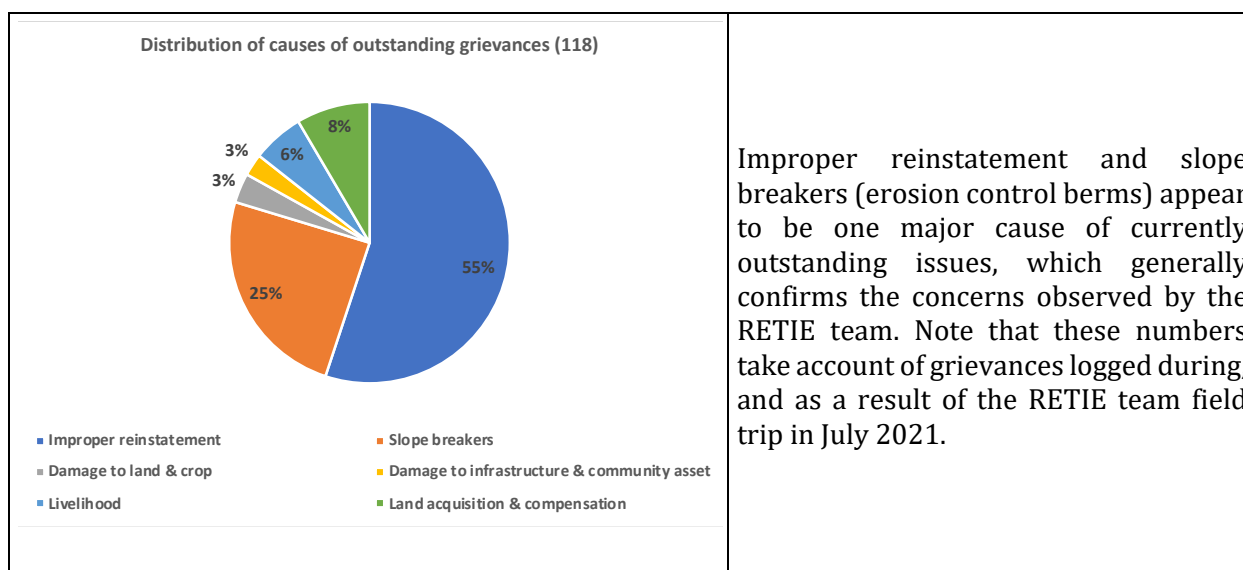
Total	Total number of grievances	LOT1	LOT2	LOT3	LOT4	Stations	TANAP
Access to Land & Resources	164	7	8	28	115	4	2
Access to Pastureland	10	8		1	1		
Community Safety Risk	2	2					
Damage to Environment	53	6	8	17	14	7	1
Damage to Houses	52	7	35	2	5	1	2
Damage to Infrastructure or Community Assets	1059	160	277	81	483	31	27

Total	Total number of grievances	LOT1	LOT2	LOT3	LOT4	Stations	TANAP
(Road, electricity, water channels, etc.)							
Damage to Land & Crops	1275	345	184	226	451	43	26
Damage to Other Property	201	35	50		110	6	
Decrease or Loss of Livelihood	175	5	1	155	14		
Fail to Reach BOTAS LRE	7	1					6
Incidents regarding Land Acquisition and compensation process	147	55	6	42	27	2	3
Land Acquisition Process	57	10	1	32	6	1	7
Living Conditions	36	1	5		8	21	1
Progress Payments	17	9	1	1	4	1	1
RAP Fund	397	6	1		390		
Reinstatement	1010	188	147	229	369	4	73
Routing Alternatives	9	5				1	3
Unauthorized Site Use	23	5	3	2	2	1	10

173. Between March and September, 2021, an additional 97 were logged in the new system, of which 20 were closed. The total number of grievances logged since inception is therefore 5,355, of which:

- Open: 86;
- Waiting: 32 (29 of them are related to slope breakers);
- Closed: 5,237.

174. The identified causes of the 118 currently outstanding grievances are shown in the following figure:

Figure 23. Causes of Outstanding Grievances

4.10.2.2 Qualitative Discussions in Communities

175. Discussions generally show that, at this point in time, the details of the grievance mechanism are not always known with clarity. This is simply due to the fact that there are few, if any, new grievances any longer. However, both internal and external monitoring (and the sheer number of grievances logged into the system as reflected in the table above) clearly show that the grievance mechanism was known and very broadly used when it was needed, that is mainly during the active phases of land acquisition and construction. The appeals committees have also worked well as an additional layer of redress available to aggrieved PAPs.
176. A need to refresh information on grievance avenues clearly appeared in discussions with landowners and mukhtars. Most landowners asked where to lodge a grievance answered that they would first contact the mukhtar and, with few exceptions, appeared not to be aware of the details of the TANAP grievance mechanism and related contact information. In a few instances, they also responded that they could contact the number shown on the line markers along the pipeline route, which makes sense from their perspective but is not the preferred avenue. As mentioned before, some mukhtars also did not have readily available contact information for the relevant TANAP personnel, so would not have been able to help if they had been contacted by an aggrieved landowner willing to lodge a grievance.
177. It is to be noted that grievances voiced during the RETIE team field trip were logged and are reflected in the statistics shown in the section above.

4.10.3 Key Conclusions

178. With the transition to Operations, a need to refresh information on the grievance management system clearly appeared. A refresher on grievance management, including avenues available and associated contact information, should be included in the brochure on restrictions mentioned above in paragraph 166 above, with frequent refreshers and updates through the automated SMS warning system recommended in the same paragraph.

4.11 BENEFIT-SHARING

4.11.1 Background

179. The SEIP (Social and Environmental Investment Programme) involved the following funding mechanisms:

- Direct grants (two calls for proposals);
- Direct investment (collaborations with highly reputable and successful NGOs of Turkey); and
- Programme contribution (protocols with public authorities aiming to contribute to ongoing programmes having parallel priorities with SEIP).

180. Communities in the broad TANAP Area of Influence (only for 1st Call), and individuals within that same broader area (only for 1st Call), as well as Unions, Municipalities, Universities, Associations, NGOs, - cooperatives were defined as eligible applicants and submitted their project proposals via post. Collected applications were selected on their environmental and social merits by a pool of independent assessors. Grants were implemented for various environmental and social priority areas benefitting either communities or individuals as the case may be, with focus on productive micro-projects, social projects, and environmental initiatives.

4.11.2 Findings and Conclusions

181. The RETIE team visited a number of the SEIP initiatives and, although this was not the main focus of the evaluation, discussed these initiatives with both beneficiary communities and individuals and non-beneficiaries.

182. It was found that SEIP initiatives generally had a positive impact on those benefitting, whether communities, institutions or individuals. The intentions were undoubtedly positive and local impacts are positive. However, in spite of the significant engagement efforts associated with it; considering the very high number of requests and applications (approx. 8500) and in comparison relatively limited funding of the Programme, the SEIP programme appears to have generated some frustration amongst those that applied and were denied support, which is understandable and unavoidable in a programme of this type and magnitude.

183. TANAP are now devising an Operation phase SEIP and one of the sub-components will be targeting the AGI-affected communities that are involved as an outcome of effective interaction between SEIP Team and Social Impact Team with reference to their experiences in LRP Implementation and feedback of affected PAPs received during RAP Monitoring. In the planning of Operation phase SEIP, the knowledge on expectations and requests of AGI-affected communities was transferred from TANAP Social Impact Team to TANAP SEIP Team.

184. Key elements to revisit could include:

- The possibility to lodge individual applications (in the view of the RETIE team, only community applications should be eligible, a decision already made by TANAP for the operations phase SEIP, where no individual applications will be eligible ;
- The dissemination of the requests for applications (by having it very broad, everybody in affected communities was under the impression that they would benefit, hence the resulting frustration);
- The application review process, the composition of the committees reviewing applications, and the reporting on successful applications, with a view to enhancing transparency and avoiding allegations of political or other undesirable interference;
- The scope and areas of focus of the Operations SEIP should be defined more clearly and more restrictively (e.g. renewable energy, environmental initiatives, rather than community infrastructure, the long-term sustainability of which has been sometimes found to be potentially questionable);
- More emphasis should be given in the selection to long-term sustainability of the initiatives supported by SEIP (e.g. certain community cultural houses and similar initiatives could be excluded).

5. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

5.1 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

185. The RETIE evaluation confirms the findings of previous external monitoring: the agreed RAP (including addendum) and LRP have been implemented in a satisfactory manner, particularly in regards of the following commitments, which have been met or exceeded:

- Mandatory compensation as defined under Turkish law has been paid per a generally smooth and well managed expropriation process, in spite of the very large number of affected parcels and usual legal difficulties related to outdated cadastral or land ownership information, requiring a very significant effort by TANAP and BOTAS.
- Supplemental support measures identified under the RAP Fund and LRP Budgets have been implemented per the commitments in the RAP addendum and LRP agreed with the lenders. This is particularly relevant to supplemental compensation paid under the RAP Fund.
- Agreed livelihood restoration packages have been delivered per the LRPs (AGI-affected people, fishermen) and have generally reached their objective.
- “Residual” vulnerable people that were identified per the agreed process were identified and supported.
- Agreed engagement activities have been implemented, with generally satisfactory outcomes resulting in generally smooth project construction.
- Grievances have been managed and addressed per applicable standards and agreed plans and procedures.

186. Key issues identified in the RETIE exercise as potentially requiring correction through the Corrective Action Plan include:

- Outstanding expropriation payments, usually left in the bank by people that find the compensation amount not worth the effort to go collect it, but also in relation to certain obstacles unduly put by the designated Bank personnel. This issue would first need to be quantified to the extent possible and taking Turkish data privacy law into consideration, such that its actual magnitude, which is currently unknown, can be assessed, and the designated Bank personnel in some remote branches should be sensitised again to the payment process, particularly where there are multiple shareholders.
- Incomplete reinstatement, an issue that is particularly prevalent in Lot 1 as a result of mediocre contractor performance in that respect, but also exists in other areas albeit less ubiquitous. The RETIE team strongly recommends that a systematic approach should be taken to assess and correct these issues, as it has potential to become a significant TANAP financial and reputational liability and might also impact the lenders through complaints in their own grievance redress mechanisms or undesired media and civil society attention.
- Some gaps in the implementation of the land exit protocol, again mainly observed in Lot 1 and which could perhaps be related to a looser implementation by the contractor of its commitments in this respect. Allegations of imperfect processes should be checked.
- Some gaps in the current level of information of landowners and mukhtars in several respects (restrictions, access to grievance mechanism), which in RETIE Team’s view warrant proactive (and simple) action to be taken by TANAP to refresh awareness on these aspects.

5.2 CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

187. The following table shows the corrective action plan, which has been developed to address the key issues above.

Table 12. Recommended Corrective Action Plan

Theme / Issue	Action	Responsibility	Deadline
Expropriation: There are outstanding payments that PAPs did not collect, often (but not always) because amounts are small (particularly where there are many shareholders) and not worth the effort.	Check practice of the designated Bank in regards of payment of multiple co-owners and ensure that some local branches do not put arbitrary bureaucratic obstacles to payments (as reported by some PAPs interviewed by the RETIE team). Specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure that the designated Bank does not require all shareholders to be present at the same time in the branch; ○ Refresh awareness of the designated Bank personnel in relevant branches about what documents exactly are required of PAPs to obtain payments; ○ Consider written official communication to the designated Bank management from BOTAS management. This has already been requested of BOTAS by letter from TANAP.	BOTAS, with TANAP's supervision	End Q1, 2022
	Prepare for immediate implementation a brief action plan addressing communication and information on outstanding payments, which should consider the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Launch an information campaign with BOTAS in association with the designated Bank, using TANAP field staff and mukhtars to disseminate information about outstanding payments; ○ Produce a simple one-page guide on documents necessary to collect payments, to be disseminated to mukhtars. 	TANAP	End Q1, 2022
Reinstatement: Many issues of poor reinstatement have been observed in Lot 1. In other lots, issues exist but are less ubiquitous.	<u>Lot 1:</u> Check contractual commitments of Lot 1 contractor in regards of guarantee (generally guarantee period is expired but was extended in some cases) and clearly identify respective responsibilities of contractor (where guarantee is still on-going) and TANAP (where guarantee is expired).	TANAP	Done, see paragraphs 95 and 96

Theme / Issue	Action	Responsibility	Deadline
	<u>Lot 1</u> : Identify outstanding reinstatement issues, including potentially dysfunctional irrigation canals that have been subject to grievances, with either a systematic sweeping exercise along the whole route in Lot 1, or targeted visits only to communities where reinstatement issues have generated known grievances (including those observed by the RETIE team).	TANAP	End Q2, 2022
	<u>Lot 1</u> : Based on the exercise above, develop (1) a registry of outstanding reinstatement issues requiring correction by either contractor or TANAP (“punch-list”, including irrigation issues), and (2) a brief action plan for correction of reinstatement issues in Lot 1 based on the contractual review and identification exercise mentioned above.	TANAP	End Q2, 2022
	<u>Lot 1</u> : Implement above-mentioned action plan and correct observed reinstatement issues based on the “punch list”.	TANAP	End Q1, 2023
	Other lots: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Process reinstatement grievances (including irrigation) and land exit refusals in the form of a registry of outstanding reinstatement issues, ○ Visit communities with identified reinstatement issues and substantiate them, while being alert to any other issues that may not have been subject to a grievance yet, ○ Develop ‘punch-list’ similarly to process mentioned above for Lot 1, ○ Identify respective responsibilities of contractor (where guarantee is still on-going) and TANAP (where guarantee is expired), and ○ Instruct contractor accordingly or consider TANAP fixing the issues themselves. 	TANAP	End Q1, 2023

Theme / Issue	Action	Responsibility	Deadline
Land exit process: Qualitative investigations suggest that in some communities, PAPs were not properly informed on the land exit process and implications of their signature, and that in some cases mukhtars have signed land exit protocols without informing landowners. There were also allegations of undue pressure in the land exit process by Lot 1 Contractor personnel on some PAPs and possibly some mukhtars (promises to fix reinstatement issues if people first signed the land exit protocol, which were later left unfulfilled).	Check allegations of flawed land exit process in communities where such allegations were made to the RETIE team and decide accordingly on what supplemental investigations or corrections to make. Prepare a memo summarising conclusions of investigations and any corrective measures decided upon by TANAP.	TANAP	End Q1, 2022
Landowner and community information on restrictions in operations: Qualitative investigations suggest that the level of information on restrictions in the pipeline operation corridor is unequal, with some landowners well aware of what is possible and what is not, and others not quite so. Also, many mukhtars have changed since information on restrictions was delivered, and their level of information is also unequal, sometimes deficient.	Develop and implement a communication strategy to address insufficient knowledge on restrictions. This should entail, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regular awareness meetings with mukhtars to re-sensitize them on restrictions in the pipeline corridor; ○ Systematic dissemination of existing leaflet to landowners; ○ Explanatory graphic posters in neighbourhoods showing very simply what is permissible and what is not; ○ Training of TANAP's own personnel (social team, security) and ensuring a coherent message on restrictions is delivered; ○ Strengthening awareness of local security forces in localities intersected by the pipeline on restrictions and enforcement via workshops in formats acceptable to said security forces, and sharing documentation. 	TANAP	Strategy: End Q1, 2022 Implementation: from Q1, 2022

Theme / Issue	Action	Responsibility	Deadline
Warnings to communities in case of entry of agricultural equipment into the Right-of-Way: a number of mukhtars have complained that they were often unduly disturbed by the TANAP control-room in case there was a presumption of potential violation of restrictions and mentioned it was not their role to police the Right-of-Way	Seek an alternative avenue to contacting mukhtars every time somebody enters the corridor with agricultural equipment and there is a possibility of violation of restrictions (often not confirmed).	TANAP	End Q1, 2022

5.3 SOME LESSONS LEARNED FOR FUTURE SIMILAR PROJECTS IN TURKEY AND ELSEWHERE

5.3.1 RAP Fund

188. The RAP Fund mechanism, which was first experienced in Turkey almost 20 years ago in another pipeline project, works well. Both TANAP and BOTAS together have demonstrated the effectiveness of this mechanism to offset gaps in Turkish legislation against international resettlement requirements. The TANAP RAP Fund model, inspired by, and improved from the earlier BTC model, is a blueprint for what can be done to address these issues in other, similar projects with international lender involvement wherever expropriation is the sole responsibility of the State and there are some gaps in national law against international resettlement standards.

5.3.2 Expropriation

189. BOTAS have long and very valuable experience of expropriation processes for pipeline projects. The type of interaction established in the TANAP project between the pipeline project sponsor (TANAP) and the expropriation agency (BOTAS) works well overall. This had been tested before in previous, similar pipeline projects and is confirmed by the TANAP outcomes as an effective arrangement.

5.3.3 Reinstatement

190. The land exit protocol process needs to be strengthened to include actual site visits and in-depth verifications with each affected person, including actual users, and contractors should be very closely supervised in implementing it. Mukhtars and other proxies should not be given the opportunity to sign off on behalf of their constituents, even if this results in slowing down the process.
191. A systematic process should be introduced after entry into operations and before expiry of the contractors' warranty, such that reinstatement issues that take time to materialise (such as subsidence or emergence of stones) can be checked while the Project is still in a position to exert leverage on construction contractors.
192. Arid pasture lands in mountainous landscapes take time to reinstate, and reinstatement is not always successful. This should be taken into consideration when calculating compensation for such lands.
193. More attention should be paid to irrigation and drainage structures that intersect the pipeline or are in its vicinity as this may entail damages to crops. A proper baseline of close-by structures, including photographs, particularly where canals or drains are found to be dysfunctional before construction, should be established by the construction contractors to avoid or minimise potential disputes after construction.

5.3.4 Livelihood Restoration

194. The model adopted by TANAP, whereby additional livelihood restoration benefits are delivered to those most impacted (by permanent land acquisition) worked well. Eligibility criteria were transparently disclosed and entitlements delivered generally met needs and supported livelihood restoration in an adequate and commensurate manner. The timing of engagement and delivery was also important.
195. On the other hand, any programme that delivers additional benefits runs the risk of raising expectations and generating frustration when such expectations are not met. TANAP staff have spent a lot of effort in achieving clarity around eligibility and entitlements for livelihood restoration and notwithstanding these efforts some frustration is still observed where PAPs state that benefits they received were not sufficient. This should encourage other, similar projects contemplating such livelihood restoration benefits to enhance clarity and transparency around eligibility and entitlements from the onset, and to repeat such efforts during and even after the packages have been delivered, to minimise such frustration to the extent reasonable.

196. While activities developed by TANAP for the most severely affected people worked well overall it appears that expectations need to be better managed. As often, affected people tend to expect more from the Project than what it can reasonably provide to offset impacts. This can result in some frustration. It is in the interest of similar projects to be very clear as to the limits in time and in extent of livelihood restoration support.

5.3.5 Stakeholder Engagement

197. TANAP have achieved good engagement results by maintaining close contact with affected people and other local stakeholders thanks to extensive and accessible field presence. The grievance mechanism and other avenues such as regular visits have provided extensive opportunities for affected people to be able to voice their concerns and opinions.
198. Experience also shows that to communities and affected people, the Project is not as important as Project staff may think: information delivered in early stages is often forgotten and documents are lost. This is exacerbated by local political personnel changes. As a result, there is need to constantly and systematically refresh information. An SMS messaging system has proved in other countries to be an effective way to keep a large number of stakeholders regularly updated about the Project, its requirements (particularly restrictions around the pipeline) and any changes that require communities to be informed.
199. The TANAP experience proves that by using female community liaison staff and holding specific meetings with females, it is quite possible in the Turkish socio-cultural context to successfully and meaningfully engage females. This can also serve as a blueprint for other projects.

PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs below were taken in July 2021 by RETIE team members.

QUALITATIVE SURVEYS



COVID-19 precautions in interviews – meeting in public park – Erzincan province, Kayi village (pipeline impact)



Interview with mukhtar and a few affected landowners (LRAP Beneficiaries)– Sivas province, Seyh Merzuban village (pipeline and AGI impact)



Visit to a school upgraded with TANAP's support (SEIP) – Erzurum province, Bulgurlu village (pipeline impact)



Field visit to pipeline right-of-way – Ardahan province, Saridari village (pipeline impact)















Discussions at Aksaklı Village, impacted by AGI



Interview with mukhtar and a few affected landowners and beneficiaries at Kavak Hurriyet, Canakkale (pipeline impact)

REINSTATEMENT ISSUES – AGRICULTURAL LAND

	
<p>Good reinstatement in Lot 2 – the corridor is already hardly visible except for the absence of trees – Sivas Province</p>	<p>Good reinstatement in Lot 3, surface condition in corridor is similar to neighbouring areas – Kirikalle province, Karabucak village</p>
	
<p>Good reinstatement in Lot 3 – the condition of the crop is the same as in neighbouring areas – Yozgat Province</p>	<p>Unreinstated surroundings of the alternative cattle access road created by TANAP around the Türkgözü Metering station (MS1, Ardahan province – Georgian border)</p>
	
<p>Anti-erosive berms on a steep slope (Lot 2). The farmer claims that these berms were erected without his agreement and he cannot farm there any longer – Erzincan province, Kayi village. He would be able to lodge a complaint per the process described in paragraph 100.</p>	<p>Fallen marker in otherwise well reinstated area – Kirikalle province, Karabucak village (Lot 3)</p>

	
<p>Challenging slope with thin soils in Kars province – Lot 1 (Kosapinar village). The flatter area with oats has been ploughed and farmed for 3 years and is reasonably well reinstated, but the natural grass regrowth on the slope is limited</p>	<p>Stones gathered by landowner from the superficial layer. Kars province – Lot 1 (Kosapinar village)</p>
	
<p>Pipeline corridor, Saridari (Ardahan province, Lot 1). The area where topsoil was stockpiled during construction is well visible on the left side of the corridor</p>	<p>Inadequate reinstatement of an irrigation canal. Erzurum province, Demirdöven village (Lot 1)</p>
	
<p>Multiple stones in superficial layer. Bursa province, Çatalsöğüt village (Lot 4)</p>	<p>Poor reinstatement of initial topography and resulting run-off drainage issues. Eskisehir province, Buyukdere village (Lot 3)</p>



Field visit to pipeline close to river crossing – uneven reinstatement of soil surface.
Lot 4- Balikesir Manyas Kayaca



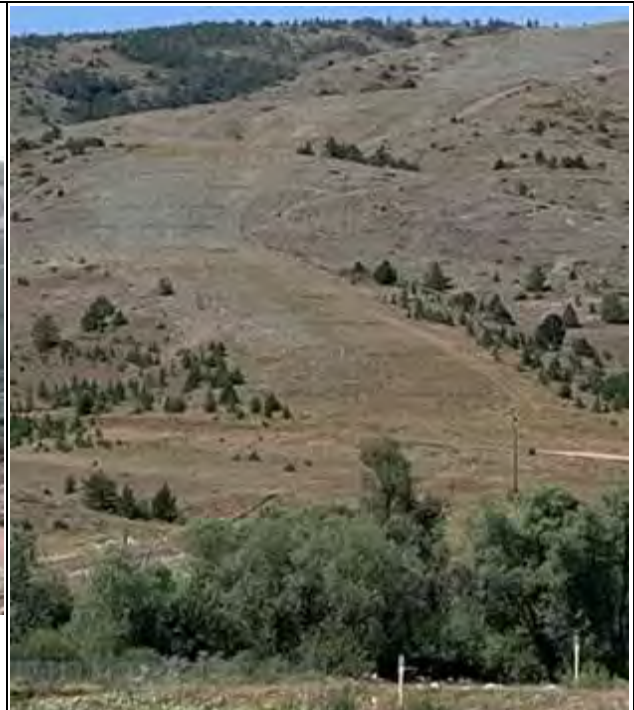
Good reinstatement in Lot 1- Request to reposition
marker



Poor reinstatement Lot 4 MS 4, TAP exit point (issue
already known of TANAP)

REINSTATEMENT ISSUES – GRAZING LAND, STEEP SLOPES, FRAGILE SOILS

The pipeline corridor belonging to another project (in the centre of the photograph) in the mountains above Erzincan city. The disturbance to the lower and left sides of the photograph is unrelated to pipeline projects (mining activities and road construction)



The TANAP corridor in the same area (Lot 2). Good reinstatement with relatively successful hydroseeding and anti-erosive berms on the slope



TANAP corridor, Avcicayiri community (Erzincan province, Lot 1): anti-erosive berms have been erected but the revegetation efforts will take more time to yield visible results.



TANAP corridor, Avcicayiri community (Erzincan province, Lot 1): in the forefront, efforts to reinstate a wet meadow have not been successful yet and will require more time. In the background of the photograph, the same applies to the slope, where the topsoil has almost completely disappeared (see whitish area on top of the slope) and no or very limited regrowth is taking place as a result. Full reinstatement will require more time.

BENEFIT-SHARING

School upgraded with TANAP's (SEIP) support, including teachers housing in foreground – Erzurum province, Bulgurlu village



Alternative access road for village cattle created by TANAP as a mitigation to severance caused by the MS1 Metering station. Turkgözü village, Ardahan province



Fenced red apple tree orchard created with TANAP's support. Turkgözü village, Ardahan province (Community-based LRAP).



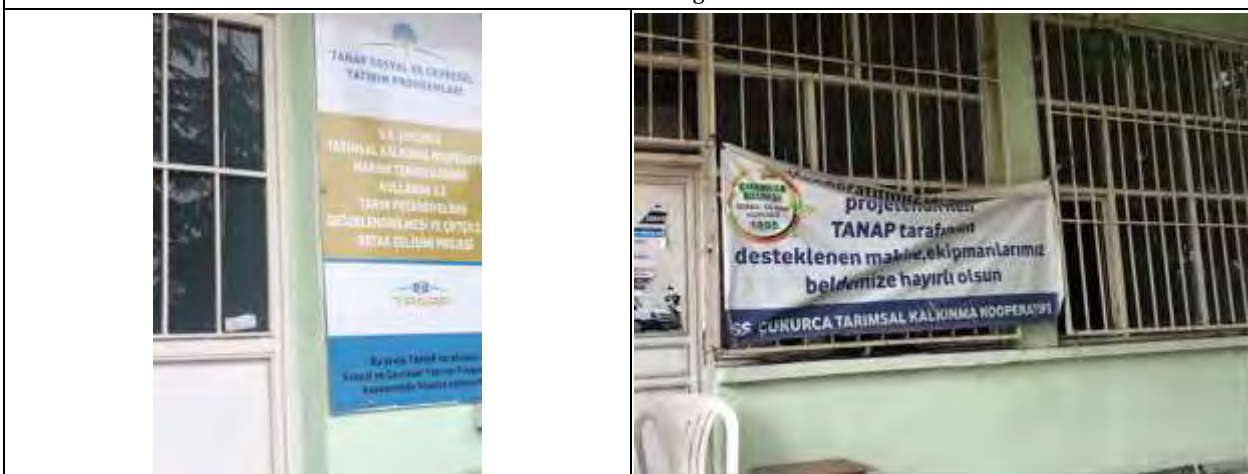
Community bakery oven created with TANAP's support (SEIP). Muslumabat village, Sivas province



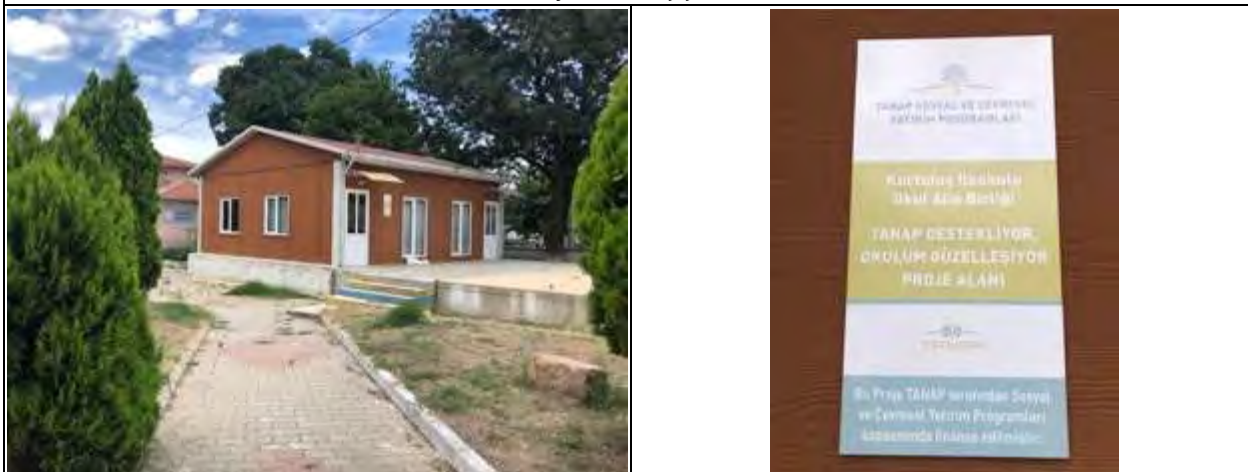
TANAP LRP community support -roofed communal areas (that can be used for weddings, storage etc) - Edirne province, Sarıcaali community. This is part of the Community-based LRAP.



Culture house, fence and water point upgraded with TANAP's support (Community-based LRAP). Sivas province, Seyh Merzuban village.



Support to Agriculture Cooperative by SEIP
Kütahya Domaniç Çukurca



SEIP Support to Schools
Edirne İpsala Kapucu (MS4 Access Road and pipeline-impacted settlement)



Upgraded village house and children's playground by TANAP, Eskişehir Büyükdere

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 – LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

GENERAL RESETTLEMENT PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION DOCUMENTATION

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report, 2016, TANAP.
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan, 2021, TANAP.
- Resettlement Action Plan for Pipeline, 2015, TANAP.
- Addendum to RAP for TANAP Pipeline Route, 2016, TANAP.
- Resettlement Action Plan for AGIs, 2016, TANAP.
- Livelihood Restoration Plan for AGIs, 2018, TANAP.
- Offshore Fisheries Livelihood Restoration Plan, 2017, TANAP.
- Addendum to Fisheries Livelihood Restoration Plan, 2018, TANAP.
- RAP Monitoring Plan, 2020, TANAP.
- RAP Fund Management Procedure, 2019, TANAP.
- Grievance Management Procedure, 2021, TANAP.

MONITORING DOCUMENTATION

- Quarterly Internal RAP Monitoring Reports, 2017-2019, TANAP.
- First Semi-Annual External RAP Monitoring Report, Jun. 2017.
- Second Semi-Annual External RAP Monitoring Report, Dec. 2017.
- Third Semi-Annual External RAP Monitoring Report, Jun. 2018.
- Fourth Semi-Annual External RAP Monitoring Report, Dec. 2018.
- Fifth Semi-Annual External RAP Monitoring Report, Jun. 2019.
- Sixth Semi-Annual External RAP Monitoring Report, Dec. 2019.
- Annual Stakeholder Consultation Meetings Reports, 2017-2019, TANAP.
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- Social Assessment of Temporarily Rented (Extra) Lands Report, 2021, Assystem ENVY Enerji ve Çevre Yatırımları A.Ş.

DATABASES

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- Raw Data on List of Payments to Fishermen, 2021, TANAP.
- Raw Data on Fishermen Consultation Forms, 2021, TANAP.
- Raw Data on List of All Settlements Affected by Pipeline with AGIs, 2021, TANAP.
- Raw Data on List of All Settlements Affected by AGIs, 2021, TANAP.
- Raw Data on List of Settlements by Pipeline Parcel-based Land Exit Status
- Raw Data on LRAP Database, 2021, TANAP.
- Raw Data on All AGI-Affected Settlements by LRP, 2021, TANAP.
- Raw Data on Summary Total LRAP Beneficiaries by Settlement, 2021, TANAP.
- Raw Data on Compensation Database for AGIs including Crop Payments to Land Users, 2021, TANAP.

- Raw Data on LRAP Monitoring Database, 2021, TANAP.
- Raw Data on Mini-Quantitative Analysis of Monitoring Survey Questions, 2021, TANAP.
- Raw Data on Grievance Logs by Lot including the Logs Escalated to the Appeals Committee, 2021, TANAP.
- Stakeholder Engagement/Consultation Logs, including fishermen
- Raw Data on Samples of Closed Complaints (before RAP Completion), 2021, TANAP.
- Raw Data on Outstanding Issues from 6th External Monitoring Report, 2021, TANAP.

ANNEX 2 – PROJECT IMPACTS – KEY NUMBERS

AFFECTED COMMUNITIES: AFFECTED SETTLEMENTS BY PROVINCES

Province	Number of Affected Settlements
EAST	191
ARDAHAN	33
BAYBURT	4
ERZİNCAN	27
ERZURUM	68
GİRESUN	3
GÜMÜŞHANE	21
KARS	35
CENTRE	194
ANKARA	32
KIRIKKALE	19
KIRŞEHİR	15
SİVAS	77
YOZGAT	51
WEST	198
BALIKESİR	29
BİLECİK	7
BURSA	47
ÇANAKKALE	25
EDİRNE	16
ESKİŞEHİR	52
KÜTAHYA	20
TEKİRDAĞ	2
Grand Total	583

PIPELINE-AFFECTED PARCELS AND PAPs

Province	Total Number of Private Parcels Affected by Pipeline, November 2020
EAST	4589
ARDAHAN	1403
BAYBURT	92
ERZİNCAN	378
ERZURUM	1513
GİRESUN	18
GÜMÜŞHANE	444
KARS	741
CENTRE	6665
ANKARA	811
KIRIKKALE	548
KIRŞEHİR	437
SİVAS	2622
YOZGAT	2247
WEST	6995
BALIKESİR	971
BİLECİK	478
BURSA	1468
ÇANAKKALE	647
EDİRNE	628
ESKİŞEHİR	2021
KÜTAHYA	761
TEKİRDAĞ	21
Grand Total	18249

TYPES AND NUMBERS OF DISTRIBUTED LRP PACKAGES (1ST AND 2ND ROUND)

Package Name	Total Number of Distributed Packages
1st Round of LRP	
Support for purchasing construction materials for barn repair	13
Support for purchasing livestock (dairy cattle)	33
Support for purchasing livestock (bull)	11
Support for purchasing animal feed	46
Support for purchasing seeds and fertilizer	3
Support for purchasing agricultural machine/equipment	21
Support for beekeeping	7
One off cash support for those who are incapable of cultivation due to age and/or disability	29
TOTAL	163
2nd Round of LRP	
Support for purchasing construction materials for barn repair	4
Support for purchasing animal feed	8
Support for purchasing seeds and fertilizer	1
Support for purchasing agricultural machine/equipment	2
Support for beekeeping	1
TOTAL	16

CURRENT LAND EXIT REFUSALS (PRIVATE PARCELS-

	Lot1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4	Total
<i>Total # of Private Parcels (for 530 settlements)</i>	3.955	3.180	5.353	5.761	18.249
<i>Total # of Private Parcels with Signed Land Exit Protocol</i>	2.628	2.564	4.860	5.298	15.350
<i>Total # of Private Parcels with Refusal to Sign Land Exit Protocol</i>	507	153	168	157	985
<i>Total # of Private Parcels for Absentees</i>	820	463	325	306	1.914
<i>Overall Rate with Refusal to Sign off Land Exit Protocols</i>	13%	5%	3%	3%	5%

ANNEX 3 – QUESTIONNAIRES (ENGLISH VERSION)

PIPELINE AFFECTED PEOPLE

RETIE – Questionnaire for Pipeline Affected People

1

Pipeline Affected People – Telephone questionnaire

Good day. My name is _____. I am calling on behalf of the consulting company, which has been retained by TANAP company. Am I speaking with _____? As you know, TANAP pipeline is operational now. Therefore, TANAP wants to make a general retrospective assessment by speaking with people whose land was affected by the TANAP gas pipeline. However, due to covid measures, these interviews are made with a short telephone survey. We want to understand whether you have faced any difficulty during the process of land acquisition and compensation, with the construction of the pipeline and the reinstatement of your land, and overcome it if any, and satisfied with the whole process and of course, whether you have anything to tell us that could be useful for improving the practice for future pipelines in Turkey. You are of course free not to answer if you are not willing to. The interview will take about 20 minutes or less. Your answers will only be used for this survey. No personal information or opinion will be publicly disclosed. We can also call you again at a more convenient time if you would prefer, or we can start now.

Do you accept to take part in this survey and answer any questions that will be posed to you?

- Yes
- No, because
 - o I am not available now; better to re-schedule on ____/____/2021 at ____am/pm
 - o I do not have enough information about the process but my (son, daughter, etc.) has mostly dealt with it and can help you. So, better to contact him/her.
 - o I do not want to answer.

QUESTIONS

1. Please confirm that you yourself owned or used land affected by the TANAP pipeline Yes / No

If No – make sure the person understood the question, ask again, and if “No” is confirmed, close the interview.

2. What is the name of the settlement where your lands were affected by the TANAP project:

3. At the time TANAP was constructed, were you living in this village:

- Permanently
- Seasonally
- Not at all

4. Were you at the time TANAP was constructed:

- The sole owner and user of the land that was affected by the pipeline
- One of the co-owners and the sole user of the land
- The sole owner but not the user of the land
- One of the co-owners but not the user of the land
- Not the owner but I was using the land under formal rental agreement with the owner(s)
- Not the owner but I was using the land under verbal rental agreement with the owner(s)

RETIE – Questionnaire for Pipeline Affected People

2

5. Rate the following aspects of the land acquisition process from 1 (poor) to 3 (good)

	1 Poor	2 Average	3 Good	Does not know	Does not want to answer
5.1 How was the adequacy of prior information provided about expropriation before the construction work started on your land?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.2 How was the transparency of expropriation and payment process of it (clear and easily understandable)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.3 How was the quickness of expropriation or crop payments (if any)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.4 How was the quality of land reinstatement?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.5 How was the relationship with people in charge of land acquisition	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.6 Grievance mechanism					
5.6.1 Have you had any complaints or concerns in this whole process?					
Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5.6.2					
No					
5.6.2 How was the access to TANAP people in charge of complaints or concerns?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6. If you have assessed any of the above aspects as poor, please explain why:

6.1

6.2

7. Did you sign the Land Exit Protocol?

If Yes, go to questions 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 and subsequent questions

If No, go to questions 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 and subsequent questions

8. Did you sign it yourself or through a proxy? Myself / Proxy

9. If proxy, who was that proxy?

- Muhtar
- Other co-owner of the land

RETIE – Questionnaire for Pipeline Affected People

3

- Other: please specify _____
10. Was the land reinstated after the pipeline construction process and covered? Yes/No
11. Have you been able to farm your land again after construction was completed, covered and land reinstatement completed? Yes/No
- 11.1 If no, why?
- We couldn't cultivate also before (the land is not arable, stony)
 - We moved away from the village, not cultivating land
 - Agricultural costs have increased, it does not bring income
 - I am old, there is no one left to cultivate the land
 - Health problems
 - TANANP has damaged the land, it is not arable anymore
12. Was the condition of the land after reinstatement fully satisfactory?
Yes (go to question 17) / No/ I am neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
13. If no or satisfaction is medium, what was the problem (specify):

14. Was the reinstatement problem solved? Yes (go to question 17) / No
15. Please indicate the reason why you did not sign the land exit protocol:

16. Was the reinstatement problem solved? Yes/No
17. We would like to ask you, taking into account all payments, including the expropriation and the crop payments, how you used or benefitted from the payments you received from the TANAP Project? (In case of need, this list can be read to the respondent) (Survey team will ask this question as an open-ended question)
- Purchase land
 - Invest in agricultural activities (equipment, agricultural buildings)
 - Invest in livestock activity (i.e. purchasing animal, animal feed, veterinary services, barn improvement)
 - Purchase beekeeping equipment
 - Invest in another, non-agricultural activity (specify which): _____
 - Improve your house
 - Buy a vehicle
 - Pay household expenditures (health, food, school for children,)
 - Pay off credit or outstanding debts
 - Keep it as savings
 - Other: _____
 - It was little and it just went away without me noticing what I used it for
 - I do not remember
 - I do not know
18. Looking back, when you compare yourself with the people in your village whose lands were not affected by TANAP, do you see any significant difference in your life and livelihood over the last 5 years?
- There is no difference
 - Yes, there is a difference, they are better-off than me

RETIE – Questionnaire for Pipeline Affected People

4

- Yes, there is a difference, they are worse-off than me
 - I do not know/ I have no opinion
 - I do not want to answer
 -
19. Have you benefited from Social and Environment Programs (SEIP)?
- Yes
 - No (I did not apply and did not benefit)
 - I applied but was rejected
 - I do not know
20. Age:
- Less than 18
 - 18-25
 - 26-49
 - 50-65
 - 66-79
 - 80 or more
21. Gender: Female / Male
22. Any other comments or observations:

Thank you so much for taking your valuable time to help us better understand your case and contribute to improvement of similar projects.

INTERVIEWER NOTE:

Date of Interview:

Interview Result:

☐ Completed

☐ Interrupted. *Re-scheduled on* ____/____/ 2021

☐ Rejected. *Please state why?* _____

MUKHTARS

RETIE – Questionnaire for Muhtars

1

Muhtars of land affected communities – Telephone questionnaire

Good day. My name is _____. I am calling on behalf of the consulting company, which has been retained by TANAP company. Am I speaking with _____? As you know, TANAP pipeline is operational now. Therefore, TANAP wants to make a general retrospective assessment by speaking with muhtars of settlements which was affected by the TANAP gas pipeline or an AGI was constructed nearby. However, due to Covid measures, these interviews are made with a short telephone survey. We want to understand whether people in the community you head and yourself were generally satisfied with the process of land acquisition and compensation, with the construction of the pipeline and the reinstatement of your land, and whether you are of course free not to answer if you are not willing to. The interview will take about 30 minutes or less. Your answers will only be used for this survey. No personal information or opinion will be publicly disclosed. We can also call you again at a more convenient time if you would prefer or we can start now.

Do you accept to take part in this survey and answer any questions that will be posed to you?

- Yes
- No, because
 - o I am not available now; better to re-schedule on __/__/2021 at ____am/pm
 - o I do not have enough information about the process but my (son, daughter, etc.) has mostly dealt with it and can help you. So, better to contact him/her.
 - o I do not want to answer.

QUESTIONS

1. Please confirm the name of your village/neighborhood: _____
2. Was there land affected by the TANAP pipeline or land on which an AGI was constructed in your community(private, public, pasture, common area, village legal entity, etc.)? Yes / No
If No – make sure the person has understood the question, ask again, and if “No” is confirmed, close the interview.
3. What type of facility was land affected by: (there may be more than one option)
 - TANAP pipeline
 - Other pipeline
 - TANAP block valve
 - Access road to TANAP stations
 - TANAP stations
 - Other: _____
4. Generally how do you describe your community (village, town, neighborhood):
 - Fully rural, most residents live directly of agricultural activities (agriculture, livestock, forestry)
 - Partly rural, with a fair share of residents not living directly of agricultural activities
 - Suburban community/ secondary housing, where most residents are employed in a nearby city
 - Seasonal village, where there are very few people in winter and most come only a few months in summer
5. Rate the following aspects of the land acquisition process from 1 (poor) to 3 (good)

1 2 3

RETIE – Questionnaire for Muhtars

2

	Poor	Average	Good	Does not know/ Does not remember	Does not want to answer
5.1 When you consider all the lands in your community, how was the adequacy of prior information provided about expropriation before the construction work started on the lands?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.2 When you consider all the lands in your community, how was the transparency of expropriation and the payment process of it (clear and easily understandable)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.3 When you consider all the lands in your community, how was the quickness of expropriation or crop payment payments, if any?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.4 When you consider all the lands in your community, how was the quality of land reinstatement?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.5 When you consider all the lands in your community, how was the relationship with people in charge of land acquisition?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.6 Grievance mechanism					
5.6.1 Have you had any complaints or concerns?					
Yes → 5.6.2					
No					
5.6.2 In this whole process, how was the access to TANAP people in charge of complaints or concerns?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. If you have assessed any of the above aspects as poor, please explain why:					
6.1					
6.2					
7. Have you yourself used the grievance mechanism put in place by TANAP to lodge a community grievance or has anyone (old muhtar, old members) lodge a grievance on behalf of muhtar?					

RETIE – Questionnaire for Muhtars

3

- Yes
- No (go to question 11)
- I do not know, I was not the muhtar amidst TANAP construction work

8. What was/were the subject(s) of your grievance?

9. Was the resolution process satisfactory in general?

- Yes
- No

10. If No, why?

11. Did you sign land exit protocol on behalf of your community as a whole?

- Yes
- No

12. If no, why?

13. Did you have to sign land exit protocols on behalf of absent landowners?

- Yes
- No

14. If yes, how many approximately?

- 1-10
- 11-20
- More than 20

15. If yes, how did you find the process of land exit protocols:

- Easy
- Normal
- Cumbersome

16. did you sign off on the community land exit protocol?

- Yes (Go to question 18)
- No

17. If no, why?

18. Apart from compensation for people's land, has your community benefitted from the TANAP project?

- Yes → 18.1
- No

18.1 What kind of benefit?

RETIE – Questionnaire for Muhtars

4

- Livelihood restoration support
 - i. Agriculture, livestock packages
 - ii. Fisherman fuel support package
- Vulnerable support
- Employment in the Project
- Community infrastructure (mention what exactly): _____
- Other benefit: _____

19. Looking back, when you compare your community with neighbouring ones whose lands were not affected by TANAP, do you see any significant difference in the life and livelihoods of your fellow community residents over the last 5 years?

- There is no difference
- Yes, there is a difference, they are better-off than me
- Yes, there is a difference, they are worse-off than me
- I do not know/ I have no opinion
- I do not want to answer

20. Gender:

- Female
- Male

21. Any other comments or observations:

Thank you so much for taking your valuable time to help us better understand your case and contribute to improvement of similar projects.

INTERVIEWER NOTE:

Date of Interview:

Interview Result: ☐ Completed
☐ Interrupted. *Re-scheduled on* ____/____/ 2021
☐ Rejected. *Please state why?* _____

LRP SUPPORTED PEOPLE

RETIE – Questionnaire for LRP Supported People

1

LRP Supported People – Telephone questionnaire

Good day. My name is _____. I am calling on behalf of the consulting company, which has been retained by TANAP company. Am I speaking with _____? As you know, TANAP pipeline is operational now. Therefore, TANAP wants to make a general retrospective assessment by speaking with of people whose land was affected by the TANAP gas pipeline project. However, due to covid measures, these interviews are made with a short telephone survey. We want to understand whether you were satisfied with the livelihood restoration support packages you received in addition to the process of land acquisition and compensation payments made throughout the construction period, and whether you have anything to tell us that could be useful for improving the practice for future pipelines in Turkey... You are of course free not to answer if you are not willing to. The interview will take about 20 minutes or less. Your answers only be used for this survey. No personal information or opinion will be publicly disclosed. We can also call you again at a more convenient time if you would prefer or we can start now.

Do you accept to take part in this survey and answer any questions that will be posed to you?

- Yes
- No, because
 - o I am not available now; better to re-schedule it on ____/____/2021 or at ____am/pm
 - o I do not have enough information about the process but myhas mostly dealt with and can help you. So, better to contact his/her.
 - o I do not want to do that.

QUESTIONS

1. Please confirm that you yourself owned or used land affected by the TANAP pipeline project, particularly the land that was acquired permanently for the station construction Yes / No
If No – make sure the person has understood the question, ask again, and if “No” is confirmed, close the interview.
2. What is the name of the settlement where your lands were affected by the TANAP project:

3. At the time TANAP was constructed, were you living in this village:
 - Permanently
 - Seasonally
 - Not at all
4. Were you at the time TANAP was constructed:
 - The sole owner and user of the land that was affected by the station
 - One of the co-owners and the sole user of the land
 - One of the co-owners and one of the users of the land
 - The sole owner but not the user of the land
 - One of the co-owners but not the user of the land
 - Not the owner but I was using the land under formal rental agreement with the owner(s)
 - Not the owner but I was using the land under verbal rental agreement with the owner(s)
5. Do you have any other source(s) of income other than land you own/cultivate? Yes/No
- 5.1 If YES, please specify what source of income: _____
6. Apart from the land you lost due to the TANAP station, do you have any other lands that you use or own for agricultural / livestock activities? Yes/No
7. How much land was acquired permanently only for the station: _____ sqm

RETIE – Questionnaire for LRP Supported People

2

8. How much other land were you farming/ use for livestock activities at the time:
_____ sqm
9. Are you still farming now:
Yes (go to question 11)
No (go to subsequent question)
10. If no, why did you stop farming?
 - I am old, I am not able to take care of the land anymore
 - There is no one left who can help me with farming the land
 - All my land is expropriated by TANAP, I have no land for agriculture
 - I have moved away, living in the city now (living in different settlement), I have left the village
 - Because of health problems (covid, health problems in the family, etc.)
 - Other
11. If yes, how much land are you farming now: _____ sqm
12. Rate the following aspects of the land acquisition process for the construction of the station from 1 (poor) to 3 (good)

	1 Poor	2 Average	3 Good	Does not know/ Does not remember	Does not want to answer
12.1 How was the adequacy of prior information provided about expropriation before the construction work started on your land?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12.2 How was the transparency of expropriation and payment process of it (clear and easily understandable)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12.3 How was the quickness of expropriation or crop payments (if any)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12.4 If there is a part left over from your expropriated parcel, was there any reinstatement work done in this remaining part of your land?					
Yes → 12.4.1					
No (Go to subsequent question)					
12.4.1 How was the quality (result) of land reinstatement?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12.5 How was the relationship with people in charge of land acquisition?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

RETIE – Questionnaire for LRAP Supported People

3

12.6 Grievance mechanism

12.6.1 Have you had any complaints or concerns in this whole process?

Yes → 12.6.2

No

12.6.2 How was the access to TANAP people in charge of complaints or concerns?



13. If you have assessed any of the above aspects as poor, please explain why:

13.1

13.2

14. What livelihood restoration package did you receive?

- Support for barn repair
- Support for purchasing livestock
- Support for purchasing animal feed
- Support for purchasing seeds and fertilizer
- Support for purchasing agricultural equipment
- Support for beekeeping
- Support in respect of old age or disability
- Other (specify): _____

15. To what extent do you think this livelihood support package has been beneficial?

1	2	3	4
Not at all	A little	Very beneficial	Cannot tell

15.1 For your ongoing livelihood activity



15.2 For your household in general

16. Did you or someone else in your household receive any other payment from TANAP Project other than this LRAP?
Yes/No (go to question 17)

16.1 If YES, which one(s)?

- Transitional allowance
- Payment for loss of standing crops
- Expropriation payment
- Employed by the Project
- Other (specify): _____

17. We would like to ask you, taking into account all payments, including the expropriation and the crop payments, how you used or benefitted from the payments you received from the TANAP Project? (In case of need, this list can be read to the respondent) (Survey team will ask this question as an open-ended question)

- Purchase land
- Invest in agricultural activities (equipment, agricultural buildings)

RETIE – Questionnaire for LRAP Supported People

4

- Invest in livestock activity (i.e. purchasing animal, animal feed, veterinary services, barn improvement)
- Purchase beekeeping equipment
- Invest in another, non-agricultural activity (specify which): _____
- Improve your house
- Buy a vehicle
- Pay household expenditures (health, food, school for children,)
- Pay off credit or outstanding debts
- Keep it as savings
- Other: _____
- It was little and it just went away without me noticing what I used it for
- I do not remember

18. Looking back, when you compare yourself with the people in your village whose lands were not affected by TANAP, do you see any significant difference in your life and livelihood over the last 5 years?

- There is no difference
- Yes, there is a difference, they are better-off than me
- Yes, there is a difference, they are worse-off than me
- I do not remember
- I do not know

19. Age:

- Less than 18
- 18-25
- 26-49
- 50-65
- 66-79
- 80 or more

20. Gender:

Female / Male

21. Any other comments or observations:

Thank you so much for taking your valuable time to help us better understand your case and contribute to improvement of similar projects.

INTERVIEWER NOTE:

Date of Interview:

Interview Result: ☐ Completed
☐ Interrupted. *Re-scheduled on* ____/____/ 2021
☐ Rejected. *Please state why?* _____

LAND EXIT REFUSALS

RETIE – Questionnaire for Land Exit Refusals

1

Land exit refusals – Telephone questionnaire

Good day. My name is _____. I am calling on behalf of the consulting company which has been retained by TANAP company. Am I speaking with _____? As you know, TANAP pipeline is operational now. Therefore, TANAP wants to make a general retrospective assessment by speaking with people whose land was affected by the TANAP gas pipeline. However, due to Covid measures, these interviews are made with a short telephone survey. We want to understand whether you have faced any difficulty during the process of land acquisition and compensation, with the construction of the pipeline and the reinstatement of your land, and overcome it if any, and satisfied with the whole process and of course, whether you have anything to tell us that could be useful for improving the practice for future pipelines in Turkey. You are of course free not to answer if you are not willing to. The interview will take about 20 minutes or less. Your answers will only be used for this survey. No personal information or opinion will be publicly disclosed. We can also call you again at a more convenient time if you would prefer, or we can start now.

Do you accept to take part in this survey and answer any questions that will be posed to you?

- Yes
- No, because
 - I am not available now; better to re-schedule on __/__/2021 at ____am/pm
 - I do not have enough information about the process but my (son, daughter, etc.) has mostly dealt with it and can help you. So, better to contact him/her.
 - I do not want to answer.

QUESTIONS

1. Please confirm that you yourself owned or used land affected by the TANAP pipeline Yes / No

If No – make sure the person understood the question, ask again, and if “No” is confirmed, close the interview.

2. What is the name of the settlement where your lands were affected by the TANAP project:

3. At the time TANAP was constructed, were you living in this village:

- Permanently
- Seasonally
- Not at all

4. Were you at the time TANAP was constructed:

- The sole owner and user of the land that was affected by the pipeline
- One of the co-owners and the sole user of the land
- The sole owner but not the user of the land
- One of the co-owners but not the user of the land
- One of the co-owners and one of the users of the land
- Not the owner but I was using the land under formal rental agreement with the owner(s)
- Not the owner but I was using the land under informal rental agreement with the owner(s)
- Other _____

RETIE – Questionnaire for Land Exit Refusals

2

5. Rate the following aspects of the land acquisition process from 1 (poor) to 3 (good)

	1 Poor	2 Average	3 Good	Does not know/ Does not remember	Does not want to answer
5.1 How was the adequacy of prior information provided about expropriation before the construction work started on your land?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.2 How was the transparency of expropriation and payment process of it (clear and easily understandable)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.3 How was the quickness of expropriation or crop payments (if any)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.4 How was the quality of land reinstatement?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.5 How was the relationship with people in charge of land acquisition?					
5.6 Grievance mechanism					
5.6.1 Have you had any complaints or concerns in this whole process?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Yes → 5.6.2 No					
5.6.2 How was the access to TANAP people in charge of complaints or concerns?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. If you have assessed to any of the above aspects as poor, please explain why:					
6.1					
6.2					
7. We understand that you have refused to sign the land exit protocol. Can you please confirm this is indeed the case					

RETIE – Questionnaire for Land Exit Refusals

3

- This is correct, I have not signed (go to question 8)
 - I had not signed initially but have later signed (go to question 5)
 - No, it is not correct, I signed right away (go to question 18)
8. For those that have not signed: What made you refuse to sign: (choose 1 option)
- The condition of the land after reinstatement (irrigation channel, wire fence, stony land) was not satisfactory (go to question 9 and subsequent questions)
 - I had an issue with compensation (land expropriation or crop payment) that was never solved (specify) _____ (go to question 7)
 - I had a prior grievance in relation to the project that was never solved (specify) (dismissal, non-payment of wages) _____ (go to question 2)
 - My co-owners could not agree (go to question 7)
 - Other (specify): _____ (go to question 17)

If the condition of the land after reinstatement was not satisfactory

9. Please describe the problem as precisely as possible

10. What was needed to fix the problem?

11. Was any remedial action taken later and was the reinstatement problem then solved or not?
- Yes, problem fully solved.
 - Yes, problem partially solved.
 - Yes, action was taken but the problem was not solved.
 - No, no action was taken

12. Have you mentioned this explicitly to anybody from the TANAP project?
- Yes (proceed with question 13)
 - No (go to question 17)

13. In what form have you mentioned it?
- When they come for land exit (verbally or in the protocol form)
 - Through a formal grievance or petition later
 - Verbally to a TANAP or BOTAS member of staff
 - Verbally to a Contractor member of staff
 - Otherwise (specify): _____

14. What response did you get?
- I don't remember
 - Specify the response: _____

15. For those that had not signed initially but have now signed: What made you refuse to sign initially:
- The condition of the land after reinstatement was not satisfactory
 - I had an issue with land expropriation price or crop payment that was never solved

RETIE – Questionnaire for Land Exit Refusals

4

- I had a prior grievance in relation to construction that was never solved
- My co-owners could not agree on land handback
- Other (specify): _____

16. What made you to later accept to sign the land exit protocol?

- The reinstatement issue was fixed in a satisfactory manner
- I changed my mind
- Other: _____

17. Looking back, when you compare yourself with the people in your village whose lands were not affected by TANAP, do you see any significant difference in your life and livelihood over the last 5 years?

- There is no difference
- Yes, there is a difference, they are better-off than me
- Yes, there is a difference, they are worse-off than me
- I do not know/ I have no opinion
- I do not want to answer

18. Age:

- Less than 18
- 18-25
- 26-49
- 50-65
- 66-79
- 80 or more

19. Gender:

- Female
- Male

20. Any other comments or observations:

Thank you so much for taking your valuable time to help us better understand your case and contribute to improvement of similar projects.

INTERVIEWER NOTE:

Date of Interview:

Interview Result: ☐ Completed
☐ Interrupted. *Re-scheduled on* ____/____/ 2021
☐ Rejected. *Please state why?* _____

FISHERMEN

RETIE – Questionnaire for Fishermen

1

Fishermen – Telephone questionnaire

Good day. My name is _____. I am calling on behalf of the consulting company which has been retained by TANAP company. Am I speaking with _____? As you know, TANAP pipeline is operational now. Therefore, TANAP wants to make a general retrospective assessment by speaking with fishermen who had been affected by the offshore construction of TANAP gas pipeline. However, due to Covid measures, these interviews are made with a short telephone survey. We want to understand whether you were satisfied with the processes of consultation and compensation payments provided for your fuel expenses, in the context of the offshore construction of the pipeline, and whether you have anything to tell us that could be useful for improving the practice for future pipelines in Turkey. . You are of course free not to answer if you are not willing to. The interview will take about 20 minutes or less. Your answers will only be used for this survey. No personal information or opinion will be publicly disclosed We can also call you again at a more convenient time if you would prefer or we can start now.

Do you accept to take part in this survey and answer any questions that will be posed to you?

- Yes
- No, because
 - o I am not available now; better to re-schedule it on ____/____/2021 or at ____am/pm
 - o I do not have enough information about the process but myhas mostly dealt with and can help you. So, better to contact his/her.
 - o I do not want to do that.

QUESTIONS

1. Have you been affected by the TANAP pipeline construction on the Marmara Sea and did you receive compensation for fuel expenses of your vessel? Yes / No
If No – make sure the person has understood the question, ask again, and if “No” is confirmed, close the interview.
2. Please tell me where you live for sustaining your fishery activity: _____
3. Could you please confirm the full name of the small-scale vessel that TANAP paid for diesel support? _____
4. At the time TANAP provided the fuel support during the pipeline construction period, were you:
 - The owner of the small-scale vessel whose fuel expenses were covered
 - The co-owner of the small-scale vessel whose fuel expenses were covered
 - One of the crew of the small-scale vessel whose fuel expenses were covered
 - Other (specify) _____
5. At the time TANAP was constructed, were you living in the above-mentioned settlement:
 - Permanently
 - Seasonally
 - Not at all
6. At the time TANAP was constructed:
 - Your only occupation was fishing
 - You had additional income source / occupation (specify which): _____

RETIE – Questionnaire for Fishermen

2

7. Rate the following aspects of the consultation and fuel compensation process from 1 (poor) to 3 (good)?

	1 Poor	2 Average	3 Good	Does not know/ Does not know	Does not want to answer
7.1 How was the adequacy of prior information provided before offshore construction work of the pipeline started?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7.2 How was the transparency of fuel compensation process	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7.3 How was the quickness of payment?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7.4 How was the simplicity of process?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7.5 How was the relationship, consultations with public relations personnel of the company engaged in offshore construction and TANANP?		<input type="radio"/>			
7.6 Grievance mechanism					
7.6.1 Have you had any complaints or concerns?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> 7.6.2 No					
7.6.2 In this whole process, how was the access to TANAP people in charge of complaints or concerns, if you had any?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. If you have assessed any of the above aspects as poor, please explain why:					
8.1					
8.2					
9. Describe the disturbance to fishing you experienced during the construction of TANAP, if any:					
- No disturbance					
- Yes, there was a disturbance:					
o Need to go to a new fishing area different from the usual one					
o Need to travel more to access the same fishing area					

RETIE – Questionnaire for Fishermen

3

- Cannot tell or do not remember
- Other (specify) _____

10. Age:

- Less than 18
- 18-25
- 26-49
- 50-65
- 66-79
- 80 or more

11. Gender:

Female / Male

12. Any other comments or observations:

Thank you so much for taking your valuable time to help us better understand your case and contribute to improvement of similar projects.

INTERVIEWER NOTE:

Date of Interview:

Interview Result: ☐ Completed
☐ Interrupted. *Re-scheduled on* ____/____/2021
☐ Rejected. *Please state why?* _____

VULNERABLE PEOPLE

RETIE – Questionnaire for Vulnerable People

1

Vulnerable People – Telephone questionnaire

Good day. My name is _____. I am calling on behalf of the consulting company, which has been retained by TANAP company. Am I speaking with _____? As you know, TANAP pipeline is operational now. Therefore, TANAP wants to make a general retrospective assessment by speaking with people whose land was affected by the TANAP gas pipeline. However, due to covid measures, these interviews are made with a short telephone survey. We want to understand whether you have faced any difficulty during the process of land acquisition and compensation, with the construction of the pipeline and the reinstatement of your land, and overcome it if any, and satisfied with the whole process and of course, whether you have anything to tell us that could be useful for improving the practice for future pipelines in Turkey. You are of course free not to answer if you are not willing to. The interview will take about 20 minutes or less. Your answers will only be used for this survey. No personal information or opinion will be publicly disclosed. We can also call you again at a more convenient time if you would prefer, or we can start now.

Do you accept to take part in this survey and answer any questions that will be posed to you?

- Yes
- No, because
 - o I am not available now; better to re-schedule on ____/____/2021 at ____am/pm
 - o I do not have enough information about the process but my (son, daughter, etc.) has mostly dealt with it and can help you. So, better to contact him/her.
 - o I do not want to answer.

QUESTIONS

1. Please confirm that you yourself owned or used land affected by the TANAP pipeline Yes / No

If No – make sure the person understood the question, ask again, and if “No” is confirmed, close the interview.

2. What is the name of the settlement where your lands were affected by the TANAP project:

3. At the time TANAP was constructed, were you living in this village:

- Permanently
- Seasonally
- Not at all

4. Were you at the time TANAP was constructed:

- The sole owner and user of the land that was affected by the pipeline
- One of the co-owners and the sole user of the land
- The sole owner but not the user of the land
- One of the co-owners but not the user of the land
- Not the owner but I was using the land under formal rental agreement with the owner(s)
- Not the owner but I was using the land under informal rental agreement with the owner(s)

RETIE – Questionnaire for Vulnerable People

2

5. Rate the following aspects of the land acquisition process from 1 (poor) to 3 (good)

	1 Poor	2 Average	3 Good	Does not know	Does not want to answer
5.1 How was the adequacy of prior information provided about expropriation before the construction work started on your land?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.2 How was the transparency of expropriation and payment process of it (clear and easily understandable)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.3 How was the quickness of expropriation or crop payments (if any)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.4 How was the quality of land reinstatement?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.5 How was the relationship with people in charge of land acquisition?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5.6 Grievance mechanism					
5.6.1 Have you had any complaints or concerns in this whole process?					
Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.6.2					
No <input type="checkbox"/>					
5.6.2 In this whole process, how was the access to TANAP people in charge of complaints or concerns?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6. If you have assessed any of the above aspects as poor, please explain why:

6.1

6.2

7. How did you feel when you have learned that a part of your land would be acquired for a pipeline construction?

- I was worried
- I did not care
- I was happy
- I do not remember

RETIE – Questionnaire for Vulnerable People

3

8. Have you received any support/assistance from anyone in this Project:

- Personal visit
- Direct communication to raise a specific concern or complaint
- Specific information (procedure and payments) about the expropriation process
- Specific assistance to access your expropriation payment
- I do not remember
- Nothing at all

9. Looking back, when you compare yourself with the people in your village whose lands were not affected by TANAP, do you see any significant difference in your life and livelihood over the last 5 years?

- There is no difference
- Yes, there is a difference, they are better-off than me
- Yes, there is a difference, they are worse-off than me
- I do not know/ I have no opinion
- I do not want to answer

10. Age:

- Less than 18
- 18-25
- 26-49
- 50-65
- 66-79
- 80 or more

11. Gender:

Female / Male

12. Any other comments or observations:

Thank you so much for taking your valuable time to help us better understand your case and contribute to improvement of similar projects.

INTERVIEWER NOTE:

Date of Interview:

Interview Result: ☐ Completed
☐ Interrupted. *Re-scheduled on* ____/____/ 2021
☐ Rejected. *Please state why?* _____

ANNEX 4 – QUALITATIVE INTERVIEW GUIDE

Applies to all interviews (except fishers). Please eliminate themes/questions that are not relevant as warranted. Please structure meeting notes per same plan. Questions are deliberately open as a starting point. If open questions yield no or little response, try iteratively to make them more specific.

Introduction: we are independent auditors and have been asked by TANAP company and the international lenders that contributed to financing the TANAP project to carry out an “end evaluation” of land and social aspects of the project. Please express yourselves freely on both positive and negative points of this project. If there are outstanding problems, we will note them and convey them to TANAP company (although we cannot firmly promise that they will be resolved to your satisfaction as this will also depend on TANAP’s evaluation of the situation).

1. Expropriation process

- What is your view of how the expropriation process went?
- Was it understandable and transparent to affected landowners?
- Was the basis for the compensation value that you received (or that was generally calculated for your community if mukhtar or group) transparently explained to you? Did you understand this value? Any observations on this? (*keep this last aspect as an open question please so as not to suggest anything that might influence the answer*).
- Key issues with expropriation?

2. Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

- Was Article 27 urgent expropriation triggered in your community (for your land plot if individual landowner)?
- Did this cause any specific issues (timing of payment vs. land entry, process, other)?

3. Reinstatement and land exit

- How do generally assess reinstatement of land plots in your community (in your land plot if individual landowner)?
- If there were reinstatement issues, what were they specifically? How were they fixed (if they were)? After what period of time were they fixed? If they were not fixed, what are the implications in this agricultural season (loss of production, others)?
- Were there lots of land exit refusals in your community (did you yourself if individual landowner)?
- If yes, was this because of poor reinstatement or for another reason?
- What was the reaction of TANAP/BOTAS/Contractor to these refusals? Have people now generally signed? What was done to fix these issues?
- Any other issues with reinstatement and land exit?

4. Construction impacts and damages

- During construction, what were the main issues to your community (to yourself as a landowner/farmer if individual landowner)? – indicative list (to check if open question yields no result): damage to irrigation and drainage, noise, dust, vibration, damage to road, access issues, damage to crops.
- How were these issues handled?
- Do you assess these issues as now fixed, or are there outstanding problems that were not fixed?

5. Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

- Was the compensation received enough to replace the land of same quality?
- Is your remaining land sufficient for cultivation?
- How did you spend the compensation?

- What LRP activities were delivered in your community (to yourself if individual landowner)?
- For how long did you receive such LRP support? What is your assessment of this duration (sufficient or not)?
- What is your general assessment of these activities?
- What was the overall impact to your community (to you personally if individual landowner)?
- Did you or your community benefit from SEIP? What were the activities?
- Did you apply to SEIP and were not considered? Do you know why?
- **Just for fishermen** Has fuel subsidy helped you maintain fishing activity during restriction period for fishing in the original place?

6. Engagement and grievance management

- Do you assess the information you received (on project, on expropriation, on construction impacts, on land exit) as generally sufficient and transparent?
- Did you have opportunities to provide feedback during expropriation process and construction? If you did provide feedback, do you think this feedback was duly considered?
- Were there formal grievances to TANAP in your community? What about?
- If yes, was the process to manage these grievances generally satisfactory (transparently and quickly)?
- Were you satisfied with the outcome of the grievance management (positive response, negative response)?
- Are there still outstanding grievances that you think TANAP should consider?
- At present, do you know what you should do in case a problem arises? Whom to contact? How?

7. Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

For meeting notes, please structure the notes according to the same plan. Add an eighth section:

- Summarizing key issues and key points arising from the interview, in a few bullets.
- Assessing the meeting general atmosphere (good and constructive or negative).

Keep the meeting records short (one page or not much more).

ANNEX 5 – MINUTES OF QUALITATIVE INTERVIEWS

Interview minutes are notes taken during site visits to reflect the perceptions and comments of PAPs. These are not necessarily verified comments. These notes consist of the summary of PAPs' own words, concerns, and emphasis on the range of questions posed by the interviewer. In a number of cases, issues were substantiated by the RETIE team in the field (in which case they have been used in the report), in others they could not for lack of time (in which case they have not been used for the report, only perceptions and qualified claims are then used for the report).

EASTERN TEAM

3 July 2021

Eskigazi, Kars Province, Selim District

Mukhtar and 3 PAPs. Many residents are currently living in the summer pasture.

Expropriation

PAP1: it all went fine. We did get the money before construction started. However, we think information was not sufficient.

PAP2 and PAP3: no specific issues but compensation was little. We bought animal feed with the money (most agricultural activities are focused on cattle in this community).

Reinstatement

PAP1: reinstatement was not good. He crops wheat, barley, lentils and oat. There is an obvious difference in growth and in colour. The red soil, which is not fertile, is on top now. Stones are visible. It is better now because we have tried to remove the stones by ourselves. We refused the land exit protocol but this resulted in nothing, nobody came to check.

PAP2: the road to get to my field has been damaged and was never repaired.

PAP3: they used more land than what was compensated. I complained to no result.

Contractor also left some metallic waste and one concrete culvert.

However, TANAP was generally better than the old pipelines (BTC and Eastern Anatolian) which also run through our land close to TANAP.

Land exit

Most people in the community refused to sign land exit protocols. However, after we refused, nothing really happened to fix problems.

Grievance management

People with grievances would go to the construction camp. However, grievances were not taken seriously and usually nothing happened. There are allegations that some farmers sought to bribe contractor workers by offering geese to them.

Construction impacts

No specific issues. No impediment to access to fields during construction.

Awareness of restrictions

Those that farm within the ROW are well aware of restrictions. Others are not.

3 July 2021

Kosapinar, Kars Province, Selim District

Mukhtar and 4 PAPs.

Expropriation

No specific issues. All 4 PAPs in the meeting did not go to court but they know some in the community did. One of the PAPs was not a landowner but did get crop payment as a land user.

Reinstatement

Most people that were affected are not happy with reinstatement. Lots of stone on the surface (confirmed by site visit). There is also subsidence or altered topography (confirmed to some extent by site visit). Some metallic and concrete waste has been left in the fields by the contractor (seen in the site visit although impossible to ascertain whether this is indeed TANAP's contractor responsibility). They think (impossible to verify) that the contractor brought stones for construction and that most of stones they see now on the surface were not there before, even in deeper horizons (we believe, rather, that stones were brought to the surface from deeper soil horizons, and were not specifically brought in by the contractor).

Land exit

For those that refused (two of the four present), mainly because of stones in the superficial soil layer, the contractor came back and took photos promising corrective action but nothing happened and no further visits were made. One of the four present signed immediately because the contractor promised then to fix the stone issues, but they never did. However, they came back with a disc cultivator and tractor to fix the subsidence.

Construction impacts

One of the present landowners mentions that during construction he had to do a long detour to access his field and this was not taken into consideration in the compensation. Otherwise, no other issues.

SEIP

Those present did not apply and did not get support. They know of one person who got SEIP support in their community in the form of agricultural equipment.

4 July 2021**Serideri, Ardahan Province, Posof District**

Mukhtar and 3 PAPs.

Mukhtar makes the point that most landowners do not reside in the community.

Expropriation

Mukhtar: most people accepted the process and the value. One went to court. It was not complicated or costly and he did get a bit more eventually. He believes information was generally adequate, except the value that was not transparently explained. One of the present landowners mentions an access issue during construction that was not taken into consideration in the expropriation value.

Reinstatement

The key issue mentioned by all landowners and the mukhtar is that of stonebreakers, that were installed without their agreement and now largely prevent them from farming (verified in the field). A poorly reinstated canal is also mentioned, for which a protocol was signed with the contractor but the correction works that followed were not effective and the problem remains. Borders between plots (usually stone fences, seen in the field) have been altered in several instances. Lastly, all present complain about stones (some of them very large) that were left in the land after construction and were not there before.

There were problems with the condition of village roads after construction but these were generally repaired. An incident is mentioned where TANAP teams entered land with a heavy vehicle and without permission or even information to fix a "defect".

Construction impacts

There were some speed limit violations.

Other support

People came to ask us for our needs but then nothing happened.

Restrictions

They are aware of the restrictions. They wonder still whether they can dig to build fences.

4 July 2021

Türkgözü, Ardahan Province, Posof District

Mukhtar and 7 PAPs.

There are both permanent impacts (metering station) and RoW impacts.

Expropriation

PAPs reported that there was an issue with valuation, which was eventually solved (the initial valuation was the same as for Damal district, whereas production of their land is much better than in Damal). Some work started before all compensation had been received because of various legal issues. The transmission line was on community land.

Reinstatement

There are problems: stones that were piled on the side of the plots to serve as fences and boundaries have been spread over the land. There are more stones as a result of this and also because stones have been brought into the superficial layer from deeper horizons by the trenching works.

Restrictions

The mukhtar complains that he is getting calls from the control room at 3am in the night because some alarm rings when a farmer is close to the RoW with a tractor. They are well aware of the restrictions.

Construction impacts

The issue with the canal has been addressed (works were undertaken to improve the flow) but villagers believe it is still not fully reinstated to previous capacity. Observations by the RETIE team suggest that the water flow in the canal is indeed slow due to some topographic disturbance around the metering station. There was also damage to roads. The road around the metering station which is used to walk cattle to pasture has been improved after a complaint from the community. Villagers still think it is too steep now but the grievance has been closed. The works to improve the road also caused spill of earth and stones to a neighbouring land plot, which has not been fixed by the contractor.

Support

All present acknowledge that TANAP did a lot in their community. A community orchard was supported (specific variety of local apple, 120 saplings). They were also supported to improve water supply and have a gardening project (beans), the latter not meant to be supported by TANAP at this point.

4 July 2021

MustafaKemal, Ardahan Province, Damal District

Mukhtar and 3 PAPs.

Significant disgruntlement in this community (at least from those present). Some of the facts alleged in the meeting appear serious but are not substantiated.

Expropriation

Some in the community went to court. One of the present PAPs complains that he has not received his compensation yet. In discussing the issue further, it appears that the payment is related to multiple pipeline impact. There seems to be a problem with the bank. The issue is known of TANAP and is being handled. Another of the present PAPs has a similar issue and could not withdraw his compensation money yet. They are not happy about the valuation. When they compare to Posof, they see that the people in Posof district got much more than them (see Turkgozu report above). They also claim that the people that were eligible to multiple pipeline payment did not receive it.

Reinstatement

It was mostly arable agricultural land that was affected rather than pasture land. There are lots of stones now and PAPs state that they are not able to farm there anymore. The old mukhtar signed all land exit protocols rather than questioning the reinstatement, and we want to open a court case against him for that. PAPs and the new mukhtar allege that the old mukhtar signed without consulting any of the landowners, even though these landowners were around at the time. The land exit meeting was not announced.

Note from the RETIE team: it seems the political in-fighting is harsh in this village and there may be a local political agenda behind these statements.

Construction impacts

There have been impacts to roads which were left unrepaired. PAPs also claim that there has been unexplained animal mortality and that access to pasture land was difficult during construction.

SEIP

One beneficiary (apparently, not fully clear). Not present in the meeting. The present individuals are not aware of the details.

5 July 2021**Cigirgan, Kars Province, Kars Central District**

Mukhtar and 4 PAPs.

Expropriation

Nobody went to court. They thought it was not worth it. They claim that certain TANAP people also dissuaded them to challenge the process or the value in court. Some of the payments were made after construction started due to legal processes not being completed. Crop payment was paid for land users.

Reinstatement

PAP1: topography has changed. I cannot farm that land any longer.

PAP2: I cannot get my tractor into this area due to change in topography.

PAP3: There are lots of stones.

They also mention reinstatement issues in community pasture land, with little or no grass regrowth.

Land exit protocols

It seems the mukhtar signed land exit protocols on behalf of landowners. They were not asked to sign and the 4 PAPs in attendance did not sign (although one states his father may have signed, not him).

Construction impacts

There was a lot of dust during construction.

Other support

No other support in this community.

5 July 2021

Salamverdi, Ardahan Province, Hanak District

Mukhtar (current), mukhtar (previous), 2 PAPs, and local SEIP consultant.

The mukhtar notes beforehand that there are lots of shareholders in their village. Land consolidation is not started.

Expropriation

No specific issues, except that compensation was usually small due to extensive shareholding. A payment was made to the community for community-held pasture land (TRY 8,500). It was used to upgrade the fence to the community cemetery.

Reinstatement

There is an earth canal in pasture land that was not properly reinstated. It is now not functional at all. There was no formal grievance in this regard, only a verbal one.

Mukhtars and landowner mention presence of many stones after construction.

Land exit protocols

Neither of the two present PAPs is aware of the process. Somebody in their family may have signed.

SEIP

The local consultant helped formulate about 120 applications for enhanced bee-keeping and other projects (gardening, greenhouses, agricultural equipment, and animal husbandry). He is himself a bee-keeping specialist. 10 of these 120 projects were accepted. The PAP in attendance received animals (7 cows for a total value of TRY 80,000). The cows are good quality. One died. SEIP staff were really helpful to us. In the second round, we also got a good bee-keeping project aiming at production on non-honey bee products such as pollen and “bee milk”.

5 July 2021

Alacam, Ardahan Province, Hanak District

Mukhtar, 3 PAPs.

Expropriation

The attendants think the process was not explained clearly. They did sign documents before construction started but not all payments were made before construction. Some did challenge the process or the value in court and got about 30% more compensation.

Reinstatement

There are lots of stones. They are not always visible but are in the top layer although not on the surface. This causes damage to agricultural equipment. 20 people from this community filed formal grievances in regards of poor reinstatement and the contractor deployed a team to collect stones. The end result is still not fully satisfactory.

Land exit process

The individuals in attendance believe the previous mukhtar signed most land exit protocols on behalf of landowners without necessarily consulting them.

Construction impacts

Nothing specific to mention.

SEIP and other support

One individual application was submitted and was rejected. No other support.

5 July 2021**Atalar, Ardahan Province, Hanak District**

Mukhtar, 3 PAPs.

Expropriation

PAP1 is a shareholder. He challenged the process in court. He claims the Court expert did not know the area well and he was not satisfied with the final outcome. Lawyers were advertising their services in the community to convince PAPs to go to court but those that did not obtain much. PAP2 mentions issues for money withdrawal at the bank but the cause is not fully clear (cadastral issues).

Reinstatement

No problems. They are satisfied. No stones, top soil properly reinstated.

Land exit

The landowners do not remember clearly whether they signed these documents. But the mukhtar remembers seeing landowners signing. There were two contractors in that community (AGI and pipeline) and it seems they did not have the same practice in terms of land exit protocols.

Restrictions

They would like to build a road crossing for their animals but were told they could not because of the proximity of the pipeline. It is a sensitive issue because they have up to 5,000 heads of cattle in this community. They are in contact with TANAP Operations in this regard but a solution is yet to be found.

Construction impacts

No specific issues

SEIP and other support

They do not know or do not remember. It seems that there were no SEIP applications granted and that no other support was received.

6 July 2021**Bulgurlu, Erzurum Province, Horosan District**

Mukhtar's brother, 4 PAPs.

Expropriation

The process was explained. Project teams promised full reinstatement, whereas in fact reinstatement was not adequate. PAPs also claim that the expert in charge of valuation did not know their land very well and that the value that was proposed was not "logical". Most people in the community (and all four present in the meeting) challenged the value in court. They did not appoint their own lawyer for lack of means and were supported by an appointed lawyer, who had no interest in their case. Eventually the value was not changed by the court, only some interest rate was applied and the process did not gain them much. The process to withdraw compensation was fine. Crop payments were also made.

Reinstatement

Most landowners in the community (including the four present) have experienced stone issues. It is damaging agricultural equipment. Complaints and calls to construction contractor did not make any difference, there was no response to fix the issues.

Land exit

PAPs in attendance claimed they were not aware of the land exit process. They think the mukhtar may have signed on their behalf without consulting them.

SEIP and other support

No SEIP or other support in this community

6 July 2021

Demirdoven, Erzurum Province, Pasinler District

Mukhtar, 3 PAPs.

Expropriation

The process was properly explained. However, they promised to reinstate the land, which was not well done. PAP1 went to court and got significantly more than the initial offer. PAP2 went to court too but the outcome was less good. PAP3 explains that he is still at court (not clear) and that he has not been paid yet. He also has issues with waterlogging in his land plot now.

Reinstatement

PAP1 has lots of stones now. Contractor promised to come back but did not. PAP2 and PAP3 mention stones, topography issues and waterlogging. It is problematic for ploughing. They mainly grow sunflower in this community and the crop is affected. In addition, there is a significant issue with a canal that was damaged and was not properly repaired by the construction contractor (confirmed by field visit). The waterlogging mentioned by PAP3 is also related with that issue (flooding from canal). PAP3 mentions that the productivity of wheat in this parcel has been reduced by a factor of about 8 (60 buckets of wheat as opposed to 450 before). The canal deterioration issue has been mentioned repeatedly to the contractor and to TANAP. No result as yet. They do not know if a formal grievance was filed and do not seem to be fully aware of the grievance mechanism.

Land exit

None of the PAPs present signed their land exit protocol.

SEIP and other support

No SEIP or other support in this community

6 July 2021

Koprukoy, Erzurum Province, Koprukoy District

Mukhtar, 2 PAPs.

Expropriation

The process was not transparent in the PAPs' view. They claimed they were informed only after expropriation had already started. There was no initial meeting. However, the mukhtar qualifies these statements and mentions that in his view, information was quite good and the process went smoothly. 1 of the present PAPs went to court and was supported by a BOTAS lawyer.

Reinstatement

One of the landowners reports that he started to sue the construction contractor at court for poor reinstatement (stones). A sub-contractor then came to his land to collect stones. He had previously formally complained to no result. There were also damages to an irrigation canal, they have collected some funds between themselves to try to fix it.

Land exit

The mukhtar reports that he advised not to sign land exit protocols and he himself did not at community level, while he had been asked by the construction contractor to sign land exit protocols on behalf of all PAPs. He lodged an official grievance to TANAP about the irrigation canal on behalf of the whole community but he reports that no inspection or repair works followed.

Construction impacts

There was a lot of dust during construction which affected crops beyond the pipeline corridor. No measures were taken, reportedly.

SEIP and other support

No SEIP or other support in this community. They would have liked to be supported in building a children playground. The participants report that a needs identification was done.

7 July 2021**Avicayiri, Erzincan Province, Tercan District**

Mukhtar, 3 PAPs.

Expropriation

PAP1 reports that he did not get his compensation yet. There are unsolved inheritance issues. PAP2 reports that he was never informed about expropriation and eventually got TRY 160 as there were 9 shareholders in his land plot. PAP3 describes a smooth process and got his whole compensation.

Reinstatement

The villagers complain about a canal that has reportedly not been reinstated. The situation in the field (inspected by team) is less clear and it appears unlikely that this canal was affected by the TANAP works. However, there are also other issues, with poor topography reinstatement and stones. They also complain about a road to fields being damaged by construction vehicles and slightly encroaching into a private plot after it was repaired (verified in the field). Several grievances were logged, the construction contractor came to inspect and did some repair work on the road.

Land exit

They generally do not remember well but do not think they have signed the land exit protocols. The old mukhtar may have summoned them to a meeting. Not quite sure.

SEIP and other support

4 SEIP applications were granted in the community, including bee-keeping (individual) and an irrigation canal to bring water into meadows (community).

8 July 2021**Kayi, Erzincan Province, Refahiye District**

Mukhtar, 6 PAPs.

Expropriation

The process was not fully transparent but it was relatively quick and smooth. The mukhtar mentions that a community meeting was held to explain the expropriation process. Some landowners went to court. Two landowners mention difficulties to withdraw their compensation money at the local branch of the bank, which demands that all shareholders should be present at the same time to pay each of them. Several land plots have not been paid as a result. Others mention unresolved inheritance issues and difficulties to establish powers of attorney for people that do not live in the community. There is consensus amongst participants that valuation was low.

Reinstatement

Several problems with stonebreakers (visited by team, confirmed) and altered topography (also visited by team and confirmed), particularly near the river crossing. Lots of stones in the superficial layer (confirmed in the field). Several landowners complain that in a hilly area like theirs it is difficult to see the markers and they sometimes do not know where exactly the pipeline is. There are also concerns around an irrigation canal (visited by team, not fully clear but an impact of construction works is quite possible). In regards of that last issue, they mention a formal grievance

lodged to TANAP with no immediate results. The cadastral office visited the village after the construction works to confirm plot borders that were not visible any longer. They also mention damage to the community water system, which was repaired.

Awareness of restrictions

Restrictions do not seem to be well understood. There is confusion around distances. The brochure is not available.

SEIP and other support

There is no awareness of SEIP. Apparently nobody was supported.

8 July 2021**Karayacup, Sivas Province, Golova District**

Mukhtar, 2 PAPs.

Expropriation

They report good and consistent information. Most in the community agreed without going to court but they were not satisfied with the valuation. Numerous shareholders for most land plots, hence the money received by actual land users is little. Payments were received in time. The mukhtar does not know whether there are any outstanding cases or payments (which probably means that there are none).

Reinstatement

Issues with topography: In areas with steep slopes, stonebreakers are disturbing us. We have also experienced problems with borders between plots. We would like the company to support us in re-establishing borders and fences between plots. These were well visible before and are not any longer. No issues with irrigation or drainage. Stones: we took them out ourselves. Every year the agricultural yield improves so we hope that in a couple of years it will be same as before.

Land exit

One of the PAPs did not sign as there were issues with reinstatement of pasture land. The other one signed knowingly although he was not fully satisfied, but he recognizes he was well informed about the process and the implications of signing. No suggestions that the mukhtar could have signed on behalf of PAPs without informing them.

Restrictions

The brochure is not available any longer but one of the landowner remembers having seen it. Awareness of restrictions is adequate. However, they do not have updated contact information for TANAP CLO.

Construction impacts

No specific issues.

Support

They wanted to build accommodation for their imam but were not supported. They mention a nearby village which received a grant of TRY 100,000 while in their view that village is less affected than themselves.

8 July 2021**Muslumabat, Sivas Province, Zara District**

Mukhtar, 2 PAPs (one of whom is not sure he was affected).

Expropriation

They were well informed. There are lots of shareholders for each plot (up to 30). Many have not withdrawn the money from the bank because it is too little and not worth the trouble. There are also suggestions that the bank requires all shareholders to be present at the same time.

Reinstatement

No specific issues.

Support

SEIP financed a village oven. They are very happy and proud of it. They also received 50 pine saplings to replant in the village and improve the environment. The mukhtar knows well about SEIP and there are no individual requests in that community, however he is aware of other projects in neighbouring villages.

8 July 2021**Kos, Sivas Province, Hafik District**

Mukhtar, 1 PAP.

Expropriation

Were well informed. No problems with valuation or process. People in this community generally did not go to court (about 50 PAPs in total).

Reinstatement

No stone issues. One person alleges that there was a significant issue with an irrigation pipeline (belonging to DSI) that was damaged and caused flooding in neighbouring plots. However, this was investigated at the time of the complaint and it was demonstrated that the damage was not related to TANAP. In addition, there are some land plots with limited subsidence on top of the pipeline.

Restrictions

Well aware of restrictions. The brochure is not available any longer. They have TANAP's contact information.

Construction impacts

None

SEIP

No support in this community (after checking it appeared that there had been one SEIP beneficiary in the community).

9 July 2021**Emre, Sivas Province, Hafik District**

Mukhtar, 2 PAPs.

There is a land consolidation process going on in this community.

Expropriation

Lots of shareholders. The mukhtar assesses that 60% of those affected did not withdraw their money. There are issues with paperwork required by the bank for payment. Expropriation compensations were very low as a result of shareholding (one of the PAPs present mentions a

compensation of TRY 30, which he himself did not withdraw, neither did his co-shareholders). Problems with payment of crop compensation are also reported (in some cases mukhtar reports it went to owner rather than actual user).

Reinstatement

No specific issues. Contractor came and took out the stones.

Restrictions

Well aware. The brochure is not available any longer. They have contact information for TANAP staff.

Construction impacts

None. Contractor were very careful during the works, including for protection of fish in the river.

SEIP

They heard about the threshing machine provided for Hafik district. They are not using it although they paid a membership fee to the authority that manages the equipment. There was no individual or community application from the community itself, which they blame on the old mukhtar.

9 July 2021**Seyhmerzuban, Sivas Province, Zara District**

Mukhtar, 2 PAPs (permanently affected by AGI).

Expropriation

Process clear. All got their money, according to mukhtar. There was one court case in the community. The two PAPs in attendance did not challenge in court.

Reinstatement

No issues. Good job by contractor.

Restrictions

Well aware. Mukhtar has the brochure. He also has contact information for TANAP staff.

LRP

One of the two PAPs present received LRP support. He wanted a seeder but reports getting a cow instead. The cow was eventually sold. He lost 16 donum overall. He thinks the LRP support does not offset this loss.

Construction impacts

No issues

SEIP and other support

The community received a TRY 100,000 of grant, which they used for upgrading their water system (new water tank 50 m3), upgrading their “condolence house” (toilets and fence), putting in place signage on the road to the village, and repair of their community oven. They also put together an application for SEIP (village house and meeting room) but this was not granted. It is later checked that there were in fact two SEIP beneficiaries in the community (individual beekeeping projects), and that a large SEIP project was also implemented in Zara centre (sewage and drinking water systems).

9 July 2021

Bademkaya, Sivas Province, Sivas Merkez District

Mukhtar and 3 PAPs.

Expropriation:

Landowner 1 says that the process went well, it was understandable and he received his money in time. Landowner 2 says that his father (who is the registered landowner) received his expropriation money as well as payment for affected crops. Landowner 3 received as well, with crop payment too. The mukhtar adds that the community received significant support.

They do have shareholders, and there have been some cases where some shareholders could not receive their money because other shareholders in the land could not come together to receive their payment all at the same time. They were told that they had to be all together at the bank for the compensation money to be paid. The Powers of Attorney that were proposed by BOTAS are expensive so not everybody did that, particularly when the compensation is little. For example, the mukhtar reports that one of the landowners has 14 other shareholders and they would not pay for the PoAs so they did not receive their money. One of the present landowners challenged the compensation amount and he did get better a compensation value. For 7 donum, the initial value was TRY 4,000 and he eventually got TRY 7,000.

Reinstatement:

Present landowners say they had not problems with reinstatement. The top soil was well managed and they see no difference in either physical condition or productivity. There were no problems with reinstatement of irrigation infrastructure or access roads to land parcels. No issues either with reinstatement of boundaries between land plots.

Construction impacts:

No problems during construction.

Restrictions:

The brochure is currently not available but the mukhtar is well aware of the restrictions on land.

Statement by the mukhtar:

He has tried all along to be as helpful as possible to the TANAP project but neither he himself nor his community received anything. He had prepared an application to SEIP (village house) but this was not granted. It was very big files to prepare. The provincial administration decided that the building was inadequate and could not be repaired. The budget was TRY 167,000. They wanted to improve earthquake resistance and had already deposited TRY 60,000 in the bank. The community does not have a school. Many households reside in Sivas town.

10 July 2021

Ozan, Yozgat province, Saraykent district

Mukhtar and 3 PAPs, including one LRAP beneficiary.

Expropriation:

The LRAP beneficiary is happy with the expropriation process. He had about 8.5 donum affected by the BVS and another 2 to 3 donum affected by the pipeline. There was no issue and the people that handled this were helpful. The second landowner had 350 m2 affected by the pipeline, the money was paid and we got it all. The third landowner appears to have had some cadastral issue, which was looked into by the BOTAS people and seems not to be resolved yet per his statement. They heard that somebody in the community challenged the value at court but none of those present did so.

Reinstatement:

All present were happy with the reinstatement. The mukhtar reports that one person had a claim in regards of reinstatement but it was resolved.

Awareness of restrictions:

All mention that they are well aware of the restrictions. The brochure is available (we actually saw a copy). Some in the community had already used the permitting process.

Livelihood support:

Thanks to TANAP (particularly Murat and Pinar) he has been able to repair his barn (concrete floor, additional reinforced pillars, and ceiling). They also improved the system for feeding the animals and water them. The barn is already used. This landowner is the only one to have received LRAP support in this community as he was the only one to have been affected permanently.

Mukhtar's statement:

One landowner in the community was unable to withdraw his payment for an unknown reason. TANAP have been advised and they sent documents.

10 July 2021

Divanki, Yozgat province, Saraykent district

Mukhtar and 2 PAPs.

Landowner 1 mentions that he had a reinstatement issue but Tanap Social Impact Specialist solved the problem. He also mentions that there are reinstatement issues in neighbouring Altinsu community.

Mukhtar says that generally they are very happy with TANAP personnel, who have been helpful throughout. He regrets that no containers from the camp site were left to the community, he would gladly have received one. He also mentions that somebody from Istanbul called to understand whether they had any special demands, he then suggested that TANAP should support the village for their village house. They regret not getting more support particularly when they see that in Sorgun district, a village that was not affected received a solar pump from the SEIP programme. The SEIP application system took consideration of allocations per provinces, not necessarily affected communities.

Expropriation:

No specific issues in this community.

Reinstatement:

The first landowner mentions that he had a lot of stones, but this was eventually solved by the contractor, they removed the stones. The second landowner had the same issue, the contractor also came and did some removal work but there are still stones. He informed them but they did not come again. Land exit protocols were signed (LO1 signed – his mother and LO2 too after stones were removed). The mukhtar also signed at community level after reinstatement issues were solved. No other known reinstatement issues at this point.

Awareness of restrictions:

They state that they are well aware of restrictions. The brochure is not available any longer, it was lost. The mukhtar does have contact information for TANAP people.

Construction impacts:

There were no problems. Damage to the roads were repaired.

Other support:

No other support in that community. They would have liked support for their village house.

10 July 2021

Aydinlar, Yozgat province, Sorgun district

Mukhtar and 4 PAPs, including 2 LRAP beneficiaries and one female landowner (inheritor to her husband after his death).

SEIP supported this community with support to their milk cooperative (cooling tank and refrigerated truck) to collect milk through 17 villages in the area. The milk is stored in Bahadin (district centre) and further sold to an enterprise from Kayseri.

Expropriation

PAP1 was using the land on a permanent basis. Most of the compensation went to his uncle's son. The land plot was 20 donum in size, much of which was affected permanently, while the rest was within the pipeline RoW. No specific issue with expropriation.

PAP2 felt he was well informed about the process. He is land user only. One of his land plots is affected by both BVS and RoW (12 donum), the other one only by the ROW only (11 donum). In both cases the landowner is his mother, but there are four other minority shareholders. They have not sorted all documents yet (inheritance).

PAP3 is also a land user. The title is in the name of his father's uncle, with other minority shareholders as well. PAP3 got crop payment. As far as the expropriation process, he believes it is fully resolved now.

Reinstatement

PAP1 says he did not observe any issues with reinstatement in his land plot.

PAP2 says he had to hire some people himself to take out the stones from the top layer. Contractor did come after he lodged a formal grievance but it was too late for the ploughing and sowing season (he did that in October 2020 and the Contractor came only in November 2020). He found out about the issue when he ploughed in October and then immediately called the TANAP CLO but the Contractor took about a month to come.

PAP3 says the topography was affected, and there were stones as well. The stones appeared when he ploughed. He went to the camp site to complain but was not offered the possibility to lodge a written complaint. It is flatter now but the stones are still there of course.

Restrictions Awareness

They are all well aware of the restrictions. The brochure is not there any longer (mukhtar is new). They do remember that TANAP organized a meeting to explain the restrictions and distribute the brochures.

LRP

PAP1 received a seeder. He is satisfied with the equipment but he believes this machine is not sufficient to offset fully his loss of land. He also received seeds (barley). They requested a machine to remove stones from the top layer of soil. It would be nice to receive further support (animals). The milk collection support is also appreciated. However, their vehicle is not refrigerated. He is now able to sell the milk on a regular basis to the enterprise from Kayseri with their milk storage facility in Bahadin. About 15 to 20 litres per day is sold. He believes about 10 tons of milk are collected daily from 17 villages.

Construction impacts

Nothing of specific concern. However, the Mukhtar mentions that the Contractor had promised to come back to fix their roads, which did not happen.

11 July 2021

Calili, Yozgat province, Yozgat Merkez district

Mukhtar and 4 PAPs (mukhtar is himself a PAP)

Expropriation

PAP1 thinks they were not well informed. He himself got his money and did not experience any specific issues.

PAP2 mentions the mukhtar signed his land exit protocol without informing him. He considered going to Court to challenge the value but eventually did not as he was told the cost would be high in comparison to the potential outcome of a court process.

PAP3 mentions each of the shareholders received TRY 170. He got his money although he is aware that other shareholders did not yet withdraw their money as they are not around. He also mentions that he had a project to build a structure in the land that is affected by the ROW and cannot do this any longer now. Lastly, he thinks the value of the land overall in the community has decreased because of the pipeline and this has not been taken into consideration in the valuation.

PAP4 believes the expropriation value was low, particularly because there are usually many shareholders in the land in their community and each received a little amount, including those that they are fully affected by permanent land acquisition.

The Mukhtar is aware of no other issues in regards of land expropriation in their community.

Reinstatement

PAP2 is not happy with reinstatement, stating that topsoil was not properly put back in place and that there are many stones. He lodged a formal grievance to TANAP and claims he then received a call from TANAP headquarters requesting to send photographs via Whatsapp. He eventually collected stones himself by hand. He claims that remaining many stones damage his agricultural equipment and wants further compensation for that damage. He also claims he received a direct payment from the Contractor (TRY 250 in cash) to offset his loss.

The mukhtar is not aware of specific issues with reinstatement apart the above.

Land exit protocols

PAP1 did not sign. He was not aware of any meetings. The mukhtar may have signed on his behalf but he is not aware of that.

The current mukhtar mentions that the old mukhtar (in place at the time) managed the process with the contractor and he thinks (confirmed by other PAPs) that this old mukhtar may have signed all land exit protocols on their behalf without informing them.

Awareness of restrictions

The brochures were received and distributed. They are well aware of restrictions. They also know whom to call should there be a problem. They know about the permit process. They mention that for those who applied it was very long (2 to 3 months) and could potentially block their ability to work (irrigation particularly).

SEIP

No SEIP application in this community, whether individual or community level. They did not receive any community support, whether SEIP or otherwise. The mukhtar notes that in spite of them helping the project, no one came to ask for their needs and propose support to the community.

LRP

PAP3 had 3 donum permanently affected. He received all of his expropriation money and another 3,000 TL as elderly allowance as part of LRP.

11 July 2021

Kilimli, Kirsehir province, Akcakent district

1 PAP

The PAP is affected only by the Compressor Station (CS4).

Expropriation

No specific issues. Process was smooth. He is the only shareholder. Did not go to Court. He lost 6 donum and has another 100 donum left for farming.

Reinstatement

The PAP's own land was taken permanently. However, he also farms his father's land, which was affected by the pipeline. He thinks reinstatement was OK. He understands other farmers have complained about borders between their plots not being visible any longer, that they called TANAP to complain, and were answered that TANAP officers were unable to come to check because of COVID restrictions.

LRP

He received animal feed. He does not remember all the quantities but it was about 20 bags of 50kg in a first round, then another 10 bags in the second round. He asked for other support but was only considered for animal feed. He has 15 heads of cattle and 30 to 35 sheep.

11 July 2021

Besler, Kirikkale province, Keskin district

Mukhtar (himself a PAP)

Expropriation

They were well informed about the process. The valuation process and outcome were transparent. Where there were inheritance issues, these were solved. Indeed, some plots have up to 40 shareholders. About 10 to 15 PAPs in their community went to Court. Some lawyers were coming to the village to try to convince PAPs to challenge the process in court. For those that did go to court, there was usually a slight increase in the compensation amounts.

Reinstatement

After 6 months, subsidence began to appear. Stones surfaced and the topography of land was affected. The Contractor came back and fixed the most obvious problems (topography and stones) but it is still not satisfactory. There have been no issues with boundaries between parcels. No issues either with irrigation or drainage because we have none in the village. No impacts to community roads. Most people signed the land exit protocol, in fact he thinks probably all signed. He does not remember whether he himself as mukhtar signed any of these on behalf of others.

Construction Impacts

No issues of significance. Traffic was OK.

Community Support

There has been big changes in the village thanks to TANAP and the Provincial Administration that were able to join efforts:

- Solar pumping station
- Pavement of streets.

One of the problems they have in this village is that there is no cellular phone signal. Unfortunately this could not be solved yet.

12 July 2021**Karabucak, Kirikkale province, Celebi district**

We visit an area of the village where some villagers claim a canal was disrupted by the works. We take the opportunity to also visit several reinstated land plots. Reinstatement appears to be good. The canal situation is unclear (it seems the canal was dysfunctional even before the works). Mukhtar (himself a PAP) and three other PAPs.

Expropriation

PAP1 thinks he was not well informed. A lawyer came to him and asked for money to improve his compensation. But he lost in court and was only awarded half of what the lawyer had promised he could get. He claims he is now in debt because of the legal fee.

PAP2 was not happy with the value either and challenged the process in court. Same story: the value did not increase in court and eventually he got TRY 7,000. He claims he was poorly informed and were then left prey to the lawyers, who finally did not help them.

PAP3 did not challenge and for him the process was smooth.

Reinstatement

Some stone issues (PAP1). Not seen in the field. PAP2 was the one complaining about the canal (situation not fully clear as to the potential responsibility of the project). Both PAPs mention that they think that the topsoil from their land was mixed with other topsoil from other origins (river bottom). This is not substantiated. They also mention disturbance at the level of a river crossing (not substantiated by our field observations). PAP3 also mentions reinstatement issues (stones and subsidence).

Construction impacts

No specific issues.

Land exit

The mukhtar is new and not the one that managed the land exit phase. PAPs claim they were not informed in a consistent manner about the land exit meeting but had been generally informed about the process through other avenues (mukhtar and direct interaction with contractor personnel).

PAP1 did not sign, then stones were partly removed and he eventually signed off.

PAP3 thinks fertility is affected but signed off, allegedly because he was pressurized by the construction contractor ('you are the only one that did not sign').

Restrictions

PAP2 and 3 know about the restrictions. PAP1 says he knows about tree plantation but not about other restrictions. The brochure is not available anymore and the new mukhtar did not receive it.

Grievance management

The mukhtar is not aware of the grievance management system. PAP3 mentions he did file grievances in regards of reinstatement but responses were always negative.

SEIP

PAP3 applied for irrigation and agricultural equipment. His application was not granted. The community received a total of TRY 800,000 worth of equipment as part of SEIP. However, the maize drying facility is allegedly not functional (not visited by RETIE team due to lack of time). An additional electricity line is required at a cost of TRY 60,000 that the community cannot finance. The facility was meant for several (about eight) villages. Another facility to thresh maize mechanically was also included but it does not work well as it is intended for fully dry maize, whereas their maize is always slightly wet. A technician should come and verify these problems. Note that the TANAP social specialist mentions that she saw a video demonstrating that the facility was working well.

WESTERN TEAM**3 July 2021****Saricali: MS 4 exit point**

Interviews with: Mukhtar (the previous died due to Covid), pipeline impacted PAPs, two PAPs impacted from AGI land acquisition, 1 PAP impacted from multiple pipelines, beneficiary of SEIP

Expropriation process

Was a smooth process, no outstanding issues

There were information meetings

They know about payments for crops and land value, and transitional allowance

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

They could access Article 27 payments

Compensation difference between Article 27 and Article 10 are deposited into accounts

No outstanding issues

Reinstatement and land exit

Everybody signed off land exit protocols, except one 1 PAP, who refused signing due to land elevation issues and water drainage of MS4 to his parcel (parcel flooded in winter)

However, they are not content with the quality of reinstatement

Poor reinstatement and stones/rocks in the land (especially below the level) cause damages to agricultural equipment; land quality has decreased. And damages to agricultural equipment has increased their agriculture costs

Construction impacts and damages

During construction, they did not use the land. They were compensated for any damages to crops

No outstanding issues

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

Compensation was not enough to replace the land, because land is divided, and compensation is for only the section TANAP expropriated. Compensation was spent on household expenses, children studying in Istanbul etc.

TANAP promised machine support; yet TRY 20,000 was not enough to acquire equipment. PAP had to add TRY 7,500 to buy one romork. The PAP expected support for 2 machinery as his impact is high (lost 11 decares of 20 decares of land to TANAP, 9 decares remaining is not viable for agricultural production).

LRP support was limited when compared to SEIP; regrets the fact that he did not apply to SEIP and only received livelihood packages

One of the PAPs impacted from AGIs who had filed grievance on water drainage, had received machinery support from SEIP

He was the only one receiving support, none of the others consulted had received support.

SEIP beneficiaries is a huge question mark to those who haven't received it

PAPs impacted from multiple pipelines received compensation

Engagement and grievance management

Engagement with TANAP and CC was active

Grievances are filed but not necessarily closed off as requested

Outstanding grievances on support to those who are left with unviable land, or unusable land

They did not have contact numbers of current TANAP staff. TANAP staff (Social Impact Specialist) shared information.

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

Saricaali is sharing drinking water with TANAP, and water scarcity is a key concern. 'Water wasn't even enough for our use, the governorate signed an agreement with TANAP, and allocated a share of our water to them'. They would like TANAP to drill water source; and share it with the settlement. If they use ploughing machinery close to pipeline route, alerts go on. They'd like to learn about permits/land use, when to contact TANAP. They also have a culture of burning crops, very dangerous for pipeline...

Summary of key issues

Reinstatement/ stones in the field reducing productivity and causing damage to agricultural machinery

Unviable land leading to loss of income/ difficulties in income restoration. Remaining land is not cultivated. The value of remaining has decreased.

Water scarcity and quality, new request will be filed to TANAP

Happy with TANAP's support to open air wedding ground

The atmosphere was friendly

3 July 2021

Kapucu : Village level LRP

Interviews with: Mukhtar, pipeline impacted PAPs, 1 PAP impacted from multiple pipelines, beneficiary of SEIP

Expropriation process

Only 2 PAPs appealed the valuations

Same parcel, two separate valuations triggered a court case. PAP lost the case. He still does not understand the reason for price difference.

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

They could access Article 27 payments

Compensation difference between Article 27 and Article 10 are deposited into accounts

No outstanding issues

Reinstatement and land exit

No outstanding issues

Complained once on land reinstatement quality, and they reinstated in a week to high quality, happy with response

Construction impacts and damages

None

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

One of the PAPs impacted from received machinery support from SEIP

PAPs impacted from multiple pipelines received compensation

Engagement and grievance management

Engagement with TANAP and CC was active

Grievances are resolved quickly

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

One of the PAPs was going to use drone to distribute pesticides, but TANAP called Gendarmerie to receive approval. He waited all day, lost the pesticide. Requests permit from TANAP

Summary of key issues

Overall positive tone.

Everyone is cultivating land TANAP has permanent right of use. No livelihood issues

Mukhtar very happy with TANAP's support to school

3 July 2021**Mahmutkoy : Village level LRP**

Interviews with: Vice- Mukhtar, BVS impacted PAPs, 1 PAP impacted from multiple pipelines, beneficiary of LRP

Expropriation process

For parcels with multiple owners/hereditary issues (inheritance), it wasn't worth the effort to withdraw the money

Divided land for BVS

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

No outstanding issues

Reinstatement and land exit

No outstanding issues

Complained once on land reinstatement quality, and they reinstated in a week to high quality, happy with response

Construction impacts and damages

None

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

One of the PAPs impacted from received pregnant cow, but the calf died. Told TANAP that they still have the cow, even though it isn't alive

PAPs impacted from multiple pipelines received compensation

Land value has decreased due to division of land, and pipeline.

Engagement and grievance management

Engagement with TANAP and CC was active

Grievances are recorded but not responded. They filed a grievance on BVS's drainage that is in their parcel, cannot use the parcel because of the cement pool. TANAP declined change of structure.

Their crop damaged due to fire. CC immediately compensated.

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

Previous mukhtar received a lot of support.

Land compensations were not transparent; we do not know how much the neighboring parcels received. They said it is confidential.

The location of the BVS changed multiple times; initially PAP's land was impacted from temporary and permanent right of way, 2 years later they conducted permanent expropriation and deducted payment already made for right of way. PAP says I couldn't use the parcel for 2 years, it was my crop value. They still deducted it.

Summary of key issues

Overall positive tone.

4 July 2021**Kavakkoy : Gelibolu Village level LRP**

Interviews with: Mayor, Mukhtar, AGI impacted PAPs, 1 PAP user LRP beneficiary, SEIP beneficiaries (individual and communal- fishermen's coop received SEIP aid that included cooler, ice crusher, fish nets for coop members etc) There were 7 SEIP beneficiaries in the village

Expropriation process

For parcels with multiple owners/hereditary issues (inheritance), they did not transfer title deeds; as they did not want to pay for title registry. When they were told, their expropriation payment was

inclusive of land registry costs, everyone said nobody informed them about it. They did not register the land to avoid the cost.

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

No outstanding issues – first valuation was low, but then it increased with Article 10

Reinstatement and land exit

Complained once on land reinstatement quality, and they reinstated in a week to high quality, however, because the rocks are in the lower levels, every time they plough it, rocks still come up but fewer.

Construction impacts and damages

No outstanding issues, all damages were paid promptly.

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

One user received equipment support from LRP packages, TRY 14,000; he added TRY 4,500 to purchase equipment

SEIP beneficiaries acquired larger machinery.

Two parcels impacted from AGI drainage; TANAP tried to reinstate the divided parcel, but it was done at the wrong time and squashed the land. The land needs further fertilizer support to come to original status. During discussions with TANAP CLO, they preferred cash support rather than fertilizer support.

Engagement and grievance management

Engagement with TANAP and CC was active

Excellent grievance management; very happy PAPs and mukhtar

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

The only issue is information on land registry costs

TANAP has given wide supports via SEIP, this SEIP should have benefitted those with permanent land loss; but it didn't. Next time it should be better planned.

Nevertheless; if TANAP would come again, we'd welcome them. Compared with BOTAS, 3rd bridge and ETL; TANAP has engaged with us continuously and was very generous.

Summary of key issues

Overall positive tone.

SEIP was an overall contributing factor for positive approach

Stakeholder engagement was strong; the CLO of the CC was mentioned over and over again.

4 July 2021

Kemerkey : Fishermen

Interviews with: Mukhtar, one fishermen

Expropriation process

N/A

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

Reinstatement and land exit

Construction impacts and damages

Construction at the sea

Light impeded nighttime fishing

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

Fishermen received fuel payment per vessel

Cost calculation for fuel was done in a participatory and equitable manner

Small fishing vessels were compensated

No outstanding current livelihood issue; fishermen are continuing their activities

The only impact was done during construction time; very limited impact covered by fuel payment

Engagement and grievance management

A lot information sessions and meetings

Content with engagement

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

TANAP has given wide supports via SEIP, the whole water supply and sanitation infrastructure of the settlement is renovated by support from SEIP and local governorate. SEIP provided TRY

1,300,000 matched by governorate

SEIP also provided space school project

Summary of key issues

Overall positive tone.

SEIP was an overall contributing factor for positive approach

Stakeholder engagement was strong

4 July 2021

Kinalar : Gonen

Interviews with: Mukhtar, grievance holder, PAPs impacted from pipeline, 1 vulnerable SEIP beneficiary

Expropriation process

For parcels with multiple owners/hereditary issues (inheritance), they did not receive the payments, because all title deed holders had to apply together (deed is not divided to shares). They are all elderly, so they didn't bother with pipeline payments.

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

Reinstatement and land exit

Complained once on land reinstatement quality, and they reinstated in a week to high quality, however, because the rocks are in the lower levels, every time they plough it, rocks still come up but fewer.

Construction impacts and damages

One grievance open, CC filled up an irrigation well with topsoil. Well wasn't officially registered. The owner has to transfer water for irrigation every 10 days

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

SEIP beneficiaries acquired larger machinery.

Engagement and grievance management

Engagement with TANAP and CC was active

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

Damages to roads; it was repaired by the Municipality

Summary of key issues

Overall positive tone.

5 July 2021

Manyas: Kayaca

Interviews with: Mukhtar, grievance holder PAPs impacted from pipeline, land consolidation impact

Expropriation process

No outstanding issues, smooth process with information sharing

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

No issues

Reinstatement and land exit

Amongst the impacted PAPs, 3 have complained about reinstatement.

Their parcel is next to the riverbed. In order to protect the pipeline, TANAP laid down rocks to riverbed. Even though they tried to clean it up, still rocks/stones damage their equipment.

Their parcel is lower than the riverbed, and the road; drainage issue. Land got flooded due to extreme rainfall and floods in the region due to climate change. They weren't able to cultivate in the past two years.

Construction impacts and damages

All damages are paid

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

SEIP beneficiaries acquired larger machinery. "The richest household received the highest aid" was the overall sentiment regarding SEIP.

One PAP impacted from land consolidation, did not receive the payment for land acquisition because land title transfer wasn't finished, and the old owner refused to give him the compensation payment. TANAP paid him crop value through RAP fund. But still, he is looking into receiving permanent easement payment.

Engagement and grievance management

Engagement with TANAP and CC was active; but there is an ongoing court case regarding grievance explained above on PAP land plot by the riverbed.

I have names of 30 people said the mukhtar; they are all nice but they keep referring me to each other. It takes ages to get to the right person.

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

Damages to roads- hole in the road by TANAP pipeline crossing caused an accident (important issue)

Mukhtar said he did not sign off land exit, because roads were not renovated. He was told not to sign by the Municipality and governorate.

Highway bypass that allows access to remaining pasture and private fields gets blocked in winter due to flooding; Tanap's pipeline restricts constructing drainage related infrastructure. Mukhtar asked for support for this drainage.

Summary of key issues

Overall positive tone.

Only 3 outstanding grievances; yet the grievance holders do not understand why they do not receive a response when they haven't signed off a grievance. Grievance was closed by Tanap, because measures were taken; however, for the grievance holders, if the problem isn't resolved, grievance should be kept open. Tanap social registered a new grievance for these PAPs.

5 July 2021

Mustafakemalpasa Bursa: Cardakbelen

Interviews with: Mukhtar (there was a wedding in town),

Expropriation process

No outstanding issues, smooth process with information sharing

Only the PAPs who had inherited land, and did not have up to date land registry did not get their payments; because the cost of inheritance registration was higher than TANAP's payment.
(Approx.3 hh)

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

No issues

Reinstatement and land exit

Everyone in the village signed off; they were happy with reinstatement

Construction impacts and damages

All damages are paid

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)**Engagement and grievance management**

Engagement with TANAP and CC was active; they responded well to grievances.

There is one current grievance filed by mukhtar for drainage. Tanap is working on closing the grievance.

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

They worked well; when compared to DSI's pipeline project; TANAP did a wonderful job. We couldn't use our land after irrigation channels were built, because of stones and overall damages. TANAP left a fully reinstated land, everyone is continuing cultivation.

Summary of key issues

Overall positive tone.

Drainage grievance of mukhtar will be responded to by Tanap.

6 July 2021**Kütahya Domanic Cukurca (3 sub-mahalles make up the village)**

Interviews with: Mukhtars of settlement, grievance holder PAPs impacted from pipeline

Expropriation process

No outstanding issues, smooth process with information sharing

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

No issues

Reinstatement and land exit

No issues, cultivation continues

Construction impacts and damages

All damages are paid, at the beginning trout pool was damaged, contractor fixed it immediately

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

2 SEIP beneficiaries, 15 applicants, support was provided to Cukurca development cooperative for agricultural equipment by SEIP.

Unviable land payment was given to a PAP, but he said he should have received it for each year, filed a grievance on this issue and refused signing land exit

Tanap also planted almond trees to the land belonging to Forestry

Engagement and grievance management

They have Contactors CLO's contact as key TANAP contact (this was the case in all settlements)
TANAP held various meetings on land acquisition, expropriation and land use at the village coffee house

There is one grievance holder, who couldn't use his parcel for 4 years, because land delivery was done after cultivation period (august). His grievance is registered and will be responded to accordingly.

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

Cukurca is a widespread settlement, bordering Bilecik. Mukhtar said there's a call from Tanap, whenever someone is in the field with a tractor. Vibrations activate Tanap's alarm system. It is impossible to get there in time, and I have to report from the location that everything is ok. Is there any other way to do this?

Summary of key issues

Overall positive tone.

PAPs who benefit from unviable land RAP fund, do not know why they've received the money. They state we've received one additional payment from Tanap.

6 July 2021**Kütahya Domanic Cokkoy**

Interviews with: Mukhtars of settlement, 4 PAPs that received unviable land payments, 2 PAPs impacted from pipeline

Expropriation process

No outstanding issues, smooth process with information sharing

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

No issues

Reinstatement and land exit

No issues, cultivation continues

2 PAPs voiced concerns with rocks in the land, the others said land reinstatement was properly done.

Construction impacts and damages

All damages are paid

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

Unviable land payments

No additional support

Engagement and grievance management

They have Contactors CLO's contact as key TANAP contact (this was the case in all settlements)
Damages to access roads used by the contactor for accessing pipeline. Contractor promised to fix it, but promise wasn't delivered.

There has been a land collapsing (a hole) on the pipeline route, grievance was filed. TANAP is looking into this matter.

TANAP held various meetings on land acquisition, expropriation and land use at the village coffee house

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

Damages to access roads used by the contactor for accessing pipeline. Contractor promised to fix it, but promise wasn't delivered.

Mukhtar said they couldn't benefit from Tanap's social programs, all they received were expropriation payments.

Summary of key issues

Overall positive tone, everyone signed land exit forms.

PAPs who benefit from unviable land RAP fund, do not know why they've received the money. They state we've received one additional payment from Tanap.

Damages to access roads used by the contractor for accessing pipeline. Contractor promised to fix it, but promise wasn't delivered. Was this included in Tanap's grievance mechanism? New grievance added

7 July 2021

Bursa Harmancik Catalsoğut The only settlement with total land exit refusal

Interviews with: Mukhtars of settlement, 4 PAPs that received unviable land payments, 2 PAPs with grievances impacted from pipeline, 2 PAPs received LRP support

Expropriation process

No outstanding issues, smooth process with information sharing

Tree valuations for permanent easement were low (TRY 450 per fruit bearing tree- cherry high income generating)

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

No issues

Reinstatement and land exit

Rocks/stones in the field for all parcels, especially when it is in the middle of the parcel

Some couldn't cultivate, some had to clean up stones out of their own pockets

Construction impacts and damages

All damages are paid

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

Unviable land payments.

LRP support for feed crusher, mixer, and feed support. They said LRP supports were useful in restoring their income.

Village level supports beneficial.

Engagement and grievance management

They have many contact numbers of contractors; but their grievances on land reinstatement and road repairs weren't properly done; so they refused signing land exit

Mukhtar said CC didn't provide cobblestone support, because he refused signing

Damages to main road, not fully repaired.

Stream pass cement pipe was removed but not reinstated. This causes PAPs to have a longer road to access their land, as they cannot pass the stream.

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

Damages to roads Contractor promised to fix it, and then said Municipality will fix it, but promise wasn't delivered.

Mukhtar said they helped TANAP, they provided additional land at no cost because land was very steep. But the condition land is reinstated is unacceptable

Stream pass cement pipe was removed but not reinstated.

Some of TANAPs markers are very close to each other, and they could be moved to parcel border.

Stones have to be cleaned up

Issues with field borders

Summary of key issues

Overall negative tone, nobody signed land exit forms.

All parcels should be checked for remaining stones

Could there be compensation for those who cleaned up by paying extra cost? Fuel and manual labour cost

Road must be repaired

Stream pass cement pipe should be checked by the technical team. We couldn't understand how they used the road in the pass, as there is no official road and it is private property

7 July 2021**Eskişehir Odunpazarı Karaalan and Süpüren settlements**

Interviews with: Mukhtars of settlement, 3 PAPs

Expropriation process

No outstanding issues, smooth process with information sharing

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

No issues

Reinstatement and land exit

Rocks/stones in the field for only 2 parcels, especially when it is in the middle of the parcel

All remaining cultivate

Supuren had positive land exit, no outstanding issues

Construction impacts and damages

All damages are paid

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

Wasn't informed about SEIP, so they did not apply. Some said consulting companies were charging too high for application forms, they couldn't apply

Received unviable land payment from RAP fund

Engagement and grievance management

No grievances filed

Everyone signed when they saw their land smooth

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

Road to Tanap's AGI was to be renovated, it isn't fully done

TANAP did a great job with health and safety

No positive or negative impact

Summary of key issues

Overall positive tone

Supuren mukhtar said engagement was great, and they've had no problems

8 July 2021**Bilecik Bozuyuk Cihangazi**

Interviews with: Mukhtars of settlement, 3 PAPs

Expropriation process

No outstanding issues, smooth process with information sharing

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

No issues

Reinstatement and land exit

Overall positive land exit, TANAP cleaned the stones twice.

They cultivated the land right after TANAP left, they did not plough, because topsoil that was laid was good.

Construction impacts and damages

All damages are paid

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

Applied to SEIP, and won it; but didn't take up the offer, because they couldn't allocate the contribution % from village fund. The cost of equipment increased due to sudden change in usd/tl parity. Mukhtar said I wish we could've received it.

Received unviable land payment from RAP fund

Engagement and grievance management

No grievances filed

Everyone signed when they saw their land smooth

They engaged mostly with foremen or whoever was working in the field. Mukhtar is resentful of CC's CLO, she promised to solve our water problem, and equipment maintenance but time flew and nothing got done.

We realised we should have engaged with CC director. He didn't know about our requests.

In the project engagement depends on your contact person on the field. If the person is motivated, things get done, if not, it just lags. We were unlucky, we couldn't benefit from any social/ infrastructure support.

We also met with Tanap Social Impact Specialist, he managed to get things done, 'I think he was higher level than CC's CLO' said mukhtar

Tanap came for information sharing, villagers only show up when money is involved; when we invite them for information, and nobody is interested.

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

We were on the field when TANAP was there, so we were able to intervene if anything went wrong. They solved everything quickly. No outstanding issues, or grievances. They were very efficient.

Summary of key issues

Overall positive tone

No distinction on who's who on grievance management (CC CLO, manager, Tanap etc)

8 July 2021

Bilecik Bozuyuk Duzagac

Interviews with: Mukhtars of settlement, 3 PAPs

Expropriation process

No outstanding issues, smooth process with information sharing

Yet, village comprises of elderly with inheritance/title deed issues. They didn't bother to receive their payments, as the process is lengthy and expensive.

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

No issues

Reinstatement and land exit

Overall positive land exit, TANAP cleaned the stones twice.

Construction impacts and damages

All damages are paid

Damages to road. Tanap paid Provincial Special Administration for road repairs, but they didn't do it.

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

One person received agricultural equipment, he lost land to BVS, but he is also renting other parcels

Engagement and grievance management

No grievances filed

Key point of contact was CC CLO, mukhtar didn't know that she isn't working anymore. Tanap Social Impact Specialist shared her information with the mukhtar

Tanap is calling mukhtar anytime a farmer is working on the field with a tractor...

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

The village is full of elderly, everyone is a shareholder due to inheritance.

BVS visually had a nice impact on the community, at night it's a nice site to watch said the mukhtar.

Summary of key issues

Overall positive tone

No distinction on who's who on grievance management (CC CLO, manager, Tanap etc)

9 July 2021**Eskişehir Aksaklı : Impacted from CS5, MS**

Interviews with: Mukhtar of settlement, 6 PAPs

Expropriation process

Compensation values were set at the same value for dry and irrigated land. One PAP appealed the price, the price increased, and difference is deposited into account.

No outstanding payments

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

No issues

Reinstatement and land exit

Overall positive land exit,

There is no loss of crop value in TANAP reinstated land, they are cultivating

Construction impacts and damages

All damages are paid

There was flooding due to rain, TANAP compensated for crop losses

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

The settlement lost 700 decares to Tanap

They did not benefit from SEIP or LRP support, only 2 livestock producers received support from LRP. They utilized the support.

TANAP renovated village home as a communal project.

For SEIP, 20-30 applications were filed, with payments to consulting companies for TRY 1000-1500 per application. Not a single PAP was awarded. Our village lost around TRY 30,000 for SEIP applications.

One land user said application process for LRP was long, and the support is small, so he didn't apply

No one worked at TANAP because they already had jobs, the settlement didn't have any unemployed

Engagement and grievance management

Everyone who came on behalf of TANAP gave commitments. Our first request was bypass restructuring to main highway. There are accidents, and the road serves 8 villages. TANAP has to drive additional 6 km (each way 12 km total) to have safe return to Eskisehir destination. We conveyed this request to TANAP, World Bank team that visited, TANAP said at first we'll make sure road is constructed, they contacted KGM for road works, but nothing came out. We are still waiting, and we are not informed about the progress. Will the road be constructed?

PAPs requested the topsoil from CS5 Construction site, TANAP initially took down names of those that requested topsoil, and later informed PAPs that there is a formal procedure that has to be followed by District of agriculture such as writing up a project etc. Villagers couldn't prepare that, all they wanted was a couple loads of soil. That wasn't granted.

Key point of contact was CC CLO

Tanap is calling mukhtar anytime a farmer is working on the field with a tractor. They are not allowed to burn the crops.

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

Seeing that other settlements that had no TANAP impact benefited from SEIP had adverse impact on our psychology.

Their site selection was wrong. When they came for initial visit, we told TANAP team that the location they selected for CS and MS, is prone to flooding, and is our most productive land. Just 4 km up the road, there is village pasture, and it wouldn't have harmed any farmer PAP, if they had used that site. We lost our productive land, and nothing is going to bring it back. Now, Tanap is dealing with flooding, we'd already warned them but they did not listen.

They could have at least provided us with natural gas, we're surrounded by pipelines, but have to use coal and wood.

Summary of key issues

Overall neutral tone, they were content with reinstatement, no productivity issues. However, they're upset about SEIP, and promises not kept especially road access. They claim promises are not kept. Everyone took notes, nobody responded back. They couldn't benefit from Tanap overall. If a new pipeline approaches the village again, they would reject it.

9 July 2021

Eskişehir Buyukdere : Impacted from CS5, MS

Interviews with: Mukhtar of settlement, Head of Irrigation Coop, old mukhtar, 3 PAPs

Expropriation process

One PAP stated he couldn't get his compensation because the parcel is mortgaged at the bank for annual agricultural credit. Even though he isn't debted, since he uses that parcel as a collateral, he couldn't reach right of way compensation.

If the expropriation route had followed land consolidation roads, there would have been no issues, however, the pipeline route has turns/twists and passes by the private parcels which leads to impacts. (TANAP explained that cultural heritage excavation site led to change of route)

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

No issues

Reinstatement and land exit

As the land settled, it is more prone to flooding, they'll have to resurface/ level the parcel again once the crops are cultivated.

There are potholes on the access roads.

Construction impacts and damages

All damages are paid, there were major damages to irrigation infrastructure, but they are all compensated for.

There was flooding due to rain, TANAP compensated for crop losses

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

The settlement lost productive land to CS5

They did not benefit from SEIP

Only one land user received LRP support (poultry) he is also employed by Tanap. His wife was also employed during construction phase, but not anymore.

TANAP renovated village home and garden. It is only used by women. The village doesn't have a culture of going to a coffee house.

Engagement and grievance management

Key point of contact was CC CLO, contactor manager and Social Impact Specialist (SIS) on behalf of Tanap. They registered grievances with SIS on damages to in-field roads, flooding

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

'They built their home at our flooding spot' said the villagers. We warned them about site selection, and recommended that they build it in the pastures or move it 5 km. They didn't listen. There is village pasture, and it wouldn't have harmed any farmer PAP, if they had used that site. We lost our productive land, and nothing is going to bring it back. Now, Tanap is dealing with flooding, we'd already warned them but they did not listen.

They'd like community level investments, no SEIP projects were granted. They didn't even renovate the school. Why did they give money to Municipality? Municipality spent it on settlements not impacted by TANAP. We've lost permanent land.

Land values increased after Tanap and land consolidation.

Summary of key issues

Check mortgage and collateral status for access to payments

Overall neutral tone. They'd like flooding issues, and leveling issues (holes) to be resolved. Irrigation coop requests support from Tanap. Land consolidation has left them with inappropriate valves in the middle of fields, and coop doesn't have financial resources to meet the demand. However, they're upset about SEIP, and promises not kept especially on road access. They claim promises are not kept. Everyone took notes, nobody responded back. They couldn't benefit from Tanap overall.

9 July 2021

Eskişehir Seyitgazi Dogancayir : pipeline impact

Interviews with: Mukhtar of settlement

Expropriation process

No issues, all payments completed

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

No issues

Reinstatement and land exit

As the land settled, 2 parcels impacted from levelling. They called grader to resolve this issue. No outstanding issues.

Construction impacts and damages

All damages are paid and compensated immediately.

Very content with payments for damages.

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

TANAP didn't impact livelihoods, (no negative or positive impact) they compensated and delivered on time said the mukhtar. No grievance received on livelihood impacts.

Engagement and grievance management

Key point of contact was CC CLO, contactor manager and SIS on behalf of Tanap.

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

We had 24 SEIP applications, spending on average TRY 1000- 1500 per application. Not a single person benefited from SEIP. We were told our applications were undergoing review, and then we did not hear from ever again.

Summary of key issues

The Mukhtar stated they did a good work with compensating for any damages or losses, and payments; what was their responsibility. They did a clean job, worked perfectly. However, our village couldn't benefit from any social investments. They made promises, and community had expectations but no communal benefit was delivered. Not even one toilet facility that we requested for renewal...

10 July 2021

Eskişehir Günyüzü Kavuncu: Impacted from BVS, high number of parcels, positive land exit

Interviews with: Mukhtar, 4 PAPs

Expropriation process

There were 15-20 landowners who were discontent with initial valuation, so they went to court. However, there wasn't a change in price. And the legal costs were paid by the PAPs who went to court.

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

No issues

Reinstatement and land exit

They changed the ground water table, and there was ground elevation problems after land exit. One land parcel remained in lower elevation and is prone to flooding.

Construction impacts and damages

There were damages, but they are paid and compensated immediately.

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

60 decares of land is left unusable because of TANAP. PAPs cannot get any yield. Same problem is valid for another two PAPs.

Problems with irrigation (drainage and irrigation bypass not resolved because of TANAP)



Engagement and grievance management

Key point of contact was CC CLO.

They promised to improve livelihoods through support to pastures. They conducted studies, and said our village could benefit from pasture improvement/seeds. However, we haven't heard from them again.

We also requested school renovation, but they only provided wood support to students

TANAP did not leave any positive impact or any heritage

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

SEIP consultants visited the village, but the villagers did not trust them with applications. So they chose not to apply.

Summary of key issues

Pasture improvement promised by TANAP was not delivered. There are outstanding grievances recorded during field trip for loss of income due to poor land conditions (reinstatement).

PAPs claim they disputed valuations at court, and there wasn't any change in court decided valuations. PAPs' claim they paid court related expenses.

Eskişehir Sivrihisar Hamamkahisar: Land exit refusal

Interviews with: Muktar's aza, 4 PAPs

The site is visited twice, mukhtar was working on the field. First night there was wedding, and was visited the following day for discussion.

Expropriation process

Everybody received expropriation values.

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

No issues

Reinstatement and land exit

There is a difference between cadastral land borders and actual land use

We have major parcel border problems; we signed land exit without checking the land. We trusted TANAP. Our problems are 90% parcel border, 10% poor reinstatement and stones.

We could not cultivate for two years after Tanap, because of stones and rocks. In the past two years, they ploughed the rocks/stones and added fertilizers to finally bring the land quality to pre-Tanap level.

Construction impacts and damages

There were damages, but they are paid and compensated immediately.

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

N/A

Engagement and grievance management

Key point of contact was the CC CLO.

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

It took the village two years to recover from Tanap's construction

Summary of key issues

Main problems are with parcel borders and stones/rocks left in the field.

Ankara Polatli, Eskikarsak: Land exit refusal

Interviews with: Muktar, 3 PAPs

Expropriation process

There are only two parcels that couldn't access compensation payments. One PAP does not reside in the settlement and does not use the land. On the other parcel there are problems with inheritance; many titleholders. Others have all received compensation.

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

No issues

Reinstatement and land exit

The quality of land is much poorer when compared to prior to Tanap. Construction period was 3 years, when they returned the land, they said if you do not sign land exit forms, we cannot deliver land and you cannot use it. We all signed land exit.

However, the rocks on the parcels have led to significant loss of income especially for irrigated agriculture. We cultivate green onions, salad etc, and poor quality had an impact on these products. Yields have decreased significantly. Production has decreased. For rain-fed farming (wheat/barley), it is manageable.

Moreover, they did not reinstate with our fertile land, reinstated land quality was poor. They left poor quality soil as is. Topsoil wasn't reinstated.

Construction impacts and damages

There were damages, but they are paid and compensated immediately. (pipelines etc)

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

N/A

Engagement and grievance management

Key point of contact was the CC CLO.

Once the CC were done and left, we couldn't access anyone.

We couldn't even file grievances for poor quality, because we didn't know who to file grievances to.

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

In the past two years, we spent on extra fertilizers, ploughs etc to bring the yield quality to the pre-Project level. Rocks damaged the ploughs, and increased the costs... Who will compensate for the past two years and how can they even compensate? They're gone....

The whole village has suffered.

They worked very well, and efficient but the result was devastating for us. We didn't understand the impact, until we started cultivation again.

Whenever there is work on the field and there is a little vibration, they call us to check. Vibrations triggers alerts; they should come and check themselves!

Almost 50 people applied to SEIP, and 1 person was approved. He received a plow and a trailer.

Instead of giving a single person 250,000tl worth of equipment, give 10 people 25,000 TL worth!

Summary of key issues

High discontent with reinstatement. Quality of land where pipeline passed has decreased overall. TANAP Site Social Impact Specialist shared her information and registered grievances for the whole village for reinstatement.

Ankara Haymana, Durutlar: Land exit refusal

Interviews with: Muktar, 3 PAPs

Expropriation process

One parcel with title deed issues has a court case.

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

No issues

Reinstatement and land exit

The quality of land is much poorer when compared to prior to Tanap. They brought over sandy soil, and did not reinstate with our own top soil. There is a significant loss in agricultural productivity in parcels impacted by the pipeline. Even visually the color of the route soil is different.

Soil is not withholding water anymore.

Land is collapsing on the Tanap pipeline route.

The reason why we didn't sign, was we thought maybe we could have additional support. We had no idea how poor the reinstatement was. We have spent much more than the expropriation compensation to reinstate the land. If productivity is 100kg on one parcel, it is 10kg in Tanap impacted. The impact is substantial.

Construction impacts and damages

Construction went well, there were no problems.

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

N/A

Engagement and grievance management

Key point of contact was the CC CLO.

Once they reinstated, nobody came.

We don't know who to call and convey grievances to.

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

I couldn't take mortgage on the land that has restrictions for Tanap.

Tanap did not provide the village any social benefits.

Summary of key issues

High discontent with reinstatement and topsoil land quality and rocks. They had already harvested, so we couldn't see the quality and yield difference on the pipeline route.

Ankara Gölbaşı, Runkuş Dikilitaş: Land exit refusal, BVS, land consolidation

Interviews with: Mukhtar, 3 PAPs

Expropriation process

All compensations paid

Urgent expropriation process (Article 27)

No issues

Reinstatement and land exit

Everybody signed land exit forms

There may be some loss in productivity, but it is a Project of national interest so nobody complained. Rocks are resurfacing, but they were expecting this due to prior experience.

Construction impacts and damages

Construction damages were very limited, and all compensated

Livelihood restoration (except reinstatement – for communities with LRP beneficiaries and for beneficiaries themselves)

N/A

Engagement and grievance management

They had lots of information sessions.

Any other issues that you would like to share with us?

Land values decreased significantly because of Tanap. Having a pipeline, reduces land value. The village is impacted by 2 pipelines and an ETL.

We didn't benefit from SEIP or any social funds.

Summary of key issues

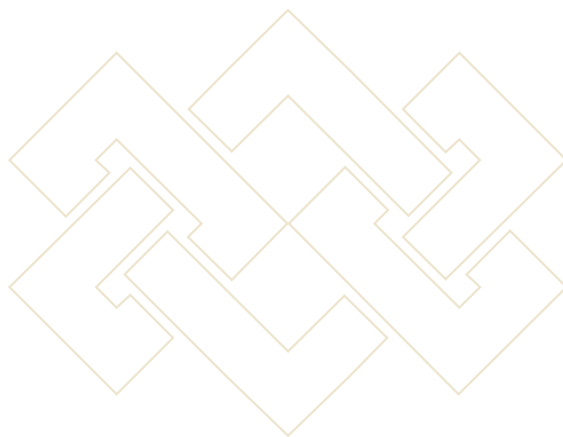
Overall neutral tone. Mukhtar is real estate agent, so he was more concerned with loss of land values due to Tanap. Once a parcel has commentary on (restrictions), it automatically loses value.

ANNEX 6 – LRP PACKAGES AND BENEFICIARIES

Name of Package	LRP target group	Type of package Individual/ Household (HH) or Community	LRP Targeted number of beneficiaries	Package implementation target	Number of applicants	Beneficiaries upon review of documents	Impacts
Agricultural equipment	Landless PAPs	HH	10	All PAPs that have lost land	73	21	3 HH planning to expand business 18 Sustain existing livelihoods
Beeking (Beehives with bees)	Included during LRP implementation upon PAPs' requests	HH	-	All PAPs that have lost land	7	7	All HH plan on expanding beekeeping
Certified fodder support	PAPs that engage in livestock production and use communal land	Communal	163 PAPs through communal	HH that engage in livestock production	45	45	45 HH that received fodder support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33 PAHs stated they did not sell animals to pay for crops • 10 stated there is an overall decrease in animal infertility • 10 stated livestock was better fed • 4 stated they did not have to apply for credit and be in debt for fodder • Overall on average TRY 5,000 per HH savings
Fodder seed support		And HH	16 HH		3	3	

Name of Package	LRP target group	Type of package Individual/ Household (HH) or Community	LRP Targeted number of beneficiaries	Package implementation target	Number of applicants	Beneficiaries upon review of documents	Impacts
Breeding bull procurement support	HH that engage in livestock production	HH	86	HH that engage in livestock production in Ardahan and Sivas	56	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 breeding bulls were procured for 11 beneficiary households • Main positive impact: Decrease in cost of artificial insemination decrease in loss of calves, decrease in infectious diseases and overall increase in herd health • Increase in fodder cost for PAHs that did not benefit from additional fodder support • TRY 6000 of economic value created per household through prevention of loss of calves (10% average loss prior to project implementation), and decrease in cost of artificial insemination. • Most households sold the breeding bulls before winter, and used them for 2 years. Only 2 HH kept them for longer. Average sale price was TRY 9,000. • Overall economic value created per household was TRY 15,000 per year • Some households stated they purchased younger bulls • Also cultural impact of “owning a bull” in rural communities, it is a sign of wealth. Therefore, PAHs that participated in the program were content with program.
Provision of pregnant dairy cows	Households engaging in dairy farming	HH	86		81	34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall 23% increase in household based livestock size; in Ardahan 33% increase in livestock size. • Increase in dairy yields led to TRY 15-20 additional yield, with a gross TRY 800 income generated per HH per month • Higher milk yield allowed allocation of milk for butter and cheese production • No cows were sold

Name of Package	LRP target group	Type of package Individual/ Household (HH) or Community	LRP Targeted number of beneficiaries	Package implementation target	Number of applicants	Beneficiaries upon review of documents	Impacts
Improvements to barns	Household that engage in cattle production	HH	86	In addition to cattle owners, support was provided to build a sheep pen and poultry coop.	30	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 HH benefited from barns • 1 poultry coop built • Improvement to 1 sheep pen • One HH double their cattle size upon improvement • 10 HH stated that they no longer had to take their outdoors in winter for watering. They also stated their cattle's overall health improved, less expenditure on medicine. 4 beneficiary households stated they took better care of their cattle during winter
Preventative Animal Health Care	Households that engage in livestock production	HH	86	The program during implementation targeted community	180		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total of 2820 livestock was screened for health issues, and those that were unhealthy were provided with medicine • 307 people attended training on preventative health care. • 82 women and 147 men, total 229 people were trained one-on-one at their barns on preventative health and newborn calf aid package • 330 Newborn calf aid packages distributed
Elderly single payment cash support	Elderly and vulnerable PAPs that have lost their land and do not have capacity to benefit from other livelihood packages	Individual	30	Same	33	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the beneficiaries are based in Ardahan • Cash is spent on home renovation, paying debts, daily expenses • A few beneficiaries paid their outstanding insurance payments with the received support, and now benefit from pensions.



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