

Ankara-Nigde Motorway Project Livelihood Restoration Plan



ERG Otoyol Yatırım ve İşletme A.Ş.

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Social
Risk
Management

Quality information

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Abbreviations

ANM	Ankara Nigde Motorway
AVC	Asset Valuation Commission
BOT	Build-Operate-Transfer
CDP	Community Development Program
CLO	Community Liaison Officers
DSI	State Hydraulic Works
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EP	Equator Principles
ERG	ERG Otoyol Yatirim ve Isletme A.S.
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GDAR	General Directorate of Agricultural Reform
GDLRC	General Directorate of Cadastral and Land Registry
GHI	General Health Insurance
HR	Human Resources
IFC	International Finance Corporation
KGM	General Directorate of Highways
LC	Land consolidation
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoEU	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization
MoFAL	The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
MoTI	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAS	Project Affected Settlement
PC	Project Company
PS	Performance Standards
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SSI	Social Security Insurance
TEM	Trans-European Motorway
TRY	Turkish Lira
UEP	Urgent Expropriation Procedure
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
VLE	Village Legal Entity

Glossary

Land Owner: The person who has the official ownership of the land. If the owner also uses the land by themselves then they are both user and owner.

Land User: The use of the land that has been impacted by land acquisition. The person who uses the land for various purposes such as agriculture, husbandry, residential etc. Users should not necessarily have to be the owner of the parcels.

Private Land: Lands whose title deeds were owned by persons.

Treasury Land: Lands that are owned by the Treasury

VLE Land: Lands that are owned by Village Legal Entity and open to the common use of the villagers.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

Ankara Niğde Motorway (ANM) is a key national transportation project planned and developed by the General Directorate of Highways (KGM), a governmental organization operating under the body of the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (MoTI) (which was recently re-named after an organizational restructuring in the government). The Ankara-Nigde Motorway Project (herein after the “Project”) is one of the complementary sections of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Trans-European Motorway (TEM) Project, which is a regional transportation infrastructure project. The Project, being one of the core sections of the TEM, constitutes the missing section of the TEM network in southern Turkey

As the owner and developer of the Project, KGM initiated a full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process in line with the Turkish EIA Regulation during May 2015, covering the motorway, the quarries and borrow sites that are planned to be used for the construction activities. Based on the EIA Report prepared, the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (MoEU) issued an EIA Positive Decision for the Project in September 2016 (Decision Date: September 5, 2016; Decision No: 4280) in accordance with the Turkish EIA Regulation.

In April 2017, ERG Otoyol Yatirim ve Isletme A.S., a joint venture of two companies; ERG Construction Trade and Industry Co. Inc. and Seza Construction (herein after “ERG”) was appointed to implement the Project. The Project will be implemented by ERG, through a Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) model. The concession period in the scope of the BOT Contract covers 11 years 10 months 17 days, including the 3 year-construction phase, which starts with the financial close in the scope of the international financing process.

The Turkish government issued a Prime Ministry Circular specifically for the Project to emphasize and legalize Project’s priority on all consents and all bureaucratic procedures as the Project is part of Turkey’s Vision 2023 and listed as an important global project by the KGM.

The Motorway will cross the provinces of Ankara, Aksaray, Konya, Kirsehir, Nevsehir and Nigde, which are located in Central Anatolia. The Project will consist of the following three sections:

- a) Section 1: Ankara Golbasi-Acikuyu Intersection,
- b) Section 2: Acikuyu-Alayhan Intersection, and
- c) Section 3: Alayhan-Golcuk Intersection.

According to the current design (as of January 2017), the Project will be a dual carriage way (2 x 4 lanes in the first 30 km part of the main route; 2 x 3 lanes for the remaining part) with a total length of approximately 330 km including the main route and connection roads.

The main components of the Motorway will consist of the engineering structures including the intersections, viaducts, underpasses, overpasses, bridges and culverts, as well as the operational facilities including the services areas, park areas and maintenance centers. General layout of the Project is presented in Figure 1 below.

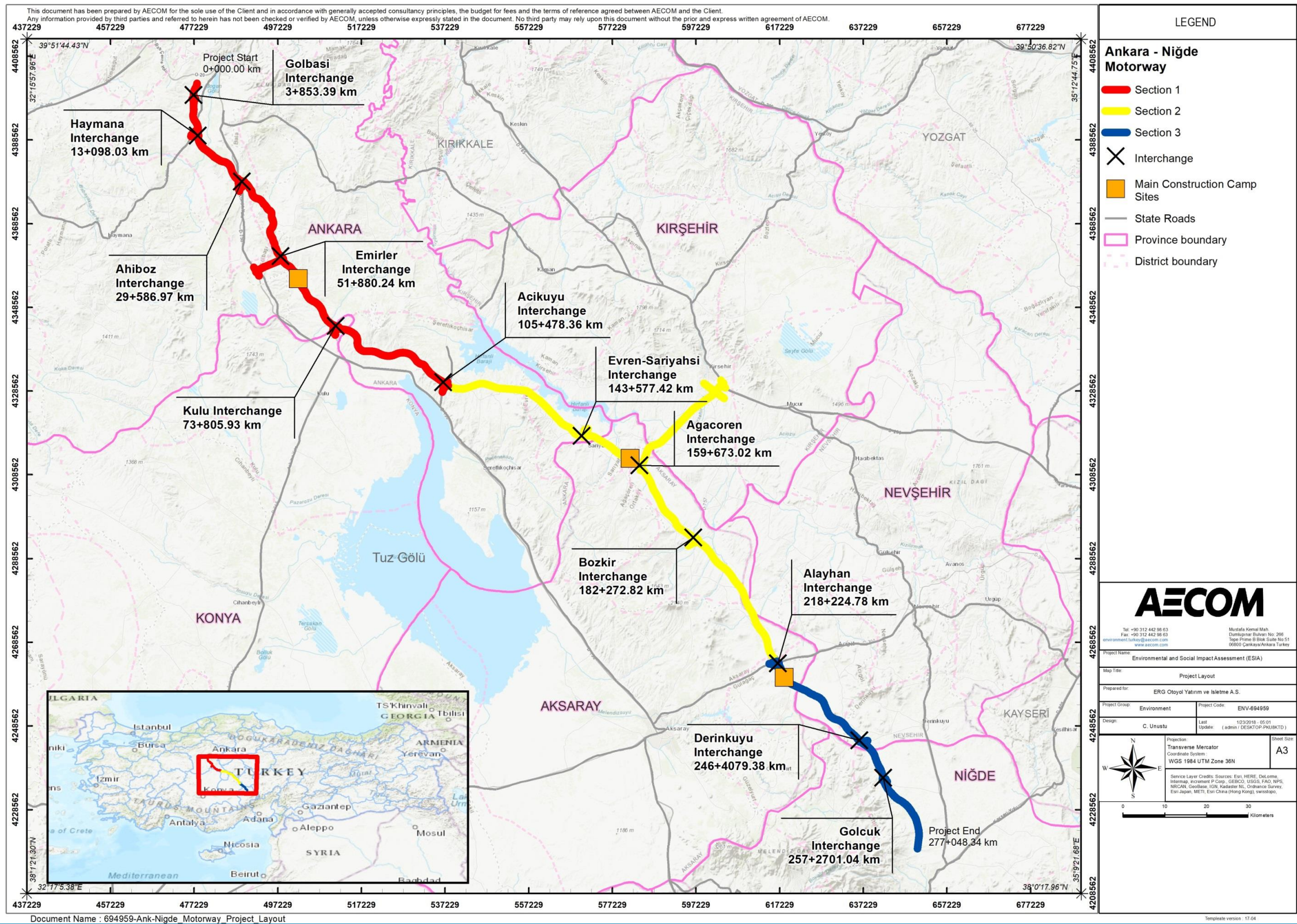


Figure 1. General Layout of the Project

The length of the main route and connection roads in each Motorway section is summarized in Table 1. Final design and engineering studies are currently on-going, thus length of the connection roads (e.g. Kirsehir connection road) may be revised as necessary.

Table 1. ANM Road Lengths per Motorway Section (as of March 2018)

Section	Description	KM Chainage		Route Length (km)		
		Start	End	Main Route	Connection Roads	Total
Section 1	Ankara Golbasi-Acikuyu Intersection	0+000	105+478	105.4	16.5	121.9
Section 2	Acikuyu-Alayhan Intersection	105+478	218+224	112.7	35.5	150.0
Section 3	Alayhan-Golcuk Intersection	218+224	277+048	56.7	3.2	59.9
Total				274.8	55.2	331.8

Source: ERG, 2018

ERG is considering international and national finance for the implementation of the Project, which has been assessed as a “Category A” Project by the Lenders and Export Credit Agencies involved. Hence, a fit-for purpose Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Disclosure Package has been prepared by AECOM Turkey Consultancy and Engineering Limited Company (herein after the “ESIA Consultant”) in line with Equator Principles (EP) III, International Finance Corporation (IFC)’s Performance Standards (PSs), Recommendation of the Council on Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence (“OECD Common Approaches”, 2016) and relevant Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines. The ESIA Package including the ESIA Report, Non-Technical Summary (NTS), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Livelihood Restoration Plan Framework (LRPF), and an Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) was disclosed at the websites of the ERG and the Lenders/ECAs on April 30, 2018 for 30-days.

The Project’s construction activities will require land take which is expected to result both in physical and economic displacement. The physical displacement related impacts and mitigation measures and entitlements have been discussed in the RAP prepared for the Project whereas impacts resulting in loss of land based livelihoods are the subject of this LRP.

Though project design has considered minimizing land acquisition induced impacts; the nature of the Project inevitably necessitates land take. KGM, with the awareness to minimize land take impacts of the Project and to reduce expropriation costs, has made use of land consolidation (LC) practices.

Land required for the Project is acquired through two methods; LC and expropriation. LC is the primary method of acquisition and is being implemented by the General Directorate of Agricultural Reform (GDAR)¹, which is under the body of Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Livestock. The public interest decisions for the route were taken in 2011 and 2017. The LC process in the region has been initiated by GDAR approximately 6 years ago, separately from the Project.

¹ With the new legislative rearrangement, the roles and responsibilities of GDAR in land consolidation process have been transferred DSI in March 2018. However the regulation of implementation of existing land consolidation tasks and duties is not published yet. Therefore in this document GDAR is referred as the main implementation agency of land consolidation.

According to a protocol signed between the GDAR and the KGM on March 8, 2017, in settlements where LC is not applicable due to limited Treasury land, regular expropriation will be implemented by the KGM in line with the Expropriation Law. Currently (as of January 2019) the expropriation plans are under preparation by technical consultants retained by ERG on behalf of KGM. Following completion, plans will be approved and implemented by KGM as part of the expropriation process.

The Project has also been given the right to urgent expropriation according to Law on Expropriation 2942 Article 27, as announced on Official Gazette Decree no 196 on 23 October 2018² in order to accelerate the initiation of civil works.

1.2 Objective of the LRP

The aim of this document is to provide an outline for the livelihood restoration approach of ERG and to set the principles that allow for avoiding, minimizing, or mitigating the Project induced land acquisition impacts that may result in the loss of land-based livelihoods.

This LRP was prepared in line with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Framework documents that were prepared for the Project and disclosed during May 2018. The LRP is founded on both national legislation and internationally excepted standards and requirements. The objectives of this LRP are to:

- Introduce the legal framework applicable to the Project,
- Provide information on the socio- economic background on livelihoods in the Project affected areas,
- Outline possible land-based impacts that will influence livelihoods in the Project affected areas,
- Identify and design culturally sensitive and economically sustainable livelihood restoration measures and economic activities that can be facilitated by ERG to minimize or mitigate livelihood impacts,
- Establish the eligibility framework for diverse types of compensation,
- Outline the monitoring and evaluation approach for LRP implementation,
- Describe the consultation and engagement process that will be adopted by ERG to include all impacted and involved groups and individuals,
- Set a grievance redressal mechanism and to describe the grievance procedures for the Project,
- Summarize the institutional arrangements and organizational structure for livelihood restoration,
- Specify an implementation schedule and budget for the proposed activities and programs,

This LRP provides recommendations for implementation and identifies the roles and responsibilities of participating actors.

² Urgent expropriation decision was taken after field studies were completed. Detailed information on urgent expropriation was unavailable during preparation of this LRP.

1.3 Scope of the LRP

This LRP describes the nature and extent of the Project's land acquisition impacts and the eligibility and entitlements of affected persons/communities with respect to compensation for potential livelihood losses. It also outlines the specific procedures which will be used to determine and award compensation using methods which are transparent, consistent and equitable.

This LRP includes socio-economic baseline information to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, identification of affected plots, assets, houses and their owners and users, vulnerable groups, loss of livelihood sources in both households and communal level and compensation methods. The term "livelihood" refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.

This LRP is the expanded version of the disclosed LRP Framework. The framework document has been enhanced to include a socio-economic baseline for Project Affected Person (PAP) categories, needs assessments and impacts on livelihood sources and specific programs and assistance to restore livelihoods. Implementation arrangements including the LRP budget and specific timeline have been presented.

Though the land acquisition process, by law, is under the responsibility of KGM, ERG having prepared this LRP, is committed to collaborate with KGM for the implementation and monitoring of LRP measures, to the extent permitted by the agency, to achieve outcomes that are consistent with IFC's PS5. As per this commitment and in line with its corporate policies, ERG has established and allocated a LRP fund and initiated necessary disbursements³ to avoid livelihood impacts of its existing activities (i.e. land entry for stripping works). ERG will designate adequate financial and human resources for the proper implementation of LRP. The senior management of ERG will be responsible for the implementation of the LRP in consultation and collaboration with KGM.

³ As of May 2018, ERG has paid approximately 180,000 € for the existing crops that are not compensated by the government according to national legislation before land entry.

2. LRP METHODOLOGY

The LRP methodology is founded on desktop and field studies. Information used for the preparation of this LRP is based on primary data collected through field studies and secondary data sources that were readily available.

The primary data was generated through household surveys and in-depth interviews carried out with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) living in Project affected settlements. The information collected through these in-depth interviews were analyzed to generate social and economic data of the affected community members. The following activities were undertaken by the study team:

- Reviewing of secondary data information contained in official reports, documents, maps etc.,
- Conducting a household survey to collect generic information on the socio-economic conditions of PAPs that have been impacted by the land requirements of the Project,
- Observations along the motorway route for empirical evidence on characteristics of the settlements that are impacted by the Project.

The desktop review aimed to:

- Get a clear understanding of the Project's land based impacts
- Define the gaps between applicable law and IFC PS5 that will set the ground for LRP implementation
- Gather initial data on Project affected settlements and communities

The household survey and in-depth interviews aimed to:

- Collect first-hand information from PAPs on current land based livelihoods
- Identify key areas of impacts, and devise mitigation mechanisms to minimize impacts and improve livelihoods
- Gather qualitative information on previous stakeholder engagement activities and grievance redress

Due to linear nature of the Project, the total number PAPs impacted by the Project is very high at 11,316 according to the information provided by ERG on May 2018. Thus, LRP field study is based on **sampling of settlements**, since accessing all 11,316 PAPs will require at least a year study for a full census. LRP utilized existing census data established for land acquisition (both for LC and expropriation) to conduct sampling.

LRP team on the field included a social anthropologist, stakeholder engagement expert, gender expert, agricultural development expert and a veterinarian experienced in development of livestock production programs.

2.1 Desktop Study

Desktop study included compiling secondary socio-economic data for baseline, review of available research on regional development in order to depict livelihood sources of the Project affected settlements (PAS). District based data on agriculture and animal husbandry of PAS were collected from

secondary sources in order to determine main the agricultural and livestock production trends in the settlements.

Desktop study was also used for field planning. Data on land acquisition was obtained from ERG in order to develop a sampling strategy for the field surveys. Potential impacts on land resources were evaluated during desktop study, through review of land acquisition data such as the number of owners /shareholders who were expected to be affected by the Project, size of land impacted, land type (private/public) etc. Sampling site selection was based on the desktop study.

Finally, a questionnaire form used in the interviews with the affected land owners and/or users was prepared and the dates of the field study were determined.

In summary, desktop study included;

- Compiling agricultural and livestock data at district level
- Obtaining up-to-date information on settlements, parcels and PAPs impacted by expropriation
- Analyzing ERG's social data pertaining to consultations and grievance management
- Sampling for the field study
- Preparation of the socio-economic questionnaire
- Finalizing field programme (dates, sites, consultations, surveys etc).

2.2 Field Study

2.2.1 Sampling

Desktop study revealed that 14 settlements in 8 districts of 4 provinces namely Aksaray, Ankara, Nevşehir and Niğde would be visited in the scope of the field study. The field study was carried out between September 17-27th, 2018.

Site selection for sampling was conducted according to the following criteria:

- Private land loss of more than 20% per parcel in settlements where land acquisition conducted by expropriation. The loss of land should also constitute a meaningful size for agricultural activities (depending on settlements, meaningful agricultural parcel size varies between 1-3 decares)
- Settlements impacted from LC
- Settlements that experienced significant impacts on common land 20% or more loss of common land-(Treasury, etc.) that are affected by expropriation
- Settlements that have at least 5 parcels impacted by expropriation
- Based on TUIK 2017 population data of the settlements, settlements with higher number of permanent residents in order to increase chances of finding PAPs.

Table 2: Sampled settlements

No	Province	District	Settlement	Population (2017)	# of Targeted Surveys (LRP and RAP)	# of Targeted LRP Surveys	# of Targeted RAP Surveys	# of Total Targeted Surveys	% of Targeted Surveys
1	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Kümbet	848	13	0	11	11	85
2	Nevşehir	Derinkuyu	Yazıhüyük (Bozkır)	3,627	3	0	0	0	0
3	Ankara	Gölbaşı	Yavrucuk	338	12	2		2	17
4	Aksaray	Gülağaç	Osmanlı	166	15	4	0	4	27
5	Ankara	Evren	Evren	1,496	15	5	2	7	47
6	Aksaray	Sarıyahşi	Sarıyahşi	3,342	10	7	1	8	80
7	Nevşehir	Derinkuyu	Kuyulutlar	1,141	9	8	0	8	89
8	Niğde	Merkez	Hasaköy	975	40	10	1	11	28
9	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Harmandalı	1,209	15	14	0	14	93
10	Nevşehir	Acıgöl	Kurugöl	952	40	18	0	18	45
11	Niğde	Merkez	Hürriyet (Kileredere)	1,289	25	18	0	18	72
12	Niğde	Merkez	Pınarcık	812	90	29	0	29	32
13	Niğde	Merkez	Bağlama	2,347	100	52	0	52	52
14	Niğde	Merkez	Yıldıztepe (İnli)	2,117	100	57	1	58	58
Total				20,659	487	224	16	240	49

For each selected parcel one survey was targeted. Accordingly, a total of 487 surveys were targeted for RAP and LRP.

During the field study, a total of 240 questionnaires, 224 of which were for LRP and 16 for RAP were conducted. The ratio of the total conducted surveys to the targeted surveys is 49%. However, information on 587 parcels were obtained during field study. In addition to surveys, detailed information about the land users and usage status of the non-surveyed parcels was also collected during the field study.

Through questionnaires, information on the below were collected:

- main livelihood sources of PAPs,
- activities on land, possibly provide guidance for the potential livestock and agriculture programs to be developed for these PAPs,
- PAPs that use common lands (treasury, etc.) who are affected by expropriation and/or land consolidation.

In addition to the household survey, in-depth interviews were held by livelihood experts with mukhtars in order to assess settlement-based livelihood sources, needs and preferences. A total of 18 Mukhtars/vice mukhtars were consulted to collect settlement based data and devise apt programs in order to mitigate potential livelihood losses.

Table 3: Mukhtar interviews

Province	District	Settlement	No of Mukhtars/Vice-mukhtars Consulted
Ankara	Gölbaşı	Yavrucuk	1
Ankara	Evren		2
Aksaray	Ortaköy	Kümbet	1
Aksaray	Sarıyahşi		1
Aksaray	Ortaköy	Harmandalı	1
Aksaray	Gülağaç	Osmanlı	1
Nevşehir	Derinkuyu	Kuyulutlar	1
Nevşehir	Derinkuyu	Yazıhüyük	1
Nevşehir	Acıgöl	Kurugöl	1
Niğde	Merkez	Hürriyet	1
Niğde	Merkez	Bağlama	2
Niğde	Merkez	Hasaköy	1
Niğde	Merkez	Yıldıztepe	3
Niğde	Merkez	Pınarcık	1
Total			18

2.2.2 Site visit

The team started with the introduction of; the Project, team of consultants and planned surveys. Upon introduction, the team reviewed the list of PAPs whose land was impacted by the Project with the mukhtar, and collected residency and land user information. All PAPs were contacted individually and invited to the meeting venue for household surveys.

Main data collected from the mukhtars were:

- General information about the village/settlement
- Total land assets of the settlement; Irrigated and rain-fed land sizes, size of pastures and communally used land
- Type of crops cultivated, crop yield rates per decare, number of seasonal yields
- Land market value, and latest sale price of land

PAPs were asked the type of crops they were cultivating in their expropriated or consolidated lands, the yields of their land prior to the Project, income generated prior to the Project and potential income losses due to highway construction. Type of cultivation (irrigated/rain-fed) was elaborated by the PAPs to assess efficiency of cultivation.

Experts on agricultural production and livestock production visited, in particular, the land consolidated settlements, and the fields which were not harvested yet to assess standing crops. Project's impact on water resources especially access to wells for irrigated farming, was assessed during field study. The wells staying on the route and compensated within the scope of Project's land acquisition, were visited and photographed.

In addition to PAPs and mukhtars, in each district and province, directorates of "Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry" were also visited. The information on crop cultivation and livestock production received

from the villages and settlements were verified during these meetings; and further official data on livelihood sources was obtained from these directorates.

2.2.3 Field Study Results

The field studies had two objectives. First objective was to gather socio-economic baseline data on PAPs of the affected land. The second objective was to update the parcel database and get information on land ownership and land usage of Project affected parcels.

The targeted number of surveys prior to field study was 487, each survey was sampled to reflect one parcel (target information on 487 parcels). During field study, some parcel owners listed in the database were not available. Therefore, surveys were undertaken with PAPs who were available and willing to participate. As a result, 240 socio-economic household surveys were conducted. Nevertheless, parcel database was updated during consultations with stakeholders to depict land usage and land ownership. Stakeholder consultations and household surveys revealed information on 584 parcels.

The result of the field work is as follows (Below tables):

- There are 584 parcels impacted by land acquisition. 95% of the parcels are under private ownership (552 parcels); whereas 5 % under Treasury (32 parcels). 18 % of the total parcels are not being used (104 parcels).
- Information on used parcels (480 parcels) was compiled. There are 374 PAPs impacted from acquisition of 480 parcels. Of these 374 PAPs, 81 % are permanent residents; and 19 % are seasonal residents. Around 29 % of the total PAPs are land users.
- Majority of the Treasury land is not being used. The field study revealed only 4 users of Treasury land amongst 32 parcels. Approximately 12% of Treasury parcels are being used by PAPs.

Table 4: Field Summary According to Parcel Type

	Number of Land owners ⁴	Number of Land users ⁵	Vacant parcels	Total (number of parcels)
Private Parcels	348 ⁶	128 ⁷	76	552
Treasury Parcels	0	4	28	32
Total number of Parcels	348	132	104	584

Source: Socio-economic Fieldwork 2018

⁴ Land owners are categorized as lawful owner and/or first degree relative such as father, son, daughter

⁵ Land users are depicted as distant relatives/tenants

⁶ Multiple owners (PAPs that own more than one parcel) are illustrated separately for each parcel. There are 266 PAPs owning 348 parcels.

⁷ Multiple users (PAPs that use more than one parcel) are illustrated separately for each parcel. There are 104 users cultivating 128 parcels.

Table 5: Field Summary according to Number of Project Affected People (PAPs)

	Number of Land Owner PAPs	Number of Land User PAPs	Total PAPs
Private Land	266	104	370
Public Land	0	4	4
Total PAPs	266	108	374

Source: Socio-economic Fieldwork 2018

2.3 Constraints of the Field Study

Some PAPs (9 PAPs) rejected to participate to the survey. The distribution of rejected surveys are as follows: 4 surveys in Niğde Merkez Bağlama, 3 in Nevşehir Acıgöl Kurugöl and 2 in Aksaray Ortaköy Harmandalı). Some PAPs were unwilling to answer all questions. Below table demonstrates the rejected surveys.

Table 6. Number of surveys

Status	# of surveys	% of Total
Accepted Survey	215	96
Rejected Survey	9	4
Total	224	100

There are small sized businesses along the current route from Ankara-Nigde that provide services such as rest stops, petrol stations, car/truck repair areas, small stalls selling produce; which may encounter some decrease in the level of income due to reduced traffic as per the operation of the new motorway. On the other hand, the old route will be kept operational and the Project will provide interchanges to allow entrance to and exit from the Motorway via a controlled system approximately at every 20-30 km. LRP does not cover the impacts on these small sized businesses along the current route.

3. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

National laws and regulations in addition to relevant international standards and requirements pertaining to the land acquisition and land consolidation applications of the Project are discussed under this chapter.

3.1 National Legislation Applicable to the Project

3.1.1 Land Acquisition

National legislation for land acquisition in Turkey is governed through several regulations among which are, but not limited to, the Turkish Constitution, Land Registry Law, Cadastral Law, Expropriation Law and the Settlement Law.

Article 46 of the Turkish Constitution explains that state and legal public entities, in cases of public benefit, are entitled to entirely or partially expropriate immovable properties in private possession, on condition that the real value of those immovable properties are paid in advance and in cash; and to establish easement rights on these immovable properties in compliance with the procedures and principles set by the Expropriation Law.

Land Registry Law No. 2644 is the main land title regulation which was amended by Law No. 6302, that entered into force on 18 May 2012. Land registration in Turkey is based on the Cadastral Law No. 3402. The Cadastral Law also defines the process for the identification of land owners without registered title deeds or where there is confusion over land ownership.

All expropriation related works are regulated by the Expropriation Law No: 2942. According to Article 8, the designated expropriation authority (KGM) appoints one or more valuation commissions (consisting of at least 3 people) for the valuation of subject lands. After valuation is complete, another commission for negotiations (again consisting of at least 3 people) is assigned to negotiate the fee for the acquisition of land. All land owners are notified of the decision for acquisition of their land through an invitation for negotiations.

Within 15 days after notification, negotiation meetings are held. In cases where agreement cannot be reached or for owners with unidentified addresses, or for cases with ownership disputes; as per Article 10 of the Law, a lawsuit is filed with the relevant court for valuation and registration. The court then assigns a valuation commission to determine an expropriation fee for subject immovable. The fee set by the court's valuation commission is deposited in a bank account by the expropriation authority to be paid to the owner of the expropriated property. Expropriation fees are determined according to the criteria set out in Article 11 of the Law.

In cases of need or urgency, Article 27 of the Law allows for the expropriation authority to confiscate subject lands by depositing the amount for the value of the said immovable asset identified by the court as per the principles set in Article 10. Again, a valuation commission assigned by the court performs a valuation study within 7 days to determine the expropriation fee for subject immovable. The application of this process does not prevent challenges of the property owners against the determined expropriation fee. Detailed information on the application of Article 27 has been provided in Appendix A.

All state owned lands subject to acquisition are acquired through the application of Article 30 of the Law. The article depicts that a fee is identified by the expropriation agency according to Article 8 of the Law and is presented through a written application to the relevant state authority owning the subject immovable. Similar to private lands, if negotiation is reached, rights for the subject property is transferred, if not, a court process is initiated as per Article 10 of the Law.

In summary, the Expropriation Law sets out the procedures for the expropriation of immovable assets in possession of private and public legal entities in circumstances where there is public interest by the State. The law states 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. Moreover, the owner and the 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.

Resettlement activities are regulated by Resettlement Law no 5543. This Law deals with the families applying to related governmental agencies in the project region and requesting government assisted resettlement. Resettlement assistance of the government is provided for entitled families while expropriation compensation payments are paid to all individuals possessing immovable properties in the project area. According to the Article 3 of the Law, three types of resettlement can be applied as for that the choices and requests of affected families. These are; agricultural, non-agricultural and physical settlements. Article 12 of the same Law refers to the resettlement of persons whose immovable assets are expropriated, and specifies eligibility criteria for government assisted resettlement.

Execution of expropriation works for the Project in line with the Expropriation Law (No: 2942) is under the responsibility of KGM based on the public interest decision (No. 146 dated 07.04.2017) issued by the Council of Ministers. Consequently, the acquisition of the immovables has been realized through expropriation. An Asset Valuation Commission (AVC) established within KGM has identified and verified impacted immovable on the spot and accordingly has determined a value based on the missing production and depreciation rates.

Prices determined for each asset were then proposed to rightful owners in accordance with Article 8 of the Expropriation Law no 2942. The negotiated and agreed expropriation fees were deposited by KGM in the account of the legal holder, followed by the transfer of the title deed to KGM resulting in the completion of subject land's acquisition. Cases where negotiations failed, KGM resorted to the application of Article 27 of the Expropriation Law.

3.1.2 Use of Publicly Owned Land

The use of state-owned lands (pastureland, forestry land, treasury land) by citizens is rule-bound. Citizens can rent pastureland after receiving the required permissions from the relevant Pastureland Commission which is a sub-unit of the MoFAL. Citizens can also rent treasury lands for agricultural, commercial, sports and social activities.

The use of forestry and pastureland is regulated by the Forest Law No.6831 and the Pasture Law No. 4342. Registration of the ownership or easement rights will be carried out in accordance with the Cadastral Law No. 3402, and Land Registry Code (Official Gazette No. 28738).

3.1.3 Land Consolidation

LC is carried out according to the provisions of two different laws, and the procedural steps of implementation are generally similar. These laws are the Law No 3083 "Agricultural Reform Law on Land Rearrangement in Irrigated Areas" and Law No. 5403 "Law on Soil Conservation and Land Use". Until recently, MoFAL was the responsible institution for all the implementations (or projects) related to LC under the provisions of both of these above-referenced laws. The relevant department within MoFAL to carry out LC is general Directorate of Agricultural Reform (GDAR).

LC follows a replacement approach, whereby land owners are provided with consolidated land parcels up to a maximum loss of 10% of total land size. Land loss is kept at maximum 10% of the parcel size. Land loss of LC is triggered by infrastructural investments due to irrigation and access roads to new parcels. Any immovable assets, such as trees, buildings are exempt from land consolidation.

Land acquisition for the Project abides by Turkish legal requirements on LC and expropriation. LC is the primary method for land acquisition used in the Project. LC process has been carried out by GDAR and was initiated approximately 6 years ago. LC was also preferred to reduce the need to expropriate land. Where LC could not be applied, expropriation was a last resort for KGM in accordance with national Expropriation Law.

A protocol allowing the application of LC for new highways was signed between GDAR and KGM on March 8, 2017. The protocol establishes the right to use Treasury land for highways and associated facilities where there is enough Treasury land in the affected settlement to compensate for the road instead of expropriation. According to the Protocol in settlements with limited Treasury land, KGM will utilize expropriation for the acquisition of lands required by the Project.

3.2 International Standards Applicable to the Project

3.2.1 IFC Performance Standards

IFC's Policy on Environmental and Social Sustainability (2012) includes the PSs (PSs) aiming to manage social and environmental impacts and risks and to enhance the opportunities in private sector financing. All investment and advisory clients whose projects go through IFC's initial credit review process are expected to meet these standards. The PSs are also applicable for other financial institutions willing to apply them. IFC has a specific PS targeted to involuntary economic displacement and livelihood restoration.

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

PS 1 establishes the importance of integrated assessment to identify the environmental and social impacts, risks and opportunities of the Project; also for effective community engagement through disclosure. Objectives of PS 1 are:

- To identify and evaluate environmental and social risks and impacts of the Project.
- To adopt a mitigation hierarchy to anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize, and, where residual impacts remain, compensate/offset for risks and impacts to workers, Affected Communities, and the environment.

- To promote improved environmental and social performance of clients through the effective use of management systems.
- To ensure that grievances from Affected Communities and external communications from other stakeholders are responded to and managed appropriately.
- IFC PS 1 establishes the importance of effective community engagement through disclosure of project-related information and consultation with local communities on matters that directly affect them. PS 1 aims to identify and evaluate environmental and social risks and impacts of the project; to adopt a mitigation hierarchy to anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize, and, where residual impacts remain, compensate/offset for risks and impacts to workers, affected communities and the environment; to promote improved environmental and social performance of clients through the effective use of management systems; to ensure that grievances from affected communities and external communications from other stakeholders are responded to and managed appropriately; and to promote and provide means for adequate engagement with affected communities throughout the project cycle on issues that could potentially affect them and to ensure that relevant environmental and social information is disclosed and disseminated.
- A key aspect of PS1 is stakeholder engagement. Stakeholder engagement is viewed as “the basis for building strong, constructive, and responsive relationships that are essential for the successful management of a project’s environmental and social impacts”⁸. PS1 affirms that the nature of engagement relies on the Projects’ risks and impacts, and usually involves “stakeholder analysis and planning, disclosure and dissemination of information, consultation and participation, grievance mechanism, and ongoing reporting to Affected Communities”.

PS 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

PS 5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons that use this land. Objectives of PS 5 are:

- To avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimize displacement by exploring alternative project designs.
- To avoid forced eviction.
- To anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- To improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons.

Paragraph 16 of IFC PS 5 states that;

“Where the exact nature or magnitude of the land acquisition or restrictions on land use related to a project with potential to cause physical and/or economic displacement is unknown

⁸ IFC Sustainability Framework, 2012, PS1, para. 25.

due to the stage of project development, the client will develop a Resettlement and/or Livelihood Restoration Framework outlining general principles compatible with this Performance Standard. Once the individual project components are defined and the necessary information becomes available, such a framework will be expanded into a specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or LRP”.

Paragraph 30 of IFC PS 5 under “Private Sector Responsibilities under Government-Managed Resettlement” states that;

“Where land acquisition and resettlement are the responsibility of the government, the client will collaborate with the responsible government agency, to the extent permitted by the agency, to achieve outcomes that are consistent with this Performance Standard. In addition, where government capacity is limited, the client will play an active role during resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring, as described below.”

Paragraph 31 of IFC PS 5 states that;

“In the case of acquisition of land rights or access to land through compulsory means or negotiated settlements involving physical displacement, the client will identify and describe government resettlement measures. If these measures do not meet the relevant requirements of this Performance Standard, the client will prepare a Supplemental Resettlement Plan that, together with the documents prepared by the responsible government agency, will address the relevant requirements of this Performance Standard (the General Requirements and requirements for Physical Displacement and Economic Displacement above). The client will need to include in its Supplemental Resettlement Plan, at a minimum (i) identification of affected people and impacts; (ii) a description of regulated activities, including the entitlements of displaced persons provided under applicable national laws and regulations; (iii) the supplemental measures to achieve the requirements of this Performance Standard as described in paragraphs 19–29 in a way that is permitted by the responsible agency and implementation time schedule; and (iv) the financial and implementation responsibilities of the client in the execution of its Supplemental Resettlement Plan.”

Paragraph 32 of IFC PS 5 states that;

“In the case of projects involving economic displacement only, the client will identify and describe the measures that the responsible government agency plans to use to compensate Affected Communities and persons. If these measures do not meet the relevant requirements of this Performance Standard, the client will develop an Environmental and Social Action Plan to complement government action. This may include additional compensation for lost assets, and additional efforts to restore lost livelihoods where applicable.”

ERG will collaborate with KGM in order to achieve the objectives of IFC PS 5 and IFC Guidance Note 5.

3.2.2 Equator Principles (EP) III

The EP is a risk management framework, adopted by financial institutions, for determining, assessing and managing environmental and social risk in projects. It is primarily intended to provide a minimum standard for due diligence to support responsible risk decision-making. EPs have been officially adopted by most of the large private international banks and are applicable globally to all industrial

sectors. EP III (June 2013) comprises 10 principles; EP 5 on stakeholder engagement and EP6 Grievance Mechanism are relevant for LRP Framework such that:

Principle 5 (EP5): Stakeholder Engagement

For all Category A and Category B Projects, the finance institution will require the client to demonstrate effective Stakeholder Engagement as an ongoing process in a structured and culturally appropriate manner with Affected Communities and, where relevant, Other Stakeholders. For Projects with potentially significant adverse impacts on Affected Communities, the client will conduct an Informed Consultation and Participation process. The client will tailor its consultation process to: the risks and impacts of the Project; the Project's phase of development; the language preferences of the Affected Communities; their decision-making processes; and the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. This process should be free from external manipulation, interference, coercion and intimidation.

Principle 6 (EP6): Grievance Mechanism

For all Category A and, as appropriate, Category B Projects, the finance institution will require the client, as part of the Environmental and Social Management System, to establish a grievance mechanism designed to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances about the Project's environmental and social performance. The grievance mechanism is required to be scaled to the risks and impacts of the Project and have Affected Communities as its primary user.

3.3 Gap Analysis

3.3.1 Gaps Regarding the Application of Expropriation and Land Consolidation Process

Topic/Issue	Key IFC PS Requirement	National Requirements	Gap	Mitigation
Avoidance and Minimization	According to IFC PS 5 involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible or minimized.	<p>There is no provision regarding avoiding and minimization of resettlement in Turkish expropriation law. However, as good practice, KGM considers avoidance and/or minimization of the crossing of residential and industrial areas and keeping sufficient distance to the borders of the residential areas to the extent possible in order to minimize potential social impacts and associated expropriation costs.</p> <p>On the other hand, as LC is the primary method for land acquisition, expropriation has already been minimized by the KGM. LC brings several additional potential positive economic and social impacts, such as active stakeholder consultation and continuous participation, improvements in livelihood, respect for inheritance rights of women, less pressure on water resources, etc.</p>	Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement has been minimized by the KGM at the feasibility stage of the Project to the extent possible.	Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are minimized by KGM during construction phase as well as feasibility stage of the Project. ERG has prepared a LRP and a RAP to define Project's impacts and entitlements.
Census and Baseline information	PS 5 states, where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, the Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be	<p>Turkish Law requires preparation of inventory of assets.</p> <p>Land acquisition through expropriation requires the preparation of a census (full count) of affected immovable assets, and a full list of their owners.</p>	<p>National requirement is limited to census of immovable assets and legal titleholders.</p> <p>Census and baseline information on Project affected populations as defined by IFC PS5, including tenants, users of communal lands, land</p>	Census baseline information is compiled by a third party ERG technical consultant.

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Topic/Issue	Key IFC PS Requirement	National Requirements	Gap	Mitigation
	affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits.		holders/occupants without legal or customary title is not required.	
Cut-Off Dates	<p>PS 5 states that, in conjunction with the census, the Borrower will establish a cut-off date for eligibility.</p> <p>Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area</p>	<p>There is no provisioning for cut off dates for PAPs that use public/private lands.</p> <p>Compensation for expropriation is provided to legal titleholders according to Law on Expropriation 2942. In order to avoid new comers settling to expropriation site, public interest decision announcement posted in village headmen's office is used for large-scale investment projects as the cut-off date. Digital cadastre and population registry system that depends on current address of persons is used to prevent fraudulent claims.</p>	<p>IFC requires a census study for establishing a cut-off date (the date of completion of the census and assets inventory as per IFC Guidance Note on PS 5) whereas Turkish resettlement law includes a three-year residency time limit for eligibility for non-owner PAPs. Asset inventory and PAP notifications studies are conducted by the responsible governmental agencies in line with national standards.</p> <p>Prevention of fraudulent claims is broadly in line with IFC PS5.</p>	Census baseline is the cut-off date for Project's eligibilities.
Valuation Methodologies – Full Replacement Value	According to PS 5, when land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods	Valuation of agricultural land depends on capitalization of annual net income calculated by taking market prices into account.	No gaps identified.	Project values land at full replacement cost by KGM.

Topic/Issue	Key IFC PS Requirement	National Requirements	Gap	Mitigation
Compensation for Loss of Land	<p>Economically displaced persons who face loss of assets or access to assets will be compensated for such loss at full replacement cost</p> <p>Economically displaced persons who are without legally recognizable claims to land (iii)) will be compensated for lost assets other than land (such as crops, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land), at full replacement cost.</p> <p>The client is not required to compensate or assist opportunistic settlers who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date for eligibility.</p>	<p>Turkish law provides cash compensation to persons with legal rights/claims recognized.</p> <p>Valuation of agricultural land depends on capitalization of annual net income calculated by taking market prices into account.</p> <p>Customary users rights on public and private property are recognized only for Treasury land, and compensation is provided for crops/trees and structures but not for land.</p>	<p>Gap exists for compensation of displaced persons without legally recognizable claims to land such as tenants, squatters.</p> <p>There is no compensation for displaced people benefiting from pasture lands, or forest land. Compensation is given only for crops/trees on treasury land.</p> <p>There is no livelihood restoration and/or transitional support provisioned in Turkish law except for government led resettlement.</p>	<p>Project compensated displaced PAPs with legal titles at full replacement cost by KGM.</p> <p>User PAPs are compensated for loss of standing crops by ERG.</p> <p>All PAPs (user/owner) impacted from economic displacement can benefit from LRP programs.</p>
Compensation for Loss of Communal Assets	<p>For persons whose livelihoods are natural resource-based and where project-related restrictions on access envisaged, implementation of measures will be made to either allow continued access to affected resources or provide access to alternative resources with equivalent livelihood-earning potential and accessibility. Where appropriate, benefits and compensation associated with natural resource usage may be collective in nature</p>	<p>Communal assets are compensated according to Article 30 of Expropriation law. The article 30 of Expropriation law No. 2942 articulates that immovable, resources and easement rights owned by public legal persons and agencies may not be expropriated by another public legal person or agency. Properties owned by public institutions cannot be expropriated but only can be a subject to transfer. If there is no transfer in question allowed the dispute is solved in the Supreme Court.</p>	<p>Communal users of public land such as pastures, forestry land are not recognized and/or compensated.</p>	<p>As part of the on-going land acquisition process, on behalf of KGM technical consultants (retained by ERG as per the BOT Contract requirements) collaborate with the relevant district agricultural authorities to determine the market value; ERG then checks/verifies eligibility of crops for compensation and provides compensation to the users for the existing crops from the LRP fund. This procedure will continue throughout the land acquisition process.</p>

Topic/Issue	Key IFC PS Requirement	National Requirements	Gap	Mitigation
	rather than directly oriented towards individuals or households.	There is no compensation for displaced persons benefiting from pasture lands.		
Land for Land Option	PS5 states that where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based, or where land is collectively owned, the Borrower will offer the displaced persons an option for replacement land, unless it can be demonstrated to the Bank's satisfaction that equivalent replacement land is unavailable.	Land acquired by expropriation can only be compensated by cash compensation according to Law on Expropriation. LC offers land for land option for land acquisition whereby similar land is offered to PAPs impacted by land acquisition.	Turkish legal system emphasizes cash compensation over land for land option for expropriation. Land for land is used for land consolidation, with up to maximum loss of 10% of land. In practice land loss for consolidation ranges between 3-5%.	Land for land option is provided in land consolidation. PAPs impacted by expropriation are compensated at full replacement value according to Turkish law.
Addressing Loss of Livelihoods	In addition to compensation for lost assets economically displaced persons whose livelihoods or income levels are adversely affected will also be provided opportunities to improve, or at least restore, their means of income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living	Expropriation law does not assess loss of livelihoods, compensation is provided to titleholders for land loss only. There is no provisioning in the Turkish Law for livelihood restoration. Government led resettlement has livelihood restoration components.	There is no provision of livelihood loss or assessment of individual livelihood impacts. Pursuant to Turkish laws, only legal right owners can receive compensation. Whereas, pursuant to international standards, all project-affected persons are granted the right of compensation which will enable them to restore their means of livelihood at least to the levels prior to the project	A LRP has been developed by ERG to mitigate livelihood losses triggered by the Project.

Topic/Issue	Key IFC PS Requirement	National Requirements	Gap	Mitigation
Compensation prior to land take/displacement	IFC PS5 states that “displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place”.	According to Expropriation law compensations need to be deposited into titleholders account prior to land take.	Except for urgent expropriation ⁹ under national Expropriation Law, regular expropriation law is in line with IFC standards.	Urgent expropriation right is granted to the Project; yet ERG will ensure that payment is made prior to land entry for civil works. Gaps and mitigations related to urgent expropriation is presented in section 3.3.2.
Treatment of squatters / informal land users	IFC PS5 states that Project related losses of the affected people should be compensated in full and in cash prior to the actual acquisition of immovable assets. These users should be added entitling to compensation	Renters of houses and/or work places, tenant users of the land, legal/illegal users of forest areas and merchants without immovable property are not entitled to expropriation compensation	There is no compensation in Turkish law for informal users/squatters on pasture land, etc. Eligibility for LC is based on legal ownership of land. Users of land are not compensated. Moreover, public land such as Treasury land is used when available for LC especially for common areas or infrastructure. Users of public land are not eligible for LC since they are not legal owners. Users of public land need to be identified prior to LC, in order to ensure that they are not adversely impacted by LC. This may be problematic in areas where common land resources are	As part of the on-going land acquisition process, the ERG identifies actual users (may be formal or informal; by verifying with landowners and Mukhtars). This procedure will continue throughout the land acquisition process. Moreover, on behalf of KGM technical consultants (retained by ERG as per the BOT Contract requirements) collaborate with the relevant district agricultural authorities to determine the market value; ERG then checks/verifies eligibility of crops for compensation and provides compensation to the users for the existing crops from the LRP fund. This procedure will continue

⁹ Article 27 of the Expropriation Law allows that the immovable property subject to expropriation may be seized by the related administration on condition that the procedures other than valuation shall be completed afterwards for the expropriation of immovable properties in situations for which Minister of Councils takes decision regarding the need or urgency for national defense in the scope of the implementation of the Law on National Defense Obligations (Law No: 3634) or during emergencies foreseen by special laws. In this process, following the 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.

Topic/Issue	Key IFC PS Requirement	National Requirements	Gap	Mitigation
			limited and users (legal/illegal) do not have access to any additional land.	throughout the land acquisition process.
Measures for Vulnerable Persons	IFC states that particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly women and children. Livelihood planning should provide special assistance to women, minorities or vulnerable groups.	Expropriation Law does not specify vulnerable groups. However, under the Turkish Constitution, the State guarantees his citizens to continue their lives in peace and security, also socio-economically encourage them to reach a high standards of living. In this context, the State applies several rules and measures to protect and to support its needy, weak, helpless and homeless citizens (ex. The Law No.2022 date 01.07.1976).	Land acquisition does not address vulnerability. LC depends on land ownership, and land types. Vulnerability criteria (such as poverty, gender, disability, age) are not considered for LC implementation. While LC process takes into account social issues such as tensions, neighborhood relations, it does not specify approach for vulnerability and does not identify a strategy to ease the transition of vulnerable groups in LC process. Vulnerable groups' capacity to adapt to change may be limited; moreover vulnerable groups may lack resources to ease through transition. Hence, it is critical to understand the needs and preferences of vulnerable groups and devise mitigation measures to ensure that they benefit from LC.	Vulnerable groups are also beneficiaries of LRP Programs and Community Development Programs (CDP).
Transitional Support	According to PS5 the borrower will provide transitional support "to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their	Transitional support is available only for government led resettlement.	There is no transitional support for land acquisition. On average, LC process takes two years from start to completion. While crop	PAPs impacted from LC and/or expropriation are compensated for loss of standing crops. As transitional support ERG provides PAPs with crop payment. Currently ERG

Topic/Issue	Key IFC PS Requirement	National Requirements	Gap	Mitigation
	income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.”		season is considered prior to LC, the PAPs may not be able to use their land for one or two cropping seasons depending on the land tenure and cropping patterns. There is no transitional support available to PAPs during LC. If all land parcels owned by the PAP is being consolidated under a single parcel, LC implementation may cause loss of income during implementation ¹⁰ . There needs to be a budget available for transitional support, to avoid any livelihood losses due to limited access/or lack of access to land resources.	have paid 1.087.430 TL as crop payments and approximately 3.000.000 TL more will be paid as cash compensation to the PAPs as shown in the budget. Before the land entry by ERG the crop payments are made to users. Even if the land is not cultivated at the time of land entry the crop payments are calculated according to previous year's type of product and the payment is made accordingly by ERG.
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	M&E is required for projects that cannot avoid physical and economic displacement. Resettlement and livelihood restoration of the affected persons should be monitored for such projects.	No provisions for monitoring the implementation or impacts of expropriation or resettlement.	No provisions for monitoring the implementation or impacts of expropriation or resettlement.	ERG conducts internal monitoring. There is a third party monitoring in place for RAP and LRP.
Level and timing of Community Engagement / Consultation /	According to IFC Borrower should initiate consultations as early as possible and should consult project affected persons about the project's environmental aspects and should take their views into account.	LC process involves consultations with PAPs and disclosure of relevant plans/lists. Farmer preferences are recorded during interviews with respect to the proposed blocks and soil classification maps. The farmers declare in writing where they would like to see their new consolidated	There is no provision for effective community engagement through disclosure of project-related information and consultation with local communities on matters that	There is effective community engagement. The ERG has CLOs and environmental social team dedicated to stakeholder engagement. The ERG has a SEP that depict engagement for the Project. ERG follows SEP for

¹⁰ A field study on settlements that have undergone LC would reveal the impact on land use and any potential livelihood losses/gains during LC implementation.

Topic/Issue	Key IFC PS Requirement	National Requirements	Gap	Mitigation
Negotiation / Participation		<p>parcel (or more than one parcel where appropriate). Farmers' preferences thus are taken into consideration during the creation of the new parcels. During these interviews farmers can opt for a consolidation of scattered family property (under different ownership) including spouse and children. In addition, farmers may opt for consolidation of commonly owned but geographically scattered property rights (with established rights but without specific cadastral location of the commonly held land) and may request such rights to be consolidated in a single parcel owned by a single family. Those persons who own land in the neighboring villages may request to have their new consolidated parcel located near the boundary to the neighboring village where they may be domiciled. Every village in the project area is a consolidation unit within its proper boundaries. However, boundary adjustment can also be made between the neighboring villages if and when required</p> <p>There is no requirement for SEP.</p> <p>The Law of Notification ensures that all affected people are informed in writing.</p>	<p>directly affect them according to IFC PS1</p> <p>Consultations with communities are in later phases of the Project, either during EIA disclosure or formal land acquisition notification.</p>	consultations, negotiations and disclosures.
Information Disclosure	IFC emphasizes disclosure of information and expects the Borrower to provide Affected Communities with access to relevant	Public participation meetings are conducted in accordance with the requirements of the national EIA Regulation as part of the EIA process. This allows consultation with the project-	Disclosure content is limited to EIA and does not include social issues/concerns.	Public disclosure is conducted according to IFC standards. SEP describes in detail Project disclosure.

Topic/Issue	Key IFC PS Requirement	National Requirements	Gap	Mitigation
	information ¹¹ on: (i) the purpose, nature, and scale of the project; (ii) the duration of proposed project activities; (iii) any risks to and potential impacts on such communities and relevant mitigation measures; (iv) the envisaged stakeholder engagement process; and (v) the grievance mechanism.	<p>affected communities to a certain extent during the scoping phase of the national EIA process.</p> <p>Upon completion, EIA disclosure is compulsory. Public disclosure/information meeting is officially announced 10 days prior to the meeting; the meeting is attended by an Officer from Provincial Directorate of Ministry of Environment and Urbanization.</p>		LRP and RAP will be disclosed according to SEP.
Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanisms	Where there are Affected Communities, the client will establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of Affected Communities' concerns and grievances about the client's environmental and social performance	<p>Land acquisition process recognizes the right to object of the PAPs. Objections are recorded and responded in writing.</p> <p>In the expropriation process under national law, the owner's consent is not sought for the immovable property to be expropriated. Expropriation involves compulsory appropriation of the immovable property by the State for public interest. However, Expropriation Law No. 2942 allows that 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.</p>	There is no grievance mechanism requirement.	There is a grievance mechanism in place; grievances are recorded/responded and necessary actions are taken.

¹¹ Depending on the scale of the project and significance of the risks and impacts, relevant document(s) could range from full Environmental and Social Assessments and Action Plans (i.e., SEP, RAP, Biodiversity Action Plans, Hazardous Materials Management Plans, Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans, Community Health and Safety Plans, Ecosystem Restoration Plans, and Indigenous Peoples Development Plans, etc.) to easy-to-understand summaries of key issues and commitments. These documents could also include the client's environmental and social policy and any supplemental measures and actions defined as a result of independent due diligence conducted by financiers.

Topic/Issue	Key IFC PS Requirement	National Requirements	Gap	Mitigation
		<p>Reference can also be made to the Law on the Use of the Right to Petition no 3071 and Law on the Right to Information No 4982</p> <p>Right to Information No 4982 states “Institutions are required to apply administrative and technical measures to provide every kind of information and document, with the exceptions set out in this law, to provide the information for applicants; and to review and decide on the applications for access to information promptly, effectively and correctly.”</p>		

3.3.2 Specific Gaps Between Urgent Expropriation and IFC PS5 Standard

The finalized urgent expropriation list is yet to be published. Negotiations by KGM are ongoing for the first phase of urgent expropriation. The field study was undertaken prior to urgent expropriation decision. ERG commits to full replacement regardless of land acquisition method (expropriation or urgent expropriation). If needed additional studies will be conducted to assess impact of urgent expropriation.

The gaps between these national regulations and IFCs PS5 requirements are;

Table 7: Urgent Expropriation Gaps and Mitigations

Areas	Expropriation Law	PS5 Requirements and Mitigations
Public information disclosure, consultation and participation	No adequate provisions regarding public information, consultation and participation.	All affected people (their communicates, and any host communities) are to be provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring.
Eligibility & entitlement for compensation & assistance	Compensation and moving allowance are provided to property owners with legal title	Not only legal owners; renters, land holders/occupants without legal or customary title, tenant users of the land, legal/illegal users of forest areas, merchants without immovable property are to be entitled to expropriation compensation and moving allowance.
Compensation to users of public pasture land	No compensation for displaced persons benefiting from pasture lands.	Persons losing access to pastures or other land-based resources should be compensated.
Replacement value/cost evaluation for immovable properties	Valuation of agricultural land depends on capitalization of annual net income calculated by taking market prices into account. For building; depreciation (for wear and tear) is deducted.	Compensation at full replacement cost. Valuation is to be in net terms, should allow the affected person to obtain replacement assets of equivalent value. Where secondary market does not exist, depreciation shouldn't be deducted.
Moving assistance and allowance	Provided only for the families who applied and entitled to government assisted resettlement. No provisions for self-resettlers.	Measures to provide assistance during relocation to all affected people, and development assistance for protecting vulnerable people, including informal land users.
Planning	Expropriation plans includes only cadastral information on properties to be valued and compensated.	Preparation of RAP and LRP in consultation with the affected people.
Monitoring	No provisions for monitoring the implementation or impacts of expropriation or resettlement.	Monitoring arrangements are to be in place during expropriation/resettlement implementation including livelihood restoration/community development programs
Grievance redress mechanism	No provisions for a grievance mechanism other than appealing to court.	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanism is to be in place in order to receive and resolve affected people's complaints.

4. LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS

Though the Project has tried to minimize its land requirements during the design and planning phase, both public and private lands will need to be acquired for the construction of the motorway. Land acquisition can be conducted by using expropriation and/or LC. The primary approach to land take in the Project was to apply LC, due to creating less negative impacts on land based livelihoods and reducing costs for land take. KGM in its efforts, has tried to maximize the application of LC however certain cases have required for expropriation practices to be adopted.

As discussed under the regulatory framework section of this LRP, LC activities in Turkey have been conducted by GDAR until recently and through the protocol signed between GDAR and KGM, the LC process was also initiated by GDAR for the ANM Project during 2013.

LC is the process where fragmented, scattered and unfavorably shaped land parcels under private ownership are optimally rearranged and recombined in suitable geometrical shapes to facilitate modern agricultural practices and irrigation¹². On-farm investments complement LC in order to provide farmers access roads, on farm irrigation and drainage system, land leveling and soil reclamation services. Under national legislation, LC allows eligible PAPs who lose their lands to be compensated through providing land of similar quality and size. This transaction also includes compensation of trees, structures, wells, fences, etc. that may be impacted by LC.

In LC, the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) do not lose their agricultural lands that are located within Project land acquisition corridor, instead they are provided with replacement land by using the Treasury lands available in each settlement. Only, the locations of their lands change and if they have fragmented lands distributed at different locations within their village, they will be consolidated. Expropriation on the other hand results in loss of land in lieu of cash compensation.

In cases where LC was not an option, through its public interest decision KGM has applied land acquisition through expropriation. Although efforts were made to acquire land through negotiated settlements as per Article 8 of the Expropriation Law, KGM eventually needed to resort to an urgent expropriation process to acquire land as the designated state authority responsible for expropriation in this Project.

ERG's role in expropriation is to provide technical and administrative support as well as technical and other equipment, in line with the requests of the KGM for the effective and timely implementation of land acquisition process. ERG does not have the right to intervene in the expropriation process; its only role is for asset inventory submission to KGM. Once, the inventory is submitted, the decisions on expropriation and execution of the expropriation process lies with KGM. The land acquisition (land consolidation/expropriation) corridor for the Motorway will be minimum 100 m extending up to 500 m at the locations of embankment areas, interchange, service areas, etc.

¹² Ceylan Ali Riza, Satana Suha, Sert Atakan "The Turkish Experience in Consolidation of Irrigated Land: Productivity and Efficiency Implications" Responsible Land Governance: Towards an Evidence Based Approach, World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty, Washington DC. March 20-24, 2017 https://www.conftool.com/landandpoverty2017/index.php/07-11-Satana-483_paper.pdf?page=downloadPaper&filename=07-11-Satana-483_paper.pdf&form_id=483&form_version=final

ERG is also liable for the payment of up to 50 million TL of the expropriation cost. The KGM will be liable to pay the expropriation costs exceeding this limit. The valuation procedure is compliant with national legal requirements.

The organizational responsibilities of the GDAR, KGM and ERG are given in **Hata! Başvuru kaynağı bulunamadı.2.**

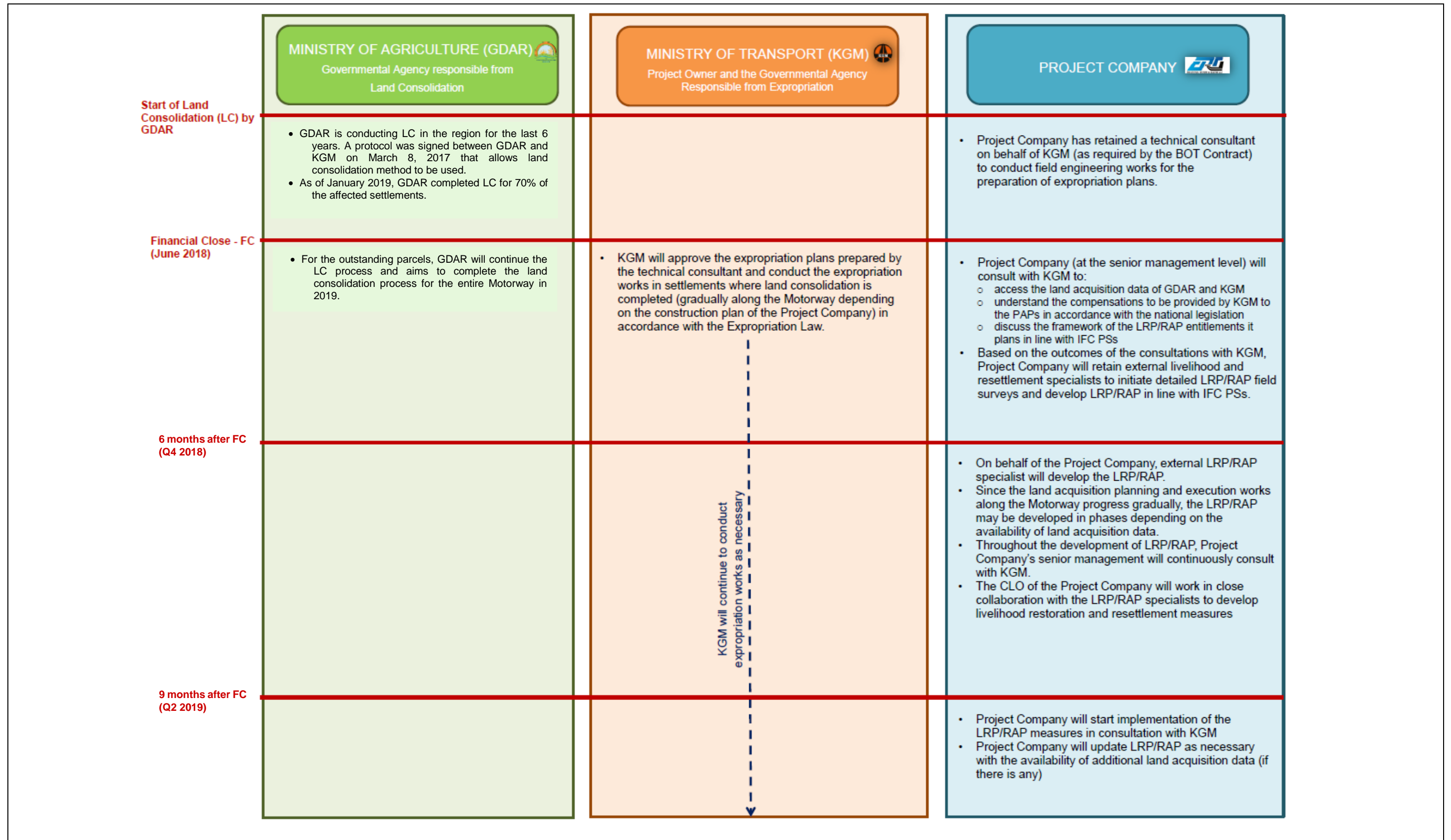


Figure 2. Overall Organizational Responsibilities for the Project

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

The socio-economic status of the Project impacted settlements and PAPs were determined through the field survey and other data retrieved through desk review. Below sections provide information on the socio-economic indicators of the impacted communities.

5.1 Residency Status

96% of the interviewees were permanent residents at the settlement in which interview was conducted while 4% was seasonal residents.

Table 8: Residency status

Residency Status in the Settlement	# of Residents	% Residency status
Permanent	216	96
Seasonal	8	4
Total	224	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

The below table shows the permanent residency places of the 8 interviewees that are seasonal residents at the affected settlements.

Table 9. Seasonal PAPs' residency locations

Residency of Seasonal settlers	# of PAPs	% of Total PAPs
Nigde centre	2	25
Istanbul	2	25
Ankara	2	25
NevsehirNevsehir centre	1	12.5
Nigde-Hasakoy	1	12.5
Total	8	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

5.2 Socio-Economic Status of Head of Households (HH)

Below table represents the details for the demographic information of the household head.

- 99% of the household have male HH while only 1% of the HHs is female (2 households).
- Average age for HH is 55 which illustrates that majority of the PAPs are of mature age.
- 33% of the HH is between the ages 46-55, 25.6% is between the ages 56-65, 20% is at 66 + years of age, 19.1% is between the ages 36-45 and 2.3% is between the ages 22-35.
- 88.8% of the HH is married, while 4% is widow/er and 3.1% is single.

- The education level of HH is low. Majority(74.4%) of the HH have graduated from elementary school. 11.2% have graduated from middle school, 5.6% have a high school degree, while 4.2% is illiterate. 4.2% is literate and only 0.5% have graduated from university.
- The majority (81.9%) of the HH have Social Security Insurance(SSI). 9.3% does not have any social security while %8,4 have General Health Insurance (GHI).
- The 75.6% of the HH are farmers, 14.1% are retired, 3.8% are artisan/merchant/self-employed, and 1.4% is civil servants. Only 2.3% of HH are unemployed.

Table 10: HH Demographic Data

Demographic Information of Household Head	Number of PAPs	% of Total
GENDER		
Female	2	1
Male	222	99
Total	224	100
AGE		
22-35	5	2.3
36-45	39	19.1
46-55	71	33
56-65	55	25.6
66-+	43	20
Non-response	9	
Total	222	100
MARITAL STATUS		
Non-response	9	4
Married	199	88.8
Single	7	3.1
Widow/er	9	4
Total	224	100
EDUCATION		
Illiterate	9	4.2
Literate	9	4.2
Elementary School	160	74.4
Middle School	24	11.2
High School	12	5.6
University	1	0.5
Total	215	100
WORKING STATUS/OCCUPATION		
Farmer	161	75.6
Artisan/Merchant/Self-Employed	8	3.8
Civil Servant	3	1.4
Worker	2	0.9

Demographic Information of Household Head	Number of PAPs	% of Total
Housewife	2	0.9
Retired	30	14.1
Student	1	0.5
Unemployed	5	2.3
Shepherd	1	0.5
Total	213	100
SOCIAL SECURITY STATUS		
SSI	176	81.9
GHI	18	8.4
None	20	9.3
Other	1	0.5
Total	215	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

5.3 Demographic Composition of Project Affected Households (PAPs)

Total number of PAPs living in 215 dwelling units is 922. Gender distribution of the PAPs is 48% female (480 PAPs) and 52% male (512 male PAPs). Average household size is 4.6; majority of PAPs comprise of 3-6 family members (55%); PAPs with 1-2 members are 24%, and around 20% of PAPs comprise of extended families (7+ members).

Table 11: Gender distribution of the households

Gender Distribution of the Households	# of PAPs	% of Total
Female	480	48
Male	512	52
Total	992	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

When main occupation of the household members was inquired, 64% of the women responded as housewives; whereas almost half of the men responded as farmers. There are few household members that engage in active income generation such as manual work, civil servant and tradesmen (6% of total household members). Dependent household members such as students, children comprise 24%.

Table 12: Occupation According to Gender

Occupation	Total Number of PAPs	Women	Men	% of Occupation of Total number of PAPs	% of Occupation of Women PAPs amongst total number of PAPs	% of Occupation of Men amongst total number of PAPs
Housewife	306	306	0	30.8	63.8	0.0
Farmer	253	7	246	25.5	1.5	48.0
Student	200	104	96	20.2	21.7	18.8

Prepared for: ERG Otoyol Yatırım ve İşletme A.Ş.

Occupation	Total Number of PAPs	Women	Men	% of Occupation of Total number of PAPs	% of Occupation of Women PAPs amongst total number of PAPs	% of Occupation of Men amongst total number of PAPs
Unemployed	86	33	53	8.7	6.9	10.4
Young children (under the age of schooling)	39	20	19	3.9	4.2	3.7
Retired	38	1	37	3.8	0.2	7.2
Worker	28	3	25	2.8	0.6	4.9
Tradesmen/ Self-employed	24	1	23	2.4	0.2	4.5
Civil servant	11	3	8	1.1	0.6	1.6
Daily/Seasonal Worker (Construction, Agriculture, etc)	6	2	4	0.6	0.4	0.8
Shepherd	1	0	1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Total	992	480	512	100	100	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

Around 11% of the PAPs declared health related problems. Amongst PAPs with health problems (112 PAPs), 22% are physically disabled, 8% are mentally disabled, 4% are elderly in need of assistance. Majority of PAPs have chronic health issues such as high blood pressure, diabetes etc.

Table 13: Health

Health Problem	# of PAPs	% of Total
Chronic Patient, has Health Issues	74	66
Physically Disabled	25	22
Mentally Disabled	9	8
Elderly in need of assistance	4	4
Total	112	100
Percent to the total of household members (992 members)		11

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

5.4 Income and Expenditure

5.4.1 Income Sources

A majority of the PAPs have multiple sources of household income. Only 36 PAPs declared a single source of income, whereas 172 PAPs declared multiple sources of income.

Table 14: Number of Income Sources

	Single Income Source	Main Income + Side Income	Total
Household	36	172	208
Total	17	83	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

Main income source for households does not vary significantly depending on the number of income sources. Main income sources are agriculture, retirement pensions and animal husbandry.

Table 15: Income sources

Main Income Source	More than one Income Source	Single Income Source	Total	% of Total
Agriculture	92	16	108	50
Animal Husbandry	30	7	37	17
Retirement Pension	25	11	36	17
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	13	0	13	6
Paid/Salary Income	7	0	7	3
Shopkeeper income	3	0	3	1
Seasonal Worker	2	2	4	2
Unanswered			7	3
Total	172	36	215	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

5.4.2 Expenses

PAPs were asked about the composition of household expenditures. 7% (15 PAPs) of the households have stated that their only expense is household expenses.¹³ For the majority of PAPs, agriculture and livestock related expenses are critical components of household expenditures.

Table 16: Household Expenditures

Main Expenses	More than one expense	Single Expense	Total	% of Total
Household Expenses	71	15	86	40
Agriculture	72	0	72	33
Animal Husbandry	43	0	43	20
Households and Agriculture (Equal Expense Ratio)	6	0	6	3
Household and Animal Husbandry (Equal Expense Rattio)	1	0	1	0,5
Unanswered	0	0	7	3
Total	193	15	215	100
%	93	7	100	

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

¹³ The household expenses include food, heating, transortation, education and health related expenses.

5.4.3 Social Aid

Social aid received by PAPs illustrates their vulnerability. According to results of the survey, 28 out of total 215 households received some type of social aid (elderly cash support, disability / disability care cash support, elderly care cash support). The number of people living in 215 households is 992 and the proportion of vulnerable groups receiving government support is 3%.

5.4.4 PAH Perception of Their Livelihood

PAH's were asked a question on how they perceive their socio-economic status. The question aimed to illustrate PAPs own perception of their capacity to meet household's fundamental needs. None of the surveyed PAPs perceived themselves as well off. Majority of PAPs declared that they can barely make ends meet (80%), whereas one fifth of the PAPs they can manage.

Table 17. Can you meet your household's fundamental needs?

	# of PAPs	% of Total
Medium	44	20
Hardly	171	80
Total	215	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

5.5 Agriculture and Husbandry Activities of Visited Settlements

5.5.1 Main Income Sources

According to the results of in-depth interviews conducted with mukhtars and PAPs, the main livelihood sources of most of the villages based along the motorway are agriculture and livestock production. Except for Kumbet and Yazihoyuk, agriculture and/or livestock production are the main income sources for all visited settlements, and for Kumbet and Yazihoyuk, they provide secondary income. Agriculture and livestock production are vital sources of income for PAPs. Therefore, it is essential to support PAPs whose land resources are impacted by the Project via supports in agriculture and livestock production to ensure that their livelihood losses are compensated.

Table 18: Income sources of the village and the neighborhood

Province	District	Settlement	Main Income Source	Additional Income Source
Ankara	Golbasi	Yavrucuk	Agriculture-Livestock	Working in the field
Ankara	Evren	Centre	Agriculture Public Wage	Livestock Production
Aksaray	Ortakoy	Harmandalı	Agriculture	Retirement
Aksaray	Ortakoy	Kumbet	Marketing - Music	Livestock Production
Aksaray	Sariyahsi	Bekdik, Centre	Overseas retirement	Agriculture
Aksaray	Gulagac	Osmanlı	Agriculture-Livestock	Construction Works
NevsehirNevsehir	Derinkuyu	Yazihoyuk	Retirement	Agriculture
NevsehirNevsehir	Acigol	KurugolKurugol	Livestock Production	Agriculture
urugöl	Derinkuyu	Kuyututlar	Agriculture	Livestock Production
Nigde	Centre	Baglama	Agriculture	Livestock Production

Nigde	Centre	Hurriyet Neigh.	Agriculture	Livestock Production
Nigde	Centre	Hasakoy	Agriculture	Livestock Production
Nigde	Centre	Yildiztepe	Agriculture	Livestock Production
Nigde	Centre	Pınarcık	Agriculture	Livestock Production

Source: In-depth interviews conducted with mukhtars and PAPs

5.5.2 Agriculture

The total land size of the sampled settlements visited during field study is 849,900 decares. 338,850 decares of these assets are irrigated land. The crops cultivated in the irrigated land include maize, potato, sunflower and wheat. Wheat, barley and forage crops are usually cultivated in dry lands.

Table 19: Agricultural land assets

Province	District	Settlement	Arable Land Assets (Da)	Irrigated Land (Da)	Rainfed Land (Da)
Ankara	Golbasi	Yavrucuk	9,800	2,000	7,800
Ankara	Evren	Centre	13,900	7100	5,800
Aksaray	koyOrtakoy	Harmandalı	47,000	2000	45,000
Aksaray	koyOrtakoy	Kumbet	35,000	0	35,000
Aksaray	Sariyahsi	Bekdik, Centre	5,000	1,500	3,500
Aksaray	Gulagac	Osmanlı	6,000	50	5,550
NevsehirNevsehir	Derinkuyu	Yazihoyuk	20,000	0	20,000
NevsehirNevsehir	Acigol	KurugolKurugol	12,200	1,200	11,000
NevsehirNevsehir	Derinkuyu	Kuyututlar	20,000	6,700	13,300
Nigde	Centre	Baglama	600,000	300,000	300,000
Nigde	Centre	Hurriyet Neigh.	10,000	6,000	4,000
Nigde	Centre	Hasakoy	36,000	3,300	32,700
Nigde	Centre	Yildiztepe	20,000	6,000	14,000
Nigde	Centre	Pınarcık	15,000	3,000	12,000
Total			849,900	338,850	509,650

Source: In-depth interviews conducted with mukhtars

The pasture capacity of the surveyed settlements is limited. The villages which have pastures, reported that their pastures are insufficient.

Table 20: Current pastureland status

Province	District	Settlement	Pastureland (Da)	Status (Sufficient/ Insufficient)
Ankara	Golbasi	Yavrucuk	10,000	Sufficient
Ankara	Evren	Merkez	4,316	Sufficient but stony
Aksaray	Ortakoy	Harmandalı	3,000	Insufficient, no water
Aksaray	Ortakoy	Kumbet	10,000	Sufficient
Aksaray	Sariyahsi	Bekdik, Merkez	N/A	Use the pasture of Demirci village
Aksaray	Gulagac	Osmanlı	30,000	Sufficient, but roads have been destroyed due to the materials
Nevsehir	Derinkuyu	Yazihoyuk	No Rangeland	

Province	District	Settlement	Pastureland (Da)	Status (Sufficient/ Insufficient)
Nevsehir	Acigol	Kurugol	8,000	Stony, and no water. PAPs deliver drinking water for animals by tankers.
Nevsehir	Derinkuyu	Kuyututlar	10,000	Limited vegetation, no water
Nigde	Merkez	Baglama		
Nigde	Merkez	Hurriyet Neigh.	N/A	
Nigde	Merkez	Hasakoy	2,000	Insufficient. There is no water.
Nigde	Merkez	Yildiztepe	20,000	Scattered, no water in some sections
Nigde	Merkez	Pınarcık	45,000	Sufficient

Source: In-depth interviews conducted with mukhtars

5.5.3 Livestock

Baseline data for livestock production is obtained from one-on-one interviews with PAPs, mukhtars, and producers using participatory methods, in addition to data from district level official data.

Table 21: Livestock production status

Province	District	Neighbourhood	# of Households	Livestock producing Households	Bovine	Ovine	Poultry
Ankara	Golbasi	Yavrucak		20	150	700	300
	Evren	Merkez		270	2,500	3,500	500
		Kumbet		50	300	350	1,500
	Sariyahsi	Merkez		25	650	1,000	500
NevsehirNevsehir	Acigol	KurugolKurugol	300	300	300	16,000	200
	Derinkuyu	Yazihoyuk					
		Kuyulutatlar		45	1,000	9,300	
Aksaray	Gulagac	Osmanlı	50	50	350	2,000	2,500
Nigde	Merkez	Baglama	200	200	800	10,000	1,000
		Hasakoy			2,000	1,000	500
		Hurriyet			1,000	500	1,000
		Yildiztepe	350	50	250	3,000	1,500
		Pınarcık	349	100	750	1,000	1,200
4 provinces	6 districts	13 neighborhoods					

Source: In-depth interviews conducted with mukhtars and PAPs

Bovine Production

The livestock activities performed across the motorway have similar characteristics. Bovine are fed in semi-open barns all year round. Livestock production is dependent on manpower. While, the young population migrated from these small settlements, the households engaging in livestock production- especially with 1-2 bovine- are mostly elderly people.

Newly-constructed animal barns are semi-open and close to modern requirements. Most of the livestock enterprises are established by non-locals. Recently, due to the sharp increase in livestock inputs and the downward trend in milk and livestock prices, bovine production has started to decrease while ovine production increased. Feeds used for bovine production comprise of the grains and stalks

of crops such as barley, oat, wheat, rye and maize silage cultivated in agricultural lands, in addition to outsourced concentrated feed and sugar beet pulp.

In bovine production, the most preferred race is Holstein race, while simmental and brown swiss rank second. As particular importance is given to milk production, races with high milk yields are preferred. Daily milk yield is around 20 litres. The milk obtained by farmers are sold to the merchants in exchange for feed. The price for 1 litre of milk is around 1.30-1.50 TRY (Turkish Lira). The cost of 50 kg of dairy feed ranges between 80-90 TRY.

Table 22: Bovine prices

Bovine type	Price TRY
Young milking cow	10,000
Heifer	9,000
Calf	4,500
Old milking cow	6,000
Stocker Steer	12,000

Source: In-depth interviews conducted with mukhtars and PAPs

In dairy farming, in order to be economically feasible, the minimum daily milk yield should be 25 litres; and 1.3 litres of milk should be obtained with 1kg of feed. Moreover, every year one calf should be reproduced per bovine. Recently however, the amount of feed given to the livestock has reduced causing a decline in forage crop cultivation areas. Limited economic activity triggered migration of youth to urban centers, leaving the villages with an aging population. As a result, the number of local enterprises engaging in bovine production that have 2-10 animals decreased. New firms joined the market and established livestock production enterprises in the villages.

Ovine Production

Ovine production is 75% dependent on pasture land. Sheep and goats released to the pastureland as of March; they are cared for and fed in there until early November. During March-May period, these animals are grazed in agricultural lands and uncultivated lands around the settlements. During May-September period, they are only cared for in common pasture land. Most of the time, they spend the entire day in pastures.

Ovine livestock is fed in winter months; the feed composition includes straw, barley and concentrated feed. Akkarman-Kangal crossbred sheep are kept in the Project affected settlements. Sheep milking is not wide-spread. Sheep breeding is entirely based on obtaining lambs. The only source of income from bovine livestock keeping is lamb sales.

Table 23. Ovine Prices

Ovine type	Price TRY
Breeding sheep	1,000-1,500
Goat	600-800
Kid	300-450
Lamb for slaughtering	800-1,200

Source: In-depth interviews conducted with mukhtars and PAPs

Main issues with Livestock production

Main issues with livestock production of the Project can be summarized as below:

- I. **Decreasing pasture areas** : Availability of pastures is critical for livestock production. Ovine breeders keep their livestock in pastures from May- September. The decreasing pasture size is attributed to afforestation activities in some areas, and land loss due to the Project construction.
- II. **Low milk yield of livestock:** Milk yield is quite low both in bovine and ovine production. Although the milk yield of Holstein race cows is supposed to be 25 litres per day during the lactation period, site visits illustrated that it was as low as 10 litres in some settlements. Furthermore, the lactation period is shorter; even though average lactation is expected to last for 300 days, in Project affected settlements lactation ends around 200 days. Main causes for low milk yields is poor feeding conditions and environmental factors.
- III. **High rate for loss of newborn calves/lambs:** The survival rate of lambs and calves born is low. A breeder obtaining 100 lambs on average experience 20% loss of life. Deaths usually occur within 2 months following the delivery caused by lack of veterinary care or poor hygiene.
- IV. **Infertility of breeding animals:** PAPs have reported low breeding rates as a key issue. In the Project Affected Settlements, the breeding sheep and cows do not breed every year. Time gap between pregnancies is high, causing inefficiencies in breeding calves and lambs.
- V. **Decrease in animal feed production:** There is a decrease in animal feed production due to decrease in cultivation areas and increased costs for agricultural inputs. On a positive note, maize silage production has increased in recent years to be used for animal feed.
- VI. **Widespread health problems:** Due to poor animal breeding and feeding conditions, diarrhea cases in calves and lambs, mastitis cases in cows during the milking period and enterotoxemia cases in sheep during the grazing period have increased. Health expenditures increase in parallel with such problems.

Table 24: Problems and solution recommendations

Problem	Priority	Solution Recommendation
Decrease in rangeland	*****	Transition roads to rangeland and rangeland rehabilitation
Low yield of animals	***	Training and extension activity
High number of animal deaths	***	Training and extension - vaccination activity
Infertility in breeding animals	**	Training, extension and forage crop production
Decrease in feed production	**	New forage crop production

6. POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON LIVELIHOOD

6.1 Land Acquisition Impacts

Land acquisition for the Project is conducted through LC and expropriation. Either method results in a permanent impact that allows for the ownership of land to be transferred permanently to KGM creating loss of land both for owners and users. The Project does not require leasing/renting any land temporarily.

Land acquisition is a dynamic process and depending on the Project's needs and implementation; there may be changes in the number of impacted parcels, affected PAPs, land size and type (private, treasury etc). For example, while LRP Framework was being prepared in May 2018, the number of parcels that would be affected by LC was 4255, this number decreased to 3819 as of January 2019. However, the number of parcels that was projected to be expropriated was 682 in May 2018, yet as of January 2019 the number of parcels that will be expropriated increased to 1,909. The full expropriation census data was not available in May 2018 and was still not complete during the preparation of this LRP. Land acquisition also continued during the preparation of this LRP. LRP field study was conducted based on census data provided in August 2018; land acquisition data was updated once again in January 2019 to reflect recent progress with expropriation. The LRP is a living document and will be updated regularly to reflect changes in land acquisition. Data on the settlements and land types/sizes of the parcels will be updated after detailed information from KGM is received. It is not possible to clarify and update this information unless detailed information on affected parcels are provided by KGM.

As of January 2019, the total number of parcels impacted by the Project is 5,728.

Table 25. Land acquisition parcel data

	Number of Parcels	% (Parcel)	Area (Ha)	% (Area)
Expropriation	1,909	33	1,188	31
Land Consolidation	3,819	67	2,604	69
Total	5,728	100	3,792	100

Source: KGM, January 2019.

Land acquisition through LC comprises 67% of the entire parcels impacted up to date. A total of 3,819 parcels are acquired through LC. Completion ratio of the land consolidated parcels is 73%.

Table 26. Progress with land consolidation

Land Consolidation		Completed	Incomplete	Total	Completion ratio (%)
1st Section	Number of Parcels	925	337	1,262	73
	Area (Ha.)	936	252	1,188	79
2nd Section	Number of Parcels	1,016	713	1,729	59
	Area (Ha.)	680	402	1,082	63
3rd Section	Number of Parcels	728	100	828	88
	Area (Ha.)	294	41	334	88

Prepared for: ERG Otoyol Yatırım ve İşletme A.Ş.

Land Consolidation		Completed	Incomplete	Total	Completion ratio (%)
Total	Number of Parcels	2,669	1,150	3,819	70
	Area (Ha.)	1,910	694	2,604	73

Source: KGM, January 2019.

The number of parcels that will be acquired by expropriation is 1,909 (33%). Expropriated parcels completion ratio is 58% (1,112 parcels)

Below table shows the land acquisition data as of January 2019.

Table 27: Land Acquisition Summary

Completed + Incomplete Acquisition	Type	Expropriation	
		# Of Parcels	AREA (Ha)
	Private	1,519	893
	Treasury	109	112
	3rd Party (Legal Entity)	37	23
	VLE	5	10
	Pasture	44	88
	Non-Registered	195	62
	Total	1,909	1,188
Completion Ratio (%)		58	
# Of Acquired Parcels		1,112	Will Be Defined

Source: ERG, January 2019

6.1.1 Loss of Private Lands through LC

LC works are carried out by GDAR with the implementing legal protocols defined by related Turkish law. These protocols includes measures for potential loss of land and crops for PAPs. Also, these protocols state compensation mechanisms for possible losses. Land for land options may vary according to quality of soil. If poorer quality is offered as replacement land, potential losses are compensated by offering larger land size by GDAR according to LC legislation in order to restore production levels. Grievances related to LC shall be assessed by ERG and compensated within the scope of LRP programs.

LC offers land for land option where separate parcels of the PAP are consolidated to establish a larger, fewer pieces and efficient land (with better infrastructure, better shaped parcel and with access to roads and other infrastructure) for total land holdings of a PAP. The main objective of LC is to boost agricultural income, by reducing land-based inefficiencies in agricultural production such as avoiding irregular sized shaped parcels that are not suitable for machine based farming; prevent division of parcels into small parcels and introduce scalable production in larger parcels, reduce disputes for accessing individual parcels by building access roads to each newly allocated parcels, and providing in-farm extension services to offer better agricultural infrastructure for farmers.

According to national law, the process of LC can lead to a maximum land loss of up to 10 %of the total consolidated land, to be used for the allocation of roads, common irrigation facilities infrastructure, etc. However, in practice land loss due to LC is typically observed to be between 3 to 5% of the total.

The field consultations with PAPs impacted from LC revealed no significant loss of land. None of the PAPs conveyed any grievances or complaints with respect to reduction in land size. However, PAPs have voiced their concerns over the potential for obtaining lower crop yields for their newly allocated land parcel. **Since new land parcels will be cultivated by the PAPs in Spring 2019 for the first time**, they do not feel fully assured that same crop yield rate will be achieved in the new parcels.

Most PAPs consulted during field studies, stated they would prefer expropriation to land consolidation, as they prefer cash payment instead of “land for land” option. However, international guidelines emphasize the importance of providing land for land option, as cash compensation are usually not spent on livelihood restoration or skills building, and PAPs are left with few income restoration sources when only given cash compensation options.

PAPs with immovable assets on their parcels such as wells, trees and vineyard houses have raised their concerns with regards to replacement value for their assets. The objections of the households related to LC stem from the water wells, trees, vineyard houses, etc., which remain on the old land, and their concerns are about the new permit procedures, if either to be transferred to the new land or renewed or the valuation of their immovable assets of whether their losses will be replaced. For example, the households inquire if they will be able to carry their water well permits agricultural electricity subscription of the old land to their new land.

The LC works on private parcels does not lead to a loss of land which requires LRP implementation. This LRP applies an approximately 3% private land loss assumption based on the LC completed for the Project to date. The anticipated 3% loss of land holdings is below livelihood restoration requirements according to international standards.

6.1.2 Loss of Public Lands through LC

LC for private parcels will require land acquisition from common land such as Treasury land. During land consolidation, private parcel owners will be allocated with new land which was under ownership of Treasury, pastures, VLE or other common land. Hence, land used for LC will create an impact on common land when it is re-allocated to private owners, and therefore loss of access to common land for other users. 4,015 decares of Treasury and pastureland will be permanently lost for the Project's land acquisition as May 2018¹⁴. PAPs' whose livelihoods are based on livestock production voiced concern on access to remaining pastures.

6.1.3 Permanent Land Loss via Expropriation

All expropriation payments are made by KGM. KGM is conducting negotiations at each settlement to ensure PAPs are not adversely impacted from the process. ERG is compensating for additional payments as stated in IFC PS5.

In the project, there will be settlements which will face permanent land loss due to land expropriation. The most basic reason for land acquisition by expropriation is to obtain land where LC method cannot be used. The land acquisition will be made by expropriation where the treasury and pasture lands are not large enough to ensure LC of the private parcels. This is because the general approach of LC, as the acquisition of land by granting land from the treasury lands for the affected private parcels.

¹⁴ Most recent data on loss of common land obtained from KGM dates to May 2018.

Most recent census information on expropriation data provided by KGM dates back to September 2018, and hence this data is used in the analysis. Even though KGM provided general overall summary information in January 2019, where there is an increase in expropriated parcels, details of data was not available for review and analysis.

As of September 2018; the total number of private and public lands affected by expropriation is 7,458 decares and the rate of land with title deeds is 52%. The number of affected settlements is 51.

Table 28: Land Expropriation Details

Information	Details
Province	4 province
District	12 districts
Settlement	Total of 51 settlements
Number of private parcels	1,072 ¹⁵
Area on Title Deed (Decare)	11,102
Affected Area (Decare)	6,374
% of Affected area of the the area on title deed	57
Number of Shareholders	3,355
Treasury Land Parcel number	74
Treasury land title deed area (Decare)	3,278
Treasury land affected area (Decare)	1,085
% of Treasury land affected area of the treasury land title deed area	33
Total Expropriation area (Decare)	7,458
%	52

Source: ERG, September 2018

6.1.3.1 Loss of Private Lands via Expropriation

The total land ownership data of any person cannot be acquired by ERG or any other private/public institution due to restrictions set out in Law No. 6698 Law on Protection of Personal Data. Therefore only available data is on the acquired parcel.

Total land assets information of PAPs can not be gathered by ERG Information on the land loss (by expropriation) out of the total land ownership of the households can only be gathered from the households' statements. However these statements might not reflect the reality. ERG could only obtain information from the statement of PAPs on the affected parcel.

As of September 2018, there are 47 settlements impacted by expropriation. Approximately 3,355 PAPs are impacted from acquisition of 1,072 private parcels with a total affected area of 6,374 decares. Project's expropriated parcel size comprises on average 57% of the parcel.

¹⁵ The number and size of parcels is as of September 2018. As of January 2019, the number of affected parcels has increased to 1909. Data on these settlements and land types/sizes of the parcels will be updated after detailed information from KGM is recieved.

Table 29: Expropriation Details of Settelements

No	Province	District	Settlement	# of Private Parcels	Total parcel area (Decare)	Acquired Parcel area (Decare)	% of the acquired to the total parcel area	# of Shareholders
1	Aksaray	Sariyahsi	Merkez	37	140	89	64	86
2	Aksaray	Ortakoy	Harmandalı	32	295	100	34	58
3	Aksaray	Gulagac	Osmanlı (Duguz)	25	798	197	25	74
4	Aksaray	Ortakoy	Kumbet	13	148	57	38	51
5	Aksaray	Ortakoy	Çiftevi	13	236	88	37	62
6	Aksaray	Ortakoy	Bozkır	8	132	26	20	72
7	Aksaray	Gulagac	Bekarlar	7	69	34	49	7
8	Aksaray	Gulagac	Gulpinar	5	45	12	26	14
9	Aksaray	Sariyahsi	koyBogazkoy	5	69	31	46	13
10	Aksaray	Merkez	Alayhan	3	20	8	40	7
11	Aksaray	Sariyahsi	Kutuklu	3	51	4	7	1
12	Aksaray	Ortakoy	Sarıkaraman	3	64	11	18	3
13	Aksaray	Merkez	Babakonağı	2	41	7	18	9
14	Aksaray	Ortakoy	Çatin	1	26	8	31	1
15	Ankara	Evren	Cikinagil (Merkez)	34	795	148	19	94
16	Ankara	Golbasi	Yavrucuk	27	399	155	39	116
17	Ankara	Golbasi	Mahmatlı	12	279	60	21	20
18	Ankara	Evren	İnebeyli	11	143	54	38	62
19	Ankara	Evren	Solakuşağı	9	203	48	24	36
20	Ankara	Evren	Yusufluşağı	5	79	28	35	4
21	Ankara	Golbasi	Bagici-Ballıkpınar	4	104	35	33	11
22	Ankara	Golbasi	Gokcehoyuk	3	222	33	15	1
23	Ankara	Evren	Cerkezusagi (Catalpınar)	3	230	178	77	102
24	Ankara	Evren	Kürtü (Altınbasak)	2	18	9	49	21
25	Ankara	Evren	Cebirli	2	21	3	16	3
26	Ankara	Bala	Ahmetcayiri	2	43	25	59	4
27	Ankara	Golbasi	Yeniyapancarsak	2	45	43	94	10
28	Ankara	Golbasi	Karagedik	2	54	13	25	17
29	Ankara	Sereflikochisar	Buyukkisla	2	202	24	12	13
30	Ankara	Sereflikochisar	Gulhuyuk (Muhlisobası)	1	4	0	6	3
31	Ankara	Golbasi	Mahmatlıbahçe	1	6	4	79	7
32	Ankara	Golbasi	Emirler	1	15	12	79	7
33	Ankara	Bala	Sofular	1	19	18	93	1
34	Ankara	Sereflikochisar	Kıyevi (Serefli davutlu)	1	61	19	32	9
35	Ankara	Sereflikochisar	Dogankaya	1	73	14	19	11
36	Ankara	Bala	Belcarsak	0	0	0	0	0
37	Ankara	Golbasi	DerekislaDerekisla	0	0	0	0	0

No	Province	District	Settlement	# of Private Parcels	Total parcel area (Decare)	Acquired Parcel area (Decare)	% of the acquired to the total parcel area	# of Shareholders
38	Ankara	Sereflikochisar	Aktas	0	0	0	0	0
39	Ankara	Sereflikochisar	Kacarli	0	0	0	0	0
40	Nevsehir	Acigol	KurugolKurugol	59	1,031	307	30	103
41	Nevsehir	Derinkuyu	Kuyulutatlar	11	865	852	98	386
42	Nevsehir	Derinkuyu	Yazihuyuk (Bozkır)	3	588	513	87	127
43	Nevsehir	Gulsehir	Ovaoren	1	5	1	27	1
44	Nigde	Merkez	İnli	242	919	893	97	673
45	Nigde	Merkez	Baglama	206	847	847	100	320
46	Nigde	Merkez	Pınarcık	141	738	738	100	373
47	Nigde	Merkez	Hasakoy	80	371	372	100	278
48	Nigde	Merkez	Kiledere (Hurriyet)	36	430	177	41	61
49	Nigde	Merkez	Kayırlı	7	142	66	46	7
50	Nigde	Merkez	Golcuk	2	2	2	100	14
51	Nigde	Merkez	Gosterli	1	14	10	70	2
Total				1,072	11,102	6,374	57	3,355

Source: ERG, September 2018

6.1.3.2 Loss of Public Lands by Expropriation

As of September 2018 there are common lands affected by expropriation. These lands are Treasury, and VLE.

There are 27 settlements impacted by loss of public land. The number of affected parcels is 74, with a total area of 1,085 decare. The ratio of the expropriated area to the total parcel size is 33%.

Table 30: Loss of Public Lands by Expropriation (Treasury Lands)

No	Province	District	Settlement	Number of Parcels	Total Parcel Area (Decare)	Expropriated area (Decare)	% of Total
1	Aksaray	Sarıyahşi	Merkez	1	2	2	100
2	Ankara	Bala	Belçarşak	1	8	8	100
3	Ankara	Gölbaşı	Derekışla	1	230	230	100
4	Nevşehir	Derinkuyu	Kuyulutatlar	1	15	15	100
5	Niğde	Merkez	İnli	8	134	134	100
6	Niğde	Merkez	Bağlama	9	55	55	100
7	Niğde	Merkez	Pınarcık	3	20	20	100
8	Niğde	Merkez	Hasaköy	1	2	2	100
9	Ankara	Gölbaşı	Yeniyapançarşak	5	127	120	94
10	Ankara	Gölbaşı	Gökçehöyük	1	9	6	67
11	Aksaray	Sarıyahşi	Kütüklü	1	42	21	51

No	Province	District	Settlement	Number of Parcels	Total Parcel Area (Decare)	Expropriated area (Decare)	% of Total
12	Aksaray	Gölağaç	Osmanlı (Düğüz)	3	283	99	35
13	Ankara	Bala	Ahmetçayırı	2	78	25	31
14	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Harmandalı	3	34	9	28
15	Ankara	Evren	Çıkınağıl (Merkez)	4	87	23	27
16	Ankara	Evren	İnebeyli	2	96	24	25
17	Ankara	Gölbaşı	Mahmatlıbahçe	1	39	9	23
18	Nevşehir	Acıgöl	Kurugöl	12	264	60	23
19	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Kümbet	2	288	50	17
20	Ankara	Şereflikoçhisar	Aktaş	2	703	121	17
21	Ankara	Şereflikoçhisar	Gülhüyük (Muhlisobası)	1	24	3	13
22	Ankara	Gölbaşı	Karagedik	2	160	19	12
23	Niğde	Merkez	Kiledere (Hürriyet)	2	98	10	10
24	Aksaray	Gölağaç	Gülpınar	3	201	12	6
25	Aksaray	Sarıyahşi	Boğazköy	1	75	4	5
26	Ankara	Gölbaşı	Mahmatlı	1	189	5	2
27	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Çatin	1	15	0,2	1
Total				74	3,278	1,085	33

Source: ERG, September 2018

6.2 Loss of Other Immovable Assets via Expropriation

The immovable assets affected by the project are;

- Trees on acquired land
- Immovable assets on acquired land (agricultural buildings, water wells, vineyard houses, cottage, etc.).

The number of impacted assets is determined by the KGM to form an assets inventory, as they are the key organization responsible for land acquisition. According to the current legislation, ERG does not have any responsibility for asset inventory assessment.

KGM presented asset census information for Section 1 and Section 2 of the Motorway. Once census information is available for Section 3, it will be incorporated in the LRP.

In the Section 1, the total number of trees impacted by the Project is 4,361; whereas in Section 2 there are 10,879 trees impacted. The top 5 tree species that are in number mostly affected are grapevine (hanging), grapevine, arborvitae, apple and almond.

Table 31: Trees impacted by the Project

Type of Tree	Section 1 Total	Section 2 Total	Total
Grapevine (hanging)	0	9,412	9,412
Grapevine	717	126	843
Arborvitae	607		607
Apple	496	31	527
Almond	474	51	525
Walnut	302	216	518
Willow	182	296	478
Oleaster	179	260	439
Plum	283	60	343
Poplar	73	221	294
Pear	176	44	220
Apricot	162	87	249
Pine	201	15	216
Cedar	187		187
Sour Cherry	62	3	65
Quince	60		60
Vineyard	56		56
Acacia	28	6	34
Fir	34		34
Cherry	14	11	25
Wild Pear	1	18	19
Mullberry	14	2	16
Sycamore	14		14
Hazelnut	5	9	14
Eastern Hollyhock	13		13
Peach	7	1	8
Oak		5	5
Acacia	4		4
Wild Pear		4	4
Hackberry	3		3
Fig	2		2
Chestnut	2		2
Haw	1		1
Jujube	1		1
Linden	1		1
Decoration plant		1	1
Total	4,361	10,879	15,240

Source: ERG, September 2018

Among the affected structures in Section 1 and 2 are boreholes / wells (15), pool (14 units), buildings (12 units), fountains (12 units) and vineyard house (9 units). The buildings in Kumbet are not included in section 2, since they are evaluated within the scope of RAP.

Table 32: Immovable assets impacted by the Project

Structures	Section 1 Total Number of Affected Structures	Section 2 Total Number of Affected Structures (Kümbet excluded)	Total
Drillings/Wells	1	14	15
Pool	8	6	14
Building	3	9	12
Fountain	9	3	12
Vineyard house	8	1	9
Hut	7	1	8
Depot	7	1	8
Poultry coop	8		8
Barn	7		7
Trough	5		5
Caisson well	4		4
Well	4		4
Pump building	3		3
Irrigation system	2		2
Drilling building	1		1
Water tank	1		1

Source: ERG, September 2018

6.3 Restricted Access

The Motorway is anticipated to cause land division and disruptions to access. Below categories of restrictions may be observed:

- Access to remaining agricultural land
- Access to grazing grounds by free roaming livestock
- Limited access for agricultural machinery
- Limited pedestrian access

The Project is building engineering infrastructures such as viaducts, underpasses, bridges, culverts to avoid/minimize adverse impact on PAPs' and livestock's access to remaining land. During LRP field visits, PAPs did raise potential concerns over access to their land; yet they did not have any grievances during construction phase. PAPs' will be able to use Project's engineering structures for access.

6.4 Main Findings of Field Study

Field study revealed an overall discontent with expropriation. Consulted PAPs and stakeholders voiced their concerns over how expropriation is carried out, and they conveyed their grievances on limited stakeholder consultation and engagement before expropriation process. Main observations are:

- a. There were some concerns about value calculation. PAPs raised questions on valuation methodology used for expropriation.
- b. The only source of irrigation in the Project area is by wells. There are no additional new licences available for boreholes because the Project area is included in KOP¹⁶ Project, and additional groundwater extraction is therefore forbidden. PAPs are only allowed to hold and to use old well licences. However, KGM will intervene for renewal of existing license holders' right to develop new boreholes.

6.4.1 Project's Impact on Land Use and Livelihoods

This section is based on the results of the socio-economic research and field consultations. PAPs were posed a range of questions about their land use, land assets, agriculture and livestock production and their preferences for livelihood restoration.

a. Impacted land, land type and usage

Expropriation may impact the total parcel or may lead to partial expropriation of the parcel. The analysis of the parcel database for impacted households revealed that most of the PAPs impacted from expropriation have lost their total parcel to the Project (72%) (Table 33). According to database analysis, three quarters of the PAPs have lost more than 80% of their parcels. The answers to this question are based on the parcels acquired by the Project, and does not apply to all landholdings of the PAPs.

Table 33: Impacted Parcel Size

Percent of size of acquired land/ total parcel size	Number of respondents	%of Total
100	150	72
80-99	6	3
50-79	17	8
20-49	27	13
1-19	8	4
Total	208	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

There is a high variance in impacted parcel sizes. The minimum parcel size impacted by the Project is 1 decare, while the maximum is 85 decares. Therefore, the average size of the impacted parcels are approximately 10.5 decares.

¹⁶ KOP is abbreviation of Konya Plain Development Project. The Project is managed by a state association Konya Regional Development Administration.

An majority of the impacted parcels are used as agricultural land. 96% of PAPs affected land is used for crop cultivation. Only 3% of PAPs have vineyards impacted.

Table 34: Impacted Land Type by usage and Size of Impacted land

Type of Affected Land	Number of Respondents	% allocation of land type according to land usage (number of users of affected land/total number of users)	Total Affected Area (Decare)	Average Affected Land (Decare)
Agricultural land	205	96	2,155.8	10.5
Vineyard	6	3	19.4	3.2
Garden	1	0.5	5.5	5.5
Fruit orchard	1	0.5	3	3
Woodland	1	0.5	1	1
Total	208	100	2,184.7	10.5

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

Most of the PAPs cultivate their own land. (87%). The number of PAH that rent/lease their land is few (7%).

Table 35: Land Usage

Land usage	Number of respondents	% of Total
Cultivated by PAPs	186	87
Rents to others	15	7
Hires field workers	6	3
Empty/unused land	6	3
Sharecropping	2	1
Total	215	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

Agriculture is a significant source for PAPs' livelihoods. The PAPs were asked how they used the agricultural products obtained from their parcel impacted by the Project. As per the answers, it is derived that the majority of PAPs, both sell and use their agricultural products (60%). Only 20% of PAH sell all of their products whereas 16% use all of it for household consumption. Entire 4% stated that they use the agricultural products solely as animal feed. The table below summarizes these findings in detail.

Table 36: Use of Agricultural Produce

Use of Agricultural Products in Affected Land	Number	% of Total
We Both Sell and Use (Almost half-half)	128	60
We Sell All of It	44	20
We Use All of It	34	16
We Use for Animal Feed	9	4
Total	215	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

b. Total Land Assets of PAPs

88% of the interviewed PAPs stated that they have additional lands to sustain their agricultural activities on the remaining assets. However, 12% of the interviewed PAPs stated that the land acquired by the Project was their only asset. Of these 12% (25 PAPs), only 2 PAPs have stated that their total parcel is acquired, and they have no remaining land; the rest of these PAPs have partial section of their parcel left for farming. 88% of PAPs stated that they own other land(s) than the impacted land which reveals that they have other lands that they use for income generation and that the impacted land is not the only source of their income. The below table represents the data for usage of other land than the project affected land.

Table 37: Do you have other land parcels used for agriculture?

Are you using any other land other than the project affected land?	Number of PAPs	% of Total
Yes	190	88
No	25	12
Total	215	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

The surveys aimed to depict Project's land acquisition impact on PAPs' total land holdings¹⁷. According to results of the survey, only 5% of the PAPs have been impacted by loss of more than 80% of land holdings. One third of the PAPs' has less than 20% of their land impacted by the Project.

Table 38. Project's Impact on total land holdings

Project's Impact on Total Land holdings	Number of PAPs	%
Less than 20% land impacted	67	31
21-40% land impacted	62	29
41-60% land impacted	48	22
61-80% land impacted	28	13
81% and above land impacted	10	5
Total	215	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

Similar to use of agricultural produce from Project impacted parcel; 59% of the interviewed PAPs states that they both sell and use their agricultural products achieved from the remaining land. Among the remaining land users of the PAPs, 24% of the interviewed indicates that they sell all of their produce, while 13% use all, completely for their family consumption and 5% states that they use the agricultural products as animal feed. The table below shows in detail the data.

¹⁷ Total landholdings data is based on survey respondents' answers to the question. The information is not verified through official land registry data.

Table 39: Use of Agricultural Produce in Remaining Land

Use of Agricultural Products Taken from the Remaining Land	Number	% of Total
We Both Sell and Use (Almost half-half)	112	59
We Sell All of It	45	24
We Use All of It	24	13
We Use for Animal Feed	9	5
Total	190	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

c. Affected trees

There are only few PAPs impacted from loss of trees of the Project's land acquisition. Out of 215 interviewed PAPs, only 34 declared about loss of trees. An overriding majority (84%) of the interviewed PAPs did not have any trees on the project affected land. The below table shows in detail the type and number of trees that were on the project-affected land of 34 PAPs. There is a total of 4,944 trees that were on the affected land by the project. 81% of these trees were grapevines, 5.5% were willow, 4.6% were poplar, 2.5% were apple and 1.9% were walnut trees.

Table 40: PAP's Trees impacted by the Project

Trees on Affected Land by Project	Number of PAPs	(%)of PAPs
Yes	34	16
No	181	84
Total	215	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

Table 41: Impacted Tree Types of PAPs

Type of tree	Number	% of Total
Grape	4000	80.9
Willow	274	5.5
Poplar	225	4.6
Apple	125	2.5
Walnut	96	1.9
Fruit tree	82	1.7
Apricot	54	1.1
Almond	49	1.0
Pear	21	0.4

Acacia	8	0.2
Oleaster	8	0.2
Plum	1	0.
Suden	1	0.
Total	4944	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

d. Agricultural production

The crops cultivated for agricultural production shows a variety such as grains, wheat, barley, rye, potatoes and chickpea. The impact area of the Project does not have extensive horticultural crops; but rather have agricultural production, mostly based on grains. The table below shows in detail the most cultivated agricultural products by the interviewed households. 39% of the interviewed PAPs cultivate wheat, followed by 14% of PAPs cultivating potato, and barley is the third most cultivated crop by 13%.

Table 42: Most Cultivated Crops

Most cultivated products	Number	% of Total
Wheat (Dry)	191	39.2
Potato	67	13.8
Barley (Dry)	61	12.5
Chickpea (Dry)	39	8.0
Rye	36	7.4
Corn	20	4.1
Oat	18	3.7
Bean	16	3.3
Sugar beet	11	2.3
Zucchini	9	1.8
Grape	5	1.0
Vetch	5	1.0
Clover	4	0.8
Lentil	2	0.4
Cereal	1	0.2
Walnut	1	0.2
Water melon	1	0.2
Total	487	100.0

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

Prepared for: ERG Otoyol Yatırım ve İşletme A.Ş.

According to the data received from Aksaray and Nigde Provincial Agriculture Directorate as of 2017 average wheat yield in Aksaray is 280 kg/decares, wheat yield in Nigde is 200 kg/decares and the average net income in Aksaray is 109.2 TL/decares, in Nigde is 84 TL/decares.

The average potato yield in Aksaray is 4,000 kg/decares, the average net income is 337.5 TL/decares and in Nigde the average potato yield is 3750 kg/decares, the average net income is 337.5 TL/decares.

For barley, average yielded in Aksaray is 290 kg/decares, the average net income is 87 TL/decares and in Nigde average yielded is 175 kg/decares, the average net income is 29.75 TL/decares.

The data of other products such as chickpea and corn is shown in the table below.

Table 43: Average Yield and Net Income per Decares of Most Cultivated

Crops (2017)	Aksaray Province				Niğde Province			
	Average Yield/Decares (kg)	Average Selling Price (TL/kg)	Average Cost (TL/kg)	Average Net Income (Decares/TL)	Average Yield/Decares (kg)	Average Selling Price (TL/kg)	Average Cost (TL/kg)	Average Net Income (Decares/TL)
Wheat (Dry)	280	0.95	0.56	109.2	200	0.94	0.52	84
Potato	4,000	0.61	0.51	400	3,750	0.6	0.51	337.5
Barley (Dry)	290	0.84	0.54	87	175	0.85	0.68	29.75
Chickpea	80	6	4.16	147.2	65	8	4.76	210.6
Rye	260	0.84	0.54	78	225	0.78	0.33	101.3
Corn	2,000	0.6	0.43	340	6,500	0.21	0.11	650

Source: Aksaray – Nigde Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, 2017.

e. Livestock Production

Animal husbandry is the main economic activity of the PAPs living in project affected settlements. According the results of the survey 73% (157 PAPs) of the interviewed PAPs raise livestock (bovine, ovine, beehive and poultry). Almost one third of the PAPs do not engage in any livestock activities.

Table 44: Livestock ownership

Animal Husbandry	Number of PAPs	(%) of PAPs
Yes	157	73
No	58	27
Total	215	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

PAPsThe surveyed households own in total 1,448 bovines, 1,858 ovines, 1,549 chickens and 25 beehives.

Table 45 : Livestock ownership types

	Number of PAPs	Total # of Animals	Average number of animals (Total/N)
Bovine	146	1,448	10

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Ovine	19	1,858	98
Beehive	7	25	4
Other (Poultry)	57	1,549	27

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

Pastureland for grazing is insufficient according to survey results. 78% of PAPs that engage in livestock raising declared that pasturelands are not sufficient for their grazing needs.

Table 46: Pastureland sufficiency

Is the pastureland sufficient?	# of PAPs	% of Total
Yes	34	22
No	123	78
Total	157	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

Livestock production is predominantly done for income generation and family consumption. An overriding majority of PAPs use some dairy products (such as milk, meat, eggs, honey etc) for their household consumption; s. About the dairy products, nearly 44% of the households out of the total that own livestock states that they produce dairy products mostly for selling purposes but also use minor amount of it for domestic consumption, 43% states that they both sell and use (almost half-half), while 11% produce only for their own consumption and 2% sells all the production. Table below shows in detail the usage of dairy products.

Table 47: Utilization of dairy products

Utilization of the Dairy Products	Number of PAPs	% of Total
We Sell All of It	3	2
We Both Sell and Use (Almost half-half)	67	43
We Use All of It	17	11
We Sell Most of It and Use Some of It	70	44
Total	157	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

6.4.2 Livelihood Restoration

Scope of LRP includes PAPs who will be cultivating their land for the first time after LC and the PAPs who have lost 20% and more of their land. Both of these groups of PAPs will be the beneficiaries of LRP Programs.

PAPs whose wells/boreholes are impacted will be compensated with full replacement costs for their wells. For PAPs who have legal well licences, ERG will collaborate with KGM to support the renewal of their existing licences for the new location.

a. Livelihood Restoration Preferences

The socio-economic survey included questions on alternative income generation and livelihood restoration preferences of the PAPs. Most of interviewed PAPs declared that, supports for agricultural production (54%) and animal husbandry (44%) would improve their livelihoods. According to the survey results, the agricultural production supports, such as inputs and irrigated agriculture were prominent while supports required for livestock, concentrated on breeding cattle, feeding materials (seed, plant, feed) and support for ovine husbandry. Details are shown below.

Table 48. Issues on Development of Income Resources

Category	%	Subject	Number of PAPs	% of Total
Agriculture	54%	To support oil, fertilizer, electricity, pesticide, input costs	82	29
		Support for irrigated farming	61	21
		Support for setting up a plant	3	1
		Support for seed growing/potato growing	2	1
		Other (Clearing the lands of stones, Information about wheat and potato diseases and disease detection in the field, support for being informed about alternative products, Support for fruit growing (apple and walnut), Support for grapery and horticulture)	4	1
Employment	1%	New job opportunities	3	1
Husbandry	44%	To support animal feed, animal feed plant, fertilizer	13	5
		Ovine animal husbandry (sheep and goat breeding)	13	5
		Support for bovine animal husbandry/Improvement of Husbandry	98	35
		Support for dairy processing center	2	1
Pasture	1%	Improvement of pastures	3	1
Total			284	100%

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

b. Local Employment

Out of the interviewed households, 59 (27%) out of a total of 92 household members stated that they could work as a part of local employment. Working positions vary between unskilled labor and vehicle driver.

Table 49. Local Employment Requests.

Can a family member work as a part of local employment for the Project?	Number of Households	% of Total
Yes	59	27
No	156	73
Total	215	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

6.4.3 Compensation spending

Livelihoods of the PAPs could better be restored if the cash compensation received through expropriation is invested. However ERG cannot enforce or impose PAPs about how and where to spent their money. In case of such a demand, ERG can only provide guidance. Survey results revealed that 61% of the interviewed PAPs will pay off their debts with the compensation they will receive. Some PAPs are planning on spending the cash on wedding party, or pilgrimage. Nevertheless, one fifth of the PAPs are planning to invest in agricultural production or livestock raising, by purchasing agricultural

machinery or bovine/ovines. Below table in this section further points out how will the PAPs plan to spend the cash received.

Table 50: How will you use your compensation?

How will you use the compensation you will receive?	Number of PAPs	% of Total
I will pay my debts	127	61
I will invest in agricultural and livestock production	44	21
I will buy land	18	9
I will buy a house(in the city/at the village)	5	2
I will buy a car	4	2
I'll go on pilgrimage	2	1
I'll start business	2	1
I'll spend it on wedding	5	2
Total	207	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

6.4.4 Vulnerable Groups

Among the identified vulnerable groups, there are 2 women headed households. One of these households is a woman farmer and uses the affected land. However, it was stated that the land had a lot of shareholders. Women head of household reported that loss of land would adversely affect her agricultural activities.

29 (13.6%) of the head of households are considered as vulnerable, 21 of them have chronic health problems, 7 have physical disabilities and 1 elderly person is in need of care.

Table 51: Head of Household Disability

<u>DISABILITY</u>	Number of Head of Households	% of Total
Physically Disabled	7	3.3
Chronic Patient, has Health Issues	21	9.8
Elderly in need of Nursing	1	0.5
No Disability	186	86.4
Total	215	100.0

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

40% of the surveyed PAPs has a household member with chronic illness and/or disability. There are overall 113 PAPs with chronic illnesses/disability. Table below presents the disability related vulnerability of the PAPs.

Table 52: Disability amongst surveyed PAPs

<u>Disability of the Members of PAPs Households</u>	Number of PAPs	% of Total
Physically Disabled	25	2.5
Chronic Patient, has Health Issues	75	7.6
Elderly in need of Nursing	4	0.4
Mentally Disabled	9	0.9
No Disability	879	88.6
Total	992	100.0

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

7. ELIGIBILITY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

The entitlement matrix table presents a high-level eligibility framework and entitlement matrix for the LRP specifying the entitlement topics that will be addressed for each impact category. ERG is committed to restoring the livelihoods of all PAPs who are eligible according international standards (i.e. IFC PS5) to pre-Project levels or improving the livelihoods of PAPs impacted by Project's land acquisition in collaboration with KGM. To achieve this objective, ERG has adopted a livelihood restoration strategy based on this study for the development of the specific entitlement measures within the scope of this LRP. An additional budget (LRP fund) and human resources for the implementation of the LRP will be allocated by ERG.

Cut-off date is defined as the date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the Project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

For the Project, public interest decisions for the route were taken in 2011 and 2017. LC has been completed for affected land in 49 of the 72 settlements (68%) as of May 2018. For the settlement where LC is still on-going, inventory of assets on the lands to be consolidated has been completed. For the section between KM 0+000-145+000, valuation of assets has been completed by the related governmental agencies. The process is at the stage of official notification to be made to PAPs by the officials as of April 2018. For the remaining section of the Motorway, the process is at the stage of valuation of assets as of April 2018. Notification of the PAPs will follow the completion of valuation.

7.1 Entitlement Matrix

Table 53: Entitlement Matrix

No	Category of PAP	Type of Loss/Impact subject to Entitlement	Entitlement	Implementing Institution	Responsibility/Resource
1	Private Land Title Holders	Partial loss of land (up to 10%; anticipated on average 3%) as a result of LC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement land of similar quality, size and location (provided by the government) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KGM is responsible for overseeing GDAR's implementation of land consolidation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In LC (which is the main land acquisition method of the Project), the PAPs do not lose their agricultural lands that are located within the Project land acquisition corridor, but they are provided with replacement land by using the Treasury lands available in each settlement. As part of the on-going LC process, the GDAR provides related PAPs with a regular shaped land parcels that are up to maximum 10% (the limit defined in legislation) smaller in size due to construction of in-parcel access roads and new irrigation channels. According to the LC completed to date, approximately 3% private land loss has occurred (the 3% loss of land holdings is below livelihood restoration requirements according to the international standards). LRP studies verified that the average private land loss percentage from the LC is 3 percent, the loss of land does not lead to loss of livelihoods.
		Loss of land for permanent land acquisition (expropriation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KGM (Responsible for Expropriation) - Expropriation is valued at full replacement cost according to Turkish legal framework. ERG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On behalf of KGM, technical consultants (retained by ERG as per the BOT Contract requirements) identify the land value (at replacement cost) in accordance with criteria specified by the law, including net income calculation methodology; land is valued by capitalization of annual net income by taking market prices into account which is in line with IFC's full replacement cost. ERG transferred 50 million TL (from the expropriation budget defined in the BOT Contract) to KGM as a contractual requirement and KGM will make the necessary payments.

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KGM will make payments for the expropriation costs exceeding 50 million TL from KGM budget. • KGM will evaluate the requests of landowners (a right in the scope of Expropriation Law) for purchase of not acquired remaining portion of the acquired land according to defined criteria. • LRP budget includes 100 TL¹⁸ per parcel payment for additional costs (taxes, registration charges, etc.) for private parcel acquired through expropriation. 50 TL for the notary charges for transaction and 50 TL for transportation costs. When there is a need for certificate of inheritance ERG will provide additional support up to 80 TL per certificate.
		Loss of crops (as a result of expropriation or land consolidation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for lost annual/perennial crops/ plants at full replacement cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National legislation does not require government to provide any compensation to the PAPs for the loss of existing crops. • As part of the on-going land acquisition process, on behalf of KGM, technical consultants (retained by ERG as per the BOT Contract requirements) collaborate with the relevant district agricultural authorities to determine the market value; ERG then checks/verifies the eligibility of crops for compensation and provides compensation for the existing crops from the LRP fund¹⁹. This process will continue throughout the land acquisition process.

¹⁸ This additional compensation is based on actual costs associated with transactions.

¹⁹ If ERG needs to enter the land before the completion of land consolidation, it pays compensation for the existing crops. Until now (as of December 2018), around 1,087,429.33 TL have already been paid by ERG. The affected area of land from land consolidation is determined by KGM and GDAR. In case where land consolidation's final step of assigning the new land to the PAP is not line with project timeline, ERG formalizes agreements with the PAP for land entry, by paying the crop compensation to the PAP. This way PAP receives the crop payment before they are assigned their new land and Project can continue its activities until the PAP's new land is assigned.PCPC

		Loss of trees, vineyards, structures (as a result of expropriation or land consolidation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for lost plants/structures at full replacement cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KGM (Responsible for all cash compensation) ERG (Full replacement for structures acquired via expropriation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On behalf of KGM, technical consultants (retained by ERG as per the BOT Contract requirements) determine the value of the assets in accordance with the criteria established by the relevant district agricultural offices ERG transferred 50 million TL (from the expropriation budget defined in the BOT Contract) to KGM as a contractual requirement and KGM will make the necessary payments. ERG KGM will make payments for the expropriation costs exceeding 50 million TL from KGM budget.
		Transaction costs and legal fees related to land acquisition or expropriation process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash payment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LRP budget includes 100 TL per parcel payment for additional costs (taxes, registration charges, etc.) for private parcel acquired through expropriation. 50 TL for the notary charges for transaction and 50 TL for transportation costs. When there is a need for certificate of inheritance ERG will provide additional support up to 80 TL per certificate.
2	Formal and Informal (without contracts) Users/Tenants of Private Lands	Loss of crops (as a result of expropriation or land consolidation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for lost annual/perennial crops/ plants at full replacement cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National legislation does not require government to provide any compensation to the PAPs for the loss of existing crops As part of the on-going land acquisition process, ERG identifies actual users (may be formal or informal; by verifying with landowners and Mukhtars). This procedure will continue throughout the land acquisition process. As part of the on-going land acquisition process, on behalf of KGM, technical consultants (retained by ERG as per the BOT Contract requirements) collaborate with the relevant district agricultural authorities to determine the market value; ERG then checks/verifies

					the eligibility of crops for compensation and provides compensation for the existing crops from the LRP fund ²⁰ . This procedure will continue throughout the land acquisition process.
		Loss of trees, vineyards, structure (as a result of expropriation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for lost plants Cash compensation for lost structures at full replacement cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KGM (Responsible for all cash compensation) ERG (Full replacement for structures acquired via expropriation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On behalf of KGM, technical consultants (retained by ERG as per the BOT Contract requirements) determine the value in accordance with criteria established by the relevant district agricultural offices. As part of the on-going land acquisition process, ERG identifies actual users (may be formal or informal; by verifying with landowners and Mukhtars). This procedure will continue throughout the land acquisition process. ERG transferred 50 million TL (from the expropriation budget defined in the BOT Contract) to KGM as a contractual requirement and KGM will make the necessary payments ERG). KGM will make payments to the users/tenants (if they are the owner of the assets) for the expropriation costs exceeding 50 million TL.
3	Formal Users of the Public Lands	Loss of crops (as a result of expropriation or land consolidation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for lost annual/ crops/ at full replacement cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National legislation does not require government to provide any compensation to the PAPs for the loss of existing crops. As part of the on-going land acquisition process, ERG identifies actual users (by verifying with the

²⁰ If ERG needs to enter the land before the completion of land consolidation, it pays compensation for the existing crops. Until now (as of May 2018), around 180k € have already been paid by ERG. The affected area of land from land consolidation is determined by KGM and GDAR. Even though the decision on where the new land that will be assigned to the PAP as a part of land consolidation process is not finalized, both the PC and PAP knows the size and cultivated products on the affected land. In the case where land consolidation final step of assigning the new land to the PAP is not line with project timeline, the PC can make agreement with the PAP to enter the land before land consolidation is finalized by paying the crop compensation to the PAP. This way PAP receives the crop payment before they are assigned their new land, project can continue its activities and the PAP's new land will be assigned by GDAR and KGM in the end of land consolidation

					<p>Mukhtars). This procedure will continue throughout the land acquisition process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the on-going land acquisition process, on behalf of KGM technical consultants (retained by ERG as per the BOT Contract requirements) collaborate with the relevant district agricultural authorities to determine the market value; ERG then checks/verifies eligibility of crops for compensation and provides compensation to the users for the existing crops from the LRP fund. This procedure will continue throughout the land acquisition process.
		Loss of trees, vineyards, structures (as a result of expropriation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for lost plants Cash compensation for lost structures at full replacement cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KGM ERG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On behalf of KGM, technical consultants (retained by ERG as per the BOT Contract requirements) determine the value in accordance with criteria established by the relevant district agricultural offices. KGM identifies compensation to be provided in consideration of adequate pay (ecrimisil in Turkish). ERG transferred 50 million TL (from the expropriation budget defined in the BOT Contract) to KGM as a contractual requirement and KGM will make the necessary payments to the formal users/tenants in consideration of adequate pay (ecrimisil)ERG KGM will make payments to the formal users/tenants in consideration of adequate pay (ecrimisil) for the expropriation costs exceeding 50 million TL.
4	Informal Users/ Cropper of the Public Lands	Loss of crops (as a result of expropriation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for loss of crops Cash compensation for lost structures at full replacement cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National legislation does not require government to provide any compensation to the PAPs for the loss of existing crops. As part of the on-going land acquisition process, on behalf of KGM technical consultants (retained by ERG as per the BOT Contract requirements) collaborate with the relevant district agricultural authorities to determine the market value; ERG then checks/verifies eligibility of crops for compensation and provides compensation for the existing crops (according to

					crop's growth status as of land entry) from the LRP fund. This procedure will continue throughout the land acquisition process. Social field surveys conducted as part of the LRP have not revealed any informal users on public lands.
		Loss of trees, vineyards (as a result of expropriation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for lost trees/vineyards at full replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On behalf of KGM, technical consultants (retained by ERG as per the BOT Contract requirements) determine the value in accordance with criteria established by the relevant district agricultural offices. National legislation does not require government to provide any compensation to the informal PAPs for the loss of trees, vineyards.. However KGM conducts payments to informal users who can verify ownership General Directory of National Estates. ERGInformal users will be beneficiaries of LRP programmes. ERG)
5	PAPs (formal or informal owner of the economic activities) affected by livelihood loss	Loss of sources of livelihood income associated with losses or other project impacts (Economic displacement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood restoration assistance programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land acquisition for the Project is conducted by the related governmental authorities by using LC and expropriation. In LC (which is the main acquisition method of the Project), the PAPs do not lose their agricultural lands that are located within Project land acquisition corridor, but they are provided with replacement land by using the Treasury lands available in each settlement. In expropriation, PAPs are provided with cash compensation in accordance with the provisions of Turkish Expropriation Law. Following the financial close, ERG conducted a LRP study in consultation with KGM. The study established entitlement categories for LRP beneficiaries as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land owner/ user whose livelihoods are land based (depends only on agricultural income derived from the land); Land acquired by the Project, amounts to be more than 20% of the total land holding in

					<p>agricultural production including animal husbandry of the concerned land user, thus the land take for the motorway has the potential to affect his livelihood;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vulnerable groups (landless, single woman-headed households, poor, disabled and elderly) that fall under the criteria declared by ERG based on national Social Solidarity and Support Foundation's database and findings of the field surveys. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on this, the Project Company developed a LRP; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ targeting PAPs that are significantly affected ○ aiming to provide 18 months support ○ using tools varying according to impacted settlement prioritizing employment during Project construction, agricultural support, and support to livestock activities • As ERG has no means to identify and verify the entire land that is available to land users affected by land take for the motorway, it will rely on the proofs provided by the relevant user/owner regarding his total land use area to assess the significance of the Project's land take impact on PAPs' livelihoods. • ERG has also developed a CDP to support PAPs in project's area of influence.
		Loss of livelihoods-informal users on public lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries of LRP programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of 32 public parcels surveyed only 4 have users, all of which have participated in the survey. • ERG will include users of public land in their LRP programs. • ERG will further evaluate the grievances received and consider the eligibility of additional applicants coming forward or any previously not identified users (if any) identified by means of grievance mechanism or monitoring.

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERG will consult with KGM to understand KGM's approach to the assistance that can be provided to the informal users of public lands who lose their livelihoods (as these informal users are accepted as "illegal" by the government and this might set an example for existing/future projects, consultation with KGM is crucial to develop an adequate and doable assistance strategy).
6	PAPs affected by Loss of Common Resources	Loss of access to common land usage (i.e. pastures)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pasture rehabilitation program will be developed once land acquisition is completed with the KGM and other related governmental authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERG will evaluate the grievances received and where necessary develop specific livelihood restoration measures/programs in line with IFC PS5 to overcoming impacts due to loss of common land in the scope of the LRP According to legislation, the affected pasture land will be rehabilitated at the end of the construction period as requested by KGM. The budget for the rehabilitation will be planned once all impacted pasture parcels are finalized. The implementation of rehabilitation will be carried out by ERG.
7	Vulnerable groups/persons	Any type of loss/impact caused by land acquisition effecting vulnerable people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries from LRP Programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERG will lead continuous consultation with vulnerable groups as defined in the SEP; vulnerable groups will be included as beneficiaries in agricultural and livestock production programs in LRP and CDP.

8. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES

Livelihood restoration strategy aims to restore the livelihood of the PAPs who were impacted by the land acquisition of the Project. The livelihood interventions proposed are based on identification and analyses of the main livelihoods of the PAPs identified during the LRP studies on the field. During the LRP study, specific livelihood interventions were formulated and tailored towards the needs and preferences of the PAPs. The measures proposed in the LRP are short term and aim to assist the livelihood restoration of PAPs to the extent possible. Socio-economic surveys and field consultations revealed that agricultural support and livestock production support are two key areas for livelihood restoration. Amongst the programs prepared by development experts on the field for livelihood restoration, below programs were selected by ERG for implementation.

8.1 Supports by ERG

ERG provided the households with crop payments for damage to crops related to construction of the Project. The support provided included not only private parcels but also households who can document the use of treasury land.

In total in 30 settlements for 427 parcels a total of 1,087,429.33 TL crop payments were given to 281 PAPs. These payments resulted in 2,547 TL per parcel and 3870 TL per person.

Table 54: Supports by ERG

No	Settlement	Amount (TL)	Total Number of Parcels	Total Number of People
1	AHIBOZ	292.48	1	1
2	AHMETÇAYIRI	10,973.69	3	3
3	AKTAŞ	15,854.89	5	3
4	BAĞIÇI	24,512.05	14	11
5	BAĞLAMA	41,912.03	27	19
6	BELÇARSAK	12,749.47	7	5
7	BOZKIR	62,649.22	46	38
8	BÜYÜKDAMLACIK	28,608.58	7	5
9	ÇERKEZHÖYÜK	70,182.51	66	32
10	DAMLAK	12,607.55	1	1
11	DOĞANKAYA	414.74	1	1
12	EMIRLER	4,947.37	1	1
13	ERCAN	4,760.78	2	2
14	GÖKÇEHÖYÜK	30,413.61	3	3
15	HACILAR	3,147.12	1	1
16	HANBURUN	3,974.37	3	2
17	KARAGEDİK	285,941.32	94	59
18	KILEDERE	21,778.85	12	10
19	MAHMATLI	10,047.02	6	4
20	OSMANLI	6,091.79	1	1
21	PARSAK	5,263.16	1	1
22	SOFULAR	20,336.83	3	2

No	Settlement	Amount (TL)	Total Number of Parcels	Total Number of People
23	SÜPÜRGELİK	457.38	1	1
24	TEPEYURT	49,853.71	33	27
25	Y.ÇARSAK	7,485.38	2	1
26	YAVRUCUK	56,206.20	30	16
27	YAZIHOYÜK	150,343.73	8	6
28	YEŞİLOVA	4,995.27	1	1
29	YILDIZTEPE	121,441.39	42	21
30	YUSUFKUYUSU	19,186.84	5	3
Total	30 settlements	1,087,429.33	427	281

Source: ERG, 2018

8.2 LRP Programs

The proposed LRP programs include interventions on agriculture and animal husbandry, as well as the implementation team and/or implementing agency. If deemed necessary ERG will procure services from an implementing agency for the implementation of the programs.

Land loss rate by LC is up to 10% and this rate does not require livelihood restoration, however land loss rate by expropriation could be more than 20% for some PAPs. The LRP supports these PAPs and impacted common land users. LRP includes agricultural livelihood restoration programmes only for 18 months. In addition to measures provided in LRP there are crop payments by ERG for PAPs. Monitoring indicators for each LRP program will illustrate if livelihood restoration targets are met.

The LRP program will be communicated to affected households via public announcements regarding the detail of the program. After the announcement the requests/applications will be collected from the affected households and the mukhtars of the settlements prone to common land loss. Depending on the number of applications the number of beneficiaries of the proposed programs may alter.

As stated in LRP Section 4.1 the average land size affected by the project for the interviewed households is 10.5 decares. The agricultural and livestock programs that will be implemented are generally for the income loss due to land loss according to this data. The return of investment information for each program is provided. These programs were selected considering the time strain (18 months), number of settlements (77 settlements), high number of private parcels affected by expropriation (1,519), linear characteristic of the project (length of 230 km). Accordingly, the programs that will have most rapid impacts and could be implemented in a short time period were chosen.

Program implementation will comprise of both short and long term restoration and supports, after the announcement date of the LRP programs. The budget for the LRP program is as follows;

Table 55: LRP Programs Summary

Main Items	TL
Agriculture Programs	1,047,200
Livestock Programs	924,000
Implementation Team/ Implementation Institution	750,000
Total	2,721,200

Agriculture and livestock programs will be established for livelihood restoration of households affected from the land acquisition of the Project by ERG. The names, unit cost and budget information, the estimated beneficiary number according to the field study of these programs are shown as below. The number of settlements affected by LC and expropriation activities of the project is 77. In order for programs to cover all affected settlements it was assumed that there will be in average 20 beneficiaries from each affected settlement. However, depending on the announcement of the programs and the number of applications the number of households benefiting from the programs might change.

Table 56: LRP Programs

No	Type	Name	Unit cost (TL)	Number of Beneficiaries	Explanation	Total cost (TL)
1	Livestock	Artificial Insemination Support (Per implementation 200 TL*3)	600	1,540	Household	924,000
2	Agriculture	Wheat Cultivation	256	1,540	Household	394,240
3	Agriculture	Forage Barley Cultivation	224	1,540	Household	344,960
4	Agriculture	Promoting Quality Forage Crops Cultivation, Alfalfa Production	200	1,540	Household	308,000
5	Implementation Personnel	Implementation Personnel	750	1	Program	750,000
	Total					2,721,200

8.2.1 Agricultural Programmes

8.2.1.1 Wheat Cultivation

Table 57: Wheat Cultivation Improvement

Programme Title	Wheat Cultivation Improvement
Programme Definition/Title:	Improving Wheat Farming
Programme type:	Household-based
Programme goal: Prevent revenue losses of farmers who cultivate wheat in consolidated lands and expropriated lands.	
Objective/justification: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To cultivate high quality seeds with better yields in a total of 15,400 decare lands of 1,540 producers, 10 decare for each PAP, Obtaining 6,160 tonnes yield from these lands Reserving 616 tonnes seed for next planting season Generating 16,632,000 TRY income from the sale of 5,544 tonnes of wheat Generating 10,800 TRY income for the each households 	
Programme Activities:	Programme Activities; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct training at every village selected for implementation To establish the selection criteria

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To receive the applications To evaluate the applications Distribution of program materials and cultivation Controls, M&E
<p>Program Beneficiaries and Settlements: 1,540 producers affected by highway construction in 77 settlements.</p> <p>Beneficiaries are owner/users PAPs who have lost more than 20% of land assets and engage in crop cultivation, and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Program justification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total 77 settlements have been affected by land expropriation and/or land consolidation. The producers will be able to use these fertile seeds during cultivation of their remaining lands. Selection criteria will be prepared prior to application, and scores will be given. The producers with the highest scores will benefit from this activity (size of the consolidated lands, gender, remaining land assets) 	
Monitoring Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers engaged in cultivation Yield Revenue from the sale of product

Programme Investment Return

Table 58: Programme investment return

Year	Yield (Tonnes)	To be conserved for seeding (Tonnes)	Amount of Selling (Tonnes)	Unit Price (Tonnes/TRY)	Gross Income (TL)	Average Income/Household (TRY)
1. year	15400x400=6160	616	5,544	3,000	16,632,000	10,800
2. year	In other years, the cultivated products will be used as seed					

Budget

Table 59: Wheat Cultivation Improvement Budget

Budget line	Seed	Unit Price	Need Seed (Decares/Kg)	Seed cost (Household/TRY for 10 decar cultivated field)	Total Household Number	Total (TRY)
Purchasing wheat seed	Kg	1.6 TL/kg	16	256	1,540	394,240

Timetable

Table 60: Wheat Cultivation Improvement Timetable

Activity/Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Training								X	X			
Establishing Selection Criteria									X			
Applications and Selection									X			
Cultivation										X	X	
Annual M&E		X	X	X	X	X						

8.2.1.2 Forage Barley Cultivation

Table 61: Forage Barley Cultivation

Programme Title	PROMOTING FORAGE CROPS CULTIVATION
Programme Definition/Title:	Improving Forage Crops Cultivation and Increasing Income
Programme type:	Household-based
<p>Programme goal: Prevent revenue losses of farmers who cultivate barley in consolidated lands Objective/justification:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To cultivate good quality barley seed in a total of 15,400 decares of consolidated lands for 1,540 producers, 10 decares for each PAP 2. Providing 6,160 tonnes yield from these lands 3. Reserving 616 tonnes seed from this yield 4. Generating 13,860,000 TRY income from the barley sale 5. Generating 9,000 TRY income for the each households 	
Programme Activities:	<p>Programme Activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conduct training at every village selected for implementation • To establish the selection criteria • To receive the applications • To evaluate the applications • Distribution of inputs and cultivation • Controls, M&E
<p>Program Beneficiaries and Settlements: 1,540 producers affected by highway construction in 77 settlements</p> <p>Beneficiaries are owner/users PAPs who have lost more than 20% of land assets and engage in crop cultivation, and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Program Justification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total 77 settlements have been affected by land expropriation and/or land consolidation. • The producers will be able to use these fertile seeds in the cultivation of other lands.. • Selection criteria will be prepared prior to application, and scores will be given. The producers with the highest scores will benefit from this activity (size of the consolidated lands, gender, remaining land assets). 	
Monitoring Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of farmers engaged in cultivation • Yield • Revenue from the sale of product

Programme Investment Return

Table 62: Forage Barley Cultivation Investment Return

Year	Yield (Tonnes)	To be conserved for seeding (Tonnes)	Amount of Selling (Tonnes)	Unit Price (Tonnes/TRY)	Gross Income (TL)	Average Income/Household (TRY)
1. year	15,400x400=6160	616	5,544	2,500	13,860,000	9,000
2. year	In other years, the obtained products will be used as seed					

Budget

Table 63: Forage Barley Cultivation Budget

Budget line	Seed	Unit price	Need Seed (Decares/Kg)	Seed cost (Household/TRY for 10 decar cultivated field)	Total Household Number	Total (TRY)
Purchasing barley seed	Kg	1.4 TL/kg	16	224	1,540	344,960

Timetable

Table 64: Forage Barley Cultivation Timetable

Activity/Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Training								X	X			
Establishing Selection Criteria									X			
Applications and Selection									X			
Cultivation										X	X	
Annual M&E		X	X	X	X	X						

8.2.1.3 Promoting Quality Forage Crops Cultivation, Alfalfa Production

Table 65: Alfalfa Production

Programme Title	PROMOTING QUALITY FORAGE CROPS CULTIVATION	
Programme Definition/Title:	Improving Quality Forage Crops Farming and Increasing Income	
Programme type:	Household-based	
	<p>Programme goal: Prevent revenue losses of farmers who engage in livestock production</p> <p>Objective/justification:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To cultivate good quality alfalfa seed in a total of 3,080 decares of irrigated lands of 1,540 producers, 2 decares for each PAP 2. Harvest 4 seasons 3. Providing at least 4,928 tonnes/annual of quality forage crop from these lands 4. Generating 2,464,000 TRY/each year income from the alfalfa sale in 4 years 5. Generating 1,600 TRY/year income from the alfalfa sale for households (1,600*4=6400 TRY in total) in 4 years. 	
Programme Activities:	<p>Programme Activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conduct training at every village selected for implementation • To establish the selection criteria • To receive the applications • To evaluate the applications • Distribution of inputs and cultivation • Controls, M&E 	
	<p>Program Beneficiaries and Settlements 1540 producers affected by highway construction in 77 settlements. PAPs who engage in agricultural production and livestock production; that have lost more than 20% of their land to the Project; and vulnerable groups</p> <p>REASONS FOR SELECTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total 77 settlements have been affected by land expropriation and/or land consolidation. • Alfalfa seed support will be given for 1 year, and producers that own livestock will be selected. • Selection criteria will be prepared prior to application, and scores will be given. The producers with the highest scores will benefit from this activity (the size of consolidated lands, gender, remaining land assets, irrigated land assets, livestock population etc.) 	
Monitoring Indicators		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of farmers engaged in cultivation • Yield • Revenue from the sale of product

Programme Investment Return

Table 66: Alfalfa Production Investment Return

Year	Yield (Tonnes)	Unit Price (Tonnes/TRY)	Gross Income ir(TL)	Average Income/Household (TRY)
1. year	3,080 decares*4 times*0.4 tonnes/decares=4928	500	2,464,000	1,600
2-4. year	To be expected same amounts		2,464,000*4	1,600*4

Budget

Table 67: Alfalfa Production Budget

Budget line	Seed	Unit price	Need Seed (Decares/Kg)	Seed cost (Household/TRY for 2 decar cultivated field)	Total Household Number	Total (TRY)
Purchasing forage crops seeds	Kg	50	4	200	1,540	308,000

Timetable

Table 68: Alfalfa Production Timetable

Activity/Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Training	X	X										
Establishing Selection Criteria		X	X									
Applications and Selection		X	X									
Cultivation			X	X								
Annual M&E					X	X	X	X	X	X		

8.2.2 Recommended Livestock Production Programmes

8.2.2.1 Livestock Supports (Artificial Insemination)

Table 69: Livestock Supports

Programme Definition/Title	Livestock Supports (Artificial Insemination, Preventive Veterinary Services)
Programme type:	Household-based
Programme goal/objective/justification:	Goal: To provide livestock improvement support to households that are affected by the land acquisition (pasture land loss) and construction impacts of the Project (road crossing, etc.) in order to improve their livelihoods.
Programme Activities:	The costs of artificial insemination services provided by the district veterinarians are quite high. Providing veterinary support for the PAPs for 18 months to assist these PAPs to improve their livelihoods. Artificial insemination support will be provided to approx. 1,540 households.
Programme Beneficiaries	Maximum 1540 households whose livestock production activities are affected are the direct beneficiaries of this programme.
Settlements to benefit from the programme	Priority will be given to settlements that are engaged in animal husbandry. A total of 4,620 bovine animals will be given to at most 1,540 people as a support for 20 settlements. At least 3 artificial insemination support will be given to selected households.
Monitoring Indicators	Number of performed artificial inseminations

INVESTMENT RETURN

Calves obtained from the artificial insemination will be 20% more expensive in comparison to the market value of the existing ones.

Currently a 5-month calf costs 4,500 TRY. 20% value increase will correspond to 900 TRY per animal. Total 5,400 TRY/animal.

Table 70: Livestock Supports Investment Return

Implementation Cost (Per Artificial Insemination)	Implementation number per household	Per household	Total number of Households	Total cost	Total Bovine Number
200	3	600	1,540	924,000	4,620

If calf is obtained from 50% of the artificial inseminations, the total number of calves will be 2310.

PROJECT BUDGET

Artificial insemination support: 1,140 households * 3 artificial inseminations * 200 TRY = 924,000 TRY

TIMETABLE

Table 71: Livestock Supports Timetable

ACTIVITY	1st mon th	2nd mon th	3rd mon th	4th mon th	5th mon th	6th mon th	7th mon th	8th mon th	9th mon th	10th mont h	11th mont h	12th mont h
Idenfitication of the households to benefit from the artifical insemination support	X	X										
Signing agreements with veterinarians who will perform the artificial insemination		X										
Artificial Insemination Activity		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

8.2.3 Program Implementation Methodology

ERG will be responsible for LRP implementation.

Land loss rate by LC up to 10% are not included livelihood restoration, however LRP supports PAPs whose lost rate by expropriation is more than 20% and impacted common land users. LRP's agricultural livelihood restoration programs cover a duration of 18 months. In addition to LRP, crop compensation to those PAPs have also been proposed to be paid by ERG.

The results and effects of the livelihood programs shall be monitored via the indicators set for each LRP program.

A program office will be created for the implementation of the programs and an implementation team will be employed. There will be 1 veterinarian and 1 agricultural engineer in the implementation team. In the districts, services will be procured from freelance veterinarians with contracts.

For each program;

- Project implementation team will be established
- Requirements will be determined for the beneficiaries,
- Announcement and informing will be done for support programs in settlements
- Requests will be received
- The beneficiaries will be determined by evaluating the requests
- Implementation work will be carried out.

8.3 LRP Budget²¹

The LRP budget includes land acquisition compensation by KGM (50 million TL of which have been paid by ERG) and additional measures developed by ERG to ensure full replacement costs and livelihood restoration. As of January 2019 the total budget is 50,518,656.13. As of January 2019, 18% of the total budget is planned to be spent according to PS 5 additional compensations defined in LRP entitlement matrix by ERG (excluding the already paid 50 million TL according to contractual requirement of ERG).

KGM's budget reflects expropriation/LC related expenditures for only completed land surveys. However land acquisition is ongoing and approximately 30% of land acquisition is yet to be finalized. It is not the total estimated land acquisition budget. 50 million TL is only paid for land acquisition related expenses. LRP costs are separate and will be compensated solely by ERG.

As transitional support ERG provides PAPs with crop payment. Currently ERG has paid 1,087,430 TL as crop payments and approximately 3,000,000 TL more will be paid as cash compensation to the PAPs as shown in the budget.

Before the land entry by ERG the crop payments are made to users. Even if the land is not cultivated at the time of land entry the crop payments are calculated according to previous year's type of product and the payment is made accordingly by ERG.

KGM will provide data to ERG on the value of depreciation that will be deducted from the price of the unfinished constructions of buildings and assets that are acquired via expropriation.

Table 72: LRP Budget

A	Asset Acquisition by Expropriation (Tree, Assets, Vineyard, Private Parcel, Common Land)	Unit	Amount	Number of Parcel	Total Budget (TL)	Realized (TL)	Institution that deposits
A1	Acquisition of trees	Item	5,828	260	754,031.05		KGM
A2	Acquisition of vineyards	Item	9,412	22	351,632.76		KGM
A3	Plot price of private parcels	Private parcel /TL		700	39,136,491.13		KGM
A4	Acquisition of building and assets (Such as barns, wells, etc. Since the buildings in Kumbet are included in RAP, they are not included in LRP)	Asset/TL		77	1,183,162.26		KGM
A5	Alfalfa price for pasture lands (payment to the Ministry of Agriculture)	TL		9	25,933.68		KGM
A6	Transaction costs and legal fees related to land expropriation process (100 TL per private parcel)	Private parcel /TL	100	1,072	107,200.00		ERG

²¹ KGM is not a party of LRP. KGM's budget reflects expropriation/land consolidation related expenditures for only completed land surveys. However land acquisition is ongoing and approximately %30 of land acquisition is yet to be finalized. It is not the total estimated land acquisition budget.

B	Building, Asset Acquisiton Difference Payments	Unit	Amount	Number of Parcel	Total Budget (TL)	Realized (TL)	Institution that deposits
B1	Payment of expropriation difference prices by ERG (In average 20% of the expropriation value is added to the payment, depreciation and unfinished construction prices for buildings and assets are paid)	%	20%	77	1,419,794.72		ERG
C	Crop Payments	Unit	Total	Number of Parcel	Total Budget (TL)	Realized (TL)	Institution that deposits
C1	Identified crop payments	Person	281	427	1,087,429.33	1,087,429.33	ERG
C2	Estimated crop payments that will be identified (for the left of the construction area)	Person	200		3,000,000.00		ERG
D	LRP Program Supports	Unit	Total	Number of Parcel	Total Budget (TL)	Realized (TL)	Institution that deposits
D1	Agriculture	Person (Estimated- Maximum)	(1,540x3) 4,620		1,047,200.00		ERG
D2	Livestock	Person (Estimated)	1,000		924,000.00		ERG
	Total				1,971,200.00		
E	Consulting Services	Unit	Total	Number of Parcel	Total Budget (TL)	Realized (TL)	Institution that deposits
E1	LRP program personnel, Procurement of services (estimated)	TL			750,000.00		ERG
E2	M&E (estimated)	TL			300,000.00		ERG
F	Total Budget (A+B+C+D)				50,086,874.92	1,087,429.33	
F1	KGM Payments (TL)	TL			41,451,250.88	0.00	KGM
F2	ERG Payments (TL)	TL			8,635,624.05	1,087,429.33	ERG
G	Unexpected expenses (5% of ERG spendings)				431,781.20		ERG
H	Total Budget (F + G)				50,518,656.13	1,087,429.33	KGM + ERG

9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1 Objective

The objective of M&E is to provide feedback to Project management on LRP during construction and operation of the Project and to identify problems/issues and successes as early as possible to allow

timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. According to IFC PS1 ERG is to establish procedures to monitor and measure the effectiveness of the project, as well as compliance with any related legal and/or contractual obligations and regulatory requirements. ERG will collaborate with KGM in establishing and monitoring such mitigation measures. The SEP developed for the Project will also be used as a tool to give feedback to Project M&E mechanism.

9.2 M&E Components

The major components of a M&E framework are:

- Input Monitoring (or Progress monitoring) → Internal
- Output monitoring (or Performance monitoring) → Internal
- Outcome monitoring (or Impact monitoring) → External
- Completion audit → External

The Project LRP's M&E framework is designed according to the above components. **Hata! Başvuru kaynağı bulunamadı.** shows the details of these components in M&E.

- Input (Progress Monitoring): Measures whether inputs are delivered on schedule and as defined in the LRP Framework. Inputs are services, resources or goods that contribute to achieving outputs and desired outcomes.
- Output (Performance Monitoring): Measures the direct measurable results of the inputs.
- Outcome (Impact Monitoring): Measures whether the Project objectives are achieved by inputs and outputs used in the Project.
- Completion Audit: The completion audit of the LRP will be undertaken (as necessary, external experts/consultants may be commissioned) once the agreed monitoring period is concluded, and will involve a more in-depth assessment than regular livelihood restoration monitoring activities, including at a minimum a review of all mitigation measures with respect to the physical and/or economic displacement implemented by the Project, a comparison of implementation outcomes against agreed objectives, a conclusion as to whether the monitoring process can be ended and, where necessary, a Corrective Action Plan listing outstanding actions necessary to meet the objectives.

Third party monitoring is conducted to check the process and valuations being used by KGM, and to monitor the satisfactory completion of the process for affected people. Specific monitoring of outcomes for affected vulnerable peoples will also be conducted by ERG and third party monitoring.

Table 73: Monitoring Components

Component Activity	Scope	Examples of Indicators/Questions	Source of Information/Data Collection Methods	Responsibility for Data Collection Analysis and Reporting	Frequency*
Input Monitoring (Internal Monitoring)	Measures inputs into the compensation framework	-Amounts paid in compensation for land acquisition -Number of vehicles available for the Project LRP activities -Project staff hours/number dedicated to LRP implementation	Periodic progress reports (technical and financial) according to defined list of input indicators.	<u>Internal</u> : Data is gathered and processed by ERG (collaboration of related governmental agencies is required)	<u>Monthly</u>
Output Monitoring (Internal Monitoring)	Measures outputs of the compensation framework	-Number of people that received cash compensation -Number of cases/claims outstanding related to land acquisition of the Project -Number of people that received replacement land as a result of land consolidation -Number of people that are employed by the project -Number of PAPs that benefitted from LRP related activities	Periodic progress reports (technical and financial) according to defined list of input indicators.	<u>Internal</u> : Data is gathered and processed by ERG (collaboration of related governmental agencies is required)	<u>Monthly</u>
Outcome Monitoring (External Monitoring)	Tracking effectiveness of inputs against baseline indicators Assessment of LRP satisfaction with inputs	-Grievances, including outcomes of grievances and average time to close the grievances -How do the PAPs use the compensations that they receive?	Periodic M&E reports prepared internally and including a list of agreed with external evaluators and analysis and evaluation done by external evaluators.	<u>External</u> : based on internally gathered data and supplemental external consultations such as random qualitative and quantitative consultations/focus groups, etc.	<u>Quarterly</u>
Completion Audit (external monitoring)	Measurement of output indicators such as productivity gains, livelihood restoration and development impact against baseline and international standards (IFC PSS)	-Is compensation paid at full replacement cost - Are livelihoods restored - Have land acquisition and compensation planning been disclosed and consultation performed according to international standards and LRP disclosure goals	On completion of LRP timetable as agreed between the project management and lenders.	<u>External</u> assessment/sign-off report based on performance and impact monitoring reports. Independent surveys and consultation with affected persons	<u>First year into operation</u>

* Where collaboration of governmental agencies (KGM, GDAR) is necessary to obtain the information required for monitoring, frequencies will be determined in agreement with those agencies.

9.3 Indicators for Monitoring

The Project will use following sample input and output indicators to carry out M&E activities for land acquisition and compensation activities of the LRP. For the indicators associated with the activities that are under the responsibility of related governmental agencies (i.e. KGM, GDAR) ERG will collaborate with those agencies to access source of information and determine frequencies.

Table 74: Monitoring Indicators

Indicator	Source of Information	Indicative Frequencies
Input Indicators		
Overall Project Spending	Financial records	Quarterly
Project Spending Distribution -KGM payments ²² - ERG payments -Cash compensation paid for land acquisition -Livelihood restoration spending -Budget spent for vulnerable people of the Project	Financial Records	Quarterly
Number of full time staff dedicated to LRP activities	Human Resources (HR) Department	Quarterly
Number of PAPs in line with categories identified in the entitlement matrix	Census and LRP	Quarterly
Amount of land acquired for construction - decares in total	Asset census and LRP	Quarterly
Output Indicators		
Number of PAPs that received cash compensation	Financial records	Monthly
Number of stakeholder consultation meetings held	Project data management system	Monthly

The Project can use following outcome indicators for LRP monitoring as in **Hata! Başvuru kaynağı bulunamadı..**

Table 75: Monitoring Categories

Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Grievances		
Number of grievances received	Data management system	Monthly
Number of grievances resolved/managed	Data management system	Monthly
Average time for grievance processing	Data management system	Monthly
Compensation		
Average time for compensation payments related to land acquisition under different categories (expropriation, treasury, VLE, etc.)	Financial records, data management system	Quarterly

²² KGM payments will be monitored by ERG. That payments issued by KGM will be recorded by ERG and reported to Lenders

Indicator	Source of information	Frequency
Land consolidation progress (type, size and quality of land allocated)	GDAR land consolidation data	Monthly
Use of compensation	How do the PAPs use compensations that they received	Yearly
Livelihood Restoration		
Jobs created for the affected PAPs	HR department	Quarterly
Income changes of the PAPs ²³	Survey and internal M&E reports	Yearly
New employment opportunities for the PAPs	Survey and internal M&E reports	Yearly

10. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

The Project has developed and started to implement a SEP that is scaled to the project risks and impacts. The Project has taken numerous measures to engage with stakeholders for land acquisition, and SEP outlines Project's future engagements for livelihood restoration.

LC procedures require face to face negotiations with land owners regarding their options for replacement land, their priorities for land allocation; and consider social factors such as community relations and neighbors. The process allows three written appeals for changes to allocated land.

Planning studies for the land expropriation are underway. ERG has hired a third party consultant (technical consultant) in assisting to carry out expropriation procedures in a more efficient way and short period of time.

ERG is conducting settlement based consultations with PAPs impacted from land acquisition in order to identify land users (both public and private) for crop compensation²⁴. Land users do not receive any compensation according to the national legal framework. Therefore ERG is conducting additional consultations to ensure PAPs are compensated according to international standards. User identification is conducted as presented in **Hata! Başvuru kaynağı bulunamadı..**

²³ The information that will be collected yearly will include post expropriation income data. This information will be collected by the M&E expert during the field study.

²⁴ As of March 2018, PC have made crop payments to 31 PAPs in 35 parcels in Tepeyurt settlement, and 151 PAPs in 164 parcels in Karagedik settlement.

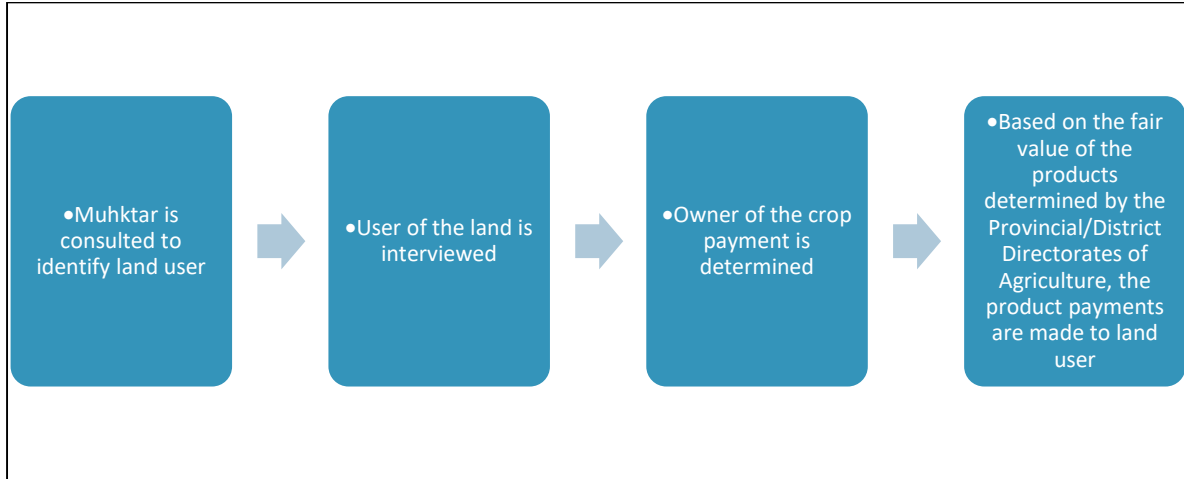


Figure 3. User Identification Process

Stakeholder engagement activities on livelihood restoration for the Project are listed in detail in **Hata! Başvuru kaynağı bulunamadı..**

Table 76: Stakeholder Engagement Activities on Livelihood Restoration for the Project

Stakeholder Engagement Activity	Targeted Stakeholders	Details of the Activity
Full census of parcels	Affected land users and owners Affected asset owners	A full census of the Project affected parcels will be completed before the land acquisition.
Full census of people	Affected land users and owners Affected asset owners	Parallel to the full census of the project affected parcels, full census of people of Project affected settlements will be completed before the land acquisition.
Identifying vulnerable groups and screening	Vulnerable groups within affected settlements	Number of vulnerable groups at the settlements that will be affected by the Project's land acquisition was identified through the mukhtar interviews and Social Solidarity and Support Foundation's database. Specific vulnerable persons/groups will be identified during LRP/RAP studies. According to this identification a screening of these vulnerable groups will be completed in project affected settlements. It is important that these vulnerable groups and their access are taken into consideration in all stakeholder engagement activities on livelihood restoration.
Information about the Project	Affected land users and owners Affected asset owners Vulnerable groups Local businesses	Information about the route of motorway, Project construction stages to be shared with stakeholders before, during and after construction period. Especially it is important to inform local businesses on the motorway route about Project activities.
Information about Land/Asset Acquisition	Affected land users and owners Affected asset owners Vulnerable groups	Land acquisition activities are the main source of impacts on livelihood. PAPs are being informed about Project's land acquisition by the responsible governmental authorities in line with the applicable laws. ERG will implement the SEP.

Information about Entitlement Matrix	Affected land users and owners Affected asset owners Vulnerable groups	Information about Entitlement Matrix that includes livelihood support and compensation details, to be defined within LRP will be shared with all Project affected people of all affected settlements. A leaflet on entitlement matrix will be prepared and distributed across settlements.
Information Cut-off date	Affected land users and owners Affected asset owners Vulnerable groups	The project cut-off date (the date of completion of the census and assets inventory as per IFC Guidance Note on PS 5) is announced to Project affected people. Notification of PAPs about the assets inventory is being done by the governmental agencies responsible from land acquisition. ERG will inform the stakeholders within Project affected settlements about the cut-off date and restrictions around it through the implementation of the SEP.
Disclosure	Affected land users and owners Affected asset owners Vulnerable groups Local businesses	Information on affected assets is communicated to the PAPs as part of the legal procedures. Entitlements to be defined in the final LRP will also be communicated to the PAPs through appropriate means (to be discussed and decided with the KGM).
Grievance Mechanism	Affected land users and owners Affected asset owners Vulnerable groups Local businesses	<p>The Project has developed the grievance mechanism as part of the Project SEP. According to the mechanism all received grievance will be collected at ERG's Headquarters in Ankara and management/follow-up of the grievances will be planned there.</p> <p>Whilst the land expropriation of the project is carried out by KGM, the LC works are carried out by the GDAR. ERG monitors the project related complaints and grievances and receives information from the KGM on how they are resolved.</p>

10.1 Stakeholder Consultations of ERG

Three Community Liaison Officers (CLO)s are employed by the Project in order to actively engage with stakeholders. Main roles of CLOs are consultations with PAPs, and stakeholders in line with SEP, grievance management, arranging community based meetings and information sharing with PAPs. CLOs are the first line of communication between ERG and the stakeholders.

Between the dates May 13th 2018 and August 7th 2018 CLOs have conducted 289 meetings in 50 different settlements. The details of are shown below.

Table 77: Stakeholder Consultations by CLOs

No	Province	District	Settlement	Date	Number of Participants
1	Ankara	Şereflikoçhisar	Acıkuyu	6.9.2018	8
2	Ankara	Şereflikoçhisar	Acıöz	22.5.2018	1
3	Ankara	Bala	Ahmetçayırı	17.5.2018	12
4	Ankara	Şereflikoçhisar	Akarca	22.5.2018	4
5	Ankara	Gölbaşı	Akörençarsak	21.6.2018	15

No	Province	District	Settlement	Date	Number of Participants
6	Ankara	Şereflikoçhisar	Aktaş	15.5.2018	6
7	Aksaray	Merkez	Alayhanı	15.8.2018	1
8	Ankara	Evren	Altınbaşak	1.8.2018	4
9	Aksaray	Merkez	Babakonağı	3.8.2018	3
10	Ankara	Gölbaşı	Bağıcı	6.7.2018	5
11	Ankara	Gölbaşı	Ballıkpınar	26.6.2018	4
12	Aksaray	Merkez	Bayındır	2.8.2018	3
13	Ankara	Bala	Belçarsak	16.5.2018	16
14	Aksaray	Sarıyahşi	Boğazköy	10.8.2018	5
15	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Bozkır	8.8.2018	8
16	Ankara	Şereflikoçhisar	Büyükkışla	22.5.2018	3
17	Ankara	Evren	Cebirli	16.8.2018	1
18	Ankara	Bala	Derekışla	13.5.2018	6
19	Ankara	Şereflikoçhisar	Doğankaya	30.5.2018	6
20	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Durhasanlı	27.8.2018	3
21	Ankara	Gölbaşı	Emirler	18.5.2018	8
22	Ankara	Gölbaşı	Gökçehöyük	24.5.2018	5
23	Ankara	Gölbaşı	Hacılar	28.6.2018	6
24	Ankara	Bala	Hanburun	14.5.2018	4
25	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Harmandalı	10.8.2018	7
26	Ankara	Evren	İnebeyli	6.8.2018	4
27	Ankara	Gölbaşı	Karagedik Aydın	23.5.2018	5
28	Ankara	Gölbaşı	Karagedik Ercan	23.5.2018	5
29	Aksaray	Merkez	Karakova	2.8.2018	4
30	Ankara	Bala	Koçyayla	17.5.2018	9
31	Konya	Kulu	Köşker	30.5.2018	7
32	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Kümbet	13.8.2018	3
33	Ankara	Gölbaşı	Mahmatlı	21.5.2018	6
34	Ankara	Gölbaşı	Mahmatlıbahçe	25.6.2018	5
35	Ankara	Evren	Merkez	12.8.2018	12
36	Nevşehir	Gülşehir	Ovaören	7.8.2018	3
37	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Ozancık	7.8.2018	9
38	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Pirli	15.8.2018	5
39	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Salarıalaca	8.8.2018	5
40	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Salarıgödel	7.9.2018	15
41	Ankara	Bala	Sofular	14.5.2018	7
42	Ankara	Gölbaşı	Soğulcak	25.6.2018	4
43	Ankara	Evren	Solakuşağı	1.8.2018	8
44	Ankara	Gölbaşı	Tepeyurt	5.6.2018	6

No	Province	District	Settlement	Date	Number of Participants
45	Ankara	Gölbaşı	Yavrucuk	27.5.2018	3
46	Konya	Kulu	Yazıçayırı	15.5.2018	7
47	Ankara	Bala	Yeniyapançarsak	17.5.2018	5
48	Ankara	Bala	Yörelî	18.5.2018	2
49	Ankara	Şereflikoçhisar	Yusufkuyusu	22.5.2018	3
50	Ankara	Evren	Yusufluşağı	16.8.2018	3
Total					289

Source: ERG, 2018

CLOs record and respond to the questions raised during consultation meetings. Main questions posed by PAPs during sessions were about Project's engineering facilities locations and characteristics. PAPs asked questions on access road locations and passage way locations; and locations of the intersections. Further information on the Project, such as Project construction timeline was also asked. PAPs wanted to learn more about. Details of the questions asked are presented below.

Table 78: Questions raised during consultations

No	Questions	Number of Settlements that the question is received
1	Where will be the access roads and passage ways?	17
2	Where will be the intersections?	8
3	When will the project construction completed?	7
4	What is the width of the road passages?	5
5	Where will be the connections roads?	2
6	How many road passages will there be?	2
7	When will crop payments be made?	2
8	How and when will the damage to the roads be resolved?	2
9	Will the mosque construction be supported?	1
10	Where will the Project discharge water?	1
11	What are affects of the Project to thevillage?	1
12	Where will the quarries be?	1
13	How will be the damages eliminated?	1
Total		50

Source: ERG, 2018

10.2 Grievances and Requests

Grievance Mechanism is a key tool of stakeholder engagement. Detailed explanation about operating of the mechanism is given in the sections below.

10.2.1 Grievances and Requests received by ERG

There are 46 grievances (7 internal and 39 external grievances) recorded between the dates March 9th 2018 – September 6th 2018. Grievances are conveyed through multiple channels. When external grievances are analyzed, 59% were received by phone, 28% were recorded at meetings, 5% received as letters, 5% received as KGM official letters and 3% received from the grievance boxes.

Table 79: Grievance source

Grievance source	Number of grievances	% of Total
Phone	23	59
Meeting	11	28
Grievance Box	1	3
Letter	2	5
KGM Official Letter	2	5
Total	39	100

Source: ERG, 2018

From the grievances recorded between the dates March 9th 2018 – September 6th 2018, 59% is still open and 41% is closed. The below table shows the details.

Table 80: Grievance status (open/closed)

Grievance Status	Number of grievances	% of Total
Open	23	59
Closed	16	41
Total	39	100

Source: ERG, 2018

For the closed grievances, average number of days to solve the grievance is 32. 94% of closed grievances were resolved with agreement while 6% were resolved without agreement.

Table 81: Grievance Agreement Status

Agreement status	Number of grievances	% of Total
With agreement	15	94
Without agreement	1	6
Total	16	100

Source: ERG, 2018

Main issues for grievances range from damages to crops, damages to infrastructure (such as roads, water pipes, phone lines), to dust. Below table shows the number of grievances according to subjects. According to this, 15% of the grievances are about damages to land and crops, 15% about damages to road, 15% dust complaints and 13% damages to house.

Table 82: Grievance subjects

Subject of grievance	Number of grievances	% of Total
Damage to land and crops	6	15
Damage to road	6	15
Dust complaint	6	15
Damage to house	5	13
Access to land and resources	2	5
Damage to crops	2	5
Damage to water pipe	2	5
Damage to water pipe and crops	2	5
Decline in water quality and quantity	2	5
Unauthorized installed electric pole	2	5
Damage to land	1	3
Damage to telephone line	1	3
Damage trough and road	1	3
Speed violation	1	3
Total	39	100

Source: ERG, 2018

10.2.2 Field Survey Findings on Stakeholder Engagement

Household survey included question to assess Project's stakeholder engagement practices and grievance mechanism. PAPs were posed a range of questions including main source of information, trusted parties for information sharing, usage of grievance mechanism, and further information about the Project. PAPs were asked if they were to file grievances or complain about the Project, who they would report their grievances to. More than one third of the respondents replied mukhtar as a source for reporting complaints, followed by firm representatives. It is essential to have solid relationships with mukhtars' in Project Affected Settlements and train the mukhtars on grievance mechanism and how to file complaints.

Table 83: Authorities that Households prefer to report Grievances

To Whom do You Report your Grievances about Project?	Number of PAPs	% of Total
Firm Authorities/representatives	51	23.7
Mukhtar	73	34.0
Municipality	34	15.8

District Governorship	40	18.6
Other	17	7.9
Total	215	100.0

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

An overriding majority of the PAPs do not have information on grievance mechanism. The ratio of households who are informed about the grievance mechanism and channels is quite low. Only 9% of households stated that they had information about grievance reporting channels. Since CLOs were new to the Project during field surveys, they were introducing the Project and involved in land acquisition related information sharing. CLOs will hold community based information sharing sessions at settlement level in order to explain how to file grievances.

Table 84: Do you know how to file grievances?

Are You Aware of the Communication Channels for Grievances?	Number of PAPs	% of Total
Yes	21	9.8
No	194	90.2
Total	215	100.0

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

28 of the interviewed households (13%) reported that they have filed grievance, but 86% stated that their grievance was not resolved and / has not been resolved in accordance with their own expectations.

Table 85: Have you filed grievance? Has it been resolved?

Answers	Have You Made a Complaint?		Has your Complaint been Resolved?	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Yes	28	13	4	14
No	187	87	24	86
Total	215	100	28	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

11% of the households that have reported a grievance stated that they were satisfied and 75% stated that they were not satisfied with the results their grievances. The lower satisfaction rate may be due to receiving a negative response to their complaint.

Table 86: Were you satisfied with the grievance procedure?

Are you satisfied with the Grievance Procedure ?	Number of PAPs	% of Total
I am satisfied	3	11
I am dissatisfied	21	75
I am not sure. My complaint has not been resolved yet	4	14
Total	28	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

10.2.3 Project's Information sharing and disclosure

Meetings on land acquisition via expropriation was conducted by KGM. ERG has no liability to share any information with PAPs since all land acquisition activities (by LC or expropriation) are under the responsibility of the government. According to survey results, 34% of the interviewed PAPs stated that they were not informed about the Project's land acquisition requirements. 23% of the PAPs stated that the negotiations with KGM were positive, while 22% were neutral and the perception of 16% were negative, meaning no satisfactory agreement has been reached in negotiations with KGM. Consultations were carried out according to the procedures of KGM and legal requirements. It was observed that negative statements of PAPs were mostly due to the procedural arrangements or the payment amounts²⁵.

The crop values are calculated by experts of Province/District Agricultural Directorates using the net income and market values. These values are legal prices applied to land owners along the route depending on settlement. Asset inventory data will be compiled monthly from KGM by ERG and analysed to identify PAPs that lose more than 20% of their affected parcel. Once LRP and RAP are approved they will be disclosed ASAP. in all project affected settlements and PAPs will be asked to apply to benefit from LRP programs.

Table 87: PAPs' Project Negotiations Perception

How did the Project Negotiations Proceed?	Number of PAPs	% of Total
No Meeting	77	34
Positive	51	23
Neutral	49	22
Negative	36	16
No Response	11	5
Total	224	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

²⁵ The baseline surveys were conducted in September 2018 and they reveal perceptions of PAPs. It is understood that majority of the grievances were about the timeline of expropriation and the payment schedule. Since during surveys expropriations were not completed PAPs voiced discontent with regards to grievances. This section does not entail analysis of grievances received from PC or KGM and only reflects survey results. Internal monitoring and external monitoring will reveal effectiveness of the grievance mechanism.

a. Information Channels

PAPs were posed a question on which channel they regard as most reliable for accessing Project information. 36% of PAPs surveyed declared that mukhtar is the most reliable channel, followed by consultations meetings of the firm representatives. It is essential to use more than one channel to ensure all PAPs are informed about Project's construction activities, land acquisition and livelihood restoration. Therefore, CLOs do not only meet with the mukhtars, but also organize community based meetings to convey upto date information about the Project.

Table 88: The Most Reliable Outlet to be Informed About the Project

Channels	Number of PAPs	% of Total
Mukhtar	92	36
Visits, Meetings of Firm Authorities	68	26
Municipality	50	19
District Governorship	30	12
Family members	10	4
Other	9	3
Total	259	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

b. Further information sharing

The PAPs were asked an open-ended question on what they would like to learn about the Project. As the question was open ended, the responses varied significantly. However, once the questions are compiled around major subjects, below table summarizes main subjects that PAPs need to be informed further.

PAPs would like to be informed further about land acquisition and valuation methodology. PAPs would like to learn how the valuation of immovable assets are conducted; and when the compensation payments will be completed. Land acquisition related question included land loss due to Treasury and pasture land. Access to remaining land, and how much of existing land will be lost by the Project were also asked by the PAPs. The subjects that households mostly requested informing about were land and asset prices (58%), expropriation process and operations (16%), access to the remaining land (7%), circumstances of remaining land (6%), livelihood supports that will be provided to households (4%), the benefits of the project, the status of assets on the land, LC (3%).

PAPs that have land with multiple shareholders requested information on land acquisition strategy/expropriation for multiple shareholders. This issue was also brought up during small group consultations, PAPs requested information on how will the process proceed if the shareholders do not agree and whether the expropriation prices will be given to the shareholders that do reach an agreement on the price. Another area of inquiry was PAPs who have title deeds belonging to a deceased family member.

Table 89: Further Information Sharing

Group	%of Total by topic	Question- Subject	Number of questions	% of Total by question-subject
Valuation	58%	How is the land and asset prices are determined, what will it be?	22	11
Compensation		When will the land and asset prices be paid?	83	42
Valuation		Why is the land price low?	10	5
Access	7%	How will be the Access to remaining land?	14	7
Employment	1%	Will there be local employment?	2	
Remaining land	6%	How much of the land will be affected?	2	1
Remaining land		Can the remaining land also be expropriated?	10	5
Expropriation	16%	Will the land be expropriated and how?	23	12
Expropriation – Seized Land		If the land is seized how will the expropriation occur?	1	1
Expropriation – Treasury Land		Will the individuals receive money for expropriation Treasury land?	2	1
Expropriation – Pasture Land		What will happen to the affected pasture lands?	1	1
Expropriation – Land with multiple Shareholder/Heir		How will the lands with multiple shareholders/heirs be expropriated?	5	3
LRP	4%	Will livelihood supports be given?	7	4
Assets	3%	What will happen to the assets on the land (water well, vineyard house)?	5	3
Benefits of the Project	3%	What will be the benefits of the highway to the settlement?	6	3
Land consolidation	3%	Expropriation should be done rather than land consolidation	5	3
	100%	Total	198	100

Source: Socio-economic Household Survey 2018

11. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

The Project has devised a SEP. This SEP identifies the stakeholders, defines their roles and engagement capacities and determines the ways the project interacts with stakeholders. SEP draws a communication and engagement roadmap to ensure the achievement of the project objectives and operation of the project in a transparent, inclusive, responsive and cooperative manner. SEP also sets out grievance mechanism for stakeholders, ensuring that the Project has a functioning grievance procedure in place.

Grievance mechanism will be one of the tools in order to monitor the implementation of the LRP. LRP defines indicators to monitor the effectiveness of the LRP implementation by defining grievance related indicators. Data obtained from the grievance mechanism database will be used to track the Project performance related to land acquisition and livelihood restoration of the PAPs. The Project will take necessary mitigation measures by analyzing the results of the grievances and comparing them with the LRP related targets.

The external grievance mechanism of the Project is divided into two groups (there is also a third group in the mechanisms which covers grievances of internal stakeholders, for which information is provided in the SEP):

- 1) Grievances related to acquisition of land and other assets,
- 2) Grievances related to construction and operation activities of ERG and its contractors,

Grievances related to Acquisition of Land and Other Assets

While the land and other assets acquisition activities of the project are carried out by KGM, the consolidation works are carried out by the GDAR. These processes are managed by the KGM and GDAR in accordance with the national legislation. Complaints and grievances about the acquisition of land and other assets are made directly to these institutions. ERG monitors the Project related complaints and grievances and collaborates with KGM to receive information on how the grievances received by them are resolved weekly through CLOs. ERG will report the information on the grievance received, actions taken, resolved/unresolved actions, etc. (including the grievances received by the KGM, to the extent the information to be provided by KGM as a result of collaborations allow) as part of periodic environmental and social monitoring studies to be conducted in the post financial close period. Below figure shows the flow chart of grievance mechanism between KGM-ERG.

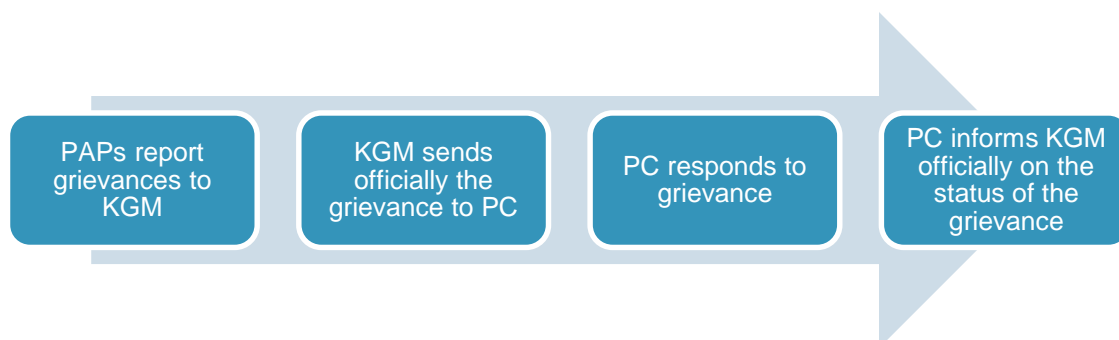


Figure 4. Flow chart of KGM-ERG grievance mechanism

Grievances Related Construction and Operation Activities of ERG and Its Contractors

The grievance mechanism of the Project aims to receive, resolve and follow the concerns and complaints of the project affected communities. In accordance with the international requirements, works on establishing a grievance mechanism for the Project has been initiated by ERG in January 2018 with the establishment of Project's web site (<http://www.ergotoyol.com.tr/>) where a grievance and comment form is uploaded. This preliminary mechanism will be improved by ERG so that locked grievance boxes and grievance forms will be installed at construction sites and other appropriate places (e.g. Mukhtars' offices in all Project Affected Settlements).

ERG's CLO will be collecting the grievances on a weekly basis throughout the construction phase (i.e. frequency for operation phase will be decided at the end of construction phase). All received grievances will be collected at ERG's Headquarters in Ankara and management/follow-up of the grievances will be planned there.

The Project will be accessible for the stakeholders and respond to all grievances (complaints, requests, opinions, suggestions) at the earliest convenience. The most important point in the grievance mechanism is to ensure that all grievances are effectively received, recorded and responded within a predetermined timeline and on the basis of their contents by ERG and that the corrective/regulatory action to be taken is acceptable to both parties. Such responses to the grievances would be satisfactory for both parties and activities would be followed and filers of the complaints would be informed on the outcomes of the corrective activities. Project's website will remain to be another important channel for collecting grievances and these grievances. This channel will also be managed by ERG's Headquarters.

The grievance form of ERG is presented in OB. Also the grievance link on ERG's website is provided in Appendix C.

12. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Land acquisition will take place in two tiers as LC and expropriation, former being the primary method. LC is led by GDAR which is under Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock and expropriation will be led by KGM at locations where LC is finalized. The organizational responsibilities of the GDAR, KGM and ERG are given in **Hata! Başvuru kaynağı bulunamadı..** KGM and GDAR are not responsible for the implementation of RAP and LRP. Implementation of these plans are in the responsibility of ERG. Although, ERG will retrieve land acquisition related data from KGM. Additional supports provided within the scope of LRP falls under responsibilities of ERG. ERG is committed to engaging frequently with KGM in order to provide timely information on LRP implementation progress.

It is essential that ERG engage the services of qualified and experienced personnel to design and implement the LRP. The key roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the LRP are outlined in below table.

Table 90. Key Roles and Responsibilities for the Implementation of the LRP

Role	Responsibility
ERG Senior Management (CEO, CFO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leading and/or coordinating the consultations/collaborations to be done with the KGM for the development and implementation of the LRP Approval of the LRP and provision of resources required for implementation. Ensuring compliance with the International Standards and Requirements set out in the LRP.
ERG's CLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely implementation of the LRP, including coordination with implementing organizations and other stakeholders. Close collaboration with the external LRP/RAP specialists for the planning and development of LRP and RAP. Engagement with development partners and agencies. Overall responsibility for LRP scope and implementation. Development, monitoring and revision of the LRP.
External LRP/RAP Specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct LRP/RAP surveys and develop the LRP and RAP in line with IFC PS5.

Regarding LRP implementation, ERG will engage with government and communities regarding the Project via the measures and timeline defined in the SEP. Implementation of the SEP will be under the responsibility of ERG's Quality, Health, Safety and Environment (QHSE) Manager and the CLOs who will be reporting to him. ERG has already appointed a QHSE and 3 CLOs under the SPV's organization structure. ERG will retain external qualified LRP/RAP specialists for the planning and development of the LRP and RAP. ERG's CLOs will work in close collaboration with those specialists.

13. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

Following the approval of this LRP document, ERG will start consultations and collaborations with the KGM on the implementation of LRP/RAP. to complement government actions. The implementation schedule of the LRP/RAP is predicted to be 3 years after the approval of lenders. Further monitoring would be conducted. A completion audit will be conducted to verify that the LRP/RAP objectives in line with IFC PS5 have been achieved. Below table summarizes the road map and tentative timeline for the activities that will take place as part of the LRP (see below table). LRP will be updated semi-annually.

Table 91: Tentative Implementation Schedule

Main Activity	Activities	Schedule
Development of LRP/RAP	-Consultation/collaboration with KGM to identify and describe the measures that the responsible government agency plans to use to compensate PAPs and develop additional measures to be taken to complement government actions	Starts after financial close and aimed to be completed within 6 months after financial close
Compensation and livelihood restoration for loss of land (LC and expropriation)	-Identification of whether LC has any adverse impacts on PAPs/user of land -Calculation of losses due to land consolidation -Provision of whether expropriation has any adverse impacts on PAPs/user of land and is any calculation of losses due to land consolidation	Starts after financial close (would continue in the initial operation years as necessary; further monitoring requirements will be determined in due course)
Livelihood restoration assistance for PAPs impacted from land acquisition of the Project	-Provide livelihood assistance programs (e.g. access to markets, agricultural crop maximization, training, etc.) to the affected and identified PAPs.	18 months
Compensation for loss of or damage to livestock either due to loss of common land (pastures) or due to Project construction activities	-Formulate and implement mitigation and compensation mechanisms/programs for the identified PAPs for loss of their livelihoods due to livestock production	For 3 years after lenders-accepted LRP is in place
Monitoring of LRP activities	-LRP activities and land acquisition progress will be monitored	For 2 years after the completion of the LRP activities (until completion audit)

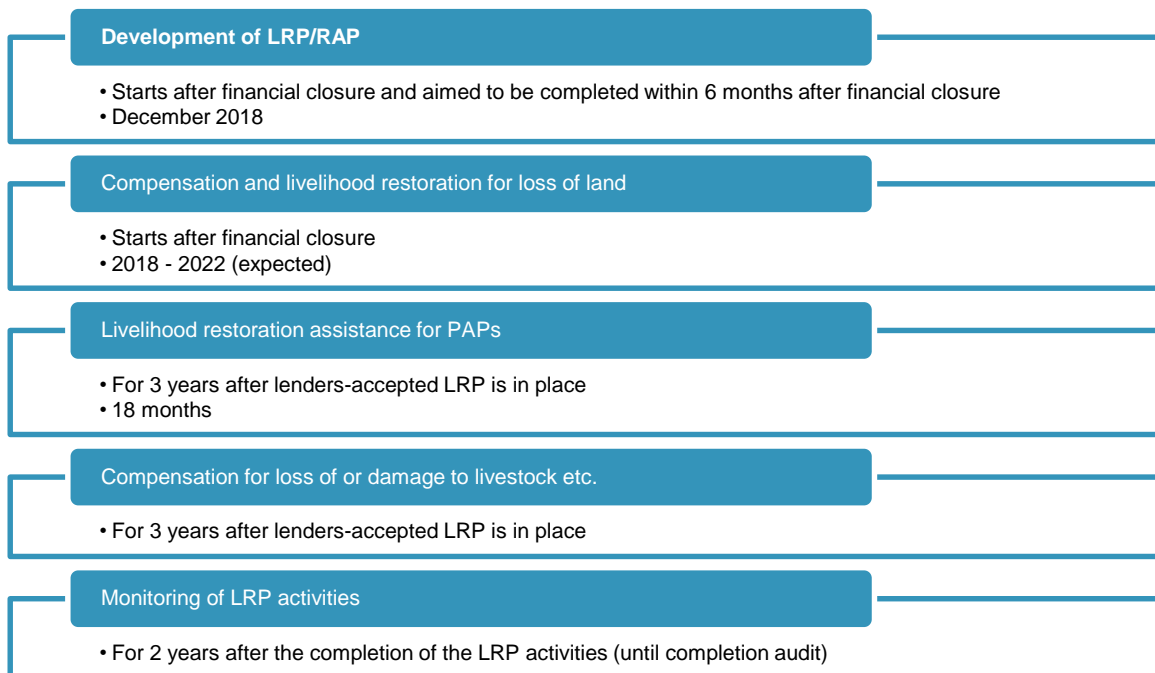


Figure 5. Implementation schedule

14. VALUATION FRAMEWORK

LRP Framework discusses in detail valuation methodology for land consolidation (LRPF Chapter 8.1) and expropriation (LRPF Chapter 8.2). This chapter depicts valuation of other assets such as crops used with the development of livelihood restoration plan.

14.1 Valuation for Other Assets

14.1.1 Crops

Once LRP and RAP are approved they will be disclosed ASAP. The crop values are calculated by experts of Province/District Agricultural Directorates using the net income and market values. These values are legal prices applied to land owners along the route depending on settlement. ERG is not in the position to share any information with PAPs since all land acquisition activities (by LC or expropriation) are under the responsibility of the government.

There are cultivated products on the affected land. In order to prevent loss of income of the households from existing cultivated products due to the construction activities, crop payments will be made to the households within as a part of the Project.

ERG as per the BOT Contract requirements collaborate with the relevant district agricultural authorities to determine the market value; ERG then checks/verifies the eligibility of crops for compensation and provides compensation for the existing crops from the LRP fund.

The Project team is assessing ownership of standing crops and has devised a compensation scheme for loss of crops including informal users.

If ERG needs to enter the land before the completion of land consolidation, it pays compensation for the existing crops. The affected area of land from LC is determined by KGM and GDAR. Even though the decision on where the new land that will be assigned to the PAP as a part of LC process is not finalized, both ERG and PAP know the size and cultivated products on the affected land. In the case where LC final step of assigning the new land to the PAP is not line with project timeline, ERG can make agreement with the PAP to enter the land before LC is finalized by paying the crop compensation to the PAP. This way PAP receives the crop payment before they are assigned their new land, project can continue its activities and the PAP's new land will be assigned by GDAR and KGM in the end of LC.

14.1.2 Alfalfa Costs

The crop payments at the affected pasture lands were calculated using alfalfa prices. According to the agriculture data of 2014-2015-2016 and 2017 of Aksaray province, the average yield and gross sales revenue of the alfalfa per decare were calculated and the net income was deducted. The price of alfalfa was calculated by KGM experts.

Table 92: Alfaalfa Costs

Average Yield (Irrigated)	Product	Main product		Side product		Total Supports for 1 Kg (TL/kg)	Gross Production value	Costs	Net Income/Decare	Net Income/M2
		Yield	Cost	Yield	Cost					
	Alfalfa	2,000 ₺	0.53 ₺	0 ₺	0 ₺	0.073	1,206 ₺	Net Income Decare	491 ₺	0.49 TL

Source: ERG, 2018

The alfalfa price is paid by the Ministry of Agriculture. The list of settlements in the the alfalfa account is shown below.

Table 93: The list of settlements in the the alfalfa account

Province	District	Neighborhood / Village	Lot	Parcel	Expropriated Land
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	206	10,164.27
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	175	4,667.42
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	168	4,048.78
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	249	3,669.33
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HARMANDALI	0	1034	3,648.49
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	BOZKIR	0	801	3,393.05
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	KÜMBET	0	252	6,935.78
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	ÇATIN	0	776	8,099.97
NİĞDE	MERKEZ	İNLİ	0	1004	8,298.78

Source: ERG, 2018

14.1.3 Plot Price

In Niğde Merkez İnli, Pınarcık and Gölcük settlements, the price of land has been calculated using the chickpea and lentil prices in a manner similar to the alfalfa price calculation. Taking into consideration the recent years, net income is determined by calculating the gross revenue and cost of these products and the value of the unit price is multiplied with the expropriation area to determine the plot price. The unit price of chickpeas and lentils for the settlements identified is 6.04 TL / m2. The plot price was calculated by KGM experts.

14.1.4 Buildings and Assets

All valuations related to the project affected buildings and assets were made by the special Commissions established for this purpose in KGM, such as the AVC and the Purchasing Commission.

The prices determined by AVC according to specific criteria were submitted for the Purchasing Commission's review (ERG) established in KGM and if accepted presented to the owners. Any gaps between full replacement and KGM payments will be compensated by ERG for expropriation.

For the affected buildings, the Expedition-Value Charts determined by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization for 2018 were used and the unit cost was calculated accordingly. Subsequently, the

unfinished construction status of the existing structure was determined and the cost was reduced from the building cost. The unfinished construction status of the structure is calculated over 100 points. Finally, depending on the age and physical condition of the building, the depreciation rate was determined and the price proposed for the payment was finalized by subtracting from the determined building price.

Structures such as balconies and stairways in the buildings are calculated in the same way, but separately from the building and is included in the proposal.

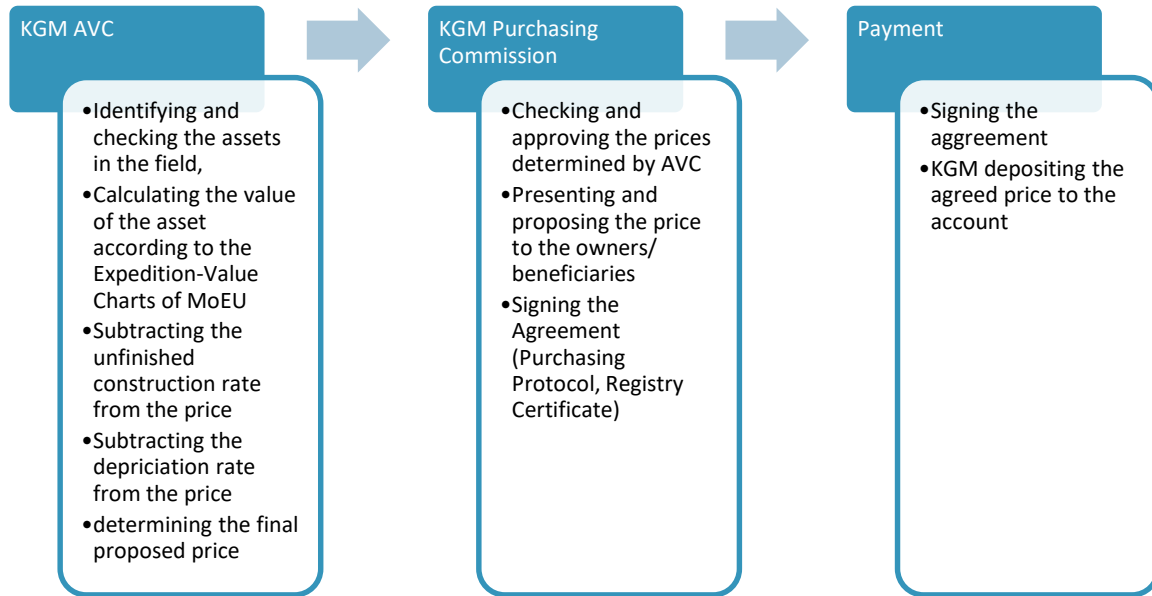


Figure 6. Asset Valuation and Payment Procedure

Appendix A Article 27 of the Expropriation Law

Urgent expropriation conducted by Article 27 of the Expropriation law No. 2942 enables rapid seizure of immovable property by the relevant public authority for the purpose of facilitating the related investment.

Article 27 of the Law states that, any immovable property may be seized by the administration undertaking expropriation for public interest i) for the purposes of implementation of National Defense Law, or ii) in situations of which urgency are determined by the Council of Ministers Decree, or iii) under the extraordinary circumstances defined in special laws. Upon request of the relevant administration for the emergency clause of the Law, the value of the immovable property must be appraised by the valuation commission established by the local court of first instance within seven days. The seizure can be made after the assessed value of the immovable is deposited in a bank account by the administration in the name of the owner. The Law allows the compensation amount to be paid in installments. In this case, the amount to be deposited shall be the first instalment to be paid.

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

Urgent Expropriation, Article 27 of the Law

- In cases where a resolution will be issued by the Council of Ministers or in extraordinary cases prescribed by special laws,
- as for the expropriation of immovable property, an immovable property can be seized by the court by depositing in the name of the owner the value of that immovable property as determined by experts to be selected as per Article 15 within the framework of principles in Article 10 into the bank as specified in the invitation and notice to be made according to Article 10 within seven days upon the request of the relevant administration on the condition that actions other than valuation are completed later on.

In terms of urgent expropriation, land valuation performed by experts appointed by the court is only a determination and is not decisive. After this price is determined and deposited by the Administration into the account number as determined by the court, actions stipulated in Articles 8, 9 and 10 shall apply.

It is necessary to receive a "public interest" decision from the relevant institutions for urgent expropriation. After this decision is received, approved and published in the Official Gazette, urgent expropriation process starts.

Differently from ordinary expropriation, urgent expropriation is the method of seizing an immovable property in line with prescribed procedure and method on the condition that actions other than valuation are completed later on. ***Urgent expropriation will be handled in the form of a lawsuit.*** Public institutions will apply to the court in order to get valuation done and receive an expropriation decision.

The court only acts as a determination authority in this case. If the court determines the existence of public interest and the value of the immovable property as determined by the Valuation Commission is blocked in the bank account of the owner thereof, the lawsuit is admitted. **Admission of the lawsuit will not result in the replacement of the owner in the title deed.** The admission of this lawsuit can only enable the administration to perform the action considered to have public interest. However, actions will not be complete. Actions will be performed just as in normal expropriation process. **The Administration will primarily try to purchase the property from its owner through negotiated settlement.** If agreement is reached as a result of this procedure, the relevant price will be paid and expropriation procedure will be complete. However, **if no agreement is reached, the administration will also file a lawsuit on "the Determination and Registration of Expropriation Price"**

Urgent Expropriation Procedure (UEP)

The steps of the UEP process for a private sector investor are as listed below;

1. The investor applies to the relevant public authority (**administration**), i.e. a regulatory agency or local government, for urgent expropriation of immovable properties on which the project will be located.
2. A "Public Interest Decision" (PID) is taken by the administration as a requisite for requesting the Council of Ministers to take an "Urgent Expropriation Decision". The PID is to be approved by the local government where the project is located.²⁶
3. An "Urgent Expropriation Decision" is issued by the Council of Ministers, effective by the Official Gazette publication date.
4. The administration conducts another decision for the start of expropriation process, i.e. UEP and prepares or have others to carry out a scaled plan²⁷ (which is called expropriation plan) including borders, surface area and type of immovable properties or resources and list of owners or possessors of such properties in case there exist no registered title deed and their addresses. In practice, administrations make this plan prepared by the private sector investors.
5. The administration requests the local civil court of first instance to initiate the **immediate seizure** of the target property (**First Lawsuit**).²⁸
6. The local civil court establishes a valuation committee who determines the price within seven days. The administration deposits the determined amount in the name of the owner. The usual practice is that the requesting private entity investor covers the cost of expropriation.²⁹
7. Local civil court notifies/invites the owner either in writing (if the contact addresses of the owners available) or via newspaper announcement. Such an announcement includes information about the bank where the money has been transferred.
8. At this stage, the parties can reach an agreement. If an agreement is signed, the expropriation process is completed with the payment of the agreed price and the registration of the property in the name of the public authority at the local Title Deed Registry. If not, the process continues with administration's appeal to court for completing the expropriation process pursuant to Article 10 of the Expropriation Law (**Second Lawsuit**).
9. However, regardless of whether or not an agreement is reached, seizure is made after the amount specified is deposited by the administration in the name of the owner. Following the seizure order of the court, utilization rights is formalized between the public authority and private entity investor. The investor can begin to utilize the relevant target property.

²⁶ If the Public Interest Decision has been issued by a Ministry or the Council of Ministers, such approval is not necessary.

²⁷ As per the Expropriation Law, Article 7 which regulates proceedings to be executed prior to expropriation and administrative annotation.

²⁸ As per the relevant statements of Article 10 that only concern the determination and deposit of the expropriation price.

²⁹ The expropriation price covered by the private sector investor is in return for utilization rights for a certain period of time.

10. If needed, the administration entitles the Execution Office under local Administration of Justice to evacuate immovable property within 15 days.³⁰ In practice, administrations and investors try to execute a peaceful evacuation process by informal consultation and assistance. In case of the cultivated land to be evacuated, the cost of the crop is compensated before evacuation.

The key differences between regular expropriation procedure and UEP are:

1. A regular expropriation procedure requires i) preparation of an expropriation plan³¹ and ii) the appraised value to be negotiated with the owner for the purpose of purchasing the property³² prior to commencing an expropriation lawsuit. Under the UEP, in practice, the public authority is able to apply for UEP without an expropriation plan³³ and the mandatory process of negotiation is bypassed.
2. Under UEP, the immediate seizure process (First Lawsuit) is limited to an appraisal of the property and therefore, the judgment cannot be appealed by the parties and regular expropriation steps of submission of the claims and defenses and objection against the estimated compensation amount are not allowed at this stage.
3. In regular expropriation proceedings, the entities requesting the expropriation cannot start utilization of the target property until all the steps of the expropriation are completed including the title deed transfer. However, in UEP, public or private entity investors can start to use or conduct right of use of the relevant target property only based upon the seizure order of the court without title deed transfer.
4. The UEP requires two court appeals by the administration while regular expropriation procedure is concluded after only one court appeal. The first court appeal of the UEP is for immediate seizure of the property and the second for completing the expropriation process and transfer of title deed (Article 10 Lawsuit).

³⁰ As per the Article 20 of the Expropriation Law.

³¹ Article 7

³² Article 8 stipulates that the priority should be given to purchasing the immovable asset before commencing an expropriation lawsuit and it describes the negotiated purchasing procedure for public authorities.


³³ Yazicioglu, Sami Saygin; Kamulastirma Hukukunda Acele Kamulastirma Uygulamasi, -----

Appendix B Grievance/Request Form of ERG

ERG Otoyol A.Ş. Complaint/Request Registration Form		
<i>*Grey areas will be completed by the Company, rest by the person filing the complaint/request.</i>		
Filled in by:		Complaint/Request Registration No:
Type:	Complaint:	Request:
Registration date:		Date of Notification to the Applicant:
Filing Date of Complaint/Request:		
Contact Information of Complaint/Request Owner		
Stakeholder Type:		
First and Last Name:	Phone:	Mobile Phone:
Institution:	Address:	E-Mail:
Form of Notification:		
Petition (to the company)	E-mail	Web page
Phone Petition (3. institution-Institution, Name)	CLO	
Consultations (on-site visits, etc.)	Contractor	
Subcontractor	Other	
Complaint/Request Type:	Environmental	Social
Related Settlement:		
Subject of Complaint:		
a. Traffic	i. Working conditions	
b. Dust	j. Contractor activities	
c. Wastes	k. Land access	
d. Pollution (water or soil)	l. Security	
e. Damaged crops (or land)	m. Health and safety	
f. Land acquisition	n. Damaged infrastructure	
g. Asset acquisition	o. Procurement	
h. Noise	p. Other	

Subject of Request <i>(Please give the details of the request/concern, place, time, how it occurred, etc.)</i>	
Summary Information regarding the complaint/request:	
Evaluation of the request (CLO):	
Related Unit:	Date of Submission to the Related Unit:
EHS	Administrative Affairs
Construction site	HR Finance
Security	Contractor
Other	
Comment by the Unit evaluating the request:	Response Date of the Relevant Unit:

Appendix C Grievance Link on ERG's Website



ANA SAYFA KURUMSAL PROJE BİZDEN HABERLER MEDYA **ŞİKAYET&ÖNERİ** İLETİŞİM

Konya Yolu 23. Km.
Gölpazarı - Ankara / Türkiye

0312 484 08 00
Bilgi ve İletişim Hattı

Ana Sayfa / İletişim

Şikayet ve Öneri


Complaint and Recommendations

İletişim

İletişim Bilgileri

Dilek, Şikayet ve Önerileriniz

Karşılık / Açık Pozisyonlar



Dilek Şikayet ve Önerileriniz

Sizlere daha iyi bilgi verebilmemiz için, Proje dahilinde bizlere sormak istediğiniz ayrıca şikayet ve önerileriniz için aşağıdaki formu doldurunuz...

Request Complaint and Recommendations
Please fill in the below forms for your complaints and recommendations

İsim * **Name**

Adınız First name

Soy Adınız Last name

Ad soyad birleşecek
Zorunlu olacak

Adres * **Address**

Tam Adres Whole address

Adres Satır 2 Address line 2

Şehir City

Posta / Posta Kodu Zip code

Telefon Numarası * **Phone number**

Alan Kodu Area code

Telefon Numarası Phone number

E-Posta E-mail

Şikayet/Öneri Açıklaması

Explanation of the Complaint/Recommendation

Şikayet/Öneri Türü :
Complaint/Recommendation Type:

☐ Çevresel Environmental

☐ Sosyal Social

Şikayet/Öneri Aşaması :
Complaint/Recommendation Stage:

☐ İnşaat Construction

☐ İşletme Operation

Şikayet/Öneri Nedeni :
Reason of Complaint/Recommendation:

☐ Toz Oluşumu/Dust

☐ Gürültü Noise

☐ Anırsız Waste

☐ Su/Toprak Kirliliği Water/soil pollution

☐ Diğer

☐ Kamulaştırma Expropriation

☐ Çalışma Koşulları Working Conditions

☐ Trafik Yoğunluğu Traffic

Şikayet/Öneriyi Açıklayın Explain the Complaint/Recommendation:
(Ne Oldu? Nereden Oldu? Kim Sebep Oldu? Sorunun Nedeni: Ne?)
[What happened? Where did it happen? Who was the cause? What is the result of the problem?]

Month

Day

Year

Olay Tarihi, Date of the incident

☐ Tek Seferlik Olay Happened only once

☐ Birden Fazla Kez Oldu Happened more than once

☐ Problem Devam Ediyor Problem is still ongoing


Belirtilen Sorunun Çözülmesi İçin Ne Yapılmasını İstersiniz?
What would you like it to be done to resolve the problem?

Karakter sınırı olmasın
Zorunlu olacak
No character limit
Will be obligatory

Karakter sınırı olmasın
No character limit

Gönder

Send



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06831 Gölpazarı - Ankara
Tel: +90 312 484 08 00
sosyal@ergotayol.com.tr

Hızlı Erişim

Ana Sayfa
Kurumsal
Proje
Haberler
Medya
İletişim

Son Gelişmeler

**40. km çalışmalarında
sona gelindi!**
Ekim, 2017
**Viyadük çalışmaları
başladı**
Ekim, 2017

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Prepared for: ERG Otayol Yatırım ve İşletme A.Ş.

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Appendix D Information about the Households on Settlements based

NO	SUBJECT	BAĞLAMA	EVREN	HARMANDALI	HASAKÖY	HÜRRİYET-KİLEDERE	KURUGÖL	KUYULUTATLAR	KÜMBET	OSMANLI	PINARCIK	SARIYAŞI	YAVRUCUK	YAZIHÜYÜK	YILDIZTEPE	TOPLAM	%of Total
A	TYPES OF PARCELS																
	Number of parcels that were targeted for survey before the field study	100	15	15	40	25	40	9	13	15	90	10	12	3	100	487	100
	Number of parcels that information about was received in the field study	120	16	15	46	28	43	9	13	18	91	11	18	3	153	584	120
A1	PRIVATE PARCELS																95
	Number of private parcels that are used	107	14	13	42	25	36	6	11	15	66	10	14	0	117	476	86
	Number of private parcels that are empty – not used	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	25	30	5
	Number of private parcels that information about user/owner could not be obtained	6	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	21	1	3	3	5	46	8
	Total of selected private parcels	114	14	13	46	27	36	8	12	15	88	11	18	3	147	552	100
A2	TREASURY-VLE PARCELS																5
	Number of treasury-vle parcels that are empty – not used by single users	6	2	2	0	1	7	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	6	28	88
	Number of treasury-vle parcels that are used by single users -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	13
	Total of selected treasury-vle parcels	6	2	2	0	1	7	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	6	32	100
B	USER INFORMATION																
	Number of users for private parcels that are used	76	13	12	42	25	31	8	12	12	37	10	11	0	81	370	99
	Number of users for treasury-VLE parcels that are used by single users -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	1
	Total number of users for the selected parcels	76	13	12	42	25	31	8	13	13	38	10	11	0	81	374	100

Appendix E Signature List of Stakeholders who Attended Meetings

Presented as a separate attached document.

Appendix F Signed Settlement Meeting Minutes

Presented as a separate attached document.

Appendix G Photographs



Aksaray Baglama meeting with mukhtars.



Aksaray Baglama household survey



Aksaray Ortakoy Harmandalı meeting with mukhtar.



Aksaray Ortakoy Harmandalı household survey



Aksaray Ortakoy Kumbet meeting with mukhtar.



Aksaray Ortakoy Kumbet household survey



Aksaray Osmanlı meeting with mukhtar.



Aksaray Osmanlı household survey



Aksaray Sarıyahsi Merkez meeting with mukhtar.



Aksaray Sarıyahsi Merkez household survey



Ankara Evren meeting with mukhtar



Ankara Evren household survey



Ankara Golbaşı Yavrucuk meeting with mukhtar



Ankara Golbaşı Yavrucuk household survey



Nevşehir Acıgöl Kurugöl meeting with mukhtar



Nevşehir Acıgöl Kurugöl household survey



Nevşehir Derinkuyu Kuyulutatlar meeting with mukhtar



Nevşehir Derinkuyu Kuyulutatlar household survey



Nigde Merkez Hasakoy meeting with mukhtar



Nigde Merkez Hasakoy household survey



Nigde Merkez Kiledere meeting with mukhtar



Nigde Merkez Kiledere household survey



Nigde Merkez Pınarcık meeting with mukhtar



Nigde Merkez Pınarcık household survey



Nigde Merkez Yıldıztepe meeting with mukhtar



Nigde Merkez Yıldıztepe household survey

Appendix H. Cost Sheets of Provincial Directorates of Agriculture for Agricultural Products Income and Expenses (2017)

Niğde

Table Appendix 1: Niğde Province 2017 Agricultural Products Average Cost, Yield Data and Sales Value

Niğde Province 2017 Agricultural Products Average Cost, Yield Data and Sales Value Sheet						
Name of the Product	Yield per decare (kg)	Cost per Kg (TL)	Sale price per kg (TL)	Gross Product Value per Decare(TL)	Total expenses per Decare(TL)	Net Income per Decare (TL)
A. Field rproducts						
Barley (Dry)	500	0.52	0.9	720.00	529.58	190.42
Barley (Irrigated)	175	0.68	0.85	238.75	209.48	29.27
Wheat (Dry)	550	0.48	1.02	831.00	536.64	294.36
Wheat (Irrigated)	200	0.63	0.94	288.00	225.59	62.41
Rye	225	0.33	0.78	295.50	211.30	84.20
Triticale	350	0.33	0.75	412.50	265.80	146.70
Oat	250	0.35	0.79	327.50	216.48	111.02
White beans	375	2.27	4.5	1,818.75	983.68	835.07
Lentil	100	3.53	6.5	685.00	387.92	297.08
Chickpea	65	4.76	8	551.50	339.25	212.25
Sunflower (Snack)	200	2.06	4	800.00	412.17	387.83
Sunflower (For oil)	350	1.26	1.85	647.50	442.58	204.92
Safflower	200	1.10	1.2	240.00	220.10	19.90
Potato	3,750	0.51	0.6	2,250.00	1,918.83	331.17
Sugar cane	7,000	0.15	0.223	1,561.00	1,023.22	537.78
Garlic (Grain)	800	2.78	5.5	4,400.00	2,220.28	2,179.72
Onion (Dry)	1,500	0.60	0.9	1,350.00	896.80	453.20
Tare (Grain)	100	1.18	2	330.00	248.28	81.72
Tare (Wet grass)	1,000	0.20	0.26	260.00	202.31	57.69
Vetch (Grain)	100	1.40	2	313.75	253.68	60.07
Vetch (Wet grass)	1,500	0.18	0.26	390.00	268.82	121.18
Trefoil (Wet grass)	2,000	0.18	0.26	520.00	365.48	154.52
Corn (silage)	6,500	0.11	0.21	1,365.00	702.92	662.08
Alfalfa (Wet grass)	4,750	0.16	0.26	1,235.00	747.66	487.34
B. Vegetable products						
Kidney bean (Fresh)	1,000	1.39	3.25	3,250.00	1,388.62	1,861.38
Pepper	1,000	2.28	3	3,000.00	2,283.00	717.00
Tomato	4,000	0.52	1.15	4,600.00	2,065.71	2,534.29
Bean (Fresh)	1,000	1.36	3	3,000.00	1,356.17	1,643.83
Cucumber	2,500	0.50	1.35	3,375.00	1,240.81	2,134.19
Spinach	1,000	1.26	2.5	2,500.00	1,264.25	1,235.75
Squash (Honey)	3,000	0.41	1.05	3,150.00	1,216.88	1,933.12
Squash (Snack)	60	11.69	19	1,140.00	701.39	438.61
Summer squash	3,000	0.41	1	3,000.00	1,219.58	1,780.42
Watermelon	3,000	0.38	0.79	2,100.00	1,145.28	954.72
Melon	2,750	0.42	0.8	2,200.00	1,153.39	1,046.61
Cabbage	6,000	0.30	0.41	2,460.00	1,798.53	661.47

Romaine lettuce	1,400	0.90	2.25	3,150.00	1,266.68	1,883.32
Garlic (Green)	900	2.62	3.75	3,375.00	2,359.21	1,015.79
Onion (Green)	1,500	0.76	1.75	2,625.00	1,139.55	1,485.45
C. Fruit products						
Pear	1,750	1.17	2	3,500.00	2,047.91	1,452.09
Quince	1,400	1.29	2.5	3,500.00	1,810.00	1,690.00
Almond	280	7.90	12	3,360.00	2,213.00	1,147.00
Walnut	480	6.75	20	9,600.00	3,238.02	6,361.98
Strawberry	2,250	2.13	4.5	10,125.00	2,739.33	7,385.67
Apple (Classic)	1,500	1.45	1.7	2,550.00	2,176.82	373.18
Apple (Semi dwarf)	2,975	1.08	1.35	4,016.25	3,202.14	814.11
Apple (Full dwarf)	4,275	1.11	1.35	5,771.25	4,732.50	11,038.75
Plum	1,125	1.59	2.25	2,531.25	1,786.00	745.25
Cherry	1,225	3.02	5	6,125.00	3,699.46	2,425.54
Apricot	750	2.53	3.5	2,625.00	1,898.49	726.51
Nectarine	2,000	1.41	2.5	5,000.00	2,827.61	2,172.39
Peach	1,600	1.72	3	4,800.00	2,755.69	2,044.31
Grape	575	1.41	2.25	1,293.75	811.44	482.31
Sour Cherry	2,000	1.54	3	6,000.00	3,088.38	2,911.62
Wild apricot	875	1.36	2	1,750.00	1,189.21	560.79

Aksaray

Table Appendix 2: Aksaray Province 2017 Agricultural Products Average Cost, Yield Data and Sales Value

Aksaray Province 2017 Agricultural Products Average Cost, Yield Data and Sales Value Sheet			
Products Values	Average yield (Kg/da)	production expenses (TL/kg)	Average sales price (TL/kg)
Wheat (Irrigated)	620	0.59	0.95
Wheat (Dry)	280	0.56	0.95
Barley (Irrigated)	580	0.58	0.84
Barley (Dry)	290	0.54	0.84
Rye (Dry)	260	0.56	0.84
Sunflower -Oil (Irrigated)	350	1.54	1.80
Sunflower -snack (Irrigated)	230	3.10	4.50
Sugar cane(Irrigated)	7,500	0.14	0.21
Alfalfa (Irrigated)	2,000	0.43	0.60
Corn silage(Irrigated)	6,000	0.13	0.18
Potato (Irrigated)	4,000	0.51	0.61
Chickpea (Kuru)	80	4.16	6.00
Safflower (Kuru)	130	0.76	0.95

Bean (Irrigated)	310	2.66	3.50
Garlic	800	2.28	3.10
Squash -snack	100	7.34	11.00
Vetch green	1,000	0.42	0.55

Table Appendix 3: Aksaray Province 2017 Agricultural Products Average Yield Data and Sales Value

Item No	Type of Product	Usage	Cultivation type	Yield (Kg/da)	Sale price (TL)	Cost (TL/kg)
1	Barley	Other	Dry	320	0.73	0.73
2	Safflower		Dry	100	0.95	1.84
3	Sunflower	Snack	Irrigated	220	5.00	2.21
4	Sunflower	Oil	Dry	160	1.50	1.77
5	Wheat	Other	Dry	280	0.90	0.87
6	Vetch ordinary	Green		1,500	0.80	0.17
7	Vetch Hungarian	Green		1,900	0.80	0.16
8	Corn	Silage		3,900	0.20	0.17
9	Chickpea		Dry	90	3.75	3.98
10	Alfalfa	Green		3,450	0.70	0.19
11	Oat	Grain	Dry	230	0.80	0.83
12	Melon		Dry	1,430	0.60	0.21
13	Walnut		Dry	220	20.00	3.09
14	Apple	Golden	Irrigated	1,080	1.00	1.18
15	Apricot		Irrigated	480	2.00	2.14

Appendix I. Legal Framework for Expropriation

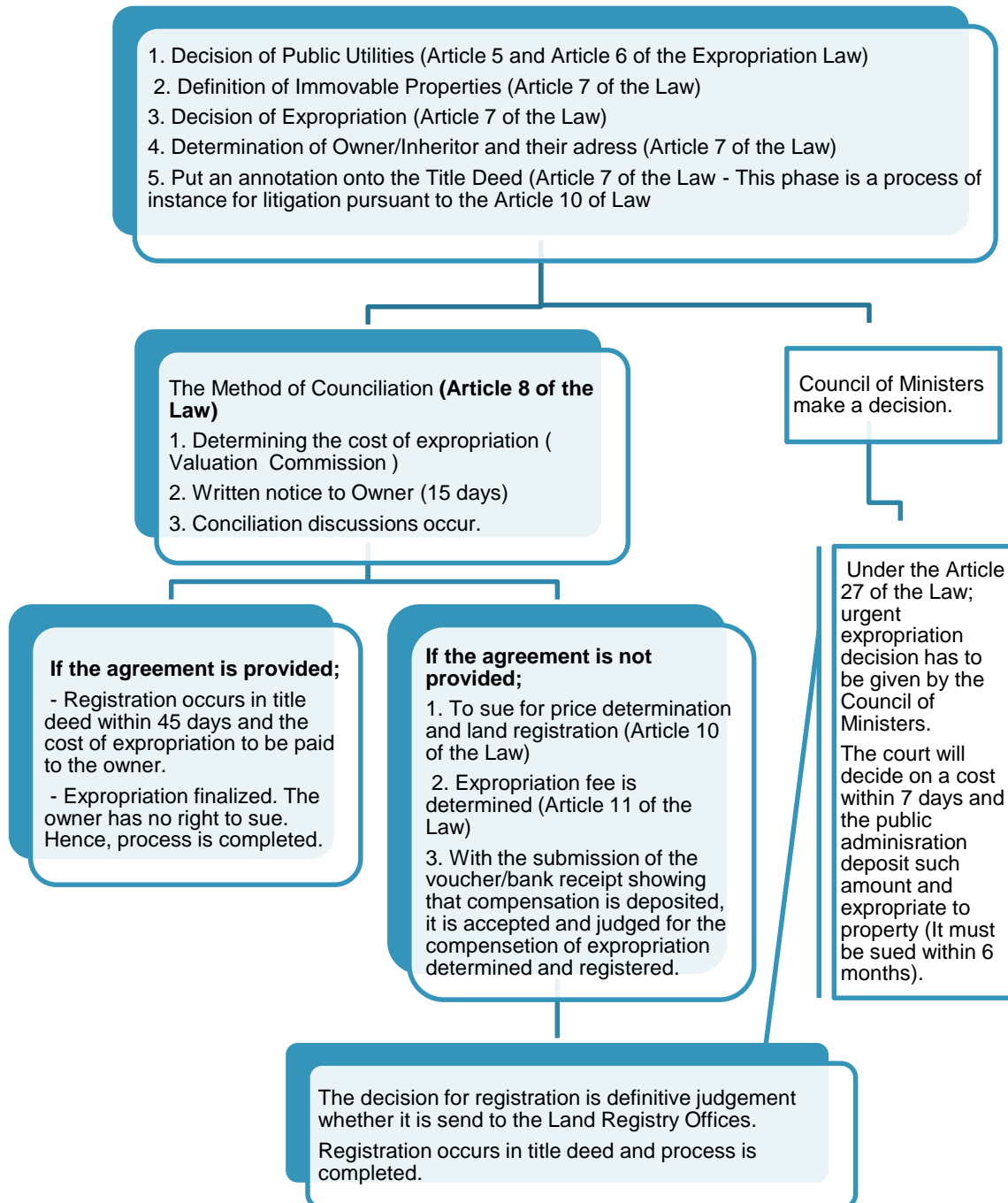


Figure 7. Legal Framework for Expropriation

Appendix J. Leaflet

Ankara-Niğde Otoyolu Projesi Nedir?

Ankara Niğde Otoyolu Projesi, Edirne'den başlayıp İstanbul, Bolu, Ankara, Pozantı Adana ve Gaziantep üzerinden Şanlıurfa'ya ulaşan TEM otoyolunun, Ankara-Niğde Kesimini kapsamaktadır. Projenin tamamlanması ile birlikte Marmara, Karadeniz ve Akdeniz Bölgelerini birbirine bağlayan,



uluslararası öneme sahip bir ulaşım ağı yaratılacaktır. Proje ile birlikte kuzeybatı ve güneydoğu illerimiz arasında, kesintisiz, erişim kontrollü, güvenli ve konforlu bir karayolu ulaşımı sağlanacaktır. Bunun yanı sıra, projenin

gerçekleşmesi ile Ankara, Kırşehir, Nevşehir, Aksaray ve Niğde illeri ve çevresine ulaşım daha kolay bir şekilde sağlanacak ve bölge trafiği rahatlayacaktır.

Bu sebeple; Ankara – Acıkuyu Kavşağı, Acıkuyu Kavşağı – Alayhan Kavşağı ve Alayhan Kavşağı – Gölcük Kavşağı aralarını kapsayan 3 ana bölüm ve ara bağlantılardan oluşan yeni bir yol yapımı planlanmıştır.

Geçim Kaynakları Yeniden Yapılandırma Planı Nedir?

Bu plan Ankara Niğde Otoyolu Projesi'nin arazi ediniminden etkilenen arazi sahipleri ve kullanıcılarının arazi kaybından dolayı oluşabilecek geçim kayıplarının telafisi için hazırlanmıştır. Bu plan tarım ve hayvancılık faaliyetlerini destekleyici programları içermektedir.

Destekler Nelerdir?

Tarım Destekleri:

- Buğday Yetiştiriciliği
- Yemlik Arpa Yetiştiriciliği
- Kaliteli Yem Bitkileri Tarımının Desteklenmesi Yonca Yetiştiriciliği

Hayvancılık Destekleri:

- Suni Tohumlama Desteği

Kimler Başvurabilir?

Tüm başvuru sahiplerinde aranan en temel şart, kullandıkları ve/veya sahibi oldukları arazinin Ankara Niğde Otoyolu Projesi'nden etkilenmiş olmasıdır.



Başvuru sahipleri projeden etkilenen arazinin kullanıcısı olmalıdır. Başvuru için koşul, sahip oldukları veya kullandıkları arazinin hane için önemli bir geçim kaynağı oluşturuyor olmasıdır.

Buna göre, kullandıkları veya sahibi oldukları arazilerin projeden etkilenen bölümünün başvuru sahibinin **toplam arazi varlığının % 20 veya üstünü oluşturuyor olması gerekmektedir.** Bununla birlikte etkilenen arazinin % 20'den az olması durumunda başvuru sahibi geçim kaynaklarının önemli ölçüde etkilendiğini belgeleyebiliyorsa desteklerden faydalandırılacaktır.

Başvuru sahibi birden fazla programa aynı anda başvuru yapabilir. Yapılacak değerlendirmeye bağlı olarak birden fazla programdan destek alabilir.

Hassas grupların(kadın hane reisi olan kullanıcılar, engelliler, ihtiyaç sahibi vb.) başvuruları öncelikli olarak değerlendirilecektir.



Başvuru Süreci

Destek programlarından faydalanmak isteyen kişiler başvuru dilekçeleri ve istenen evraklarını ilan edilecek tarih aralığında

ERG Otoyol Halkla İlişkiler Uzmanlarına elden teslim edebilirler.

Başvuruların alınmasının planlandığı tarih

30 Mayıs 2019 – 30 Temmuz 2019 tarihleri arasındır.

Destek programlarına **başvurular sadece ilan edilen tarih aralığında alınacak** olup bu tarihler dışında kalan dönemde başvurular alınmayacaktır. Konuyla ilgili iletişim telefonları broşürün sonunda yer almaktadır.

Başvuru formları internet üzerinden www.ergotoyol.com.tr adresinden veya muhtarlıklardan temin edilebilir.

Başvuru sahiplerinden istenen evraklar nelerdir?

Şahıs başvuru sahiplerinden istenecek evraklar;

1. Başvuru formu,
2. Nüfus cüzdanı fotokopisi,
3. Nüfus Müdürlüğü'nden veya e-devlet sisteminden alınan ikametgah belgesi,
4. Tarım İl veya İlçe Müdürlüklerinden alınan son 2 yıla (2017-2018) ait, etkilenen parsel bilgisini de gösterecek şekilde ÇKS belgesi,
5. Gerekiyorsa muhtardan ve iki azadan alınan etkilenen parseli kullandığına dair belge (Mülkiyeti kamulaştırılan hazine, orman, mera, köy tüzel kişiliği veya diğer kamu kurum ve kuruluşlarına ait araziye uzun süredir tarımsal amaçlı kullandığına dair Muhtar ve azaların imzaladığı tespit tutanağı veya beyanı varsa ecrimisil ya da kiralama belgesi).

Bize ulaşın

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ERG OTOYOL YATIRIM VE İŞLETME A.Ş

ANKARA NİĞDE OTOYOLU PROJESİ

GEÇİM KAYNAKLARINI YENİDEN YAPILANDIRMA PLANI

