



T.C.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS

Çorum Province Irrigation Projects

Seyitnizam Irrigation System, Alaca, Çorum
RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP)

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ABBREVIATIONS

CHS	Community Health and Safety
CMB	Capital Markets Board
CIMER	Presidential Communication Centre
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
ÇKS	Farmer Registration System
DSI	State Hydraulic Works
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EM	Entitlement Matrix
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
GM	Grievance Mechanism
IFI	International Financial Institutions
KGM	General Directorate of Highways
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
M²	Meter square
MoAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MoEUCC	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change
NA	Not Applicable
NTD	Note to Draft
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OGM	General Directorate of Forestry of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAS	Project Affected Settlement
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RE	Resettlement Expert
RP	Resettlement Plan
RF	Resettlement Framework
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SEF	Stakeholder Engagement Framework
TULIP	Türkiye Resilient Landscape Integration Project
TRGM	General Directorate of Agricultural Reform
WB	World Bank



GLOSSARY

Compensation: Payment at replacement cost in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or temporarily affected by a project.

Cut-off date: Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons entering the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, 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 upon on the date (conditional), will not be compensated.

Economic displacement: Loss of income or means of livelihood resulting from the land acquisition or restrictions on access to resources (land, water, forest, or other resources) resulting from the activities of a project or its associated facilities.

Eligibility: Definition of economically and physically displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates. Usually established either by law or via policies of International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

Entitlements: The compensation offered to persons, households, groups and/or communities affected by the Project. This includes financial compensation, preferential right to certain employment, the right to participate in livelihood restoration programmes, housing, service provision, transport assistance, and other short-term assistance required to move from one site to another.

Entitled PAP: The Persons with the rights provided under the RP.

Forced eviction: Permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/ or land which they occupy without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection, including all applicable procedures and principles in ESS5. The exercise of eminent domain, compulsory acquisition or similar powers by the Government will not be considered to be forced eviction providing it complies with the requirements of national law and the provisions of ESS5, and is conducted in a manner consistent with basic principles of due process (including provision of adequate advance notice, meaningful opportunities to lodge grievances and appeals, and avoidance of the use of unnecessary, disproportionate or excessive force).

Income Support: Re-establishing the productive livelihood of the displaced persons to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the displaced persons before resettlement.

Land acquisition (LA): All methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way.

Land expropriation: The action of exercising the right of Eminent Domain by the state or an authority of taking property from its owner for the public use or benefit. Such government right is normally legally defined, including when it can be exercised and against which compensation.

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.

Project-affected household (PAH): Any household which, because of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture),



annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily or suffer livelihood impact.

Project-affected person (PAP): Any person who, because of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily or suffer adverse livelihood impact.

Physical displacement: Loss of shelter and/or assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location permanently.

Relocation Assistance. Support provided to persons who are physically displaced by a project. Relocation assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to the displaced persons during their relocation. It may also include cash allowances that compensate displaced persons for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.

Replacement cost: The rate of compensation for lost assets must be calculated at full replacement cost, that is, the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. About land and structures. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not considered, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.

Resettlement Plan (RP): The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow on how to identify and mitigate potential adverse impacts, compensate for losses, and provide development benefits (to ensure that their current living standards are kept the same or improved) to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

Vulnerable groups: People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economically disadvantaged, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Türkiye Resilient Landscape Integration Project (TULIP), implemented under the coordination of the General Directorate of Forestry (OGM) and financed by the World Bank, addresses environmental and socio-economic challenges in the Bolaman and Çekerek sub-basins. This multi-agency effort, involving the General Directorate of Agricultural Reform (TRGM), the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSI), and the General Directorate of Highways (KGM), aims to enhance livelihood security and community resilience against climate-related risks.

Project Objectives

The primary goal of TULIP is to improve access to livelihood opportunities and resilient infrastructure services for rural communities through integrated landscape management. This project focuses on reducing the impacts of climate change, such as landslides, floods, and droughts, and promoting sustainable development in targeted regions of Turkey.

During the implementation of the TULIP, involuntary resettlement will to the extent possible be avoided in line with ESS5. If unavoidable, it will be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons (and on host communities receiving displaced persons) will be carefully planned and implemented. This principle is presented in the Resettlement Framework prepared for the TULIP project. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared in accordance with the RF of the parent project. While there was no physical resettlement impact envisioned for this project, the economic resettlement impact might still apply.

This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared to address the adverse land based socio-economic risks and impacts of the project.

Land Need of the Project

The land acquisition for the project involves a total of 547 parcels across four settlements: Tutaş, Seyitnizam, Gazipaşa, and Killik. In Tutaş, 206 privately owned parcels covering are affected, with no additional land from public sources. Seyitnizam has 63 private parcels. In Gazipaşa, 26 private parcels are impacted, along with 2 Treasury parcels and 1 parcel owned by public institutions (legal entity), resulting in a total of 29 parcels. Killik, the largest impacted area, includes 249 private parcels. Overall, the project impacts 547 parcels across these four settlements, covering a combined area of 107,910.48 m².

Three parcels in Gazipaşa have wire fences with wooden poles, one parcel in Killik has wire fences with wooden poles, three parcels in Seyitnizam have wire fences with wooden and metal poles, and two parcels in Tutaş have wire fences with wooden poles are affected by the land acquisition of the project. Apart from these, there are no structures or buildings affected.

Resettlement Impacts

The project does not involve physical displacement but does result in economic displacement due to the acquisition of agricultural land. The main impacts include the temporary loss of access to land



during construction and the potential loss of crops and trees. Measures have been taken to minimize these impacts, and compensation will be provided where necessary.

When the findings of both expropriation plan and RP preparation field study (survey, interviews, and observation) are evaluated, the potential Physical and Economic Resettlement impact categories arising from the land acquisition of the project are as follows.

- Loss of private lands: The owners of 544 private lands are 2225 PAPs. Irrigation pipes will be built on the side of the roads between existing lands. For this reason, lands are not divided in a way that will affect agricultural activities. Irrigation pipes are not planned to affect any structures, therefore there is no physical displacement of local people and land owners/users in the region.
- Loss of public agricultural lands: There are 1 public institution and 3 treasury lands in the areas where Seyitnizam irrigation project is planned. There are no informal users of these lands.
- Loss of trees: DSI builds the irrigation system between fields and avoids impacts on trees. There are 2490 trees to be affected. Where avoidance is not possible, trees are acquired in accordance with international standards. Although the valuation method applied in the acquisition of trees according to the National Expropriation Law is in accordance with ESS5, the wood cost / cutting cost deduction is not in accordance with the compensation principle in the full replacement cost of ESS5. DSI valued the expropriation costs in accordance with ESS5 without making these deductions.
- Loss of crops: The majority of the land is fields. If any, harvesting of crops is allowed before construction.
- Loss of structures/assets: DSI builds the irrigation system between fields and avoids impacts on structures. Where avoidance is not possible, structures are acquired in accordance with international standards. Poles (wood and metal) and wire fences on nine parcels are affected by the land acquisition of the sub-project. Although the valuation method applied in the acquisition of structures (walls, wire fences, wells, barns, buildings, etc.) according to the National Expropriation Law is in accordance with ESS5, the depreciation and debris cost deduction is not in accordance with the compensation principle in the full replacement cost of ESS5. DSI valued the expropriation costs in accordance with ESS5 without making these deductions.
- Loss of buildings: There are no residential buildings in the expropriation corridor. There are no commercial buildings in the expropriation corridor.
- Loss of grazing areas: There is no pasture affected by the project.
- Loss of forestlands: There is no forestland affected by the project.

Categories of Project Affected/Eligible Persons

The affected persons (PAPs) include:

- Owners of private land
- Users of public lands
- Farmers whose agricultural activities may be disrupted by the project
- Vulnerable groups, including those whose livelihoods are significantly affected



Compensation and Assistance

This section outlines the entitlements and eligibilities under the Resettlement Plan (RP):

- **Cash Compensations for Lands and Trees:** The valuation of agricultural land is determined by the capitalization of annual net income based on market prices. Valuation activities must comply with International Valuation Standards, and compensations for land and trees cover real estate transaction costs, including deed registration fees.
- **Avoiding the Acquisition of Structures on Affected Lands:** Compensation for structures is paid in cash to property owners according to the national Land Expropriation Law. However, this payment does not represent a full replacement cost due to deductions such as depreciation. To comply with ESS5 and the TULIP RF, these deductions must be reimbursed to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). In this project, efforts have been made to avoid impacting structures.
- **Crop Payments to Owners for Standing Crops:** The construction schedule will be shared with the village leaders (mukhtars) of affected settlements to allow farmers to harvest their crops. If standing crops are present just before construction and cannot be harvested due to urgency, compensation will be paid to the crop owner. Crop owners will be allowed to harvest before construction begins, but if this is not possible, compensation will be provided at market value.
- **Providing Access Roads to the Lands:** Technical and feasible measures will be explored to ensure access to common areas, with proper passages provided during and after construction by DSI and subcontractors.
- **Compensation for Harms and Damages:** Any damages caused by construction activities to products or assets outside the construction area will be compensated by subcontractor firms. DSI's subcontractor agreements will include commitments to compensate for harms and damages.
- **Livelihood Restoration Measures:** The Entitlement Matrix of the RP includes commitments compliant with WB ESS5 to mitigate the impacts of land acquisition on livelihoods. Some groups may experience greater impacts than others, necessitating long-term support to restore livelihoods, particularly for those who lose 10% or more of their total land assets.
- **Vulnerability Assistance:** Vulnerable groups are those disadvantaged by race, gender, disability, or economic status, and may require additional support during the expropriation process. These groups may face challenges in accessing opportunities provided under the E&S Management Plans, including stakeholder engagement activities, grievance mechanisms, compensation, or livelihood restoration. Special assistance will be provided to vulnerable PAPs.

Monitoring and Evaluation

A robust monitoring and evaluation framework is established to ensure the effective implementation of the project. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) will track progress, and regular audits will ensure compliance with the Resettlement Plan and World Bank standards.



1. INTRODUCTION

Turkey Resilient Landscape Integration Project (TULIP), which will be carried out by the General Directorate of Agricultural Reform (TRGM), the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSİ) and the General Directorate of Highways (KGM) under the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure under the coordination of General Directorate of Forestry (OGM) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry with financing from the World Bank (WB) loan. The project will support the Republic of Turkey in terms of eliminating the environmental and socio-economic problems encountered in the Bolaman sub-basin in the Eastern Black Sea Basin and the Çekerek sub-basin in the Yeşilirmak Basin, and will increase the livelihood security and resilience of local communities against the risks and effects of climate-related landslides, floods and drought.

The project development goal is to increase access to various livelihood opportunities and resilient infrastructure services for rural communities in targeted regions in Turkey by strengthening integrated landscape management. Within the scope of TULIP, sub-projects under the responsibility of the State Hydraulic Works (DSİ) within the scope of Sub-Component 1.2 (a) “Resilient infrastructure for water security” under Component 1: Resilient Landscape Integration Investments in Targeted Areas” Resilient Landscape Integration Investments in Targeted Areas” include the building irrigation systems in the villages in Çekerek River Basin. The Seyitnizam Irrigation System will irrigate 504.2 ha of land. Within the scope of the project, the existing Seyitnizam Pond will be used as a water source, and the lands located in Seyitnizam, Killik, Gazipaşa and Tutaş villages will be irrigated. The project site is already utilized as cultivated land. In terms of technical specifications, it is planned to use 3,767.08 meters (Ø110–Ø900) polyethylene pipes for the irrigation line and construct 18,317.16 meters of operational and maintenance road. Irrigation pipes will be placed in the pits to be opened 1.5 m wide and 2.5 m deep on the irrigation line.

During the implementation of the TULIP, involuntary resettlement will to the extent possible be avoided in line with ESS5. If unavoidable, it will be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons (and on host communities receiving displaced persons) will be carefully planned and implemented. This principle is presented in the Resettlement Framework prepared for the TULIP project. This RP has been prepared in accordance with the RF of the parent project. While there was no physical resettlement impact envisioned for this project, the economic resettlement impact might still apply.

The purpose of the Resettlement Plan (RP) is to manage the negative impacts arising from the land acquisition of the project in compliance with WB standards and national laws. Additional land is needed to develop the irrigation systems in Seyitnizam, Killik, Gazipaşa, Tutaş villages. Landowners, formal and informal land users, and those whose livelihoods dependent on land are permanently or temporarily affected by the land acquisition of the project, hence, the acquisition of these areas necessitates the preparation of this RP.

This RP is prepared to address the adverse land based socio-economic risks and impacts of the project. The RP covers the following:

- Provides Project Description
- Provides information on the national legislation and the World Bank standards governing land acquisition and resettlement;
- Identifies potential land-based impacts and their magnitude, affected parties including vulnerable groups;
- Set out the steps of land acquisition process and institutional arrangements;
- Provides Eligibility Criteria;
- Provides Valuation and Compensation for losses
- Implementation plan to ensure timely acquisition of assets, provide of compensation, support, livelihood restoration, and delivery of other benefits to project affected persons (PAPs) and ensure timely acquisition of assets;



- Provides information on consultation, participation and grievance mechanisms in project planning and implementation;
- Provides budget for required resources for implementation of RP;
- Provides an accessible mechanism for lodging grievances and a system for managing the received grievances received;
- Provides a plan for supervision, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation.



2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The background of the project is the Türkiye Resilient Landscape Integration Project (TULIP) is carried out by the General Directorate of Agricultural Reform (TRGM), the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSI) and the General Directorate of Highways (KGM) under the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, under the coordination of the General Directorate of Forestry of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, with financing from the World Bank (WB).

The aim of the TULIP is to support the Republic of Türkiye in terms of eliminating the environmental and socio-economic problems encountered in the Bolaman sub-basin in the Eastern Black Sea Basin and the Çekerek sub-basin in the Yeşilırmak Basin, and to ensure the livelihood security and resilience of local communities against the risks and effects of climate-related landslides, floods and drought. The project development objective is to strengthen integrated landscape management, ensuring targeted growth in Turkey and providing rural segments with access to various transit opportunities and resilient infrastructure services.

Çorum Province Irrigation Project, which is a sub-project under TULIP, has the following aims to:

Enhance Landscape Resilience:

- Mitigate impacts of climate change (floods, droughts),
- Preserve natural habitats and biodiversity.

Livelihood Improvement of Rural Communities:

- Develop resilient irrigation infrastructure systems,
- Enhance agricultural productivity and local economic opportunities.

Improvement of Environmental Quality:

- Promote sustainable land use practices, water quality improvement, and conservation,
- Contribute to ecosystem quality.

Capacity Building:

- Provide technical assistance for scaling up the project approach,
- Develop a national strategy for resilience and recovery,
- Strengthen project management, monitoring, and risk management.

Three sub-projects will be implemented within the scope of Çorum Province Irrigation Project: (1) İbrahimköy Pond Irrigation Project, (2) Seyitnizam Pond Irrigation Project and (3) Kızıllhamza Pond Irrigation Project. This RP has been prepared for the Kızıllhamza irrigation sub-project.

This RP has been prepared for the Seyitnizam Irrigation System Project. Seyitnizam, Killik, Gazipaşa and Tutaş settlements are affected by the land acquisition of the project. Seyitnizam Irrigation System will serve 504.2 ha irrigation area. Within the scope of the project, the existing Seyitnizam Pond will be used as a water source and the lands of Seyitnizam, Killik, Gazipaşa and Tutaş villages will be irrigated. The project area is currently an agricultural area and is cultivated land. Irrigation pipes will be placed in the pits to be opened 1.5 m wide and 2.5 m deep from the irrigation line. Irrigation pipes are laid on land borders and generally do not cross the land.

3. RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1. National Legislation

3.1.1. Basic and auxiliary laws

The basic and auxiliary laws that are important for resettlement are explained below. For more detailed information about the laws, see Appendix B1.

Table 3-1 National legislation

Law	Content
Turkish Constitution	The Turkish Constitution, Article 46, under Subsection 3 of the Section 3 with the heading of “Social and Economic Rights and Responsibilities”, addresses expropriation issues.
Expropriation Law (No. 2942)	If and when it is required for the public interest, Expropriation Law sets the procedures of the expropriation of immovable owned by real persons or legal identities subject to private law, the calculation of the expropriation fee and the registration of the immovable asset and its appurtenances in the name of the expropriation administration. The relevant articles of the Law that will be referred to during the Project’s land acquisition activities are explained briefly in Appendix B1.
Cadastral Law (No. 3402)	The Cadastral Law determines the boundaries and legal status of immovable assets based on the national coordinate system and the cadastral or the topographic cadastral maps to register land and to constitute the basis of the spatial information system as the Civil Law (No. 4721) stipulates.
Agricultural Reform Law (No. 3083)	The Agricultural Reform Law regulates several issues for lands that are irrigated and that have been determined by the President. The Law covers matters regarding land consolidation and allocation of land for other purposes rather than agriculture in case of need.
Notification Law (No. 7201)	The Notification Law provides the basis for a process of notification for property owners. It consists of specific procedures to be followed to reach a range of public and private owners, including those whose addresses are unknown.
Land Registry Code (Official Gazette No. 28738)	This code aims to keep the land registry records in order concerning Civil Law (No. 4721). It comprises of the principles and procedures pertaining to ownership, limited real and individual rights of immovable assets, and their entry, amendment, cancellation and rectification to the land registry.
Soil Protection and Land Use Law (No. 5403)	The purpose of this law is to determine the procedures and principles that will ensure the protection and development of soil, the classification of agricultural lands, the determination of minimum agricultural land and sufficient income agricultural land sizes and the prevention of their division, and the planned use of agricultural land and sufficient income agricultural lands in accordance with the principle of sustainable development with priority on the environment.

3.1.2. Types of land right

The basic and auxiliary laws that are important for resettlement are explained below. For more detailed information about the main and auxiliary laws, see Appendix B1.

Table 3-2 Types of land right

Type	Explanation	Sub-project
Permanent Acquisition	Permanent acquisition means that the land expropriation is permanent, and the ownership right is transferred to and registered under the name of the public administration.	Scope out
Permanent Easement Right:	Permanent easement rights means that original owner remains title deed holder but the public administration establishes a nonpossessory right (as annotation) to use and/or enter onto the real property of somebody, without possessing that land	Scope in



Type	Explanation	Sub-project
Temporary Easement Right	Temporary easement provides easement rights within a specified time frame, following which the land is restored to its former state and returned to the landowner without any use restrictions.	Scope in
Land Rentals through Lease Contracts:	In case of any temporary land need (e.g., for the camp site, storage area) land can be rented for a certain period under the terms and rates mutually agreed between the Contractor and the landowner. After the contract expires, the land will be reinstated and returned to its owner in its original condition.	Scope in

3.2. World Bank Requirements

The WB Standard on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, as defined in the ESS5, is driven by the following objectives:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
- To avoid forced eviction.
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

Ensure that the project does not restrict access to natural resources outside of protected areas.

Also, the other important standards of WB¹ for this RP:

- ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts,
- ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.

3.3. Gap Analysis between National Legislation and WB's ESS5

In addition to similarities, there are also various differences between the government's regulations and WB's ESS5 with regards to compensation, support, resettlement and livelihood rehabilitation for affected persons. The **Hata! Başvuru kaynağı bulunamadı.** summarizes key differences between the two policies and measures proposed for the project to harmonize the requirements of both government and the WB's ESS5.

¹ For all standards see <https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework/brief/environmental-and-social-standards>



Table 3-3 Gap analyses

Gap Subject	WB Standards	Turkish Legislation	Gaps	Gap filling strategy and standards to be followed in this RP
Avoidance and Minimization of involuntary resettlement	According to ESS5 involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible or minimized.	There is no provision regarding avoiding and minimization of resettlement in Turkish Expropriation Law. However, physical displacement of local communities is not preferred by the state because of its high social and economic costs.	Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement does not need to be minimized and avoided according to national requirement.	<p>The project does not expect physical displacement. There are houses on the land needed for the construction of the project but they are out of the expropriation corridor.</p> <p>Consultants produce comparisons of alternative options with scope of land acquisition for each option. Minimizing land acquisition is a criteria for the selection of the option.</p>
Census and Asset inventory and cut-off-dates	Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify and enumerate affected the persons who will be affected by the Project, and with the involvement of the affected persons, surveying to establish an inventory of land structures and fixed and assets to be affected by the project. The census will also provide baseline information on livelihoods and standards of living of the displaced population, and information on vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made. Public or community infrastructure, property or services that may be affected will also be identified. With completion of the census, a cutoff date will be established, providing a basis for excluding, ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits.	<p>Turkish Law requires preparation of inventory of assets. Land acquisition through expropriation requires the preparation of a census (full count) of affected immovable assets, and a full list of their owners, not users. According to Turkish Constitution, private users on public lands are not covered by local laws or regulations unless they have an official rental agreement with the government.</p> <p>According to Turkish Resettlement Law 5543 Article 12, families without any assets to be expropriated are not entitled to government led resettlement if they resided in the expropriation area for less than three years prior to the beginning of the calendar year in which resettlement studies commenced. 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 newcomers settling to expropriation site, public benefit decision announcement posted in village headmen's (muhtar) office is used for large-scale investment projects as the cut-off date.</p>	<p>National requirement is limited to census of immovable assets and legal titleholders.</p> <p>Users and are not included in the census.</p> <p>Census and baseline information on Project affected populations as defined by WB ESS5, including tenants, users of communal lands, land holders/occupants without legal or customary title are not available.</p> <p>WB requires a census study for establishing a cut-off date whereas Turkish resettlement law includes a three-year residency time limit for</p>	<p>The process and eligibility criteria of ESS5 will be applied. The inventory of assets has been prepared by Administration. The inventory of assets has been prepared by Expropriation Unit and PIU of DSI with updated owner identification (Appendix A1). An Asset Inventory and Census in line with ESS5 identified all land users (including informal users and identify vulnerable individuals). Users were identified within this RP in accordance with ESS5 (See Appendix A2).</p> <p>During the RP preparation studies, private land users were identified. There is no agricultural public land or informal user in the area needed by the project. To fill the gaps in the Census, official users of all lands will be identified by requesting the Farmer Registration System (ÇKS) data through an official letter from Provincial/District Directorates of Agriculture and Forestry by DSI. İ.</p>



Gap Subject	WB Standards	Turkish Legislation	Gaps	Gap filling strategy and standards to be followed in this RP
		Digital cadaster and population registry system that depends on current address of persons is used to prevent fraudulent claims.	eligibility for non-owner PAPs. Prevention of fraudulent claims is broadly in line with WB requirements.	The cut-off date is the date when the "asset inventory observation" is made and the assets on the land are recorded. Cut off date will be publicly announced..
Requirement to prepare a Resettlement Plan	According to ESS5, where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, the Borrower will prepare a plan proportionate to the risks and impacts associated with the project.	No legal provisioning forces the Project proponents to prepare resettlement action plan under Turkish Law. Under the governing Expropriation Law 2942, expropriation plans are prepared by the expropriating agency. These expropriation plans include only cadastral information on properties to be valued and compensated. Resettlement Law 5543 provides resettlement options and resettlement planning to physically displaced project affected people (PAPs) who prefer Government led resettlement ² .	Resettlement planning is a key gap, since resettlement-related documentation only includes cadastral information, asset list and compensations. Livelihood impacts and losses are not addressed. There is no planning to improve or restore PAPs livelihoods to pre-Project levels.	Resettlement Framework (RF) ³ was prepared for the TULIP. Based on this framework, DSI has prepared this RP to address economic and physical displacement in line with ESS5 and the RF. DSI is responsible of the implementation of this RP (Central and Regional PIUs). The PIU will also be required to provide local employment priority for the directly affected PAPs and vocational training to reduce livelihood losses by obtaining the necessary documentation from those who declare a significant negative impact on their total land holdings according to LRP chapter of this RP.
Compensation at Full Replacement Value	According to ESS5, 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	Valuation of agricultural land depends on capitalization of annual net income calculated by taking market prices into account. According to Article 3 of the Capital Markets Board (CMB) Communiqué on Valuation Standards in the Capital Markets (III-62.1), which came into force by being published in the Official Gazette dated 01.02.2017 and numbered 29966, "In the valuation activities carried out, the Valuation Experts Association of Turkey and the Capital Markets Association of Turkey" It is mandatory to comply with the published International Valuation	Turkish legal system does not compensate the buildings and land at full replacement value	The project will be following the ESS5/RF requirements and compensation will be made at full replacement cost by establishing the RP Fund by DSI and covering the gaps in the amount between the expropriation payments and full replacement cost.

² When government led resettlement is preferred by PAPs, Provincial Directorate for Environment and Urbanization prepares feasibility plans, collects resettlement preferences (urban/rural), and devises entitlement matrix. The Law can be applied either in the event of expropriation of residential area completely or for matrimonial homes in the event of partial expropriation.

³ <https://tulip.ogm.gov.tr/SitePages/OGM/OGMDefault.aspx>



Gap Subject	WB Standards	Turkish Legislation	Gaps	Gap filling strategy and standards to be followed in this RP
	<p>restore their standards of living or livelihoods. Economically displaced persons who are without legally recognizable claims to land 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>Replacement cost is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement</p>	<p>Standards. Accordingly, the lands are valued in accordance with ESS5. Buildings are compensated by use of their cost of construction given by reference values defined by MoEUCC and market value. However, depreciation and demolition costs are deducted from calculated values.</p> <p>Transaction costs and legal fees associated with the land acquisition process are not covered by compensation.</p>		
Loss of Business	<p>In cases where land acquisition or restrictions on land use affect commercial structures, affected business owners will be compensated for the cost of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, for lost net income during the period of transition, and for the costs of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery, or other equipment. Replacement cost is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement</p>	<p>National legislation provided compensation only for the loss of property and/or structures. Transaction costs and legal fees associated with the land acquisition process are not covered by compensation.</p>	<p>National legislation does not have provisions for the compensation of business owners for the loss of income caused by expropriation.</p>	<p>There are no workplaces on the lands affected by the land use of the project.</p> <p>DSI has avoided relocation impacts on buildings, including workplace structures, during the life of the Project. If the project requires physical relocation of buildings including workplaces, an Addendum must be prepared to this RP.</p>
Land Entry	<p>According to ESS5, land cannot be entered for construction purposes without providing compensation to the landowners for the replacement cost.</p>	<p>According to Turkish Constitution, even when land is acquired for a public interest, expropriation agencies cannot benefit from the expropriation of private lands and assets without paying into a bank account the value of the expropriated assets in advance of land entry.</p>	<p>Once the national expropriation process is completed, construction activity can begin on the land. However, when</p>	<p>DSI has completed a land valuation process in accordance with international standards. Therefore, it does not require additional RP fund payment. If necessary, additional</p>



Gap Subject	WB Standards	Turkish Legislation	Gaps	Gap filling strategy and standards to be followed in this RP
			international standards are in force, additional compensations, if any, in the EM of this RP must also be provided before entering the land.	compensations will be covered by DSİ through the RP Fund of the Project. RP requirements will be followed through protocols to be signed by owners/users during the entry and exit stages of the land (For example see Appendix B3).
Compensation for Loss of Communal Assets	For persons whose livelihoods are natural resource-based and where project-related restrictions on access are 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 rather than directly oriented towards individuals or households.	Communal assets are compensated according to Article 30 of Expropriation Law. Properties owned by public institutions cannot be expropriated but can only be a subject to transfer. There is no compensation for displaced persons benefiting from pasture lands and forest lands.	Communal users of public lands and common properties such as pastures, forestry lands, treasury lands or lands under the jurisdiction of other state bodies are not recognized and/or compensated.	ESS5/RF standards will apply. If anybody suffer loss of income due to land acquisition and temporary access barrier in the use of communal assets, community level or household level compensation or support will be provided from the RP Fund in line with the ESS5.
Treatment of squatters / informal land users	Project-related losses of all the affected people should be compensated in full and in cash before the actual acquisition of immovable assets or access to land and informal users should be added entitled to compensation.	Renters of houses and/or workplaces, tenant users of the land, formal and informal users of public and forest areas and merchants without immovable property are not entitled to expropriation compensation of land. According to Turkish Constitution, private users on public lands are not addressed by local laws or regulations unless they have an official rental agreement with the government.	There is no compensation in Turkish Law for informal users/squatters on public lands. Eligibility is based on legal ownership of land. When the owners of buildings on public lands are documented with documents other than title deeds, compensation can be provided according to Article 18 of the Expropriation Law.	ESS5/RF standards apply. Within the scope of this RP, a study was carried out to identify all land users including informal users, but no public land used for agricultural activity or informal users were identified. Private lands are used by owners, tenants and sharecroppers, there is no informal use. Both formal and informal crop owners allowed to harvest their standing crops prior to Contractor's entry into the needed land. Cash compensation at market value of



Gap Subject	WB Standards	Turkish Legislation	Gaps	Gap filling strategy and standards to be followed in this RP
				<p>annual crops to formal or informal land users who is crop owner determined, if harvest opportunity is not given.</p> <p>Timely compensation for loss of assets at full replacement value will be provided to all eligible Project Affected Parties (PAPs).</p>
Measures for Vulnerable Persons	Particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children. Livelihood restoration planning should provide special assistance to women, minorities, or vulnerable groups.	Under the Turkish Constitution, the State guarantees its citizens to continue their lives in peace and security, and also socioeconomically encourages them to reach a higher standard of living. In this context, the State applies several rules and measures to protect and support its needy, weak, helpless, and homeless citizens.	Turkish legislation does not specify vulnerable groups under Expropriation Law.	<p>ESS5/RF standards apply, Within the scope of RP, vulnerable groups were identified and entitled. PAPs that have an existing vulnerability independent of the project will be provided with Vulnerability Assistance under the RP. For details see Chapter 7.</p> <p>Farmers whose more than 10% of the total land holdings are affected by the Project's land acquisition are identified as disadvantaged within the scope of this RP and additional measures are defined within the scope of the LRP. For details see Chapter 9.</p> <p>Farmers with more than 10% of the total land holdings affected by the Project's land acquisition are identified as disadvantaged within the scope of this RP and additional measures are defined within the scope of the LRP. For details see Chapter 9.</p>
Gender aspects	ESS5 para 26, 33. Particular attention must be paid to gender aspects.	There are no specific gender guidelines integrated in Expropriation Law.	Gender is not streamlined in any aspect of land acquisition or resettlement planning.	Safe stakeholder engagement opportunities will be provided for women. Women Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) will hold one-to-one



Gap Subject	WB Standards	Turkish Legislation	Gaps	Gap filling strategy and standards to be followed in this RP
	<p>ESS5 para 18. Women's perspectives must be obtained through consultation and their interests factored into all aspects.</p> <p>ESS5 footnote 175. Documentation of ownership or occupancy and compensation should be issued in the names of both spouses or single heads of households and other resettlement assistance should be equally available to women and adapted to their needs.</p>	<p>The Expropriation Law is gender neutral and egalitarian, titleholders regardless of their gender have to be compensated according to the law.</p> <p>According to the Turkish legislation all siblings and extended family members, regardless of gender and age, have similar inheritance rights.</p>		<p>meetings with these groups and provide information about the entire project including land acquisition, community health and safety, and gender aspect. Requests for assistance will be considered to achieve compensation or various supports.</p>
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	<p>The Borrower will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the plan and will take corrective action as necessary during implementation to achieve the objectives of ESS5.</p>	<p>No provisions for monitoring the implementation or impacts of expropriation or resettlement.</p>	<p>M&E needs to have a plan and a budget.</p>	<p>ESS5/RF standards apply, RP includes a M&E principle in accordance with WB standards. For details see Chapter 12.</p>
Information Disclosure	<p>Consultation with PAPs and disclosure of information and expects the Borrower to provide Affected Communities with access to relevant information on the purpose and duration of the Project and any risks to and potential impacts on such communities.</p> <p>ESS5 para 17. Information disclosure will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs, throughout the</p>	<p>Public participation meetings are conducted by the requirements of the national EIA Regulation as part of the EIA process. This allows consultation with the Project-affected communities to a certain extent during the scoping phase of the national EIA process. Upon completion, EIA disclosure is compulsory. Public disclosure/information meeting is officially announced 10 days before the meeting.</p>	<p>Disclosure content is limited to EIA and does not include social issues / concerns. There is no mode of communication designed to reach PAPs in general and in particular vulnerable groups for disclosure. Hence, disclosures lack attendance by vulnerable groups or marginalized groups.</p>	<p>All information about the project is presented on the TULIP website⁴. ESS5/RF standards will apply. The draft RP will be disclosed and consulted with PAPs. A SEP specific to the sub-project was prepared according to the TULIP's Parent Project's Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF)⁵. SEP describes in detail Project disclosure. RP will be disclosed according to SEP and includes a Grievance Mechanism.</p>

⁴ <https://tulip.ogm.gov.tr/SitePages/OGM/OGMDefault.aspx>

⁵ <https://tulip.ogm.gov.tr/SitePages/OGM/OGMDefault.aspx>



Gap Subject	WB Standards	Turkish Legislation	Gaps	Gap filling strategy and standards to be followed in this RP
	<p>planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process.</p>			
<p>Project-level Grievance Mechanisms (GM)</p>	<p>ESS5, para 19. The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion.</p>	<p>In the expropriation process under national law, the owner's consent is sought for the immovable property in the first instance but not always consent is achieved, and expropriation becomes compulsory. Expropriation involves compulsory appropriation of the immovable property by the State for public interest. However, Expropriation Law 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. 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. There is the Presidential Communication Centre (CIMER) which is a central unit where public complaints are handled.</p>	<p>There is no project specific grievance mechanism requirement.</p>	<p>The GM will allow the problems of PAPs to be resolved quickly, fairly and transparently without resorting to legal remedies. The functioning of the mechanism is presented in detail in the SEP. If solutions under GM fails, PAPs can resort to the available legal channels.</p>



4. SCALE AND NATURE OF DISPLACEMENT

In this section, the affected people/households (PAP/PAH) and categories of lands affected by the land acquisition necessitated by the construction of the Seyitnizam irrigation project are identified and the people/households (PAP/PAH) affected by the Project are evaluated.

4.1. Land Need of the Project

The distribution of the parcels affected by the rehabilitation project of the project according to ownership type is given in **Table 4-1**. Accordingly, the number of affected private parcels is 544, and number of public parcels is 3.

Table 4-1 Numbers of parcels affected by the project

Ownership type	No. of parcel	No. of shareholder	Permanent easement size (m2)	Temporary easement size (m2)	Ownership right size (m2)	Total
Private Property	544	2225	59374.49	47648.78	-	107,023.27
Treasury	2	-	504.37	373.94	-	878.31
Legal Entity	1	-	4.42	4.48	-	8.9
Public Common Property	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	547	2225	59883.28	48027.2	-	107,910.48

Source: Expropriation Plan, 2024

Within the scope of the RP, a detailed asset inventory has been prepared regarding the lands belonging to all public institutions and individuals. The inventory includes owner names identified on the lands (See Appendix A1). During the RP field study, users were identified for the lands where a right owner was reached (Appendix A2).

An expropriation plan with detailed inventory of assets has been created according to the project design, but the expropriation process has not started yet. According to inventory, 2490 trees, wire fences with wooden and metal poles in 9 parcels are affected by the land acquisition of the Project. Apart from these, there are no structures or buildings affected.

Irrigation pipes and roads will be built on the side of the existing roads between agricultural lands. For this reason, lands are not divided in a way that will affect agricultural activities. Farmers will be informed about the construction work. Construction work at one point will take 2-3 days. For these reasons, agricultural losses due to long-term land access barriers are not expected. It will be avoided to be affected of structures by construction activities; on the other hand, trees will be affected as part of construction activities.

Table 4-2 Summary table of scope of impacts

Settlement	PAPs and households				Economic displacement:		Physical displacement:
	Number of private parcels affected	Number of PAPs (owners)	No. of identified households	Number of parcels in which users is identified	Households significantly affected (Those whose total land holdings are affected by 10% or more)	Those who lost their businesses	Those who lost their houses
Tutaş	206		27	102	3	0	0
Seyitnizam	63		24	42	0	0	0
Gazipaşa	26		12	15	0	0	0



Settlement	PAPs and households				Economic displacement:		Physical displacement:
	Number of private parcels affected	Number of PAPs (owners)	No. of identified households	Number of parcels in which users is identified	Households significantly affected (Those whose total land holdings are affected by 10% or more)	Those who lost their businesses	Those who lost their houses
Killik	249	2225	24	119	2	0	0
Total	544	2225	87	278	5⁶	0	0

4.2. Evaluation of the national land valuation method in terms of ESS5

Under the Turkish legal framework, a valuation committee consisting of a minimum of three persons internally appointed by the agency responsible for land acquisition determines the estimated value of the immovable property to be expropriated, having regard to the information and documents to be obtained from expert persons, institutions and authorities.

Also, following the WB's ESS5, the replacement costs will be evaluated as follows:

- The full replacement cost of land includes the land value as defined in accordance with the prevalent market price plus administration fees (i.e. costs for transaction, etc.);
- For affected houses and other structures, the valuation is based on the market prices of construction materials and labor costs to build a new house with similar technical standard of the affected one without deduction of salvageable materials; and
- For public utilities⁷, partly or wholly affected by the Project, the compensation includes the market price of building materials plus costs for transportation, labor and contractor fees, registration fees and transfer taxes. Asset depreciation and value of salvaged materials are not deducted.

4.2.1. Valuation of Agricultural lands

Net Income Capitalisation is the valuation method used for calculating compensation about the loss of agricultural land in Türkiye.

The net income from Project affected agricultural land is determined based on the following steps:

- Gross income is calculated by multiplying the quantity of the annual crop produced by each land parcel by the crop unit price (e.g., a price per kg) for the relevant valuation year.
- Net income is obtained by subtracting the production costs associated with the annual crop from each land parcel, from the gross income for that crop.

The net income is then divided by the capitalisation rate, to obtain the national valuation of the compensation.

⁶ Since only easement right will be established within the scope of the project, there will be no permanent land loss. Therefore, no significant impacts on the PAP is expected. The number is based on the declarations of PAPs who do not have sufficient information about expropriation regarding their total land assets.

⁷ E.g. irrigation canals, water supply, schools, clinics, transportation road, electricity, telecommunication, cable lines, etc.



The formula used during valuation of the agricultural lands:

$$R / F = K$$

R: Net income (gross income - production costs)

F: The capitalisation rate (risk related to the capital invested in agricultural land)

K: Value of Immovable

The capitalisation rate is a key metric for the valuation of agricultural land. The net income of affected agricultural land is multiplied by this rate to determine its current value. The average capitalisation rate is calculated by dividing the average net income of the lands by their real sales prices (market values). The valuation commission will then determine the value of the land parcel based on certain characteristics (positive and negative) of the agricultural land being valued. Positive land characteristics will decrease the capitalisation rate, while negative characteristics will increase it.

Factors that positively affect the capitalisation rate (i.e., decrease the capitalisation rate) and therefore increase the calculated value of the agricultural land parcel are as follows:

- Proximity to a city or town;
- Proximity to access roads (land, railway, airway);
- Favourable transportation conditions;
- Buildings (if any) in good condition;
- Undivided land;
- Smooth and well-shaped land;
- Security and safety of land;
- Ease of purchasing and selling;
- Land having title deed registration;
- Cadastral surveys 87 completed for land;
- High population densities;
- Easily changeable rotational cultivation system (applicability of crop diversity); and
- Favourable irrigation conditions, if it is irrigated land.

These criteria are criterions for evaluating the land independently of other conditions. However, in case of expropriation of land, compulsory confiscation conditions occur, and appraisers make valuations by taking these conditions into consideration.

According to Article 3 of the Capital Markets Board (CMB) Communiqué on Valuation Standards in the Capital Markets (III-62.1), which came into force by being published in the Official Gazette dated 01.02.2017 and numbered 29966, "In the valuation activities carried out, the Valuation Experts Association of Turkey and the Capital Markets Association of Turkey" It is mandatory to comply with the published International Valuation Standards. DSI has made a valuation in accordance with international standards. The valuations for lands, trees and structures cover transactions covers real estate transaction cost, title deed registration fee etc. in line with the WB ESS5.

4.2.2. Valuation of Lands

‘Market Comparison Valuation Method’ is the methodology used for calculating the value of non- agricultural land parcels in Turkiye. This valuation method for non-agricultural land parcels, defined explicitly in national legislation, is calculated by comparing the land parcel being valued to the sale prices of non-agricultural land parcels with similar characteristics.



4.2.3. Valuation for affected trees

Comparative Sales Analysis (Peer) Management is the method used to calculate the value of non-agricultural land parcels in Turkey. This count records the type, age and diameter of all trees and other fixed assets in the expropriation corridor for the Project preferably with the property owners where possible. The national valuation method for compensating the value of a tree, is based on the following two criteria:

- Debris/Wood (Timber) value; and
- In fruit trees, it depends on fruit yield Number of fruits produced by the tree.

The calculation of the timber value of a tree, and the average amount of fruit production, is informed by details such as the type, diameter, length and volume of the tree. The annual gross income from the tree is calculated based on the sum of the timber value and the income from fruit sales (farmer's income per standardised weight at average regional prices). Annual net income is then calculated by subtracting the cost of maintaining the productivity of the tree and the surrounding area from the annual gross income.

It is legal to make deductions such as "wood fee" and "cutting fee" from the final calculated price for reasons such as cutting down trees by the Administration and leaving the timber to the tree owner. However, DSI calculated the compensations for trees in accordance with ESS5 without making these deductions.

4.2.4. Valuation for affected structures

The valuation of residential and non-residential buildings to be expropriated will be carried out by the appraisal commission within the scope of national legislation using the determined unit prices. These valuations will be based on the official unit prices of buildings made of different main materials (such as stone, brick or wood) published annually by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change (MoEUCC) (Building Approximate Unit Costs). These cost amounts paid to the owner are calculated in accordance with the cost method that takes into account the completion rate, depreciation cost and debris. DSI calculated the compensation for structures in accordance with ESS5 without making these deductions.

4.2.5. Valuation for standing crops

Allowing the harvest of standing crops as much as possible is the primary method. However, in case of loss/damage to crops (trees, etc.) that may occur due to the project, it will be issued by DSI.

4.2.6. Valuation for easement

By national legislation, an easement can be granted for a certain portion of a land parcel (or elevation/depth over/underground level) instead of expropriation. Easement agreements do not require the owner of the land to be changed in the name of the administration, and that the integrity of the land is maintained (agricultural and non-agricultural land).

In court practices (case law), the loss of value due to easement is limited to 35% of the property value of the area affected by the easement for land and 50% for land. Easements are divided into 2 types as permanent and temporary.

a) Permanent Easement

If the duration of the easement right is long, it is defined as an indefinite easement right such as 49-99 years. The difference between the land value before the establishment of the easement right and the land value after the establishment of the easement right, in short, the depreciation of the land value is the easement right price.

b) Temporary Easement



If the duration of the easement is 2-10 years, i.e. (n) years, and the easement is temporary, in this case: the net income loss that will occur in (n) years in the area where the easement is established is accumulated to the date of establishment of the easement.

In case of temporary easement, the loss of value is not calculated as if there is a permanent easement on the entire immovable property; the loss incurred is calculated by taking into account the income or rent deprived during the easement period in that part of the immovable property.

4.3. Physical and Economic Resettlement Impacts of the Project

When the findings of both expropriation plan and RP preparation field study (survey, interviews and observation) are evaluated, the potential Physical and Economic Resettlement impact categories arising from the land acquisition of the project are as follows.

Table 4-3 Summary of potential Physical and Economic Resettlement impact categories of the project

Type of impact		Explanation
Loss of lands	Private lands	The owners of 544 private lands are 2225 PAPs. Irrigation pipes will be built on the side of the roads between existing lands. For this reason, lands are not divided in a way that will affect agricultural activities.
	Public agricultural lands	There are 3 public lands in the areas where Seyitnizam irrigation project is planned. There are no informal users of these lands.
Loss of trees		DSI builds the irrigation system between fields and avoids impacts on trees. There are 2490 affected trees. Where avoidance is not possible, trees are acquired in accordance with international standards. Although the valuation method applied in the acquisition of trees according to the National Expropriation Law is in accordance with ESS5, the wood cost / cutting cost deduction is not in accordance with the compensation principle in the full replacement cost of ESS5. DSI valued the expropriation costs in accordance with ESS5 without making these deductions.
Loss of crops		The majority of the land is fields. If any, harvesting of crops is allowed before construction.
Loss of structures/assets		DSI builds the irrigation system between fields and avoids impacts on structures. Poles (wood and metal) and wire fences on nine parcels are affected by the land acquisition of the sub-project. Where avoidance is not possible, structures are acquired in accordance with international standards. Although the valuation method applied in the acquisition of structures (walls, wire fences, wells, barns, buildings, etc.) according to the National Expropriation Law is in accordance with ESS5, the depreciation and debris cost deduction is not in accordance with the compensation principle in the full replacement cost of ESS5. DSI valued the expropriation costs in accordance with ESS5 without making these deductions.
Loss of buildings	Residential buildings	There is no residential buildings in the expropriation corridor. There is no physical displacement impact.
	Commercial buildings	There is no commercial buildings in the expropriation corridor. There is no relocation impact.



Type of impact	Explanation
Loss of grazing areas	There is no pasture affected by the project.
Loss of forestlands	There is no forestland affected by the project.

4.4. Permanent and temporary access restrictions

Sometimes restricting access to land rather than land acquisition can also cause a displacement impact. There is a risk of access barriers in all investments that change existing land use. The following access rights of the public may be lost temporarily or permanently:

- Access to agricultural lands,
- Access to common properties,
- Access to businesses,
- Access to houses.

Since the irrigation system and roads will be built between existing agricultural lands and the construction work at one point is not expected to exceed a few days, there will be no passage limitation.



5. BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

5.1. Methodology

The data sources used in preparing this RP in accordance with World Bank standards are summarized in the table below. All owners were identified (See Appendix A1). Within the scope of the RP, household survey was applied to the owners/users of 278 parcels to identify the land acquisition impacts and the users were identified.

Table 5-1 Sampling strategy

Data source	Implementation status	Sampling strategy	Achievement status
RP household census survey	Full census RP survey was planned. Instead of the standard household survey, the survey was conducted with a special structured questionnaire examining the impacts of land acquisition.	full census (at least one person per parcel) of 547 affected parcels.	87 households who are owner/user of 278 of 547 affected parcels
Semi-structured interviews with muhtars	Semi-structured interviews were conducted with the headmen of all affected settlements, who are elected community representatives. Household and community level impacts were examined in these interviews.	full census (4 settlements)	4 settlements

The survey specifically designed for the impacts of land acquisition was conducted with representatives of 87 households who own and/or use 278 parcels. This survey collected information about the basic demographic and socio-economic structures of households, as well as the effects of land acquisition. The Household survey was conducted with the local owners and users of the parcels affected by the project in January 2024.

Table 5-2 Number of parcels and households included in the survey

Village	Number of parcels affected	Number of private parcels affected	Number of PAPs (owners)	Number of parcels included in the survey	Number of households reached
Tutaş	206	206	2225	102	27
Seyitnizam	63	63		42	24
Gazipaşa	29	26		15	12
Killik	249	249		119	24
Total	547	544	2225	278	87

Source: Expropriation Plan, 2024

Limitations

- Most landowners did not live in the village. A telephone survey was conducted with those who did not live in the village.
- Since the impact on the lands was low and the irrigation system was built on the borders of the lands, PAPs, especially those outside the village, did not want to participate in the survey.



- All owners have been identified (Appendix A1). The economic resettlement impact is mostly on users and those who lose significant land. Not all landowners live in the area. Therefore, people who could be reached participated in the survey. These people are people who live in the region and "on the land" (for user identification see Appendix A2). Owners with low ties to the land live in urban centers.
- A large number of PAPs did not want to participate in the survey. There are two main reasons for this:
 - 1) Low impact rate,

2) Positive rather than adverse impacts are expected as affected lands become irrigable.

5.2. Baseline Conditions

In the survey conducted with the owners/users of the lands affected by the Seyitnizam project, users were also added to the asset inventory list of the owners. Efforts were made to reach everyone in the asset inventory of owners and users. It was planned to interview each affected person, but those who could be reached randomly were interviewed, no sampling was taken. It was planned to interview every affected person, but only those living in the village and those whose contact information was available were interviewed.

5.2.1. Socio-demography

The age groups of the household representatives participating in the survey are mostly in the 40-55 age (41.98%) range. The owner/user between the ages of 19-25 could not be reached.

Table 5-3 Age distribution of participants

Age group	N	Percent
19-25	0	0.0%
26-39	10	12.3%
40-55	34	41.9%
56-65	25	30.8%
65+	12	14.8%
Total	81	100.0%
<i>No answer</i>	6	
<i>Grand Total</i>	87	

Source: RP preparation household survey, 2024

Of the 87 household representatives who participated in the survey, 84 were man and 3 were woman.

Table 5-4 Gender distribution of participants

Gender	N	Percent
Man	84	96.5%
Woman	3	3.4%
Total	87	100.0%

Source: RP preparation household survey, 2024

Household sizes of the interviewed parcel owners/users were presented in **Table 5-5**. 176 women and 190 men live in the affected households.

Table 5-5 Total number of people living in the household

Total number of people living in the household (including those in the military and home economics students studying in another city)	N	Percent
1	1	1.3%
2-4	38	49.4%
5-7	28	36.4%



8-10	8	10.4%
10+	2	2.6%
Total	77	100.00%
<i>No answer</i>	10	
<i>Grand Total</i>	87	

Source: RP preparation household survey, 2024

The closeness of the person interviewed about the parcel with the parcel owner was examined. 61.54% of the interviewed parcels are owned by the parcel owner. The second group most interviewed about the parcel is the parcel owner's son (%14.4).

Table 5-6 The closeness of the person interviewed about the parcel with the parcel owner

The people interviewed	N	Percent
Interviewed with the parcel owner himself/herself	64	61.5%
Interviewed with the relative of the parcel owner	9	8.6%
Interviewed with the wife/husband of the parcel owner	3	2.8%
The parcel owner himself/his father was interviewed.	3	2.8%
Interviewed with the parcel owner's son	15	14.4%
Interviewed with the parcel owner's acquaintance	10	9.6%
Total	104⁸	100%

Source: RP preparation household survey, 2024

It is seen that 75.0% of the people interviewed regarding the parcel affected by the irrigation project live in Çorum, the most in Alaca (72.6%). While 14 people live in Ankara, 6 people live in İstanbul, 1 person lives in İzmir.

Table 5-7 District, village/neighborhood where the interviewed person lives

District where the interviewed person lives		Village/neighborhood where the interviewed person lives	N	Percent
Çorum	Alaca	Bahçeli	3	3.5%
		Gazipaşa	11	13.1%
		Gülhan	1	1.1%
		Killik	22	26.1%
		Merkez	2	2.3%
		Seyitnizam	5	5.9%
		Tutaş	16	19.0%
		No answer	1	1.1%
Çorum	Merkez	Gülabibey	1	1.1%
		Üçköy	1	1.1%
			63	75.0%
Ankara	Mamak	Gülveren	3	3.5%
		Cengizhan	1	1.1%
		Nato Yolu	1	1.1%
		Merkez	2	2.3%

⁸ The reason there are more than 87 (# of survey) is because a surveyed person may be farming more than one parcel.



District where the interviewed person lives		Village/neighborhood where the interviewed person lives	N	Percent
Ankara	Altındağ	Karapürçek	1	1.1%
Ankara	Etimesgut	İstasyon	1	1.1%
Ankara	Keçiören	Pınarbaşı	1	1.1%
Ankara	No answer	No answer	4	4.7%
			14	16.6%
İstanbul	Sultanbeyli	Merkez	1	1.1%
	No answer	No answer	5	5.9%
			6	7.1%
İzmir	No answer	No answer	1	1.1%
			1	1.1%
Total			84	
<i>No answer</i>			3	
<i>Grand Total</i>			87	

Source: RP preparation household survey, 2024

5.2.2. Income and expenditure

The activities from which households earn the most income was examined. Accordingly, the main source of income is presented in the table below. It was observed that the main source of income for 52 out of 81 households (64.2%) was agriculture (crop production). Livestock (animal production), pension, paid work/salary, workplace and self-employment income are among the other main income sources of the surveyed households.

Table 5-8 Household's main source of livelihood

Household's main source of livelihood	Responses	
	No	Percent
Agriculture (crop production)	52	64.2%
Livestock (animal production)	3	3.7%
Pension	9	11.1%
Paid work, salary	10	12.3%
Workplace and self-employment income	7	8.6%
Total	81	100.0%
<i>No answer</i>	6	
<i>Grand Total</i>	87	

Source: RP preparation household survey, 2024

The subsistence sources of the households were examined. A total of 120 answers regarding other income sources came from 87 households to this question, which had multiple answer options. The highest number of secondary income source answers were pension (29.1%). See **Table 5-9** other side income source answers.

Table 5-9 Subsistence livelihoods of the household

Household's other sources of livelihood	Responses	
	No	Percent
Agriculture (crop production)	23	19.1%
Livestock (animal production)	31	25.8%
Pension	35	29.1%
Paid work, salary	14	11.6%
Workplace and self-employment income	7	5.8%



Social support provided by institutions (disability pension, widow-orphan pension, municipality, district governorship assistance, etc.)	8	6.6%
Student scholarship	1	0.8%
Rent	1	0.8%
Total	120	100%

Source: RP preparation household survey, 2024

According to the household representative, the impact of the irrigation project on agricultural household income was asked and 79 responses were received. While 74.6% of the responding household representatives stated that the agricultural income of their households would increase; 2.5% stated that their income would decrease.

Table 5-10 The impact of the irrigation project on agricultural household income

According to the household representative. the impact of the irrigation project on agricultural household income	Responses	
	No	Percent
Income growth	59	74.6%
Income loss	2	2.5%
Don't know	5	6.3%
No impact expected	13	16.4%
Total	79	100.0%
<i>No answer</i>	8	
<i>Grand Total</i>	87	

Source: RP preparation household survey, 2024

5.2.3. Land ownership

Household representatives interviewed within the scope of the sample were asked whether their household members were the owner/shareholder of any land (including garden, field, land). Of the 87 household representatives surveyed, 85 responded that their households own or share land (see Appendix C1 for PAP-based list).

Farmers whose share of land acquired for the project in relation to their total land holdings is above 10% are would be disadvantageous. Parcels more than 10% affected were identified to find any farmers who lost 10% of their total land holdings. An impact of 10% or more on the total land holding of the owner/user of five of the following parcels has been identified. This group is considered under the LRP because the total land holding of all affected households could not be learned. If an application is made with the GM and the total land assets are documented, the households determined to be eligible will benefit from the entitlements within the scope of LRP (See Chapter 9).

Table 5-11 Impact rate assessment

Settlement	Plot	Parcel	Total size of the land (m2)	Expropriated size (m2)	Expropriation rate (%) for parcels	RP Survey	Total land holding (m2)	Impact rate on total land holding
Seyitnizam	120	33	852.43	248.59	29.16	Yes	92,000	0.93
Seyitnizam	120	29	1427.16	333.76	23.39	Yes	70,000	2.04
Seyitnizam	120	28	873.98	147.70	16.90	Yes	92,000	0.95
Seyitnizam	120	18	2518.72	357.83	14.21	Yes	260,000	0.97



Settlement	Plot	Parcel	Total size of the land (m2)	Expropriated size (m2)	Expropriation rate (%) for parcels	RP Survey	Total land holding (m2)	Impact rate on total land holding
Seyitnizam	120	17	717.41	164.08	22.87	No	-	
Tutas	0	788	1351.52	197.93	14.64	No	-	
Tutas	0	1633	783.73	294.47	37.57	No	-	
Tutas	0	1632	1625.10	484.72	29.83	No	-	
Tutas	0	1629	1603.75	384.20	23.96	yes	260,000	
Tutas	0	1627	1210.27	220.98	18.26	yes	135,000	0.62
Tutas	0	1626	1051.09	213.00	20.26	no	-	0.90
Tutas	0	1618	1430.89	403.54	28.20	Yes	135,000	
Tutas	0	1625	2489.00	406.27	16.32	Yes	260,000	1.06
Tutas	0	831	5086.12	590.68	11.61	No	-	0.96
Tutas	0	835	5129.63	780.25	15.21	No	-	
Tutas	0	914	14468.29	2,621.16	18.12	Yes	300,000	
Tutas	0	912	6422.88	712.57	11.09	Yes	12,000	4.82
Tutas	0	911	596.05	203.24	34.10	No	-	53.52
Tutas	0	910	1709.68	178.56	10.44	Yes	12,000	
Tutas	0	683	2767.09	470.90	17.02	No	-	14.25
Tutas	0	688	8227.02	982.03	11.94	Yes	48,000	
Tutas	0	651	2226.61	254.13	11.41	No	-	17.14
Tutas	0	653	6927.64	1,148.16	16.57	No	-	
Tutas	0	754	6379.33	659.35	10.34	No	-	
Tutas	0	729	11752.57	1,526.09	12.99	No	-	
Tutas	0	732	5610.18	1,052.68	18.76	Yes	180,000	
Gazipasa	111	67	7104.61	1,243.08	17.50	No	-	3.12
Gazipasa	111	55	4647.45	886.46	19.07	No	-	
Gazipasa	111	2	2593.46	329.41	12.70	No	-	
Gazipasa	111	1	6470.78	782.15	12.09	No	-	
Gazipasa	128	3	5502.48	607.73	11.04	No	-	
Gazipasa	128	1	7242.88	975.88	13.47	Yes	50,000	
Killik	112	54	1396.58	1,396.58	100.00	No	-	14.49
Killik	112	1	381.32	70.64	18.53	No	-	
Killik	105	39	3498.71	3,474.75	99.32	Yes	100,000	
Killik	111	6	2964.73	418.30	14.11	Yes	100,000	3.50
Killik	111	9	3052.76	3,052.76	100.00	Yes	60,000	2.96
Killik	110	32	3698.11	744.38	20.13	No	-	5.09
Killik	110	26	704.88	704.88	100.00	Yes	120,000	
Killik	110	2	3164.45	3,164.45	100.00	Yes	60,000	0.59
Killik	110	3	30449.44	30,449.44	100.00	Yes	60,000	5.27
Killik	110	4	3033.82	3,033.82	100.00	Yes	150,000	50.75



Settlement	Plot	Parcel	Total size of the land (m2)	Expropriated size (m2)	Expropriation rate (%) for parcels	RP Survey	Total land holding (m2)	Impact rate on total land holding
Killik	110	7	1162.08	381.16	32.80	No	-	2.02
Killik	110	10	261.01	261.01	100.00	Yes	100,000	
Killik	106	102	824.10	105.16	12.76	No	-	0.26
Killik	106	116	2166.75	2,166.75	100.00	No	-	
Killik	106	82	5427.16	5,427.16	100.00	No	-	
Killik	106	79	557.33	557.33	100.00	No	-	
Killik	106	120	2332.94	2,332.94	100.00	No	-	
Killik	106	119	2145.87	2,145.87	100.00	Yes	100,000	
Killik	106	128	4495.69	4,495.69	100.00	Yes	220,000	2.15
Killik	106	132	6688.95	6,688.95	100.00	No	-	2.04
Killik	106	135	2812.26	2,812.26	100.00	No	-	
Killik	106	136	3765.35	3,765.35	100.00	Yes	60,000	
Killik	106	55	1757.42	1,757.42	100.00	Yes	80,000	6.28
Killik	106	137	9441.58	9,441.58	100.00	No	-	2.20
Killik	109	30	2290.50	336.06	14.67	Yes	220,000	
Killik	109	31	1278.62	1278.62	100.00	Yes	120,000	1.04
Killik	109	32	766.97	766.97	100.00	Yes	120,000	1.07
Killik	109	36	2600.42	2,600.42	100.00	No	-	0.64
Killik	114	11	1068.33	1,068.33	100.00	Yes	80,000	
Killik	114	12	10209.02	10,209.02	100.00	No	-	1.34
Killik	114	52	1895.91	1,900.32	100.23	No	-	
Killik	109	10	22831.41	22,831.41	100.00	No	-	
Killik	107	25	3388.33	3,388.33	100.00	No	-	
Killik	107	30	3592.45	3,592.45	100.00	No	-	
Killik	107	1	4665.64	4,665.64	100.00	No	-	
Killik	107	3	4999.81	1,046.59	20.93	No	-	
Killik	107	23	8933.40	8,933.40	100.00	No	-	
Killik	107	22	11199.34	11,199.34	100.00	No	-	
Killik	107	19	9117.53	9,117.53	100.00	No	-	
Killik	107	8	5656.62	5,656.62	100.00	Yes	220,000	
Killik	107	18	18255.31	18,255.31	100.00	No	-	2.57
Killik	107	15	1307.17	1,307.17	100.00	No	-	
Killik	107	14	2965.67	406.27	13.70	No	-	
Killik	106	146	6982.66	6,982.66	100.00	No	-	
Killik	106	147	1732.65	216.25	12.48	Yes	300,000	



Settlement	Plot	Parcel	Total size of the land (m2)	Expropriated size (m2)	Expropriation rate (%) for parcels	RP Survey	Total land holding (m2)	Impact rate on total land holding
Killik	106	148	1372.08	1,372.08	100.00	Yes	300,000	0.58
Killik	106	153	953.56	953.56	100.00	Yes	300,000	0.46
Killik	106	31	1186.92	1,186.92	100.00	Yes	300,000	0.32
Killik	106	156	5632.36	5,632.36	100.00	Yes	300,000	0.40
Killik	106	157	4018.81	4,018.81	100.00	No	-	1.88
Killik	106	164	1311.59	1,311.59	100.00	No	-	
Killik	106	3	2696.39	2696.39	100.00	Yes	110,000	
Killik	103	16	1514.43	1,514.43	100.00	Yes	NA	2.45
Killik	103	31	1217.64	1,217.64	100.00	Yes	220,000	
Killik	102	32	26838.30	26,838.30	100.00	Yes	300,000	0.55
Killik	102	28	12162.37	12,162.37	100.00	Yes	NA	8.95
Killik	102	49	5065.78	5,065.78	100.00	Yes	300,000	
Killik	102	64	2707.20	753.10	27.82	No	-	1.69
Killik	102	67	12200.69	11,509.72	94.34	No	-	
Killik	102	71	4320.92	4,320.92	100.00	No	-	
Killik	102	69	8072.44	933.75	11.57	Yes	300,000	
Killik	102	70	11052.77	11,052.77	100.00	No	-	2.69
Killik	102	4	4960.92	4,960.92	100.00	No	-	
Killik	102	6	1181.74	131.93	11.16	No	-	
Killik	102	8	1618.78	1,618.78	100.00	No	-	
Killik	102	13	6238.51	6,238.51	100.00	No	-	

Source: Asset Inventory, 2024

5.2.4. Agricultural activity

95.12% of the household representatives interviewed within the scope of the sample stated that they were related to agricultural activities.

Table 5-12 Households engaged in agricultural activities

Agricultural activity	N	Percent
Households engaged in agricultural activity	78	95.1 %
Households not engaged in agricultural activity	4	4.8 %
Total	82	100.0%
No answer	5	
Grand total	87	

Source: RP preparation household survey, 2024



Responses were received from 78 households for the total size of the land on which households are engaged in agricultural activities, and the responses are presented in the table below according to size categories. The land size of 25.00% of the interviewed households is between 31-60 acres.

Table 5-13 Total size of the land where households engage in agricultural activities

Land size	N	Percent
Between 0-30 acres	8	10.5%
Between 31-60 acres	19	25.0%
Between 61-90 acres	10	13.1%
Between 91-120 acres	16	21.0%
Between 121-150 acres	4	5.2%
Between 151-180 acres	3	3.9%
Between 181-210 acres	3	3.9%
Between 211-240 acres	2	2.6%
Between 241-270 acres	2	2.6%
Between 271-300 acres	4	5.2%
More than 300 acres	5	6.5%
Total	76	100.0%
<i>No answer</i>	<i>11</i>	
<i>Grand total</i>	<i>87</i>	

Source: RP preparation household survey, 2024

87 landowners/users were interviewed and the total amount of land they cultivated is 9,421 acres. While the size of dry agricultural land cultivated before the project was 7,401 acres, the size of irrigated agricultural land was 1,966 acres. After the project, the size of arable dry agricultural land will be 4,793 acres, while the size of irrigated dry agricultural land will be 4,415 acres. For detailed information on the land holdings of the interviewees, please see [Appendix C1. Total land assets of the affected households.](#)

Household representatives were asked about the expectation of change in the crop pattern in their agricultural activities after the irrigation project and 79 responses were received. While 75.95% of the interviewees expect a change in crop pattern, 17.72% do not.

Table 5-14 Change in the crop pattern in agricultural activities after the irrigation project

Expectation of a change in crop pattern after the irrigation system project	N	Percent
Yes	60	75.9%
No	14	17.7%
Don't know	5	6.3%
Total	79	100.0%
<i>No answer</i>	<i>8</i>	
<i>Grand total</i>	<i>87</i>	

Source: RP preparation household survey, 2024

Household representatives who stated that there would be a change in crop pattern after the irrigation project were asked about the crops they would plant after the project. A total of 152 responses were received with multiple responses from 51 interviewees. It is seen that 25.66% of the interviewees plan to plant onions, 21.05% plan to sugar beet after the irrigation project.

Table 5-15 Crops to be planted after the irrigation project



If yes. the crops to be planted after irrigation project	Responses		Percent of Households
	N	Percent	
Sunflower	10	6.5%	11.4%
Onion	39	25.6%	44.8%
Vegetable (vegetables and greens for example spinach, lettuce etc.)	12	7.8%	13.7%
Beans	20	13.1%	22.9%
Corn	4	2.6%	4.6%
Potato	24	15.7%	27.5%
Sugar Beet	32	21.0%	36.7%
Corn for silage	3	1.9%	3.4%
Tomato	2	1.3%	2.3%
Chickpeas	2	1.3%	2.3%
We plant crops (onions. etc.) recommended by organizations such as the district agriculture.	4	2.6%	4.6%
Total	152	100%	174.71%

Source: RP preparation household survey. 2024

5.2.5. Animal husbandry

Of the 87 household representatives' 34 are engaged in animal husbandry while 47 are not engaged in animal husbandry.

Table 5-16 Number of households engaged in animal husbandry

Animal husbandry	N	Percent
Households engaged in animal husbandry	34	41.9%
Households not engaged in animal husbandry	47	58.0%
Total	81	100.0%
No answer	6	
Grand Total	87	

Source: RP preparation household survey. 2024

Of the 87 interviewees, 34 people engaged in animal husbandry were asked about the area where they keep their animals. In this question, which received multiple response options, it was observed that the animals were mostly kept in barn (38.36%) and village pasture (32.88%).

Table 5-17 The area where animals feed

Area where cattle and (or) ovine are kept	Responses		Percent of Households
	N	Percent	
Village pasture	24	32.88%	70.5%
Barn (animal feed)	28	38.36%	82.3%
Own land	19	26.03%	55.8%
Land belonging to someone else	2	2.74%	5.8%
Total	73	100%	214.7%

Source: RP preparation household survey. 2024



6. CATEGORIES OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

The eligibility for obtaining entitlements to resettlement compensation and support follow the principles below:

- i. Those who have formal legal rights to land or assets (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country) – in this instance, it is also useful to document how long they have been using the land or the assets associated with it;
- ii. Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets, provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the Resettlement Plan;
- iii. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying; and
- iv. Persons encroaching land after the cut-off date determined in the Project RP are not entitled to any compensation or assistance from the Project.

Those affected people of the type (i) and (ii) above shall be compensated for acquired land and other support. Those affected people of (iii) type will be supported with resettlement instead of compensation for the acquired land and other assistance, if necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they hold the land located in the Project area before the cut-off date specified in the Resettlement Plan (RP). For affected people of (iv) type, no compensation and assistance is provided.

6.1. Owners and users of private lands

The parcels of the interviewees were examined within the borders of the village affected by the irrigation project. It was observed that 42 parcels were in Seyitnizam, 102 parcels were in Tutaş, 15 parcels were in Gazipaşa, 119 parcels in Killik.

Table 6-1 Number of parcels included in the survey per settlements

Village where the affected parcel is located	N	Percent
Seyitnizam	42	15.1%
Tutaş	102	36.7%
Gazipaşa	15	5.4%
Killik	119	42.8%
Total	278	100.0%

Source: RP preparation household survey. 2024

When duplicate names are eliminated and unique names are preserved because they are shareholders in more than one parcel. the owners of the 544 private lands affected are 2225 PAPs. In the survey study. 87 households, 278 private parcels, were reached.

When looking at the types of affected lands. it is seen that almost all of them are cultivated. However. the acquisition rate on the lands is both low and shaped like a long thin line parallel to the road, no trees in any gardens are not affected.

The rate of expropriation (easement right) of neighbouring lands during the current irrigation project is quite low (see Appendix A1). Households with more than 10% of the total land asset affected were separately evaluated and entitized within the scope of LRP.

It was analysed how many parcels of the interviewed land owners were affected by the irrigation project. 27.45% of households had 1 parcel affected. while 18.39% had 2 parcels affected. The number of households with 13,15 and 16 parcels affected is small.



Table 6-2 Number of affected parcels of surveyed households

Number of parcels affected	Number of households	Total number of parcels affected	Percent
1 Parcel	24	24	27.5%
2 Parcel	16	32	18.3%
3 Parcel	15	45	17.2%
4 Parcel	14	56	16.0%
5 Parcel	5	25	5.7%
6 Parcel	5	30	5.7%
9 Parcel	4	36	4.6%
13 Parcel	1	13	1.1%
15 Parcel	1	15	1.1%
16 Parcel	2	32	2.3%
Total	87	308	100.0%

Source: RP preparation household survey. 2024

There is no public land affected by the project, except for a land belonging to the village legal entity. This land is not suitable for any land-based livelihood activity (mosque area). A question regarding the impacts of the project on the use of common properties was also asked to PAPs. According to the statements, no impact is expected.

Table 6-3 Use of public lands affected by the project

Use of public lands (including pasture, forest, treasury) affected by the project for any purpose	Number of households	Percent
No	82	100%
Total	82	100%
<i>No answer</i>	5	
<i>Grand total</i>	87	

Source: RP preparation household survey. 2024

All affected land and structures along the irrigation line are marked and property owners are informed about the magnitude of the impact. Therefore, the views of PAPs are also important in assessing impacts. According to the responses of the household representatives; 82.50% of the households think that their land will be positively affected by the use of their land under the project and 3.75% think that their land will be adversely affected. On the other hand, 6.25% of the interviewees state that the irrigation project will affect their lands both positively and adversely.

Table 6-4 Project impacts on lands

Impact	N	Percent
Yes. Positive	66	82.50%
Both positive and negative	5	6.25%
Yes. Negative	3	3.75%
No	2	2.50%
Unknow/no idea	4	5.00%
Total	80	100.00%
<i>No answer</i>	7	
<i>Grand Total</i>	87	

Source: RP preparation household survey. 2024



In the question with multiple response options, 87 responses were received from 66 household representatives regarding the positive impact of the project on the land. The answers to the open-ended question were categorized. 24.00% of the households stated that the irrigation project will provide product diversity in agricultural activities. 21.33% is for more efficient agricultural activities, 9.33% is for saving water with an irrigation system, 8.0% is for improving the irrigation system (repairing broken pipes, irrigating more areas, etc.), 8.0% is for irrigated agriculture. Attention was drawn to the increase in acreage. The majority of the interviewees pointed out the increase in household income that the irrigation project would make.

Table 6-5 Reasons for the Project's positive impacts on lands

Reasons for positive impact	N	%
Increasing productivity in agricultural activity.	18	24.00%
Ensuring product diversity in agricultural activities.	16	21.33%
Earning more income from lands (such as letting them out at higher prices)	1	1.33%
Improving the irrigation system (such as repairing broken pipes, irrigating more areas, etc.)	6	8.00%
Saving water with the irrigation system (water is not wasted, etc.).	7	9.33%
Healing of the soil (preventing the damage caused by flood irrigation to the soil).	1	1.33%
Generating more income from the crops taken from the land.	13	17.33%
Increasing the number of acres of land suitable for irrigated agriculture.	6	8.00%
It creates an attractive factor for the young people in the settlement.	2	2.67%
In general, it has positive effects.	5	6.67%
Total	75	100.00%

Source: RP preparation household survey. 2024

In the question with multiple answer options, 9 answers were received from 7 household representatives regarding the adverse impact of the project on the land. The answers to the open-ended question were categorized. 55.6% of the households stated that the irrigation project drawn was not inclusive (not every land where agricultural activities were carried out could be reached). Other risks received from the interviewees are presented in the table below.

Table 6-6 Reasons for the Project's adverse impacts on lands

Reasons for adverse impact	N	%
The drawn irrigation project is not inclusive (not every land where agricultural activities are carried out can be reached).	5	55.6%
Inability to irrigate the fields with thin pipes.	1	11.1%
Decrease in the size of the irrigated land with the drawn irrigation project. Negatively affects the existing irrigation systems of the project area.	1	11.1%
There is a risk of causing road problems.	1	11.1%
Carrying out an irrigation project while the crop is in the field carries the risk of damage to the crop.	1	11.1%
Total	9	100%

Source: RP preparation household survey. 2024

6.2. Informal users of public lands

It is seen that there is 3 public lands in the asset inventory of the Seyitnizam Irrigation project. 3 are in Gazipaşa and raw soil and pasture belong to Treasury. Impact on structures will be avoided. These parcels are not used by users for income generating activities formally/ informally.



Table 6-7 Affected public lands

District	Settlement	Plot	Parcel	Land rights taken	Total size (m2)	Permanent easement (m2)	Temporary easement size (m2)	Location	Owner	Informal agricultural using
Alaca	Gazipaşa	TH		Temporary Acquisition		-	122.22	Gökyer	Treasury	No
Alaca	Gazipaşa	11	55	Temporary Acquisition		-	107.85	-	Treasury	No
Alaca	Gazipaşa	11	63	Temporary Acquisition					Treasury	No

Source: Asset Inventory, 2024

6.3. Owners and users of the affected structures and buildings

According to the detailed Asset Inventory (Appendix A1), the structures affected by the land acquisition of the project are as listed. Accordingly, only wire fences and poles are affected. No buildings are affected.

According to declaration of the PAPs there are 8 houses on 17 private lands. However, these houses are not affected by the construction of the irrigation system. Therefore, there is no physical resettlement. In case of unavoidable damage, compensation to be paid for affected structures is presented in Chapter 8.

Table 6-8 Affected structures

Settlement	Parcel	Affected structure
Gazipaşa	103/16	Wire fence with wooden pole
	103/15	Wire fence with wooden pole
	103/14	Wire fence with wooden pole
Killik	111/10	Wire fence with wooden pole
Seyitnizam	121/4	Wire fence with wooden pole
	121/48	Wire fence with wooden pole
	120/18	Wire fence with metal pole
Tutaş	0/613	Wire fence with wooden pole
	0/596	Wire fence with wooden pole

Source: Asset Inventory, 2024

6.4. Beneficiaries of common properties

The land acquisition of the project is limited only to the surroundings of agricultural lands. There are no pastures or forests affected. No risks or adverse impacts related to access to common areas have been identified. Technical and feasible measures will be explored to provide access to common areas, and proper passages will be provided to restore access during and after construction by DSI with construction sub-contractor.



7. VULNERABLE GROUPS

Vulnerable groups refer to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project’s benefits. What distinguishes them from other people affected by the Project land acquisition is that they need to be supported when involved in expropriation processes. as they need the support of others in other daily duties/routines because of physical (disability). social (gender) or economic (poverty. landless) disadvantages, or high impact on total land holdings. The vulnerable groups affected by the land acquisition of the project are:

- Female head of household,
- Elderly in need of care and social assistance,
- Disabled (Physical / Mental),
-
- Widowed/divorced women,
- Homebound due to Chronic Disease,
- Illiterate adult,
- Refugee/migrant,
- People who do not recorded any security system,
- Seasonal agricultural workers,
- PAPs whose total land holdings are affected by 10% or more.

Due to some disadvantages in the land acquisition and construction process. there may be various problems that vulnerable people may encounter difficulty in access to opportunities provided in the scope of E&S Management Plans. Vulnerable PAPs can have difficulty in access to stakeholder engagement activities. grievance mechanism. compensation or crop payment. livelihood restoration activities.

7.1. Identified Vulnerable PAPs

See Appendix C2 for the list of identified vulnerable people who are the member of the households affected by land acquisition of the project. 21.1 per cent of the identified vulnerable individuals are elderly and the proportion of households with an elderly household member is 23.0 per cent. 13.2 per cent of the identified vulnerable persons are disabled and the proportion of households with a disabled member is 14.4 per cent. The proportion of women who have lost their husbands/divorced is 27.6 per cent. 25.0% of households have at least one illiterate household member. While 9.2 per cent of households have dependents due to chronic diseases, only 2 households have a female head of household (2.6 per cent).

Table 7-1 Distribution of household members by vulnerability

Vulnerability	Responses		Percent of Households
	N	Percent	
Female head of household.	2	2.6%	2.9%
Elderly people in need of care and social assistance	16	21.1%	23.0%
Disabilities (Mental and Physical)	10	13.2%	14.4%
Women who have lost their husbands/divorced	21	27.6%	30.2%
Home-bound due to chronic illness	7	9.2%	10.1%
School-age child in the household who cannot go to school	1	1.3%	1.4%
Illiterate adult	19	25.0%	27.4%
Total	76	100%	109.4%
<i>There is no vulnerable member</i>	68		
<i>Grand total</i>	144		

Source: RP preparation household survey. 2024



Sometimes groups other than local people may also be affected by the project’s land acquisition. However, looking at the average age of household members in project-affected settlements and the main/secondary livelihoods of households. There is no migratory beekeeping nor any seasonal laborers. Considering the land acquisition areas of the project, there is no pasture land used by the local people for animal husbandry activities in formal/informal ways, so it does not affect the people who earn a living from animal husbandry.

7.2. Vulnerability Assistance

PAPs identified as vulnerable group members with the land acquisition of the Project and PAPs affected by more than 10% of the land acquisition are considered within the scope of RP. PAPs that have an existing vulnerability independent of the project will be provided with Vulnerability Assistance under the RP.

The types of assistance for vulnerable groups are presented in Table 7-2 below. But the assistance to be provided may not be limited to these. The requests of PAPs are always evaluated by the PIU and can be achieved by evaluating the relation to vulnerability and the project.

Table 7-2 Vulnerability assistances per vulnerable groups

Vulnerability category	Vulnerability Assistance
Female head of household	Safe stakeholder engagement opportunities in land acquisition will be provided for women. Women Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) will hold one-to-one meetings with these groups and provide information about the entire project including land acquisition, community health and safety, and gender aspect. Requests for assistance will be considered to achieve compensation or various supports.
Widowed/divorced women	
Elderly people in need of care and social assistance	It is known that these groups have difficulties in accessing information compensations, and other supports in land acquisition process. Therefore, when they want to reach a service related to the Project directly or indirectly but has difficulty reach it due to their vulnerability; they can request assistance from the local units of the Project.
Disabled (Physical / Mental)	
Homebound due to Chronic Disease	
	Land-acquisition related Vulnerability Assistances include. But are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reaching the bank, ● Meeting with the bank, ● Bank employee home visit, ● Reaching the notary, ● Getting information from the notary, ● Notary employee home visit, ● Sending and receiving documents (cargo. Fax. E-mail. Etc.), ● Signing any document at home, ● Transportation, ● Access to information and consultancy, ● Professional. Lawyer. Estate agent etc., ● Utilization in public services, ● Engagement opportunities at home. <p>Vulnerable PAPs identified in the Census study will be provided with specific information about their entitlements from RP.</p>



Vulnerability category	Vulnerability Assistance
PAPs who do not have social security	Local employment opportunities will be provided for the PAPs who do not have social security. Direct-PAPs who have not worked in an insured job for more than one year will be given priority in local employment.
Illiterate adult	Oral. Face-to-face and visual engagement opportunities and translator support will be provided, if needed in the land acquisition process. Consultancy will be provided in line with their demands in accessing social services.



8. COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENTS

8.1. Cut-off date

The cut-off date for eligibility will be the date 1 June 2024. The cut-off date must be effectively and publicly announced through public meetings with PAPs and posting at affected communes/wards publicoffices.

Only PAPs who owned, occupied or resided on the land to be acquired for the subprojects as of this date would be eligible for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix. Any people who settle in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the Project.

8.2. Entitlements and Eligibilities of RP

8.2.1. Cash compensations at full replacement values of lands and trees

Valuation of agricultural land depends on capitalization of annual net income calculated by taking market prices into account. According to Article 3 of the Capital Markets Board (CMB) Communiqué on Valuation Standards in the Capital Markets (III-62.1), which came into force by being published in the Official Gazette dated 01.02.2017 and numbered 29966, “In the valuation activities carried out, the Valuation Experts Association of Turkey and the Capital Markets Association of Turkey” It is mandatory to comply with the published International Valuation Standards. The valuations for lands and trees cover transactions covers real estate transaction cost, title deed registration fee etc. in live with WB ESS5.

8.2.2. Avoiding the acquisition of structures on affected lands

Compensation of structures are paid in accordance with national Land Expropriation Law in cash to property owners. This payment is not a full replacement cost as it deducts certain items (depreciation, debris cost, etc.). Therefore, for a land acquisition process in accordance with ESS5 and the TULIP RFI it is necessary to return these deductions to PAPs at the current price. However, impacting structures are avoided in this project.

8.2.3. Crop payments to crop owners for standing crops

The construction calendar will be shared with the mukhtars of the affected settlements by DSI, so that the farmers can harvest their crops. If there is standing crop on expropriated lands just before the construction activities and the construction cannot wait for certain reasons, the cost of the crops will be paid to the user by the Project.

Crop owner will be allowed harvesting their standing crops prior to Contractor’s entry into land. If harvest is not possible due to the urgency of construction activities, cash compensation at market value of annual crops to crop owner determined by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will be paid. Instead of using the previous year’s unit prices, the crop compensation rates will be updated in line with the inflation rate.

It is important to identify the users who will experience loss of agricultural income due to land acquisition, rather than landowners. There will be an RP plan that pays special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, in particular those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children. For user identification see Appendix A2. The crop payment is paid to the crop owner, not the landowner if they are different.

8.2.4. Providing access roads to the lands

Technical and feasible measures will be explored to provide access to common areas, and proper passages will be provided to restore access during and after construction by DSI with construction sub-contractor.

8.2.5. Compensation for harms and damages

Damages caused by construction activities to products and assets outside the construction area are compensated by sub-contractor firms. DSI’s subcontractor agreements will include compensation for harms and damages commitment and liability for each and every project standard that DSI is committed to.



8.2.6. Proper Land entry and exit process

When entering and exiting the land for construction purposes, the landowner and/or the land user will sign a land entry protocol and a land exit protocol (see Appendix B3). The land exit protocol includes approval that the land has been reinstated.

8.2.6. It is important to carry out the reinstatement activity well to continue the agricultural activity in the same way. According to ESMP of this project, along the irrigation route, topsoil (vegetative soil) will be stripped to a total width of 12 m (6 m for the pipeline and 6 m for the operation and maintenance road) and a depth of 30 cm. Topsoil will be stored temporarily on the pipeline with a maximum height of 2 m and a maximum slope of 45 degrees. Trenches of 1.5 m width will be excavated on the opened pipeline. The subsoil material from the excavation material will be temporarily stored in a way that it will not be mixed with the topsoil, after the pipes are placed in the trenches, they will first be backfilled with subsoil and finally the topsoil of the pipeline side will be laid back.

8.2.7. Livelihood Restoration measures

The Entitlement Matrix (EM) of this RP contains WB ESS5 compliant commitments to eliminate the impacts of land acquisition on livelihoods. However, project impacts on some groups may be greater than others. Therefore, it may be necessary to support or restore the livelihoods of these groups on a long-term basis. The group whose livelihoods need to be restored is defined as PAHs/PAPs who have lost 10% of their total land assets due to land acquisition by the Project. For details see Chapter 9.

8.2.8. Vulnerability Assistance

Due to some disadvantages in the land acquisition and construction process, there may be various problems that vulnerable people may encounter difficulty in access to opportunities provided in the scope of E&S Management Plans. Vulnerable PAPs can have difficulty in access to stakeholder engagement activities, grievance mechanism, compensation or crop payment, livelihood restoration activities. For details see Chapter 7.

8.3. Entitlement Matrix

PAPs that are eligible in all identified impact categories and the entitlements that will be provided to them within the scope of the RP are summarized in Table 8 1.



Table 8-1 Entitlement Matrix

PAP Category	RAP findings	Eligibility Criteria	Type of losses	Entitlements	Responsibilities
Owners of the affected private lands	2225 PAPs are owners of the affected 544 private lands (107,023.27 m ²) All landowners are listed in Appendix A1.	All eligible landowners are listed in Appendix A1 – Asset Inventory	Loss of lands	Cash compensation at full replacement cost is paid to the right owners. In the full replacement cost, the compensation is paid, including the transaction costs necessary to purchase a new property. If the remaining part of the land is “unviable” after partial permanent expropriation, the remaining parts may be expropriated under law as per unviable land acquisition criteria. ⁹	Compensation for lands at full replacement cost is paid from Expropriation Budget of DSI. The local PIU of DSI is responsible for informing the PAPs about the legal rights and entitlements arising from the RP, explaining the draft RP and consulting with the PAPs.
Formal, informal users of affected agricultural public and private lands	The public lands are not suitable for agricultural activity. No informal user is identified.	Users of the lands listed in Appendix A2 are eligible under this RP.	Loss of crops	Crop owner allowed to harvest their standing crops prior to Contractor’s entry into the needed land. Cash compensation at market value of annual crops to crop owner determined by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, if harvest opportunity is not given. It is important to identify the users who will experience loss of agricultural income due to land acquisition, rather than landowners.	The construction calendar will be shared with the mukhtars of the affected settlements by DSI, so that the farmers can harvest their crops. If there is standing crop on expropriated lands just before the construction activities, the cost of the crops will be paid to the crop owner. National requirement is limited to census of immovable assets and legal titleholders. Tenants, users of public land, land holders/occupants without legal or customary title have not been identified. Within the scope of RP socio-economic

⁹ If the remaining part of the expropriated property is not suitable for cultivation/benefit, expropriation of the remaining property must be made within thirty days after the submission of a written notice without the need to file a lawsuit in the administrative court (Expropriation Law Article 12, pr.7).



PAP Category	RAP findings	Eligibility Criteria	Type of losses	Entitlements	Responsibilities
				<p><i>Compensation for harms and damages:</i> Damages caused by construction activities to products outside the construction area are compensated by sub-contractor firm.</p>	<p>census studies, the users of most of the lands were identified (See Appendix A2. DSI will identify the of the other affected parcels by requesting the Farmer Registration System (ÇKS) data of the Provincial/District Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry through an official letter.</p> <p>Access to agricultural lands will be open or alternative access roads will be provided in construction stage.</p> <p>DSI's local PIU is responsible for informing PAPs about legal rights and entitlements coming from the RP.</p>
<p>Formal and informal owners of affected trees</p>	<p>The land valuation process has been completed. DSI builds the irrigation system between fields and avoids impacts on trees. Where avoidance is not possible, trees are acquired in accordance with international standards. There are 2490 trees to be affected.</p>	<p>Affected trees are identified by DSI. Compensations calculated according to international standards will be paid to</p>	<p>Loss of trees</p>	<p>Cash compensation at full replacement cost is paid to the right owners. Trees are compensated at market value without making deductions that are not in accordance with ESS5, such as cutting costs and wood costs, as stated in the law.</p>	<p>Compensation for trees at full replacement cost is paid from Expropriation Budget of DSI.</p> <p>DSI's local PIU is responsible for informing PAPs about legal rights and entitlements coming from the RP.</p>



PAP Category	RAP findings	Eligibility Criteria	Type of losses	Entitlements	Responsibilities
		the formal and informal owners of the trees.			
Formal and informal owners of affected buildings	Buildings are not affected by this irrigation project built on the land borders.	NA	Loss of houses and businesses	In case of a risk of houses being affected, it is DSI's responsibility to avoid the impact with minor design changes in accordance with these RP commitments.	DSI will avoid relocation impacts on buildings, including workplace structures, during the life of the Project. If the project requires physical relocation of buildings including workplaces, an Addendum must be prepared to this RP.
Formal and informal owners of affected structures	Poles (wood and metal) and wire fences on nine parcels are affected by the land acquisition of the sub-project.	Owners of the affected structures are identified (Appendix A1) and eligible	Loss of other structures	Cash compensation at full replacement cost is paid to formal/informal right owners without making deductions that are not in accordance with ESS5, such as depreciation deduction as stated in the law.	<p>Compensation for structures at full replacement cost is paid from Expropriation Budget of DSI.</p> <p>PAPs who prove their ownership of structures on public land through documentation or testimony are also paid compensation for the replacement cost of the structures.</p> <p>DSI's local PIU is responsible for informing PAPs about legal rights and entitlements coming from the RP.</p>
Farmers with more than 10% of the	An impact of 10% or more on the total land holding of the owner/user of five of the parcels has been identified.	Farmers who declare that 10%	Loss of lands	The household members will have priority in local employment and trainings in line with LRP (for details see Chapter 9. Livelihood Restoration).	The local PIU of DSI is responsible for informing the PAPs about the legal rights and entitlements arising from the RP,



PAP Category	RAP findings	Eligibility Criteria	Type of losses	Entitlements	Responsibilities
<p>total land holding affected</p>	<p>(See Chapter 9). This group is considered under the LRP because the total land holding of all affected households could not be learned.</p>	<p>of their total land holdings are affected by the project and submit their title deed records obtained via e-government to the DSI local PIU will be eligible.</p>			<p>explaining the draft RP and consulting with the PAPs.</p> <p>LRP rights will be announced to local people in the stakeholder participation activities envisaged in the SEP and in the disclosure phase of the RP.</p> <p>The members of households that lost 10% or more of their total land assets/holdings due to this project will have priority in local employment and trainings.</p> <p>PAPs that submit all title deed records to DSI's local PIU from the e-Government Application of Turkiye and have a 10% impact calculated will be eligible (See Chapter 9).</p> <p>This principle will be included in sub-contractor agreements, and the options “I was affected by the land acquisition of the project” and “I lost 10% of the total land asset, which is my source of income, due to the land acquisition of the project” will be added to job application forms.</p> <p>DSI's local PIU will organize vocational trainings and invite the members of PAHs/PAPs whose livelihood sources are affected by the Project more than 10%. The subject of the training to be given will be</p>



PAP Category	RAP findings	Eligibility Criteria	Type of losses	Entitlements	Responsibilities
					determined according to the demands and needs of the highly (10% and more) affected PAPs (for details on the trainings see Chapter 9).
Potential PAPs and undefined impacts	NA	NA	Any displacement	<p>If similar impacts occur for PAPs that are not included in the Asset Inventory, the principles in this RP will be applied to them as well. PAPs who are included by revisions will be entitled to compensation and supports within the framework of the principles in this report.</p> <p>If an undefined impact is encountered, an addendum to this RP will be prepared to identify the new impact category and people.</p>	<p>During the implementation phase, beneficiaries (formal or informal) not accounted for in the RP and not interviewed may be identified. It is responsibility of DSI's local PIU to ensure that these people reach entitlements.</p> <p>DSI will prepare addendum(s), to this RP, if needed.</p>
Vulnerable PAPs	39 of the 87 households surveyed have 96 vulnerable members. For the parcel-based list of households have vulnerable members see Appendix C2.	For the parcel-based list of households have eligible vulnerable members see	Difficulty accessing entitlements	<p>Vulnerability assistance will be provided, including various types of service support. For details see Chapter 7.</p> <p>Ensuring vulnerable PAPs have access to stakeholder engagement channels.</p> <p>To provide equal employment opportunities to women.</p>	<p>Vulnerability Assistance will be provided by DSI's local PIU (for measures see Chapter 7).</p> <p>CLO's will do stakeholder engagement activities to reach to vulnerable PAPs.</p> <p>DSI will include principles that will prioritize local employment and women's employment in the sub-contractor agreement.</p>



PAP Category	RAP findings	Eligibility Criteria	Type of losses	Entitlements	Responsibilities
		Appendix C2.			



9. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

The Entitlement Matrix (EM) of this RP contains WB ESS5 compliant commitments to eliminate the impacts of land acquisition on livelihoods. However, project impacts on some groups may be greater than others. Therefore, it may be necessary to support or restore the livelihoods of these groups on a permanent basis. Farmers whose share of land acquired for the project in relation to their total land holdings is above 10% or more are considered vulnerable (See heading 5.2.3. Land ownership). Total land holdings of five households are affected more than 10% by land acquisition of the Project. Livelihood restoration measures are defined within the scope of the LRP for those who declare and document that they have lost 10% or more of their total land assets. PAPs that submit all title deed records to DSI’s local PIU from the e-Government Application of Türkiye and have a 10% impact calculated will be eligible. Since only easement right will be established within the scope of the project, there will be no permanent land loss. Therefore, no significant PAP is expected to be affected. The number is based on the declarations of PAPs who do not have sufficient information about expropriation regarding their total land assets.

9.1. Livelihood Restoration/Improvement measures

Livelihood restoration measures were determined with a participatory approach. The consultations carried out during the field study provided information about the community and household level needs of the local people/settlements. The following responses were received from headmen, elected community representatives, who were asked for their opinions on how to improve the livelihoods of women, men and youth in the settlement.

Table 16-1 According to the headmen, what can be done for the communities, women, men and youth to improve their livelihoods

Province/ District	Settlement	Supports for the community	Supports for women to improve economic activities in the settlement	Supports for men to improve economic activities in the settlement	Supports for youth to improve economic activities in the settlement
Çorum/ Alaca	Seyitnizam	Supporting to increase job opportunities, local employment	Vocational trainings, local employment	Local employment	Local employment
		Supporting animal husbandry	Training on loan and grant support	Training on loan and grant support	Basic training on agriculture and animal husbandry
		Providing training on marketing channels of agricultural and livestock products	Providing training on marketing channels of agricultural and livestock products Training on where women can market their agricultural products and products such as jam they make		Providing training on how to market products grown in rural areas in e-commerce.
		Providing training on			Trainings such as grants and loans provided for



		greenhouse farming			greenhouse growing, things to consider in greenhouse cultivation, marketing of products obtained from greenhouse cultivation, benefits and good examples of being a young farmer.
		Providing training and seed support on popular agricultural products.	Providing training on growing products such as strawberries and lavender that increase household income on empty lands.		Providing training on growing products such as strawberries and lavender that increase household income on empty lands.
Çorum/ Alaca	Tutaş	Supporting animal husbandry	Training on loan and grant support	Training on loan and grant support	Basic training on agriculture and animal husbandry
		Water saving trainings	Providing training on using water economically in the region	Providing training on using water economically in the region	
		Supporting to increase job opportunities, local employment	Increasing job opportunities and women's employment	Local employment	Local employment

Source: RP preparation community level (mukhtar) interviews, 2023

Livelihood-related recommendations directly aimed at PAPs and affected communities have been evaluated. Accordingly, in addition to the entitlements in EM, measurements to be taken by DSI:

- Local employment priority for the directly affected PAPs,
- Trainings;
 - Vocational trainings,
 - On loan and grant support,
 - Agriculture and livestock trainings and supports,
 - Greenhouse rooving,
 - Marketing natural and processed products.

9.1.1. Priority in local employment

The local employment target of the Project is presented in the ESMP. Seyitnizam, Tutaş, Killik and Gazipaşa mukhtars interviewed within the scope of RP fieldwork stated that there are people with different skills who have worked in their settlements before. Chef in Gazipaşa; General construction worker, Seyitnizam, Tutaş and Killik; Road maintenance, Seyitnizam and Tutaş; Trainer, Killik and Gazipaşa; Tree cutter, Seyitnizam and Tutaş; Security guard, Seyitnizam, Tutaş and Gazipaşa; Heavy vehicle operator, in Killik and Gazipaşa; Chauffeur, in Seyitnizam, Killik and Gazipaşa; Office worker using computer, only in Tutaş; Metal and welding master, in Seyitnizam and Tutaş; Mason, in Tutaş and Gazipaşa.

Household members who lose 10% or more of their total land holdings/assets due to this project will receive priority in local employment. This principle will be included in subcontractor agreements and the options “I



was affected by the land acquisition of the project” and “I lost 10% of the total land asset, which was my source of income, due to land acquisition” will be included. It will be added to the job application forms of the project.

9.1.2. Trainings

DSI’s local PIU will organize the trainings and invite the members of PAHs/PAPs whose livelihood sources are affected by the Project more than 10%. The subject of the training to be given will be determined according to the demands and needs of the highly (10% and more) affected PAPs. Training subjects, in line with TULIP’s targets, can include, but are not limited to;

- Vocational trainings such as;
 - Carpet or fabric weaving,
 - Using computer,
 - Domestic product production,
 - Entrepreneurship,
- Trainings on loan and grand supports;
- Development of alternative agricultural activities such as;
 - Trainings to increase product diversity,
 - Medicinal and aromatic plant cultivation,
 - Fenni beekeeping, queen bee production etc.,
 - Greenhouse growing,
 - Organic egg poultry etc.,
 - Alternative products,
 - Milking techniques,
 - Livestock practices.

It is recommended that these trainings be supplemented with the following trainings to be followed up with further support to start a productive enterprise.

- Business Plan Development: Business plan development process should include topics such as sector analysis, target market identification, competition analysis.
- Marketing Strategies: It can help entrepreneurs to promote their products more effectively by providing information on topics such as digital marketing, brand management, customer relationship management.
- Financial Management: This training can include topics such as budgeting, cash flow management, financial reporting.
- Technology and Innovation: It can cover topics such as digital marketing tools, automation systems, data analytics.

These trainings could be provided by expert trainers hired by DSI’s local PIU in cooperation with local institutions such as:

- Provincial Directorates of Agriculture and Forestry,
- General Directorate of Agricultural Reform,
- Regional Development Agencies,
- Ministry of National Education (MEB) – Vocational Training Centers (MEM),
- Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR),
- Agricultural Credit Cooperatives,
- Union of Chambers of Agriculture of Türkiye.



9.2. Livelihood Restoration Programme

Members of households that lost 10 per cent or more of their total land assets/property due to this project are presented in Table 9.1. Prioritisation of these people for livelihood restoration is detailed. Considering the above eligible groups and measures together, the targeted program for livelihood restoration is as follows:



Table 16-2 Livelihood restoration program

Dependent Vulnerable PAP Category	Estimated PAP number	Type of LRP instrument	Implementation Responsibilities	Time
PAHs whose livelihood sources are affected by the Project more than 10%	There are five PAPs whose livelihood sources are affected by the Project more than 10% (For details see Hata! Başvuru kaynağı bulunamadı .)	Local employment	<p>PAHs whose livelihood sources are affected by the Project more than 10% will be informed by CLOs about their LRP entitlements.</p> <p>LRP rights will be announced to local people in the stakeholder participation activities envisaged in the SEP and in the disclosure phase of the RP.</p> <p>The members of households that lost 10% or more of their total land assets/holdings due to this project will have priority in local employment.</p> <p>PAPs that submit all title deed records to DSI's local PIU from the e-Government Application of Türkiye and have a 10% impact calculated will be eligible.</p> <p>This principle will be included in sub-contractor agreements, and the options "I was affected by the land acquisition of the project" and "I lost 10% of the total land asset, which is my source of income, due to the land acquisition of the project" will be added to job application forms.</p>	<p>Arrangement: When signing the sub-contractor agreement.</p> <p>Announcement: In first quarter after signing the sub-contractor agreement.</p> <p>Implementation: During construction period.</p>
		Trainings	<p>PAHs whose livelihood sources are affected by the Project more than 10% will be informed by CLOs about their LRP entitlements.</p> <p>LRP rights will be announced to local people in the stakeholder participation activities envisaged in the SEP and in the disclosure phase of the RP.</p> <p>DSI's local PIU will organize vocational trainings and invite the members of PAHs/PAPs whose livelihood sources are affected by the Project more than 10%. The subject of the training to be given will be determined according to the demands and needs of the highly (10% and more) affected PAPs.</p>	<p>Arrangement: When the application is received.</p> <p>Implementation: Within 3 months after application is received.</p>



10. ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The land acquisition and the construction process of the Project has not started yet, a certain standard has been adopted in terms of organizational arrangement. Accordingly, the land acquisition process will be carried out under the responsibility of DSI Regional Directorate. However, role sharing will be carried out with the following institutions for both the payments and activities to be made from the RP fund and for the project to continue in accordance with WB standards:

- DSI's central and local Project Implementation Unit,
- Project Coordination Unit of TULIP.

The roles in the RP implementation stages are distributed as follows.

Table 10-1 Organizational Arrangements for RP Implementation

Implementation Topics	DSI local PIU	DSI central PIU	PCU of TULIP	WB
Announcement of the eligibility and the entitlements to PAPs	Announcing	Controlling	Monitoring	Monitoring
Compensations according to national legislation	Carrying out with Turkish Courts	-	-	-
Compensations according to international requirements	Paying compensations	Paying compensations	Supporting and monitoring	Monitoring
Operating GM	Operating	Controlling	Monitoring	Monitoring
Animal feed supports	Application evaluation	Payment confirmation	Supporting and monitoring	Monitoring
Employment opportunities	Arrange a contract	Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring
Vocational trainings	Establishing corporate cooperation and payment	Controlling	Monitoring	Monitoring
Compensations harms and damages	Implementing	Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Organizing	Organizing	Attending	Monitoring



11. PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

11.1. Consultation and Disclosure of Information

According to international standards, disclosure of relevant project information helps stakeholders understand the risks, impacts and opportunities of the Project. Stakeholders can follow the E&S performance of the project and provide feedback through the following communication channels:

DSI 5th Regional Directorate	Address	DSI 5. Bölge Müdürlüğü Mustafa Kemal Mah. İsmail Karakaya Cadde A Blok No24 Çankaya/ANKARA
	Phone	0 312 219 77 00
	E-mail	DSI5@DSI.gov.tr
	Web	https://bolge05.DSI.gov.tr/Sayfa/Detay/992
DSI 54th Branch Çorum	Address	Mimar Sinan, İnönü Cd. No:165, 19100 Çorum Merkez/Çorum
	Phone	0 364 213 84 60
	E-mail	DSI5@DSI.gov.tr
	Web	https://bolge05.DSI.gov.tr/Sayfa/Detay/992
CIMER	Phone	150
	Web	https://www.cimer.gov.tr/

Public disclosure is one of the main steps of stakeholder engagement. The RP prepared for Seyitnizam Irrigation Project was published on TULIP's website (<https://www.ogm.gov.tr/tulip/duyurular/cekerek-nehri-havzasi-rehabilitasyon-projesi-devlet-su-isleri-genel-mudurlugu-tarafindan-yurutulen-seyitnizam-goleti-sulam>) on 17.10.2024 and opened to stakeholders' feedback. On 25.10.2024, the invitation for the information meeting to be held on Thursday 31.10.2024 was notified to the mukhtars of each affected settlement and the e-brochure was shared in the contact groups of the mukhtars and also published on TULIP's website (<https://www.ogm.gov.tr/tulip/duyurular/dsi-corum-ili-sulama-projeleri-ibrahimkoy-kizilhamza-seyitnizam-paydas-istisare-toplantisi-daveti>) and the announcement was also shared in the WhatsApp group established during the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment phase.



**T.C
TARIM VE ORMAN BAKANLIĞI
DSİ GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ**

Çorum İli Sulama Projeleri:
- Kızılhamza Sulama Projesi
- İbrahimköy Sulama Projesi
- Seyitnizam Sulama Projesi

**YENİDEN YERLEŞİM PLANLARI
(YYP)
HALKIN KATILIM TOPLANTISI**

Sulama projeleri kapsamında YYP ile ilgili toplantı düzenlenecektir. Proje ile ilgili herkes davetlidir.

TOPLANTI BİLGİLERİ:
Tarih: 31.10.2024 Perşembe
Saat 14.00
Adres: Çorum Alaca Kaymakamlığı



Figure 11-1 Meeting announcement

In the RP disclosure meeting held on 31.10.2024 in the meeting hall of Alaca District Governorship, the RP was presented to stakeholders (for the meeting photos see Appendix D2 and for the participant list see Appendix D3) and feedback was received by verbally and written (for the example feedback form see Appendix D1). RP has been updated based on feedback received at disclosure events.

The following questions were received and answered at the meeting.

Question 1: Irrigation is limited, why is there not enough benefit from the project? It was done without consulting the mukhtar, I was not asked. Let it be done by putting dynamo with electricity. I think all villages benefits less from the projects.

Answer 1: This is a rehabilitation project to improve the existing system. Therefore, irrigation continues in similar irrigated areas. It is not possible to carry out a different activity with electricity within the scope of this project. There are officials from DSİ in the Irrigation Union, we can try to solve the next problems by communicating them.

Question 2: At what stage is the project?

Answer 2: The tenders have been finalised and the contract stage has been reached. The company will start officially as of 1 April. It is aimed to be ready for the next irrigation period.



Question 3: Can water be supplied during construction?

Answer 3: No, it cannot.

Question 4: Is it possible to extend the irrigation project of Seyitnizam irrigation?

Answer 4: Each pond has a capacity, we need to act accordingly. Some essential lands can then be updated with the co-operation of the irrigation union.

Question 5: Will it be a metered system?

Answer 5: Yes, there will be a smart meter system where cards are inserted and read.

Question 6: We get additional water from the stream, not from the canal, how will this situation be next year? Next year we will plant irrigated crops accordingly.

Answer 6: 80% cannot be given, but if there is a lot of rainfall and the dam is full, it may be possible. It is not clear whether water will be supplied next year. The water given to the stream is for living life.

Question 7: Is it clear from which villages it will start?

Answer 7: A different company will work for each project; all will start at the same time.

11.2. Reconciliation Meetings

As of July 2024, the land and asset valuation process has been completed. The prices will be offered to the owners at the stakeholder meeting to be held in the affected settlement and the reconciliation form will be signed by those who accept the price and the prices will be deposited into their accounts. The litigation process will begin with those who object to the cost. Since PAPs are also the people who will benefit from the project, a full settlement is expected. However, there may be a litigation process for owners who cannot be reached because they live elsewhere.

11.3. Grievance Mechanism (GM)

The purpose of the grievance mechanism is primarily to respond complaints and requests of stakeholders. The grievance mechanism should be open, inclusive and publicly accessible. In addition, an effective grievance mechanism is an important resource for stakeholder management. It is important to encourage stakeholders to submit their requests and complaints in writing, but stakeholders can also submit verbal complaints (directly or by phone), and the GM Focal point will register these in writing.

Effectiveness of SEP and a grievance mechanism as a management tool procedure depends on the existence of the following key determinants:

- **Clearness and clarity:** Both visual and written sources used in public disclosure should be prepared with clear and adequate form and visibility. For instance, addresses and phone numbers of the assigned person should be in visible form for also elderly and handicapped people.
- The project implementation unit of DSI informed the mukhtars and mukhtars' offices in the settlement prior to the field works of this project. **Prevalence and accessibility:** All the visual and written material such as brochures, advertisements, posters should be delivered to all settlements affected by the land acquisition of the Project to hang in public areas (such as markets, coffee houses, mukhtar's offices)

Privacy and respecting to personal rights: Throughout all the activities, the collected personal data should be protected in accordance with The Personal Data Protection Law No. 6698. I.e. when the RP is publicly disclosed. The list of individual PAP names will be anonymised. The GM Procedure covers all internal and external Project stakeholders and all employees within the Firm. For more information about the procedure, please see SEP.



11.4. Communication Preferences of PAP Who Are Affected by Land Acquisition

49 responses were received from 87 interviewees. While 94.94% of the household representatives do not have information on how long the construction works of the project will take, only 4 people (5.06%) have information.

Table 11-1 Household representatives' knowledge about the construction period of the project

Knowledge about the construction period of the project	N	Percent
Yes	4	5.1%
No	75	94.9%
Total	79	100.0%
<i>No answer</i>	8	
<i>Grand Total</i>	87	

Source: RP preparation household survey, 2024

Household representatives have limited information regarding the construction period of the project. Necessary information about the construction process was given to household representatives with limited knowledge during the survey. Additionally, households need to be informed in a timely manner about expropriation compensation and the construction schedule. “Public Consultation Meetings” will be held for this information. Important developments and announcements regarding the project will be published on the websites of TULIP (<https://www.ogm.gov.tr/tulip>) and DSI (<https://bolge05.dsi.gov.tr/>). Visual materials. These materials There may be brochures, posters and maps where information is provided in simple language. These materials will be presented in places where stakeholders can easily access them. Clinics have been determined as places where posters can be placed. Since circulation is intense in these places, it is thought that the relevant materials will contribute to increasing visibility.

Fifty responses were received from 87 interviewees. 31.25% of the respondents learned about the project from the environment and 38.75% of the respondents learned about the project for the first time during the survey. Other channels through which the participants were informed about the project are given in the table.

Table 11-2 Distribution of households' ways of learning about the project

Distribution of households' ways of learning about the project	N	Percent
From the mukhtar	19	23.7%
From the authorities of the institution	5	6.2%
From the environment	25	31.2%
S/He hears it for the first time now	31	38.7%
Total	80	100.0%
<i>No answer</i>	7	
<i>Grand Total</i>	87	

Source: RP preparation household survey, 2024

If the household representative heard about the project for the first time during the survey, the necessary basic information (project duration, content, which parcels will be affected, etc.) was provided.

This question, which has more than one answer option, received a total of 100 responses from 87 households. According to the responses of the participants, 31.00% percent of the households requested to be informed about the project via the phone, 29.00% percent of the households requested to be informed about the project through meetings and 35.00% percent through mukhtars.

Table 11-3 Households' information preferences about the project



Households' information preferences about the project	N	Percent	Percent of Households
Meetings	29	29.0%	33.3%
Brochures	3	3.0%	3.4%
Through mukhtar	35	35.0%	40.2%
Via the phone	31	31.0%	35.6%
Via the e-mail	2	2.0%	2.3%
Total	100	100.0%	114.9%
<i>No answer</i>	<i>10</i>		
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>110</i>		

Source: RP preparation household survey, 2024



12. MONITORING AND AUDITS

12.1. Environmental and Social (E&S) Monitoring Activities of the Project

Environmental and social monitoring system starts from the construction phase of the project through the operation phase, verifying the implementation of the mitigation measures in the E&S instruments and assessing their effectiveness, thus enabling the Borrower to take action when needed.

12.2. RP Monitoring Activities

Internal, external monitoring activities will be carried out during the RP implementation and a third party completion audit will be conducted after the completion of the RP implementation.

Internal monitoring:

State Hydraulic Works (DSI) PIU social experts and expropriation unit of DSI will monitor the land acquisition process on quarterly basis during construction.

External monitoring:

Annual M&E assessment of implementation of E&S requirements including RP implementation will be carried out by an independent third party. This monitoring will continue until the land acquisition process is completed in accordance with ESS5. The monitoring process is completed when all compensation is paid appropriately.

12.3. Implementation and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The framework of the RP M&E activities, including the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), is presented in **Hata! Başvuru kaynağı bulunamadı..**

It covers the basic steps of the identification, implementation and monitoring process of a resettlement plan. These steps help ensure effective management and successful completion of the resettlement process. The monitoring study includes the implementation process and post-implementation processes.

Table 12-1 Monitoring Framework for RP Implementation



Monitoring Subject	Monitoring Period	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Monitoring Frequency	Parties Responsible for the Monitoring
RP internal monitoring	Implementation phase of the resettlement plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ M Numerical data on the current status of land acquisition ■ Number of compensation payments completed, ■ Amount and percentage of payments made as a result of court proceedings and payments made as a result of negotiations, 	Quarterly	State Hydraulic Works (DSI) PIU social experts and expropriation unit of DSI
RP external monitoring	Implementation phase of the resettlement plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of ongoing / open / completed court cases among total court cases, ■ Number and type of complaints about land acquisition, compensation process and land use problems, ■ Status of complaints (open, closed), closing time and resolution status, ■ Number of PAPs received any compensation payments and / or subsistence, ■ Number of stakeholders contacted during the RP Implementation (types of stakeholders, issues raised / discussed, and gender distribution of participation) and feedback from Consultations, ■ Amount and number of RP Fund payments, ■ Number of livelihood restoration activities and types of eligible PAPs. 	Annually	External resettlement expert (RE) + State Hydraulic Works (DSI) PIU social experts and expropriation unit of DSI



13. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The exact dates for the implementation calendar are not yet clear. The timing plan for the application is as follows.

Table 13-1 RP Implementation Schedule

Implementation Topics	Dates
Census and Asset Inventory preparation (including formal-informal users and vulnerable PAPs)	Completed in June 2024.
Disclosure of the RP and Announcement of the eligibility and the entitlements to PAPs	Before approval of the draft RP
Conciliation meetings	3rd quarter of 2024
Compensations according to national legislation	First quarter of 2025
Compensations according to international requirements	First quarter of 2025
Mobilization of the contractor and the subcontractors	First quarter of 2025
Land entry protocols for the temporary affected lands, if needed	First quarter of 2025
Operating GM	During the Project
Community level supports	During the Project
Compensations harms and damages	During the Project
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	First quarter of 2025 and during the Project, periodically



14. COSTS AND BUDGET

While payments based on the national Expropriation Law during the land acquisition process of the DSI Seyitnizam Irrigation System project are made from the national budget of DSI, a separate RP fund will be created for the expenses to be made to eliminate the gaps between ESS5 and national implementation, if any.

The lands that will be affected by the project have been listed, expropriation and easement amounts have been determined, and owners have been identified. The land valuation process has completed.

An asset inventory listing the affected fixed assets (trees, structures, products, etc.) on the lands has been prepared by DSI. DSI valued the assets on the land according to ESS5. Therefore, no additional RAP fund payments are expected. It is planned that no deductions such as wood cost/cutting fee will be made while paying compensation for trees.

No significant adverse impact of PAHs on land-dependent livelihoods was identified. On the contrary, a positive impact is expected due to the lands becoming irrigable. However, just in case, LRP measures have been defined.

In the light of this information, the estimated budget items and the roles of the parties will be as seen in **Table 14-1**. Additional developments and information are needed to prepare a more detailed budget.



Table 14-1 Template of RP Budget Estimate

Type	Item	Payments from National Budget (TRY)	Payments from RP Budget	Roles of Sub-Contractor
Compensation Entitlements (Chapter 8)	Cash compensation at full replacement value for the lands	1.636.820,93	The RP fund budget is not required as compensation for lands is in line with ESS5.	The land cannot be entered without compensation for the full replacement cost.
	Cash compensation at full replacement value for affected structures	37.845,00	DSI Expropriation Unit made a valuation in accordance with ESS5 without making any deduction for depreciation and wreckage	Structures cannot be demolished without compensation for the full renovation cost.
	Cash compensation at full replacement value for affected structures	370.196,94	DSI Expropriation Unit made a valuation in accordance with ESS5 without making any deduction for wood fee, cutting fee..	Trees will not be cut down without compensation for the full replacement cost.
	Crop payment for crop owners (formal/informal)	Crop owner allowed harvesting their standing crops prior to Contractor's entry into land.	NA	Estimated price: 1.000.000,00 If harvest is not possible due to the urgency of construction activities, cash compensation at market value of annual crops to crop owner determined by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will be paid. Instead of using the previous year's unit prices, the crop compensation rates will be updated in line with the inflation rate.
	Providing access roads to the lands	Will be monitored by DSI		Will be provided by the contractor
	Compensation for harms and damages	DSI's subcontractor agreements will include compensation for harms and damages commitment and liability for each and every project standard that DSI is committed to.	NA	Estimated price: 2.000.000,00 Damages caused by construction activities to products and assets outside the construction area are compensated by sub-contractor firms.
Livelihood Restoration (Chapter 9)	Local employment	Employment priority for highly (10% and more) affected PAPs will be included in sub-contractor agreements, and the options "I was affected by the land acquisition of the project" and "I	NA	The members of households that lost 10% or more of their total land assets/holdings due to this project will have priority in local employment.



Type	Item	Payments from National Budget (TRY)	Payments from RP Budget	Roles of Sub-Contractor
		lost 10% of the total land asset, which is my source of income, due to the land acquisition of the project" will be added to job application forms.		
	Trainings	Cooperation can be made with other public institutions.	For the members of households that lost 10% or more of their total land assets/holdings due to this project, trainings will be planned by DSI PIU and RP fund will be used if any cooperation could not made with other public institutions. For 5 people * 1 time * 30,000.00 TRY per training = 150,000.00 TRY	NA
Vulnerability Assistances (Chapter 7)		In-kind	In-kind	In-kind
Management Expenses	RP Internal M&E	Available DSI personnel	NA	NA
	RP External M&E	NA	8 times (8 Q for 2 years) * 150,000.00 TRY per M&E activity = 1,200,000.00 TRY	NA
	Engagement Activities	Available DSI personnel	NA	NA
	Addendums to RAP, if needed	NA	2 times * 350,000.00 TRY per addendum = 700,000.00 TRY	NA



15. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A –INVENTORIES OF ASSETTS

Appendix A1. Asset Inventory and Census

It is shared as a separate excel sheet.

Names will be hidden while disclosing the RP as it contains private information.

Appendix A2. Census with user identification

It is shared as a separate excel sheet.

Names will be hidden while disclosing the RP as it contains private information.



APPENDIX B – Documents on Land Acquisition

Appendix B1. National legal framework

Turkish Constitution

Article 46 of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey addresses expropriation issues under Subchapter 3 of Chapter 3 entitled "Social and Economic Rights and Responsibilities". The Article states that when a development project serves the public interest, the government has the power to initiate and carry out the expropriation process. All large-scale infrastructure projects such as hydropower, airports, motorways and other roads and similar large-scale infrastructure projects are considered to be in the public interest and form the basis for Article 46. Article 46 is devoted to the Expropriation Law.

The relevant article of the Constitution states that, except in special cases, compensation and the agreed increased value shall be paid in full and in cash to the users. Private users of public land are not addressed by local laws or regulations, unless they have entered into a formal lease agreement with the government.

Even where land is acquired for public benefit, expropriation agencies cannot benefit from the expropriation of private land and assets without paying the value of the expropriated assets into a bank account prior to entering the land.

Articles 44 and 45 of the Constitution are indirectly related to resettlement activities. Article 44 deals with land ownership and stipulates the government's responsibility to protect the landless and those with insufficient land. Article 45 defines the government's responsibility to support those engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. Article 56 recognises the right of everyone to live in a healthy environment.

Expropriation Law (No. 2942)

Article 3 - Basis for Expropriation

Administrations may expropriate immovable properties, resources and easement rights required for the execution of public services or undertakings that they are obliged to carry out by law or presidential decree; by paying their value in cash and in advance or in equal instalments in the following cases.[1]

In expropriations to be made for the realisation of large energy and irrigation projects and settlement projects, for the cultivation of new forests, for the protection of coasts and for tourism purposes, the amount shown in the General Budget Law of that year of the expropriation price to be paid to a real or private legal entity shall be paid in cash and in advance. This amount shall not be less than one sixth of the expropriation value. Expropriation amounts exceeding this amount shall be paid in equal instalments, which shall not be less than the amount of the advance payment and shall be paid with interest within a maximum period of five years. The highest interest rate foreseen for State debts shall be applied to the instalments as of the day following the day of advance payment.[2]

The price of the expropriated land belonging to the small farmer who directly operates that land shall be paid in advance in any case.

Article 4 – Establishment of Easement Right

Instead of expropriation of the ownership of the immovable property, an easement right may be established through expropriation on a certain section, height, depth or source of the immovable property if it is sufficient for the purpose.

(Additional paragraph : 10/9/2014 - 6552/99 Art.) However, provided that the use of the property right of the owners is not prevented and necessary measures are taken in terms of safety of life and property, cable cars



and similar transport lines and all kinds of bridges can be built above the immovables, metro and similar rail transport systems and tunnels can be built under the immovables based on public interest. Provided that the use of the right of ownership of immovables is not prevented, no expropriation shall be made regarding the immovables. (Cancelled third sentence: Constitutional Court dated 14/5/2015, E.: 2014/177, K.: 2015/49 dated 14/5/2015.) (...) The owners of immovable cannot be charged for the increase in value due to the investment made.[3]

Article 5 – Authorities that Decide on Public Interest

The authorities to decide on public interest are as follows:

a) Public administrations and public legal entities;

1. The relevant ministry for expropriations to be made for the purposes listed in the second paragraph of Article 3,
 2. In expropriations for the benefit of the village, the village council of elders,
 3. The municipal council in expropriations for the benefit of the municipality,
 4. Provincial permanent council for expropriations for the benefit of special provincial administration,
 5. Provincial administrative board in expropriations for the benefit of the state,
 6. Higher Education Council in expropriations in favour of the Higher Education Council,
 7. Boards of directors in expropriations for the benefit of universities, Turkish Radio - Television Institution, Atatürk Culture, Language and History High Institute,
 8. In expropriations for the benefit of more than one village and municipality within the borders of the same district, the district administrative board,
 9. Provincial administrative board for expropriations in favour of villages and municipalities of more than one district within the borders of a province,
 10. The President of the Republic in expropriations in favour of multiple public legal entities affiliated to different provinces,[4]
 11. In expropriations for the benefit of the State within the borders of more than one province, the President.
- b) In expropriations for the benefit of public institutions, the board of directors or the board of directors, or in their absence, the authorised administrative bodies,

c) In expropriations for the benefit of natural persons, the village, municipality, special administration or ministry to which they are subject to the supervision of in terms of the service they perform upon the applications of their boards of directors or administrative councils, or if not, upon the applications of their authorised management bodies. Article 7 - Procedures to be carried out before expropriation and administrative annotation

The administration to carry out the expropriation shall make or have made a scaled plan showing the boundary, area and type of the immovable property or resources to be expropriated or over which an easement right shall be established through expropriation; it shall have the owners of the expropriated immovable property, the possessors if there is no title deed record, and their addresses determined through title deed, tax and population records or through external research and documentation.



Upon the request of the administration, the relevant tax office shall provide the tax declarations and values of immovable property and resources, or in the absence of a tax declaration, the appraised value to be substituted for the declaration, within one month at the latest.

After the administration decides on expropriation, it notifies the land registry office where the immovable property subject to expropriation is registered to annotate the expropriation in the land registry. If the owner changes as of the date of notification, the land registry office shall notify the expropriator of any changes in ownership or rights in rem other than ownership.

Article 7 – Initial Procedures to be Performed for Expropriation and Administrative Annotation

The administration that is to perform the expropriation prepares or commissions a scaled plan indicating the borders, surface area and type of the immovable assets of resources on which expropriation is to be constituted or appurtenances are to be constituted by way of expropriation, enables that the owners of the expropriated immovable asset, the ownerships if no title deed registrations are present and their addresses by binding them to documents through an inquiry it would conduct on the land registry, tax and population registry records as well as additional inquiries.

After the administration decides on expropriation, the related annotation is dropped into the title deed offices where the mentioned immovable asset is registered. If the owner changes after the annotation notification date, the title deed administration is obliged to notify the administration of any changes to occur in the ownership or the rights in kind that are separate from the ownership.

If the document to be obtained from the court indicating that a request for the identification of the expropriation fee and the registration in the name of the administration as per Article 10 is not submitted to the title deed offices within six months starting on the annotation date, this annotation is automatically dropped from title deed records by the title deed offices.

Article 8 – Procurement Procedure

In the expropriation of immovable properties registered in the title deed according to this Law, the administrations shall primarily apply the purchase procedure.

After the expropriation decision is taken, the administration to carry out the expropriation shall appoint one or more appraisal commissions consisting of at least three persons from within its own structure to determine the estimated value of the immovable property in accordance with the principles set out in Article 11 of this Law, and by obtaining reports from expert persons, institutions or organisations on the subject, and by making use of the information to be obtained from the Chambers of Industry and Commerce and local real estate purchase and sale offices when necessary.

In addition, the administration appoints one or more reconciliation commissions consisting of at least three people from within its own structure to carry out and finalise the purchase and bargain purchase and barter transactions at the estimated price.

Without specifying the estimated price determined by the appraisal commission, the administration shall notify the owner with an officially registered letter that it intends to purchase the immovable property, resource or easement rights thereon, which are decided to be expropriated, by paying the price in cash or, if the expropriation is carried out according to the second paragraph of Article 3 of this Law, in instalments according to the procedures in this paragraph and by bargaining or to take over by bartering with another immovable property belonging to the administration.



(Amended fifth paragraph: 20/8/2016-6745/31 Art.) Within fifteen days from the date of notification of this letter by the owner or his authorised representative, the immovable property subject to expropriation (Amended sixth paragraph: 20/8/2016-6745/31 Art.) The administration shall, within forty-five days at the latest as of the date of issuance of the minutes of agreement, prepare the price specified in the minutes, and the land deed shall be registered or cancelled in the name of the administration ex officio based on the letter stating that the administration is released from all encumbrances and rights on the immovable before the minutes of agreement and expropriation. After the official registration or cancellation to the title deed, the expropriation amount shall be paid to them.

The immovable property, resource or easement right purchased or bartered pursuant to this article shall be deemed to have been taken from its owner by way of expropriation and no objection lawsuits may be filed against the expropriation made in this manner or its price.

Article 10 – Identification of the Expropriation Compensation by Court and Registration of Immovable in the Name of the Administration

(Amended: 24/4/2001 - 4650/5 Art.)

In the event that expropriation cannot be carried out by purchase method, the administration shall apply to the civil court of first instance where the immovable property is located by attaching the information and documents collected in accordance with Article 7, the price determination made in accordance with Article 8 and other information and documents in this respect to a petition and request a decision to determine the expropriation price of the immovable property and to register it in the name of the administration in return for payment of this price in cash or in instalments if the expropriation has been made in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 3.

The court invites the owner of the immovable property to attend the hearing by notifying the hearing date, which is set for thirty days at the latest as of the date of the application of the administration, to the owner of the immovable property by means of a legitimate invitation, including the lawsuit petition and a copy of the documents submitted by the administration, or to those whose addresses cannot be found as a result of the searches made by the administration, by notification through announcement in accordance with Article 28 of the Notification Law dated 11.2.1959 and numbered 7201. The date of the hearing shall also be notified to the administration.

In the legitimate invitation to be issued directly to the owner by the court or in the notification to be made by announcement

- a) a) The place, location, map, plot, island, parcel number, description, surface area, where the immovable property to be expropriated is registered in the title deed.
- b) Name and surname of the owner or owners,
- c) The name of the administration carrying out the expropriation, d) Within the period stipulated in Article 14, as of the date of notification or announcement, they may file a lawsuit for cancellation of the expropriation process in administrative jurisdiction or correction against material errors in judicial jurisdiction,
- e) To whom the legal action will be directed in the lawsuits to be filed,
- f) Within the period stipulated in Article 14, if those who file an action for annulment in the administrative jurisdiction against the expropriation process do not certify that they have filed a lawsuit and obtained a stay



of execution decision, the expropriation process shall become final and the immovable property shall be registered in the name of the expropriating administration at the expropriation price determined by the court,

g) The bank to which the expropriation amount determined by the court will be deposited on behalf of the right holder,

h) All defences and evidence regarding the subject matter and the value of the immovable property should be submitted to the court in writing within ten days from the date of notification,

The immovable property to be expropriated shall be summarized at least once in a newspaper published in the place where the immovable property is located, in a newspaper and an internet news site, and in one of the newspapers published nationwide in Turkey.

At the hearing to be held by the court on the designated day, the judge invites the parties to reach an agreement on the price of the immovable property. In case of agreement between the parties on the price, the judge accepts this agreed price as the expropriation price and proceeds in accordance with the second and subsequent sentences of the eighth paragraph.

If the parties fail to reach an agreement on the price at the hearing held by the court, the judge, within ten days at the latest, appoints a date for inspection and, thirty days later, a hearing, and conducts an on-site inspection with the presence of the experts mentioned in Article 15 to determine the value of the immovable property. In the inspection to be conducted, the headman of the village or neighborhood to which the immovable property belongs is also invited to ensure the presence of the headman, and the statement of the headman is also taken.

The experts submit their reports determining the value of the immovable property to the court within fifteen days, taking into account the statements of the parties and other parties concerned. The court notifies this report to the parties without waiting for the hearing date. The judge summons the parties, their representatives, and the experts to the hearing. At this hearing, any objections of the parties to the expert reports are heard, if any, and the statements of the experts against these objections are also taken.

If the parties fail to reach an agreement on the price, a new expert committee is appointed by the judge within fifteen days to conclude the matter, and the judge determines a fair and equitable expropriation price, taking into account the reports or statements of the parties and experts. The amount determined by the court is the expropriation price for the immovable property, resources, or easement right. If the expropriation is made in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 3 of this Law, the first installment is deposited in cash and in the name of the beneficiary in the bank specified in the notice and announcement to be made in accordance with Article 10, or if the beneficiary cannot be identified, for the beneficiary to be identified in the future, fifteen days are given to the administration to present the receipt showing that the expropriation price has been deposited into the account. In necessary cases, this period may be extended once by the court. If the administration presents a receipt showing that the expropriation price has been deposited in the name of the beneficiary or blocked for the beneficiary who cannot be identified, the court decides on the registration of the immovable property in the name of the administration and the payment of the expropriation price to the beneficiary, and this decision is notified to the land registry office and the bank where the money is deposited. The registration decision is final, and the parties' rights of appeal or appeal regarding the price are reserved. If the expropriation price finalized as a result of the appeal or appeal examination is less than the amount paid in cash and in cash to the beneficiary, the difference is requested from the party concerned. No interest is charged for the period between the date of payment made on behalf of the beneficiary by the administration and the date of notification of the letter regarding the repayment.



(Additional paragraph: 11/4/2013-6459/6 article.) (Cancelled paragraph: By the decision of the Constitutional Court dated 5/4/2023 and numbered E: 2022/83, K: 2023/69.) (...)

If there are parties who do not comply with the court's invitation, the procedures envisaged in this article shall be carried out in the absence of the party concerned.

In cases where the beneficiary cannot be identified, the court takes necessary measures to convert the expropriation price into quarterly interest-bearing accounts.

If the immovable property expropriated has transformed into a nature that does not require registration in the registry due to the public service for which it was allocated, upon request, the court decides to cancel the registration.

During this registration and cancellation process, the property owners are not subject to tax liability for this immovable property. However, the land registry office informs the relevant tax office of the situation.

If an administrative court case is filed by the beneficiaries against the expropriation process within the time specified in Article 14, and if an injunction decision is issued by the administrative courts to suspend the execution, the court considers the case filed in administrative court as a pending matter and acts accordingly.

In cases of administrative court actions filed against the expropriation process or correction lawsuits filed in judicial courts due to material errors, if the invitation and announcement do not clearly specify or incorrectly identify the entity against which litigation is directed, the case proceeds by serving notice to the real defendant.

The expert committee to be formed in accordance with Article 15 shall, together with the court panel, visit the location of the immovable property or the source to be expropriated and, after listening to the present parties, determine the value of the immovable property or source based on a reasoned evaluation report prepared in compliance with the valuation standards accepted by the Capital Markets Board, by specifying separately the answers to all these elements, taking into account the statements of the parties.

In determining the value of the immovable property, any value increases caused by urbanization and service enterprises that necessitate expropriation, as well as the profits expected from future usage scenarios, shall not be considered.

In the establishment of easement rights through expropriation, the reasons for the decrease in value that will occur in the immovable property or source due to this expropriation are specified. This decrease in value constitutes the expropriation price.

Article 11 – Principles for the Identification of the Expropriation Fee

Pursuant to Article 15, the board of experts to be formed shall go to the location of the immovable property or resource to be expropriated together with the court delegation, and after listening to the relevant persons present, shall determine whether the immovable property or resource

- a) Species and type
- b) Its surface area.
- c) All qualities and elements that may add to its value and the value of each element separately,
- d) Tax declaration, if any,



- e) Appraisals made by the official authorities on the date of expropriation,
- f) In lands, the net income that the immovable property or resource (...) [13] will bring if it is used according to its location and conditions and as it is.
- g) For lands, the sales value according to precedent sales without special purpose before the day of expropriation,
- h) For buildings, (...) [14] official unit prices and building cost calculations and depreciation allowance,
- i) (Amended: 19/4/2018-7139/27 art.) (Cancelled art: With the decision of the Constitutional Court dated 10/4/2019 and numbered E.:2018/156; K.:2019/22) [15] (Cancelled art: With the decision of the Constitutional Court dated 10/4/2019 and numbered E.:2018/156; K.:2019/22) other objective measures that will be effective in determining the price, provided that the effect of each measure is explained,

They determine the value of the immovable property based on a reasoned valuation report in accordance with the valuation standards accepted by the Capital Markets Board, by stating the answers to all these elements separately in the report to be prepared by taking into account the declaration of the relevant persons.

In the determination of the value of the immovable property, the value increases that will be caused by the development and service undertaking requiring expropriation and the profit it will bring according to the usage methods considered for the future are not taken into consideration.

Article 12 – Partial Expropriation

The value of the partially expropriated immovable property;

- a) If there is no change in the value of the non-expropriated part due to expropriation, it is the amount of the expropriated part of the value of that property appraised according to the principles specified in Article 11.
- b) If there is a decrease in the value of the part excluded from expropriation due to expropriation, the amount of this decrease shall be determined and shall be the amount found by adding the decreased value to the expropriation price of the expropriated part determined in accordance with the principles specified in subparagraph (a).
- c) If there is an increase in the value of the part excluded from expropriation due to expropriation, the amount of the increase is the amount found by determining the amount of the increase and subtracting the increased value from the price of the expropriated part determined in accordance with the principles specified in subparagraph (a).

Provided that the reduction to be made pursuant to subparagraph (c) shall not be more than fifty per cent of the expropriation value.

The amounts of decrease and increase of the price mentioned in subparagraphs (b) and (c) shall be determined by valuation according to the principles specified in Article 11.

If the part excluded from expropriation is suitable for utilisation according to the zoning legislation, the costs and expenses required for the restoration of the buildings, fences, sewerage, water, electricity, gas ducts, machinery, etc., which will remain to the owners, to a condition where they can be used in their former qualities shall be determined and added to the expropriation price. These costs and charges shall not be taken into consideration in determining the amount of depreciation written in subparagraph (b).



If the remaining part of the immovable property, part of which has been expropriated, is not in a condition suitable for use, this part shall also be expropriated upon the written application of the owner within thirty days following the notification of the expropriation decision at the latest, in cases where no lawsuit has been filed in the administrative jurisdiction against the expropriation process.

(Amended sixth paragraph: 21/3/2018-7103/27 Art.) Immovable properties adjacent to the expropriation area at the end of expropriations made for dam construction shall be examined by the commission established in the relevant governorate upon the written application of the owners within one year from the date of the announcement of the completion of the expropriation process, whether the social, economic or settlement order of the environment is disturbed, whether it is possible to benefit economically or socially. If, as a result of the examination made by the commission, it is decided that the social, economic or settlement order of the environment is deteriorated and it is not possible to benefit from the immovable property, the immovable property shall be subject to expropriation.

If the immovable property subject to partial expropriation was previously divided among the shareholders and left to the disposal and benefit of one or more shareholders and the partial expropriation covers all or part of this place, in this case, the proceedings regarding the expropriation shall be carried out only for this shareholder or shareholders and the expropriation price shall be paid to them in proportion to their shares. Shares or stakeholders have the right to sue only for this part. They shall have no rights on the part of the immovable property that has not been expropriated and their names shall be removed from among the stakeholders. These expropriated areas shall be registered in the name of the administration in the land registry.

Article 14 – Right to a Lawsuit

(Amended: 24/4/2001 - 4650/7 Art.)

The owner of the immovable property subject to expropriation may, within thirty days from the date of the notification made by the court pursuant to Article 10, and within thirty days from the date of the announcement made by the court in a newspaper to replace the notification to those who cannot be notified, file a lawsuit for cancellation in administrative jurisdiction and correction in judicial jurisdiction against material errors against the expropriation process.

The lawsuits filed in the administrative jurisdiction shall be heard first.

In joint or joint ownership, the shareholders have the right to sue individually.

The administration may file a correction action in the judicial jurisdiction against material errors within thirty days from the day the expropriation documents are submitted to the court.

During the trial of the lawsuits filed by the Administration against the owner and possessor determined in accordance with the provisions of this Law, if it is understood that the real owner of the immovable property is another person, the lawsuit shall be continued by including this real owner, and if it is proved that the owner of the title deed has died before, his heirs.

Article 18 – Dispute on the Ownership

(Amended: 24/4/2001 - 4650/10 Art.)

The administration shall determine whether there is a dispute over the ownership of the immovable property decided to be expropriated by asking the land registry office, cadastral directorate and civil courts in the place where the immovable property is located and by making an on-site investigation.



As a result of the investigations made, if it is determined that the immovable property is registered in the land registry but there is a dispute over its ownership in the court or that it is a defendant in the cadastral court although it has been cadastralised, the administration shall submit all of the documents prepared in accordance with Article 10 to the civil court of first instance where the immovable property is located and request a decision to determine the expropriation price of the immovable property and to register it in the name of the administration in return for the payment of this price in cash to the right holder to be determined as a result of the dispute regarding the ownership dispute or in instalments if the expropriation has been made according to the second paragraph of Article 3.

The court shall make notifications and announcements to all parties of the case related to the ownership dispute about the immovable property in accordance with Article 10, determine the expropriation price of the immovable property in accordance with the procedure in this Article, and after the administration deposits this price to the bank specified by the court in accordance with Article 10 and in a three-month term account in order to be paid to the right owner to be determined at the end of the case related to the ownership dispute, it shall decide to pay this price to the right owner to be determined in the future and to register the immovable property in the name of the administration, and this decision shall be submitted to the land registry office and the land registry office. Upon the application of the person who is decided by the court to be the rightful owner as a result of the lawsuit related to the property dispute, the money shall be paid to the rightful owner upon the instruction of the court, which determines the expropriation price, to the bank for the payment of the money to this rightful owner.

The transactions stipulated in this article shall be carried out in the absence of the person concerned if he/she fails to comply with the invitation of the court.

If the expropriated immovable property has turned into an immovable property that does not need to be registered in the registry due to the public service to which it is allocated, the court shall, upon request, decide to cancel the registration.

During this registration and cancellation process, the tax relation of the owners of the immovable property is not sought. However, the land registry office shall notify the relevant tax office.

This price determined by the court is the expropriation price of the immovable property, resource or easement right.

Within the period specified in Article 14, in the event that an action for cancellation is filed by the right holders against the expropriation process in the administrative jurisdiction and a stay of execution decision is issued by the administrative courts, the court shall accept the action filed in the administrative jurisdiction as a matter of waiting and take action according to the result thereof.

In cases of cancellation in the administrative jurisdiction against the expropriation process or rectification actions to be filed in the judicial courts against material errors, in case the administration to which the case is directed is not clearly stated in the notification and announcement documents or if the case is misdirected due to misrepresentation, the case shall be continued by serving a notification to the real opponent. Article 25 – Limitation of Rights and Transfer of Ownership to the Administration

In terms of the exercise of rights and the fulfilment of obligations, the expropriation process shall commence with the notification made by the court to the owner in accordance with Article 10. The transfer of ownership to the administration shall be by the registration decision rendered by the court.



As of the date of the registration decision rendered by the court, the rights of the owner of the immovable property to use the immovable property decided to be expropriated, such as new construction or cultivation or substantial changes in the existing construction, shall cease. The value of what is done after that is not taken into consideration.

(Additional paragraph: 12/7/2013-6495/27 Art.) In major projects for future years such as dams, irrigation networks and pipelines, highways, railways, ports and airports, the public interest decision shall be announced by hanging in the neighbourhood and/or village headman's office where the immovables to be expropriated are located for fifteen days. As of the end of the announcement period of the public interest decision, the cost of the fixed facilities and trees planted on the immovables to be expropriated shall not be taken into account in the determination of the expropriation price. (Amended third sentence: 19/4/2018-7139/28 Art.) This limitation on immovables is five years from the end of the announcement date, (...) [26] Article 30 – Transfer of an Immovable Owned by an Administration to Another Administration

(Amended: 24/4/2001 - 4650/17 Art.)

Immovable property, resources or easement rights owned by public legal entities and institutions shall not be expropriated by another public legal entity or institution.

The administration in need of immovable property, resource or easement right shall determine the price in accordance with Article 8. Based on this price, the owner shall apply to the administration in writing, indicating the price to be paid. If the owner administration does not consent to the transfer or does not respond within sixty days, the dispute shall be examined by the relevant administrative department of the Council of State upon the application of the receiving administration and finalised within two months.

If the parties cannot agree on the price, the receiving administration shall apply to the court within thirty days from the date of agreement on the transfer or the date of notification of the decision of the Council of State, according to the procedure written in Article 10, and request the determination of the expropriation price. In the proceedings to be held in this case, the court shall not apply the provisions of the Law dated 29/6/1938 and numbered 3533. The court shall give fifteen days to the receiving administration to deposit the amount determined by the court as the expropriation price according to the procedure stipulated in Article 10, in cash and in advance to a bank to be determined by the court to be given to the owner administration and to submit the receipt of the deposit. If necessary, this period may be extended for one time only. In case the receiving administration submits the receipt showing that the expropriation amount has been deposited in the bank on behalf of the owner administration, the court shall decide to register the immovable property in the name of the receiving administration and to pay the expropriation amount to the owner administration, and this decision shall be notified to the land registry office and the bank where the money has been deposited. The registration decision is final and the parties reserve their right of appeal regarding the price.

The immovable property, resource or easement right transferred in this manner shall be deemed to have been taken from its owner by way of expropriation and may not be used for any other public purpose other than the purpose of transfer or with the consent of the transferor administration. Otherwise, the transferor administration may take back the immovable property in accordance with Article 23. This matter shall be annotated in the declarations section of the land registry.

(Additional paragraph: 20/8/2016-6745/32 Art.) Immovables, resources or easement rights belonging to public institutions and organisations, local administrations including municipalities and special provincial administrations, and other public legal entities, which are needed by the Ministry of Interior for security reasons, shall be ex officio registered in the name of the Treasury and allocated to the Ministry of Interior by



the Presidential decision. The price of the immovable shall be determined ex officio by the governorships by taking into account the criteria specified in Article 11 of this Law within sixty days following the registration. Objections regarding the price shall be made to the Council of State. Objections shall not stop the registration process. Precautionary injunction and stay of execution cannot be granted by the courts, and the provisions of Law No. 3533 shall not be applied. The zoning plan amendments required for these immovables shall be made or made ex officio by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation.

Forest Law (No. 6831)

By the Forest Law, the Project must obtain permission from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) to perform activities in forests or lands classified as forests and is required to indemnify damages to public forests resulting from the construction of the railway.

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

According to Law (17.06.2004 article 5192/1), the Ministry has the authority to permit the use of forestland. This permission cannot be longer than 49 years.

Pasture Law (No. 4342)

According to this Law based on the views of the Pastureland Commission the Governors in Project affected provinces have the authority to permit altering the classification of pasturelands.

Neither the right of the public nor of the specific users of pastures is recognized under the local legislative framework. Compensation will be paid for pasture lands to the relevant public agencies.

Cadastral Law (No. 3402)

The Cadastral Law determines the boundaries and legal status of immovable assets based on the national coordinate system and the cadastral or the topographic cadastral maps to register land and to constitute the basis of the spatial information system as the Civil Law (No. 4721) stipulates.

Agricultural Reform Law (No. 3083)

The Agricultural Reform Law regulates several issues for lands that are irrigated and that have been determined by the President. The Law covers matters regarding land consolidation and allocation of land for other purposes rather than agriculture in case of need. It is stipulated in the Law that in areas where agricultural production has no longer economic viability due to fragmentation, land consolidation works will be realized to prevent fragmentation that will result in affecting both on the livelihood and the work force of any family.

Notification Law (No. 7201)

The Notification Law No. 7201, with its amendments in 2003, 2008 and 2011, provides the basis for a process of notification for property owners. It consists of specific procedures to be followed to reach a range of public and private owners, including those whose addresses are unknown. According to the Law, notification provisions include mail to known addresses; seeking support from local authorities; publication through an advertisement placed in a national newspaper published throughout the country in significant numbers; and electronic communications. The Law guides communicating with different categories of shareholders, including resident owners, absentee owners, owners outside Turkiye, and various public



agencies. The specificity and broadness of the Law support international policies' emphasis on communications and consultation.

The Notification Law details the process of notification for landowners and land users whose address is unknown as determined by the Notification Officer. According to the modifications made in the Law in 2011 (Article 10), the notification can be made wherever appropriate for the affected owner and/or to the last address known. If the person cannot be reached, notification is sent to the last known residence and is directed to the village or municipal quarter mukhtars.

Land Registry Code (Official Gazette No. 28738)

This code aims to keep the land registry records in order concerning Civil Law (No. 4721). It comprises of the principles and procedures pertaining to ownership, limited real and individual rights of immovable assets, and their entry, amendment, cancellation and rectification to the land registry.

Some other national laws indirectly related to land acquisition and RP are also applied when necessary:

- Regulation on Control of Soil Contamination and Point Source Contaminated Lands (Official Gazette dated 08.06.2010 and numbered 27605)
- Control of Excavated Soil, Construction and Demolition Wastes (Official Gazette dated 18.03.2004 and numbered 25406)
- Soil Protection and Land Use Law (Official Gazette dated 19.07.2005 and numbered 5403)
- 'Regulation on Building in Disaster Areas (Official Gazette dated 14.07.2007 and numbered 26582)
- Regulation on Building Earthquake in Turkiye (Official Gazette dated 18.03.2018 and numbered 30364)

Law on Protection of Personal Data (No: 6698)



Appendix B2. Public Interest and Expropriation decisions



T.C.
TARIM VE ORMAN BAKANLIĞI
Devlet Su İşleri Genel Müdürlüğü
Sulama Dairesi Başkanlığı



Sayı : E-41909972-752.01.01-3860683

16.12.2023

Konu : Kamu Yararı Kararı ve Onay İşleri

BAKANLIK MAKAMINA

DSİ 5. Bölge Müdürlüğü (ANKARA) sınırları içerisinde bulunan "**Çorum Alaca Seyitnizam Göleti Sulaması**" yapım işinin tamamlanması ile 505 ha alanın sulanması hedeflenmektedir.

Proje kapsamında; mülkiyet kamulaştırması için kamulaştırılacak alan 68.853,12 m² olup kamulaştırma maliyetinin 2.619.861,21 TL, daimi irtifak hakkı kamulaştırması için kamulaştırılacak alan 27.344,16 m² olup kamulaştırma maliyetinin 346.723,96 TL, olmak üzere toplam kamulaştırılacak alanın 96.197,28 m² toplam kamulaştırma maliyetinin ise 2 966.585,17 TL olacağı öngörülmektedir.

DSİ 5. Bölge Müdürlüğü (ANKARA) sınırları içerisinde ve "2023 Yılı Personel, Sosyal Güvenlik Kurumlarına Devlet Primi, Mal ve Hizmet Alımı, Transferler (Cari ve Sermaye) ve Sermaye (Yatırım+Kamulaştırma) Giderlerine Ait Detay Programı ve Uygulama Planı" 110 uncu sayfa 2 inci sırada 24.63.164.17413-0076.0065-07-06.05.70.90 3 21 0 013 0010 5 05 (B1) Program kod numarası ile yer alan "**Çorum Alaca Seyitnizam Göleti Sulaması**" işi kapsamında kalan taşınmazların kamulaştırılabilmesi için ekli projelerin 4/11/1983 sayılı ve 2942 sayılı Kamulaştırma Kanunu'nun 6 nci maddesinin (g) fıkrası uyarınca Kamu Yararı Kararı olmak üzere onaylanmasını Olur'larınıza arz ederim.

Faruk FIRATOĞLU
Genel Müdür V.

OLUR
Ebubekir GİZLİGİDER
Bakan Yardımcısı

Ek:

- 1 - 19/09/2023 tarihli E-323282901-752.01.01-3832782 sayılı yazı.
- 2 - Çorum Alaca Seyitnizam Göleti Sulaması Bilgi Notu (3 Sayfa)
- 3 - Çorum Alaca Seyitnizam Göleti Sulaması Google Earth Görüntüsü KMZ.
- 4 - Çorum Alaca Seyitnizam Göleti Sulaması Kamu Yararı Kararı Genel Vaziyet Planı. (1 Sayfa)

Dağıtım:

SULAMA DAİRESİ BAŞKANLIĞINA

Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.
Doğrulama Kodu: 3C888AEC-1F4A-49C0-B008-2CB27AB877F3 Doğrulama Adresi: <https://www.turkiye.gov.tr/devlet-su-isleri-ebys>
Telefon No : Belgegeçer No : Bilgi için:Funda AKICI
KEP Adresi : dsi.gnitmad@hs01.kep.tr Teknisyen
Telefon No:(312) 454 53 83





+70657184 - 470657184 - 470657184 - 470657184 - 470657184

Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.
Doğrulama Kodu: 3C888AEC-1F4A-49C0-B008-2CB27AB877F3 Doğrulama Adresi: <https://www.turkiye.gov.tr/devlet-su-isleri-ebys>
Telefon No : Belgegeçer No : Bilgi için:Funda AKICI
KEP Adresi : dsi.gnlrmud@hs01.kep.tr Teknisyen
Telefon No:(312) 454 53 83





APPENDIX C – RP Filed Study Documents

Since it contains private information, it is hidden during the disclosure phase.

Appendix C1. Total land assets of the affected households

No	Name of household representative interviewed	Total land size on which agricultural activities are carried out (Including rented and public lands) (m2)	Size of dry agricultural land planted before the project (m2)	Size of irrigated agricultural land planted before the project (m2)	Size of dry agricultural land planted after the project (m2)	Size of irrigated agricultural land planted after the project (m2)
1		10.000	8.000	2.000	4.000	6.000
2		12.000	-	-	-	-
3		15.000	10.000	-	5.000	5.000
4		20.000	20.000	-	10.000	10.000
5		20.000	20.000	-	5.000	15.000
6		25.000	25.000	-	5.000	20.000
7		25.000	3.000	22.000	25.000	-
8		33.000	26.000	7.000	33.000	-
9		35.000	30.000	5.000	25.000	10.000
10		36.000	35.000	1.000	7.000	29.000
11		37.000	10.000	27.000	27.000	10.000
12		40.000	40.000	-	40.000	-
13		46.000	30.000	16.000	30.000	16.000
14		48.000	13.000	35.000	48.000	-
15		50.000	10.000	40.000	40.000	10.000
16		50.000	45.000	5.000	5.000	45.000
17		50.000	50.000	-	-	50.000
18		50.000	48.000	2.000	25.000	25.000
19		51.000	51.000	-	51.000	-
20		55.000	45.000	10.000	10.000	45.000
21		56.000	41.000	15.000	56.000	-
22		60.000	17.000	43.000	17.000	43.000
23		60.000	20.000	40.000	60.000	-
24		60.000	60.000	-	6.000	54.000
25		60.000	60.000	-	30.000	30.000
26		65.000	35.000	30.000	20.000	45.000
27		65.000	35.000	30.000	40.000	25.000
28		65.000	26.000	10.000	30.000	35.000
29		70.000	70.000	-	-	70.000
30		70.000	40.000	-	-	-
31		70.000	67.000	13.000	25.000	45.000
32		80.000	80.000	-	40.000	40.000
33		80.000	46.000	34.000	60.000	20.000
34		80.000	40.000	40.000	40.000	40.000
35		80.000	70.000	10.000	80.000	-



No	Name of household representative interviewed	Total land size on which agricultural activities are carried out (Including rented and public lands) (m2)	Size of dry agricultural land planted before the project (m2)	Size of irrigated agricultural land planted before the project (m2)	Size of dry agricultural land planted after the project (m2)	Size of irrigated agricultural land planted after the project (m2)
36		92.000	79.000	13.000	17.000	62.000
37		94.000	94.000	-	20.000	74.000
38		98.000	98.000	-	60.000	38.000
39		100.000	60.000	40.000	70.000	30.000
40		100.000	90.000	10.000	30.000	70.000
41		100.000	83.000	17.000	27.000	73.000
42		100.000	100000	-	100000	0
43		100.000	40.000	60.000	60.000	40.000
44		100.000	80.000	20.000	50.000	50.000
45		100.000	50.000	50.000	70.000	30.000
46		105.000	105.000	-	105.000	-
47		107.000	97.000	10.000	20.000	87.000
48		109.000	109.000	-	47.000	62.000
49		110.000	60.000	50.000	55.000	55.000
50		120.000	120.000	-	50.000	70.000
51		120.000	90.000	30.000	60.000	60.000
52		135.000	125.000	10.000	125.000	10.000
53		148.000	113.000	35.000	47.000	101.000
54		150.000	150.000	-	100.000	50.000
55		150.000	145.000	5.000	25.000	120.000
56		160.000	100.000	60.000	100.000	60.000
57		180.000	180.000	-	-	180.000
58		180.000	100.000	80.000	140.000	40.000
59		200.000	140.000	60.000	60.000	140.000
60		200.000	200.000	-	60.000	140.000
61		200.000	155.000	45.000	100.000	100.000
62		220.000	100.000	120.000	-	100.000
63		220.000	220.000	-	220.000	-
64		250.000	250.000	-	125.000	125.000
65		260.000	130.000	130.000	200.000	60.000
66		300.000	200.000	100.000	150.000	150.000
67		300.000	250.000	50.000	200.000	100.000
68		300.000	250.000	50.000	70.000	230.000
69		350.000	150.000	200.000	230.000	120.000
70		350.000	340.000	10.000	100.000	250.000
71		400.000	250.000	150.000	300.000	100.000
72		430.000	360.000	70.000	215.000	215.000

¹⁰ He changed his surname from "Satılmış" to "Akça".



No	Name of household representative interviewed	Total land size on which agricultural activities are carried out (Including rented and public lands) (m2)	Size of dry agricultural land planted before the project (m2)	Size of irrigated agricultural land planted before the project (m2)	Size of dry agricultural land planted after the project (m2)	Size of irrigated agricultural land planted after the project (m2)
73		600.000	600.000	-	400.000	200.000
74		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
75		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
76		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
77		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
78		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: RP preparation household survey, 2024



Appendix C2. Identified vulnerable PAPs

No	Household representatives	Vulnerabilities in the household						
		Female head of household	Elderly people in need of care and social assistance	Disabilities (Mental and Physical)	Women who have lost their husbands/divorced	Homebound due to chronic illness	School-age child in the household who cannot go to school	Illiterate adult
1.								1
2.		1	1		1	1		
3.			1		1	1		
4.				1		1		
5.			1		1			
6.			1		1	1		
7.					1			1
8.					1			
9.								
10.			1		1	1		1
11.								1
12.					1			
13.			1					1
14.					1			
15.								1
16.								
17.					1			
18.				1				
19.		1	1	1	1			1
20.			1		1			1
21.			1	1	1			2
22.			2	1	2	1		1
23.			1		1			1
24.			1	1				1
25.			1		1	1		1



No	Household representatives	Vulnerabilities in the household						
		Female head of household	Elderly people in need of care and social assistance	Disabilities (Mental and Physical)	Women who have lost their husbands/divorced	Home-bound due to chronic illness	School-age child in the household who cannot go to school	Illiterate adult
26.			1		1			1
27.			1		1			1
28.				2				
29.				1				1
30.				1				1
31.								
32.								
33.								
34.								
35.								
36.					1			
37.								
38.								
39.							1	1
Total		2 person	16 person	10 person	21 person	7 person	1 person	19 person


Source: RP preparation household survey, 2024




Appendix D – RP Disclosure Documents

Appendix D1. Feedback form example

Yeniden Yerleşim Planı Geri Bildirim Formu			
Tarih	31.10.2024	Köy/Mahalle	Seyitnizam köyü
Ad-Soyad	[Redacted]		
Yeniden Yerleşim Pla	[Redacted]		
<p>Seyitnizam köyü muhtarı olarak görev yapmaktayım, köyümüze yapılacak olan kapalı sistem istin(1000) metre ek talep etmiştik Çorum dsy dilekçede vermemize rağmen bize dönüş yapılmadı. 1000 metre ek talep etmekteyiz Seyitnizam köyüne gereğinin yapılmasını arz ederim ,</p>			

Appendix D2. Photos from the disclosure meeting (31.10.2024)



No	Photo.	Description
1		The objectives of the meeting and the RP were explained.

No	Photo.	Description
2		<p>Information on the parcels of each irrigation project is given.</p>
3		<p>Easement, right of compensation and RPs are explained.</p>
4		<p>Project experts from DSİ 5th Region, project experts from DSİ Çorum 54th Branch Directorate, relevant personnel from TULIP project experts, mukhtars of the settlements affected by the project and relevant local people have participated.</p>



Appendix D3. Participant list of the disclosure meeting (31.10.2024)

Meeting participant lists



  **PROJETAS**

Tarih: 31/10/2024

KURUM ADI:
Alt Proje Adı:

KATILIMCI LİSTESİ

No	İsim Soyisim	Kurum Adı	Kurumdaki Görevi	Telefon	Mail	İmza
1	Yasin GENÇ	DSİS. Başge Mh.	İnşaat Yönl. Mh.			
2	Camil KAYA	DSİ S4. Siba Mh.	İnşaat Mühendisi			
3	Mehmet UCUCAK	DSİ S4. Siba Mh.	Harita Mh.			
4	Zeynep SEYHAN	TULIP	Suşu 0103			
5	BATLIHAN OTLU	PROJETAS	Proje Asistanı			
6	Nakiha Başak YILMAZ	PROJETAS	Sayış. Uzman			

  **PROJETAS**

Tarih:/..../.....



KURUM ADI:
Alt Proje Adı:

KATILIMCI LİSTESİ

No	İsim Soyisim	Kurum Adı	Kurumdaki Görevi	Telefon	Mail	İmza
	Dilaver ÖKSÜZ		Katılımcı			
	Romanos Kökdöğar		Mühür			
	Bora ÖZT		Katılımcı			
	Fatih AYGÜN		Mühür			
	Fevket TOKMAK		KATILIMCI			
	Hüseyin ÇAPRAZ		KATILIMCI			
	Dursun ARSLAN		Mühür			
	İbrahim ARSLAN		ARBA			
	Nizam AYGÜN		KATILIMCI			
	MİHRAJ ÇAPRAZ		KATILIMCI			



Meeting participant lists

  **PROJETAS**

Tarih: .../.../.....

KURUM ADI:
Alt Proje Adı:

KATILIMCI LİSTESİ

No	İsim Soyisim	Kurum Adı	Kurumdaki Görevi	Telefon	Mail	İmza
	Milca / Azgın		Katılımcı			
	İSRAİL Azgın		Katılımcı			
	Mutlalip Gül		Muhhtar			
	Mehmet KAYA		Katılımcı			
	Neysal Kaya		Katılımcı			
	Sabri Tamer		Muhhtar			
	Gazi DUGAN		Katılımcı			
	ÖMER AK		AZA			
	Omer AK		Muhhtar			
	Sinay Güneş					