



FILYOS PORT/INDUSTRIAL ZONE CONNECTIONS PROJECT RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Prepared According to the World Bank Environmental and Social
Standards

Project Owner	T. C. Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure General Directorate of Infrastructure Investments
Address	Hakkı Turaylıç Cad. No: 5 06338 Emek/Çankaya/ANKARA
Telephone and Fax Numbers	+90 (312) 203 10 00
Project Title	Filyos Port/Industrial Zone Connections Project
Project Location	Zonguldak Province, Çaycuma District
Consultant	Çınar Engineering & Consultancy Inc.
Address	Bağlıca Mah. Çambayırı Cad. Çınar Plaza No: 66/5 06790 Etimesgut / ANKARA
Telephone and Fax Numbers	Phone: +90 (312) 472 38 39 Fax: +90 (312) 472 39 33
Report Submission Date	5/14/2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
LIST OF TABLES.....	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	v
ABBREVIATIONS	vi
GLOSSARY	vii
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Project Overview.....	1
1.2. Objectives of RAP	5
1.3. Scope of RAP	5
2. RAP METHODOLOGY.....	6
2.1. Methodology	6
2.2. Data Collection Tools	8
2.3. Limitations of RAP	10
3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK	11
3.1. Review of the National Legislation Governing Land Acquisition and Resettlement	11
3.1.1. Expropriation Law	11
3.1.2. Resettlement Law	13
3.2. World Bank Environmental and Social Standards	17
3.3. Gap Analysis between National Legislation and International Standards	19
4. LAND EXPROPRIATION PROCESS AND REQUIREMENTS	26
4.1. Transfer of Land Rights.....	31
4.2. Land Requirements of the Project.....	31
4.3. Cut-Off Date	34
4.4. Eligibility Criteria for Defining Various Categories of PAPs	34
4.5. Identification of Project Affected Persons	35
4.5.1. Owners/Shareholders of Land and Immovable	35
4.5.2. Users of Land and Immovable (Formal or Informal)	35
4.5.3. Vulnerable Groups.....	36
4.6. Land Valuation Procedure.....	36
4.7. Resettlement Process.....	41
4.8. Previous Experiences of DGoll on the Projects Involving Physical and Economic Displacement	43
5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF PAHs	44

5.1.	Residency Status	44
5.2.	Demographic Composition of PAHs	44
5.3.	Home and Amenities.....	46
5.4.	Ownership of Property and Vehicles.....	48
5.5.	Income and Expenditure	49
5.5.1.	Income Sources	49
5.5.2.	Expenses	50
5.6.	Land Based Livelihoods.....	51
5.6.1.	Land Use and Agricultural Activities	51
5.6.2.	Livestock Activities.....	53
5.7.	PAP's Perception of Livelihood and Suggestions for Improving Livelihoods	55
6.	POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT	58
6.1.	Physical Displacement	58
6.1.1.	Loss of Residential Houses/Building and Other Immovable	58
6.2.	Economic Displacement	63
6.2.1.	Loss of Agricultural Lands	63
6.2.2.	Loss of Agricultural Crops and Trees.....	66
6.2.3.	Loss of and Access Limitations to Grazing Lands.....	68
6.2.4.	General Assessment of Impacts on Livelihoods.....	70
6.2.5.	Impacts on Vulnerable Groups.....	70
7.	ELIGIBILITY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX	73
7.1.	Eligibility Strategy	73
7.2.	Entitlement Matrix	74
7.3.	Entitlement Details and Mitigation Measures	81
8.	RAP BUDGET.....	84
9.	MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	85
10.	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE OF DOCUMENTS.....	90
10.1.	Public Participation and Consultations.....	90
10.2.	Consultation Activities Performed under RAP Preparation.....	90
10.3.	Further Consultation Activities under RAP Implementation	91
10.4.	Document Management and Disclosure to PAPs	92
10.5.	Feedbacks from Document Disclosure.....	92
11.	GRIEVANCE MECHANISM	95
11.1.	Purpose and Scope	95
11.2.	Roles and Responsibilities.....	95

11.3.	Principles of Grievance Mechanism.....	96
12.	IMPLEMENTATION OF RAP	98
12.1.	Roles and Responsibilities.....	98
12.2.	Implementation Schedule.....	101
APPENDICES.....		103
APPENDIX 1. ASSET INVENTORY		103
APPENDIX 2. RAP HOUSEHOLD SURVEY FORM		242
APPENDIX 3. PHOTOGRAPHS FROM RAP FIELD STUDY.....		259
APPENDIX 4. COMPLAINT REGISTER FORM		261
APPENDIX 5. COMPLAINT CLOSURE FORM.....		261
APPENDIX 6. LAND ENTRY PROTOCOLS.....		262
APPENDIX 7. LAND EXIT PROTOCOLS		264

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Distribution of Full Census Survey Numbers by Settlements.....	8
Table 2. Gap Analysis between Turkish legislation and World Bank Group Standards.....	20
Table 3. Land Rights Required by Project Components	31
Table 4. Ownership Information and Expropriation Summary of Lands within the Expropriation Corridor	32
Table 5. Distribution of Lands in the Expropriation Corridor by Settlements.....	32
Table 6. Number of formal / informal users on private and public lands affected by the Project	36
Table 7. Residency Status of PAHs in Affected Settlements	44
Table 8. Demographic Information of Household Heads	45
Table 9. Demographic Information of Household Members.....	46
Table 10. Household Types.....	46
Table 11. Ownership Status of Residences.....	46
Table 12. The Sizes of PAHs' Residences.....	47
Table 13. Potable Water Sources of PAHs Houses	47
Table 14. The Value of the House of Residence.....	47
Table 15. Ownership of Property other than the House of Residences	48
Table 16. Vehicle Ownership among PAPs	48
Table 17. Main Income Sources of PAHs.....	49
Table 18. Subsidiary Income Sources of PAHs (Primary)	49
Table 19. Subsidiary Income Sources of PAHs (Secondary)	50
Table 20. Expenditure Types of Households	50
Table 21. Usage Status of Privately Owned Lands by PAHs.....	52
Table 22. Usage Status of Not Owned Lands by PAHs	53
Table 23. Agricultural Products Mostly Grown by PAHs	53
Table 24. Ownership of Livestock by Types among PAHs	54
Table 25. Average Number of Livestock Ownership among PAHs.....	54
Table 26. Purposes of Livestock Production among PAHs.....	55
Table 27. Grazing Areas of Livestock	55
Table 28. Perception of PAPs on Economic Competency	56
Table 29. Physically Affected Houses by the Project.....	58
Table 30. Features of Affected Houses by the Project.....	60
Table 31. Other Immovable/Structures Affected by the Project.....	61
Table 32. Features of Other Used Immovable/Structures Affected by the Project.....	62
Table 33. Project-Affected Assets (Trees)	67
Table 34. Project-Affected Trees of Household-1 and 2.....	68
Table 35. Entitlement Matrix	74
Table 36. Estimated Budget of RAP	84
Table 37. The roles of RAP Implementation units and staff in the M&E process	87
Table 38. Summary of Consultation Activities under RAP Preparation	91
Table 39. Feedbacks from Document Disclosure Process	93
Table 40. RAP Implementation Activities	98
Table 41. Roles and Responsibilities in RAP Implementation	99
Table 42. RAP Implementation Schedule.....	101

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Filyos Industrial and Free Zones	2
Figure 2. Filyos Industrial Zone and Project Area.....	4
Figure 3. DGoll Land Expropriation Flow Chart.....	29
Figure 4. Treasury Lands Affected by the Project	33
Figure 5. Land Ownership of PAHs	52
Figure 6. Most Important Problems of the Region According to PAHs.....	56
Figure 7. Suggestions of PAPs to Improve Livelihoods.....	57
Figure 8. Views from Abandoned Houses Affected by the Project	58
Figure 9. Views from Abandoned Houses Affected by the Project -2	59
Figure 10. Views from Abandoned Houses Affected by the Project -3.....	59
Figure 11. Views from Used Houses Affected by the Project -Sazköy.....	59
Figure 12. Views from Used Houses Affected by the Project -Aşağıhsaniye.....	60
Figure 13. View of the Affected House (left) and Barn (right) of Household-1	62
Figure 14. View of Garage, Greenhouse and Haystack of Household-4 (left) and Water well of Household-3 (right).....	63
Figure 15. The ratios of the affected parcel area to the total parcel area	64
Figure 16. Availability of Remaining Areas of Private Lands Affected by More than 5%.....	65
Figure 17. Pasture Land Usage Map	69

ABBREVIATIONS

DGoll	Directorate General of Infrastructure Investments
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
LARAP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoTI	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure
MoEU	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization
PAH	Project Affected Households
PAP	Project Affected People
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
TÜİK	Turkish Statistical Institute
WB	World Bank

GLOSSARY

Census: A complete and accurate count of the population that will be affected by land acquisition and related impacts. Census means a field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (“PAP”), their assets, and potential impacts.

Compensation: Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.

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

Displacement: The physical, economic, social and/or cultural uprooting of a person, household, social group or community because of the Project.

Displaced persons: are defined as persons who are affected in any of the ways described in ESS5. The word thus connotes all those people who lose land or the right to use land or who lose access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods. The term displaced persons are synonymous with “project-affected persons” and are not limited to those subjected to physical displacement.

Economic displacement: Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.

Eligibility: Refers to criteria identifying which affected persons are entitled to receive compensation, resettlement assistance and/or other benefits because of resettlement. 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.

Host population: Any community receiving displaced persons. People living in or around areas to which people physically displaced by a project will be resettled who, in turn, may be affected by the resettlement.

Household: Refers to community consisting of one or more people who live in the same house or in a part of the same house, whether they have a kinship tie or who meet basic needs together.

Informal User: Refers to people who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying for residential, business and/or other purposes. They are not eligible for land compensation but qualify for compensation for loss of structures and improvements, loss of crops and transitional livelihood support.

Involuntary resettlement: Involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition and restrictions on land use that result in physical or economic displacement.

Land expropriation: Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise uses.

Livelihood restoration: In order to mitigate the economic displacement caused by involuntary resettlement, livelihood restoration process establishes the entitlements of affected persons and/or communities, and ensures that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner and that they are provided with adequate opportunity to re-establish their livelihoods.

Market value: The value that is required to enable affected persons and communities to replace lost assets with new assets of similar value.

Mitigation measure: Refers to the measures to be taken in order to minimize the negative effects of impacts on livelihoods of the affected people.

Project: Refers to Filyos Port and Industrial Zone Connection Project, including all its sub-projects, components and phases.

Project affected household (“PAH”): All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project.

Project affected person (“PAP”): Any person who, as a result 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.

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

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. With regard to land and structures, IFC defines “replacement costs” as follows:

- agricultural land—the market value of land of equal productive use or potential located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;
- land in urban areas—the market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;
- household and public structures—the cost of purchasing or building a new structure, with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or

of repairing a partially affected structure, including labor and contractors' fees and any registration and transfer taxes.

In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.

Resettlement: Covers all direct economic and social losses resulting from land taking and restriction of access, together with the consequent compensatory and remedial measures. Resettlement is not restricted to its usual meaning—physical relocation. Resettlement can, depending on the case, include (a) acquisition of land and physical structures on the land, including businesses; (b) physical relocation; and (c) economic rehabilitation of displaced persons, to improve (or at least restore) incomes and living standards.

Resettlement Action Plan (“RAP”): The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

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

Stakeholders: All individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

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

1. INTRODUCTION

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared by CINAR Engineering and Consultancy Inc. for the Filyos Port and Industrial Zone Connection under Component 1 of Improving Railway Connectivity Project (hereafter referred to as “Filyos Port and Industrial Zone Connection Project” or just “Project”) on behalf of Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure General Directorate of Infrastructure Investments (MoTI-DGoll).

1.1. Project Overview

Filyos Valley Project, which is planned to be constructed in Çaycuma District of Zonguldak Province, is an integrated project planned with Filyos Free Zone, Filyos Industrial Zone, Filyos Port, flood protection structures, industrial infrastructure and transportation connections.

It is foreseen that Filyos Port, which is planned to be built within the scope of Filyos Valley Project, will become one of the most important ports of the Black Sea and our country, with a capacity of 25 million tons / year. In order to carry out the transportation and distribution of goods arriving at Filyos Port in the safest and least costly manner, the **Filyos Port and Industrial Zone Railway Connection Project** is planned by the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (MoTI) General Directorate of Infrastructure Investments (DGoll). An approximately 11.90 km long railway system and a 4.35 km long highway connection to the port, which is thought to be useful in cooperation with the railway, is planned to be constructed within the scope of the Project.

DGoll is considering using international financing for the construction of Project. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study was carried out by ESIA Consultant in December 2019 to meet the environmental and social requirements of lenders. This RAP is also a part of this ESIA package.

The history of the Project is related with the activities carried out within the scope of the Filyos Valley Project. Assignment of the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement to determine the location and boundaries of the Filyos Free Zone and to construct a breeding channel in the river bed; and assignment of General Directorate of National Real Estate of the Ministry of Finance for the urgent expropriation of immovable properties was decided with the Decision of the Council of Ministers dated 04.04.1994 and published in the Official Gazette dated 05.04.1994 and numbered 21896.

Later, with the Decision of the Council of Ministers dated 30.09.1996 and numbered 96/8692, which was published in the Official Gazette dated 07.01.1997 and numbered 22870, the Free Zone Borders, 3rd and 4th Sections were cancelled and revised. The final boundaries have been defined by the decision of the Council of Ministers dated 05.10.2010 and numbered 2010/975, which came into force after being published in the Official Gazette dated 01.06.2015 and numbered 29373, which was revised with the Council of Ministers Decisions no. 2008/14807 and 2009/14730.

It was decided to declare the area located in the north of the Filyos Free Zone borders and defined as Part I as the Filyos Industrial Zone with the Decision of the Industrial Zones Coordination Board dated 29.06.2012 and numbered 2012/1. This area was declared as Filyos Industrial Zone with the Decision of the Council of Ministers dated 16.07.2012 and numbered 2012/3574 (Figure 1).

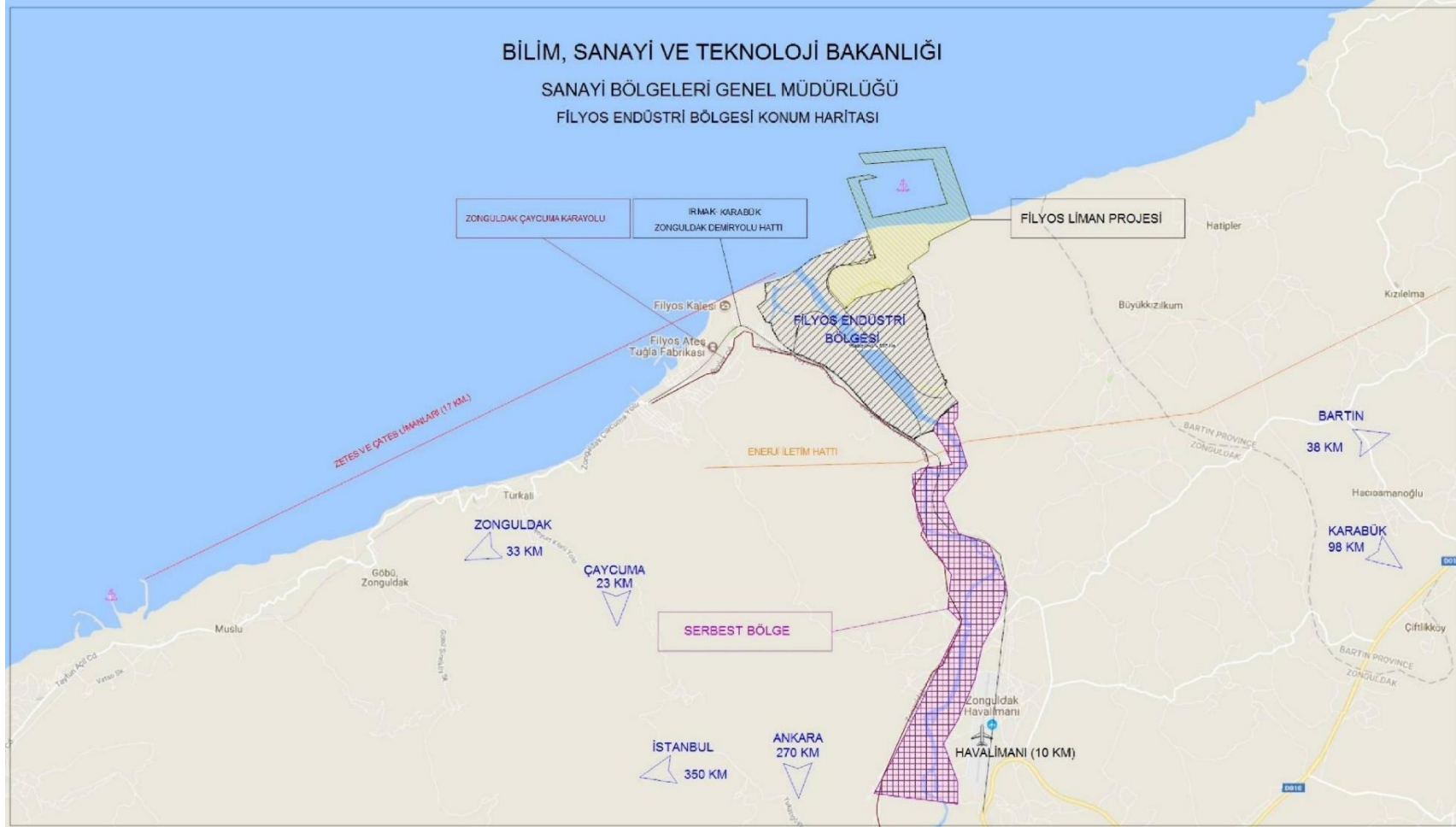


Figure 1. Filyos Industrial and Free Zones

Filyos Industrial Zone has an area of approximately 597 hectares. Approximately 260 hectares of this area is a stretch, forest area, wetland and sandy area, and construction is not possible. Approximately 70 hectares of the zone area includes service areas such as treatment facility, administrative building, service building, parking areas, roads, etc. 8 - 10 pieces of industrial parcels, each 5 to 30 hectares in size, will be created in the remaining area of approximately 267 hectares.

In this context, Filyos Port and Industrial Zone Railway Connection Project is planned by the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (MoTI), General Directorate of Infrastructure Investments (DGII), in order to ensure the proper execution of the industrial activities planned to be carried out in the region, and to carry out the transportation and distribution of goods arriving at Filyos Port in the safest and least costly way.

The project route is within the borders of the town of Filyos, which is located in Çaycuma district of Zonguldak province. The route starts from the northwest of Derecikören village, passes through the northeast of Gökçeler village, crosses the Filyos River and ends in the south of the village of Sazköy. Dry agricultural areas, forest and pasture areas, coastal dunes and river floodplains are located on the project route. It is seen that the planned project route is mostly within the boundaries of the Industrial Zone (Figure 2).

The project consists of components such as railway line, highway line, station, bridge, load ramp, administrative building, storage areas, and construction site. The railway line is designed electrically. In this context, an electrification system will be established on the railway line. Electrification systems are systems consisting of substations, station posts, LCC (Local Control Desk), RCC (Remote Control Desk) and mast, conductor and pole mounted mechanical equipment manufactured along the way.

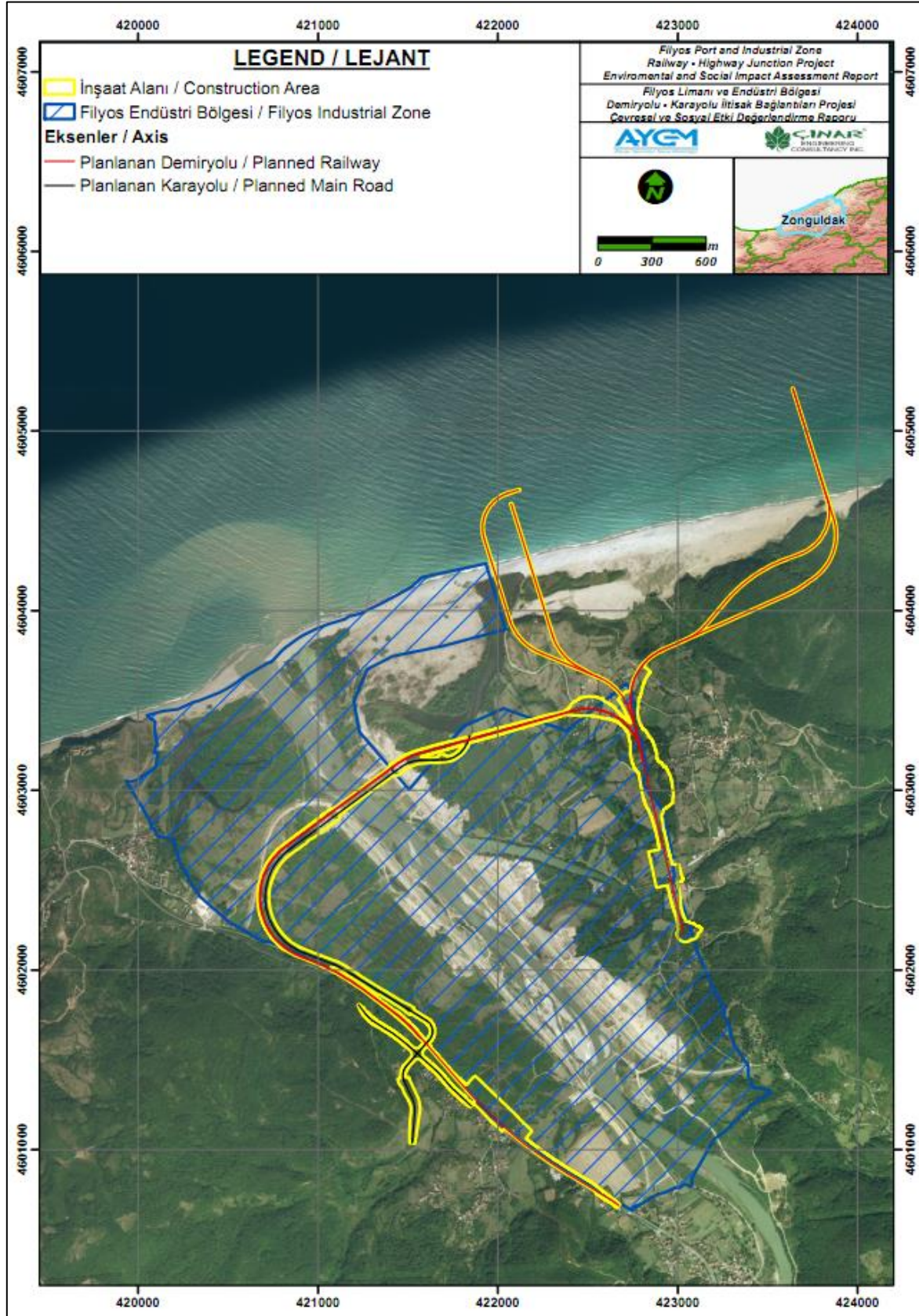


Figure 2. Filyos Industrial Zone and Project Area

1.2. Objectives of RAP

DGoll is committed to promoting sustainable development and social welfare in the areas in which it operates. Therefore, it will carry out its activities in a way to protect the environment and communities. The project will evaluate the social, health, safety and environmental impacts of its activities and include these assessments in planning, design and operational decisions. This RAP describes the objectives, principles, procedures and measures that should be adopted before, during and after the physical/economic resettlement of Project affected persons (PAPs) and assets. DGoll is committed to follow WB ESS5 in the development and implementation of RAP.

The objectives of RAP are defined below:

- Identify the land-based impacts of the Project which may have significant outcomes on PAPs' livelihoods
- Develop and implement a fair, transparent and negotiated resettlement process in which all stakeholders and affected parties can participate;
- Define compensation and mitigation measures in line with national laws and World Bank policies that allow minimizing the impact of land acquisition;
- Establish appropriate management procedures and systems for RAP implementation;
- Establish compliance with the World Bank requirements in the implementation of resettlement and compensation activities;
- Implement resettlement activities in regular consultation with affected parties;
- Enabling stakeholders to participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring processes of the RAP, by disclosing this RAP to stakeholders and continuing consultations throughout the resettlement process;
- Develop and implement appropriate grievance procedures and mechanisms;
- Monitoring (and revising, if necessary) resettlement and restoration activities during and after resettlement;
- Ensure that vulnerable persons / groups receive additional assistance when necessary.

1.3. Scope of RAP

The impacts of the Project land acquisition are set out in the ESIA and the basic principles of reducing these impacts are specified. This RAP provides detailed information about the Project's impacts on the affected people/assets and further describes the approaches and measures to be adopted to prevent or minimize these impacts.

The local socio-economic context of the RAP is based on the findings of the field survey conducted in January 2020. RAP has been prepared to define and discuss the resettlement impacts associated with the Project activities.

The Project acts in accordance with WB ESS5 in order to minimize the impacts on the affected people and explains how to implement measures to minimize the resettlement impacts of the Project and monitor mitigation measures through this RAP. DGoll PIU has made as much effort as possible to avoid environmentally sensitive, important agricultural and residential areas when determining railway routes.

The objectives set out in this plan will be applied to all Project activities developed in relation to the construction and operation of the Project components. This plan is a living

document (to be updated as needed). Therefore, changes that may cause an update need in the Project's Environmental and Social Management System (ESMP) will also be applied to the RAP and approved by the World Bank.

2. RAP METHODOLOGY

RAP research methodology is based mainly on desktop and field studies. The information required for the preparation of this RAP consists of primary data collected through field studies and secondary data sources already available. Primary data were obtained from household surveys, settlement level surveys and focus group meetings with PAPs living in project-affected settlements. Details of the methodology adopted in the study are defined below.

2.1. Methodology

The main steps that were followed during the development of RAP are listed below;

- i. Evaluation of the scope and magnitude of resettlement impacts
- ii. Consultations and information disclosure with PAPs
- iii. Declaration of cut-off date for the eligibility for compensation/supports (will be declared once the expropriation files are ready))
- iv. Conducting asset inventory study
- v. Conducting household surveys and focus group discussions with PAPs
- vi. Development of compensation/supports and mitigation measures for defined impacts
- vii. Development of the budget and schedule of RAP implementation
- viii. Disclosure of RAP and receiving PAPs' feedback on the identified compensation/support strategies in accordance with SEP document.

Desktop study is based on collecting and analysing secondary data to identify all assets such as project-affected lands, residences / buildings, product / tree, and the number of these assets, ownership status, ownership and shareholders.

Information about the expropriation processes within the scope of the Filyos Valley Project and the data such as population / demography, education / health / transportation infrastructure, agricultural production and livestock production, etc. was collected from both site study and secondary sources.

The stakeholders who may be affected by or interested in the land acquisition impacts of the Project were identified and questionnaire tools (household and settlement level surveys, focus group discussion forms and other interview forms) were prepared before the site study. Local public authorities, Mukhtars and owners / users of affected land and assets were contacted and informed about the proposed visit. Besides, the surveyors were subjected to one-day training at this stage.

RAP field study was carried out between 3-5 February 2020 with a team consisting of 2 specialists and 3 surveyors. The study, which aims to identify the possible social impacts that may arise from the land acquisition requirements of the project and thus to collect the necessary data for the planning and development of alternative policies, was carried out by taking the opinions and evaluations of the PAPs and other relevant stakeholders.

Field study covered the following issues:

- Quantitative socio-economic household survey with land/immovable owners and / or users;
- Questionnaires consisting of both quantitative and qualitative methods applied to the Mukhtars of Project affected settlements;
- Qualitative focus group discussions with vulnerable groups

The purpose of the field studies summarized in the categories listed above is;

- Identifying PAPs (including vulnerable groups) and their socio-economic profiles;
- Understand the property status of lands and other assets and identify land use patterns and income-generating status of Project-affected lands;
- To evaluate the demographic profiles of the household and to identify the issues affecting their income and expenses.

In addition, it is aimed to collect data on the land loss impacts caused by the Project on the livelihoods of PAPs. The study also identified vulnerable groups, their level of engagement in the Project, PAPs' perception of the Project, and their expectations for social development and restoration of livelihoods.

Full census method was applied for all parcels affected by the project components in the field study. Thus, it is aimed to reach the owners/shareholders, formal or informal users of affected lands and assets. Project affected lands are mostly shared properties with a large number of owners on a single plot; however, most landowners are not active farmers / landowners because they live outside the project-affected area. For the parcels affected by the project, at least one or more owners, as well as the users, have been reached, and the contact information has been received for the owners and users who have not been reached on the site, and a questionnaire has been applied to them through phone calls.

During the desktop and field studies, it was observed that many affected lands with a very small surface area and unused has hundreds of shareholders in the land registry records and has duplicated names. Although the number of affected parcels is 139, the names of owners/shareholders are duplicating in many different parcels. The repeating names were removed, and the interviews have been conducted with the same landowners only once for his/her multiple parcels. Thus, surveys were implemented to 63 owners / shareholders and users during field study, while no interviews could have been made since the owners were deceased in 15 parcels and any owner/shareholder or users, could not have been reached in 12 parcels because they lived abroad and no contact information was found. As learned from the acquaintances of deceased landowners and Mukhtars, there was no on-going inheritance process and these lands were no longer used. However, as the names of the deceased landowners are still registered in the title deeds, it is likely that the inheritance issues will occur during expropriation process.

Investigating all PAPs is important in terms of understanding the results of the Project regarding them, especially in terms of land acquisition and other land-based impacts. The study aimed to focus not only on private lands and their owners / formal users, but also on public lands and their informal land users and vulnerable groups. This way, site-specific data were obtained, especially in order to develop correct mitigation measures.

After this field study, data entry for the surveys were conducted to the affected households and Mukhtars of the settlements and analyzed through statistical analysis software.

Similarly, focus group interview data retrieved were categorized and analysed. Finally, considering all desktop reviews and field research data, possible impacts have been evaluated and reported along with mitigation and compensation strategies.

Table 1. Distribution of Full Census Survey Numbers by Settlements

Settlement	Number of Affected Public Parcels	Number of Affected Private Parcels	Number of Owners on Affected Private Lands	Number of Identified Users (Owner User, Formal/Informal User) on All Affected Lands	Number of Interviewed Owners/Users of Affected Lands
Sazköy	110	19	55	14	15
Aşağıhsaniye	12	2	5	2	2
Gökçeler	87	59	146	18	24
Derecikören	18	-	-	1	1
Öteyüz (Filyos)	2	37	367	-	18
Sefercik (Filyos)	104	22	142	2	13
TOTAL	332	139	715	37	73¹

2.2. Data Collection Tools

Socio-Economic Household Surveys

The quantitative socio-economic household survey applied to PAPs, who are owners / users of immovable assets or lands affected by the project, was prepared based on land acquisition data shared by DGoll and focused on the current socio-economic situation of PAPs. This survey has been applied to all formal and informal land users residing in settlements where permanent land acquisition results in loss of land and / or immovable property. The survey aimed to determine the demographic structures, socio-economic indicators of the PAHs, the impact of the Project on the assets/lands and stakeholder participation level to the Project. The survey included closed-ended questions as well as open-ended questions in order to better understand the livelihoods, socio-economic conditions, perceptions and concerns of the PAPs and their expectations from the Project. In the survey, open-ended questions were analyzed under frequency-based main headings and re-coded in SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences).

Socio-economic household survey collected data on the following subjects:

- i. Demographic profile of the settlement and household demographic profile (residence status, household size, gender, age, marital status, education information, number of employees and their occupations, social security status, disability status, etc.).
- ii. Information about the dwellings,
- iii. Information about the infrastructure of settlement
Commercial activities in the region and affected settlements.
- iv. Used energy sources, energy costs.
- v. Main livelihood activities of PAPs
- vi. Average incomes and expenses, their perceptions on livelihoods
- vii. The most important problems/deficiencies of settlements and PAPs' expectations
- viii. Information on improving the livelihood activities
- ix. Information on Project-affected lands and other immovable of owners/users

¹ The reason of the total number is higher than the actual number of surveys conducted is that it includes duplicating names in different settlements.

- x. Information on land structure and land use profile of the settlement.
- xi. Identification of vulnerable groups
- xii. The level of Project' impact on household
- xiii. Knowledge level of PAPs on the Project
- xiv. PAPs attitudes, negative/positive perceptions to the Project
- xv. Employment opportunities in the Project
- xvi. PAPs' recommendations and expectations from the Project

Settlement Level Surveys

Along with the socio-economic household surveys, as mentioned above, surveys were conducted with the heads (Mukhtars) of settlements affected by the land acquisition of the Project. In these surveys, it was aimed to gather information about the community in the settlements. This study, using a combination of qualitative and quantitative techniques, has gathered information on the following subjects:

- i. Demographic profile of the settlement
- ii. Administrative management
- iii. Local economy and livelihoods
- iv. Access to and use of natural sources
- v. Infrastructure facilities of the settlement
- vi. Community perceptions to the Project
- vii. Evaluations about vulnerable groups likely to be exposed migration and danger
- viii. Information about owners and users of lands affected by the Project

In depth interviews with village headmen were held in 6 villages. The interviews were deciphered and then coded into SPSS in order to summarize the main findings. The results of the village headmen qualitative interviews are used in this chapter to complement the results of the socio-economic surveys.

Focus Group Discussions

Focus groups discussions (FGDs) were conducted with vulnerable groups (particularly women and elderly) in order to reveal their collective attitudes, values and perspectives. The number of disabled and people with chronic diseases living in a single settlement is very small, so it was more convenient to reach them through individual interviews. Introduction questions and sample arguments were prepared to motivate the discussion. Information was collected through focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews on:

- i. Demographic profile
- ii. The level of Project' impact on PAPs
- iii. Employment, livelihoods and usage of natural resources
- iv. Public services and infrastructure facilities
- v. Health and education facilities
- vi. Development problems of the community
- vii. Perceptions to the Project

FGDs were held with women and elderly groups in Sazköy and Gökçeler, where the project's land acquisition impacts are expected to be highest. Focus group interview results are discussed in the report.

2.3. Limitations of RAP

The experienced limitations during the development of this RAP are listed below;

- During the preparation of RAP, the technical information about the Project was mostly obtained from the "Filyos Port and Filyos Industrial Industry Area Railway Connection Line Feasibility Report". The railway route, art structures and station locations have been identified, but as approved by DGoll, there is the potential for some unforeseen changes during the land preparation and construction phase of the Project, for unforeseen reasons. In addition, the access roads, construction sites and storage areas, which are among the project components, are not covered by this RAP, as their locations have not yet been determined. An addendum to the RAP is envisaged for these components. As the construction is foreseen to start in the second half of 2021, it is predicted that Addendum to RAP studies will start with the finalization of the locations of these project components and the preparation of expropriation files by the second quarter of 2021.
- Difficulties have been encountered in reaching the landowners/users due to the project-affected region's immigration to the outside due to unemployment and other reasons. In addition, the fact that the affected lands are generally small and has too many shareholders made it difficult to identify the users and to reach the shareholders.
- Filyos Industrial Zone expropriation studies were carried out in 1998 by the Ministry of Finance National Real Estate General Directorate and then this area was transferred to the Ministry of Industry. A large part of the planned project area is registered in the name of Treasury and no data has been obtained about the previous expropriation studies in a significant part of the area. Therefore, the parcels that are under the expropriation impact of more than one project and evaluated as cumulative impact could not have been analysed.

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This section outlines the legislative framework that pertains to land expropriation and involuntary resettlement in Turkey as it applies to Project. It provides a summary of the relevant Turkish legislations and WB policies.

3.1. Review of the National Legislation Governing Land Acquisition and Resettlement

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. The article states that whenever a development project serves public interest, the government is authorized to initiate and execute an expropriation process. All hydropower, airport, highway and other roads, and similar large-scale infrastructure projects are considered to be in public interest and provide the basis for Article 46. The Article refers to the Expropriation Law.

3.1.1. Expropriation Law

The specific article of Constitution states that except special cases the compensation value and the decreed increased value will be paid in full and cash to the users. The compensation of the farmers farming the acquired land is paid in full and cash, in any case. Private users cannot benefit from the expropriation of public lands and assets without paying compensation to the public at large. Even when land is acquired for public interest, expropriation agencies cannot benefit from the expropriation of private lands and assets without paying into a private bank account, in advance of actual land appropriation and project construction, the value of the expropriated assets.

Expropriation Law sets the procedures to be followed during; if and when it is required for public interest;

- the expropriation of immovable owned by real persons or legal identities subject to private law,
- the calculation of the expropriation fee,
- registration of the immovable asset and its appurtenances in the name of the expropriation administration,
- reclamation of the unused immovable assets, mutual rights and obligations as well as the procedures and methods for the settlement of the conflicts pertaining to them.

Article 3 - Requirements for Expropriation

For the implementation of large projects that concern issues such as energy, irrigation and afforestation etc., administrations may expropriate by paying the fee for the immovable, resources and their easement rights in cash or as down payment in equal installments, as required for the conduct of public services or interventions they are obliged to provide according to laws.

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 is 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 takes the decision on expropriation, the related annotation of the expropriation in the title deed is notified to the title deed administration where the mentioned immovable asset is registered. If the owner changes after the notification date, the title deed administration is obliged to notify the administration of any changes to occur in the ownership or in 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 the Article 10 is not submitted to the title deed administration within six months starting on the annotation date, this annotation is ex officio deleted from the title deed records.

Article 8 - Procurement Procedure

According to Article 8, after the expropriation decision is made, the administration will appoint one or more valuation commissions (consisting of at least 3 people) to identify the value of immovable. Additionally, one or more negotiation commissions (again consisting of at least 3 people) will be assigned for negotiations. After the administration has notified the owner of its intent to take over the immovable, shall the owner or its representative apply to the administration (within 15 days after notification) with the intent of selling the immovable, negotiation meetings are held on the date identified by the commission and if an agreement is reached on an amount that is not more than the estimated value, an official report is signed. The administration prepares the amount stated in the report within forty days and asks the owner to transfer the ownership rights in the name of the administration on the date specified in the title deed. The expropriation fee is paid as soon as the transfer of rights is realized. In cases where an agreement is not reached or transfer is not realized, action is taken as per the Article 10 of this Law.

Article 10 - Identification of the Expropriation Fee by Court and Registration of Immovable in the Name of the Administration

Article 10 states that, if the expropriation cannot be realized through procurement, the administration applies to the court of first instance in the locale of the immovable and requests that the expropriation fee for the immovable asset be identified and decision be made for its registration in the name of the administration in return for the payment of this fee. Within 30 days of the application of the administration, the Court notifies the owner of the immovables through an annotated invitation on the date of hearing. To those whose addresses could not be found after inquiries an announcement is made according to Notification Law (No. 7201) inviting them to attend the hearing. The Court also publishes information on the expropriation at least once in a local newspaper (if there is any) issued in the location of the immovable and in one of the newspapers circulated across Turkey. On the day of the hearing, the judge invites the parties to reach an agreement on the value of the immovable. If an agreement is reached, the judge considers this fee to be the expropriation fee. In cases where an agreement is not reached, the judge schedules an expedition (within ten days) to identify the value of the immovable asset and a date for the second hearing (within thirty days after the expedition). On the second hearing, if the parties

fail to agree on the value once again, the judge will assign a new expert commission for the valuation within fifteen days and then identifies a fair and equitable expropriation fee by referencing both the reports and statements of the parties and experts. The identified fee is the expropriation fee of the immovable, resource or its easement rights. The Court grants fifteen days to the administration for the fee to be deposited in a bank on behalf of the owner. In cases where the right holder could not be identified, the court decides on the registration of the immovable in the name of the administration under the circumstances that the bank receipt indicating the amount was blocked to be given to the right holder to be revealed in the future and that this decision is notified to the title deed department and the bank where the fee was deposited. The provision on registration is definitive and the parties reserve their rights for appeal pertaining to the fee.

Article 27 - Urgent Expropriation

The Expropriation Law (Article 27) states that, subject to a Council of Ministers Decree for national defense or in case of emergency, any immovable property may be expropriated by the administration undertaking expropriation for public interest. To apply the emergency clause of the law and to urgently acquire land through this mechanism, the value of the immovable property and asset (crop values are determined and paid prior to land entry) in question must be appraised by the valuation commission (established within the expropriation agency consist of relevant discipline experts) according to the article 11 of the Expropriation Law within seven days. The expropriation shall be made after the appraised value of the immovable is fully deposited by the administration in the name of the owner.

Article 27 of the law allows the expropriation body to enter the field earlier as compared to the timing of entry under the standard expropriation procedures, but the article does not limit the claims of the owner on valuation of land and fixed assets. The valuation process is done by the court or court nominated experts within one week. This article will only be used when other avenues have failed.

The Expropriation Department of DGoll will be the main land rights agency / authority in the preparation of the expropriation plans and the implementation of the expropriation process. The land acquisition strategy of DGoll is based primarily on the follow-up of the negotiated settlements and then on the legal court process if the negotiations fail. PIU does not expect to apply urgent expropriation procedures in the Project.

According to the Expropriation Law, in case of an ongoing lawsuit on parcels for the identification of right holders, the parcels are valued, and the expropriation value is deposited in a escrow account and blocked. When the case is concluded with the decision of the court, this payment is transferred to the identified right holders. The system avoids any loss of income during the court process since legal interest is paid for the expropriation value in escrow account.

3.1.2. Resettlement Law

Resettlement activities are regulated by Resettlement Law no 5543 and Regulation for the Execution of Resettlement Law. Resettlement Law deals with the families applying to related governmental agencies in the project region and requesting government assisted resettlement. Resettlement assistance of the government is provided for entitled families while expropriation compensation payments are paid to all individuals possessing immovable

properties in the project area. According to the Article 3 of the Law, three types of resettlement can be applied as for that the choices and requests of affected families. Article 3 of the Law reads this point as follows;

“ARTICLE 3 - (1)

a) Agricultural resettlement: Agricultural resettlement is implemented through providing a family with the following; agricultural land at the amount of envisaged in special resettlement project prepared by Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (MoEU), house, management building, animal, agricultural devices and tools, workbench and credits one or more.

b) Non - agricultural resettlement: This type of resettlement is implemented through providing a family with the following: building plot at the amount provisioned in special resettlement project, house, devices, tools, workbench and loans one or more.

c) Physical settlement: This type of resettlement is implemented through providing construction credit support to a family within the amount of loan determined by the Ministry (MOEU) for the aim of re-building (moving) of villages because of unsuitability of a village centers or consolidating of villages because of dispersed settlement or villages which are fragmented as a result of disasters; after selling land (house plot) from village development areas to people in need”.

Article 12 of the Law refers to the resettlement of persons whose immovable assets are expropriated, and specifies eligibility criteria for government assisted resettlement as follows:

“(1) Due to the construction of a dam, an area adjacent to the dam, an area under protection, airport, highway, railway, plant and other facilities related to national economy and defense will be erected by public institutions and organizations; and due to the implementation of special laws and in order to protect historical and natural valuables;

a) The families who have to leave their locations/places as a result of partial or full expropriation of their immovable properties,

b) The families who do not own any immovable property, but who reside in the expropriation area at least for three years before the beginning of the calendar year, in which the resettlement planning studies were commenced, will be resettled to the locations/places indicated by the Ministry (MoEU) according to the provisions of this Law, provided that they request.

(2) However, the families who own immovable properties to be expropriated but left their places before the commencement date of resettlement planning studies shall not be resettled. Within the last three years as of this date, the families who sold their immovable properties without any compulsory situation and did not purchase immovable property with the equal or higher value shall not be resettled even if they did not leave their places. The compulsory situations mentioned above shall be determined by the regulations.

(3) Among the families residing in the expropriation area, those who are affected from the expropriation implemented by the public institutions and organizations, can be resettled by the Ministry to a location indicated within their village boundaries upon their written application if they do not want to be resettled by the government in any other place, provided that the suggestion of relevant Governorate and the approval of the Ministry of Interior are obtained.

(4) Among the families included in the scope of this article, and requested to be resettled by the Government;

the families who do not apply within the ninety-day following the ending date of the announcement of resettlement, and

the families who do not commit to deposit the amount determined by the Ministry (MoEU) from their expropriation compensation they received or will receive, or their full expropriation compensation and additional increase awarded by court in the case that the amount of expropriation compensation is lower than the amount (determined by the Ministry) into the account of the Central Account Unit of the Ministry, shall not be resettled.

This article states that the affected family (entitled to expropriation compensation) requesting government assisted resettlement has to commit to deposit a certain amount of this compensation to the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization. The Regulations/Instructions for implementation of Resettlement Law defines this amount as 120 times of the gross monthly (30 days) minimum wage of any worker who is older than 16 years. If the affected household requesting government assisted resettlement is not entitled to expropriation compensation, then they are not required to pay down payment (as deposit) to the Ministry. Upon the completion of resettlement construction process the cost of resettlement shall be paid by the household to the Ministry within 15 years after a 5 year grace period and without interest. Naturally, the amount of down payment shall be taken into account (deducted). The amount of down payment is updated as of this netting date. Furthermore, according to regulations of the Law, if there are workers or persons with pension from any social security organization in the family, total annual amount of their wage/pension should be less than 18 times of monthly minimum gross wage.

Resettlement Assistance; Article 9 of Resettlement Law explains the resettlement assistance (which is similar to WB Standards) as follows:

- a) “At first, house and its’ house - plot (for building),
- b) For craftsmen, artisans and tradesmen: work place and its’ building plot and operation credit to enable them providing for their livelihood,
- c) For farmers, land, necessary agricultural inputs, agricultural structures or plot of structure, and in kind and in cash operation and equipment credits as envisaged in agricultural resettlement project (specific),
- d) In case of the request of the right holder families (entitled to resettlement), resettlement credits can be given to the families collectively or individually, if the house, work place and agricultural land are found by themselves and their suggestions are approved by MoEU.”

Other assistances can be summarized as follows;

“Transportation (moving) of those entitled families to the resettlement areas (sites) shall be provided free of charge by the government according to the “Transportation (moving) Project” to be prepared (specifically) by the Ministry,”

In sum, landless families, renters of houses and/or workplaces, tenant users of the land, formal/informal users of treasury or forest areas and artisans including itinerant peddlers without immovable property but living in that area can be entitled to government assisted resettlement for which they might be eligible.

The Resettlement Law and Regulation for the Execution of Resettlement Law provides for government-assisted resettlement in the rural and urban areas. Two households that will be subject to physical resettlement have been identified in the project area. In addition to compliance with national law, Project will also comply with the World Bank’s ESS5 on Involuntary Resettlement in order to address any gaps that are found in Section 3.3 regarding resettlement entitlements.

Consultation Requirements for Land Acquisition of the Legal Instruments

The key legal instruments that regulate land expropriation and resettlement require different levels of consultation with the affected populations; the consultation requirements of these laws and their reference to stakeholder engagement do not correspond to international standards. The Expropriation Law focuses primarily on the provision of information to the affected owners of immovable assets. The Law also requires consultations and negotiations for the valuation of the expropriated assets; this requirement instructs the expropriation agency to work together with all relevant local institutions, including branches of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, other government departments and real estate firms, as well as with the affected populations.

The Resettlement Law incorporates a level of consultation with affected persons and communities that goes beyond mere information provision. These concern the choice of resettlement sites rather than on encompassing broader aspects of the resettlement process, such as house design, community layout, etc. Consultation with the affected people is essential in the framework of Government assisted resettlement since the compensation payments for residential structures, together with other immovable assets on them, are kept by the resettlement agency to finance the new resettlement arrangements. Because the resettlement homes are often more costly than the traditional homes the affected people reside prior to the project, the difference between the value of affected assets and the actual costs of new residential units are paid by the affected people over a period of time. Thus, the concept of replacement cost that is privileged by the WB and IFC is not used in Government assisted resettlement arrangements. As a result, owners of affected assets often reject Government assisted resettlement; only those families that use (but do not own) the Project affected homes consider participation in such arrangements. Regulation for the Execution of Resettlement Law states that the disclosure shall be held by written notification and be posted for 30 days at an apparent place (such as schools, mosques, cooperative buildings etc.)

The Cadastral Law (No. 3402) determines the boundaries and legal status of immovable assets based on the national coordinate system and the cadastral or the topographic cadastral maps in order to register land and to constitute the basis of the spatial information system as the Civil Law (No. 4721) stipulates. In accordance with the Cadastral Law, the

regions to be surveyed shall be notified via the Official Gazette, radio, television and local newspapers and other traditional ways, 30 days prior to the beginning of cadastral works. At least 15 days prior to the cadastral surveys, the Cadastral Manager shall notify the village to be surveyed and the adjacent village and municipalities by traditional ways. The Cadastral Technicians shall inform the villagers by the traditional ways, about the place to be surveyed, seven days before they start the cadastral survey.

3.2. World Bank Environmental and Social Standards

Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. ESS5 acknowledges that project related land acquisition and restrictions on land use may have negative impacts on communities and individuals. Project related land acquisition or land use restrictions may cause physical displacement (displacement, residential land or shelter loss), economic displacement (leading to loss of access to land, assets or assets, loss of income or other livelihoods), or both. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected people or communities do not have the right to reject land acquisition or land use restrictions resulting in displacement. This standard emphasizes that mandatory resettlement should be avoided. If not avoided, necessary measures should be taken to reduce negative effects on displaced people.

ESS5 requires that the land will not be obtained or assets will be lost before providing the affected people with full compensation and resettlement sites and relocation funds where applicable.

In addition, ESS5 requires the Project to develop and implement a resettlement plan that covers all affected persons. In this context, ESS5 requires that the Project transfer information and consultancy to the displaced persons during the preparation of the Project resettlement plan.

For these reasons, the overall objectives of the World Bank's ESS5 on Involuntary Resettlement are the following:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

To address the impacts covered under involuntary settlements of this policy, the borrower (DGoll) prepared a RAP that covers the following:

- The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are
 - informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;

- consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and
- provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.
- If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are
 - provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and
 - provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site, compensation for their losses at full replacement cost and assistance in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity and production levels or at least restoring them.

“Replacement cost” is the method of valuing assets endorsed by ESS5, and entails the following:

- Paying special attention to the adequacy of the legal arrangements concerning land title, registration, and site occupation;
- Publicizing among people to be displaced the laws and regulations on valuation and compensation;
- Establishing criteria for determining the resettlement eligibility of affected households; and
- The grievance procedures available for dispute over land acquisition.

ESS5 also recognizes that some types of loss, such as access to public services, customers and suppliers, grazing or forest areas, cannot easily be compensated for in monetary terms and, therefore, requires the Project to attempt to identify alternative ways to fully restore pre-project levels of livelihoods.

While ESS5 covers all affected people, it calls on the Project to pay particular attention to the needs of the poorest groups to be resettled and specifically states that the absence of legal title to land should not bar compensation to the population adversely affected by the Project, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities and pastoralists who may have usufruct or customary rights to the land or resources taken for the Project.

Explaining the standards on consultation requirements with project-affected individuals and groups, the ESS10 requires borrowers to engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle and initiates such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders in project design. The nature, scope and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be commensurate with the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts. According to ESS10, Borrowers will conduct meaningful consultations with all stakeholders, provide them with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult in a culturally appropriate manner without manipulation, intervention, oppression, discrimination and intimidation.

As detailed in the ESS10, the Borrower needs to respond to the project affected parties' concerns and complaints about the project's environmental and social performance in a

timely manner. To this end, the Borrower will propose and implement a grievance mechanism for resolving such concerns and complaints.

3.3. Gap Analysis between National Legislation and International Standards

There are several gaps between international standards and national legislation in regard to the preparation of RAP. First, under Turkish law, RAP is not a requirement for investments that cause economic and physical displacement. Similarly, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is a requirement under international standards, but only an Environmental Impact Assessment is required under Turkish law (only for the projects listed in Appendix-1 and Appendix-2 of the EIA Regulation). In addition, within the national legal framework, there is a lack of specific requirements for consultation and disclosure of RAP and Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The activities relevant to RAP consultations and disclosure are less explicit in Turkish national legislation, thus requiring the application of WB policies.

The main gaps between Turkish Law and World Bank Group Policies are summarized in the table below. (Table 2).

Table 2. Gap Analysis between Turkish legislation and World Bank Group Standards

Gap Subject	World Bank Group Standards	Turkish Legislation	Measures to bridge the GAPs
Identification of Potentially Adverse Impacts of Land Acquisition	Adverse direct and indirect livelihood impacts of the land acquisition and other immovable assets identified and minimized. Lost livelihoods and decreased living standards are restored and improved.	There is no provisioning in the Turkish Law for livelihood restoration.	DGoll commits to apply international requirements through a Resettlement Action Plan. In cases where land-based livelihood impacts are found to be major a Livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed and implemented.
	Affected populations and impacts should be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identified through thematic maps, a census, an inventory of affected assets, socio-economic surveys and studies, analysis of surveys and studies, consultation with affected populations. 	Inventory of assets are required by Turkish Law. Land acquisition through expropriation requires the preparation of a census of affected immovable assets, and a list of their owners. No studies, surveys and consultations are required. Consultations for negotiated purchase of immovable assets are required by Article 8 of Expropriation Law.	An assets inventory is prepared. Full census method is used during household surveys with landowners/user affected by Project components. Surveys, GIS and Corine database are analyzed. Consultations in line with the SEP document are carried out in different stages with a range of stakeholders.
Physical Displacement	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized where feasible.	There is no provision regarding the minimization of resettlement in Turkish Laws.	All project specific alternatives are evaluated and the alternative that would result in a minimal level of physical resettlement is selected.
	All PAPs losing homes are entitled to resettlement	Resettlement entitlements are limited to certain categories of PAPs. Each nuclear family within affected dwellings is entitled to a resettlement home; this provisioning exceeds international standards. Article 12 of Resettlement Law states that the families who do not own any immovable property, but who reside in	Impacts on dwellings will be eliminated through design. If dwellings are affected, will be handled individually for each case in accordance with this RAP and WB ESS5. DGoll will allocate its available sources and budget to compensate physical and economic displacement of all PAPs including informal users who are not

Gap Subject	World Bank Group Standards	Turkish Legislation	Measures to bridge the GAPs
		<p>the expropriation area at least for three years before the beginning of the calendar year, in which the resettlement planning studies were commenced, will be resettled to the locations/places indicated by the Ministry (MoEU) according to the provisions of this Law, provided that they request.</p> <p>According to The Turkish Civil Law No. 4721, Article 713; "A person who holds an immovable property that is not registered in the title deed and who has possession of the immovable property for two decades without any trial and ownership as an owner may request that the right of ownership on the whole, one part or one part of the immovable property be registered in the title deed".</p> <p>In accordance with this provision, possession by usucaption is only for immovable property which is not registered in the title deed.</p>	<p>entitled to resettlement in Turkish legislation.</p> <p>All PAPs will be entitled to different types of compensation in accordance with this RAP and WB ESS5.</p> <p>Should government led resettlement be opted for, DGoll will be in close coordination and cooperation with MoEU to follow the resettlement process (according to Law #5543) to ensure that PAPs are provided with accomodation options and livelihood support before the civil works of the Project commence.</p>
	Resettlement plans should be developed in cases where displacement is unavoidable.	<p>No legal provisioning forces the project proponents to prepare social impact assessment and/or resettlement action plan under Turkish Law.</p> <p>Resettlement Law 5543 provides resettlement options to displaced PAPs by asking their preferences for urban versus rural resettlement.</p>	<p>DGoll performed RAP and SIA studies in accordance with WB ESS5.</p>
	<p>Homes and residential land will be compensated by use of replacement value.</p> <p>Amortization is not allowed.</p>	<p>Lost homes are not compensated by use of replacement value.</p>	<p>Cash compensation will be provided at unit price which covers all transaction costs as defined by WB ESS5 plus the cost of any registration and the transfer taxes.</p>

Gap Subject	World Bank Group Standards	Turkish Legislation	Measures to bridge the GAPs
	Rural, urban and residential land is compensated by use of market prices.	Homes are compensated by use of their cost of construction with high quality material in the market. Amortization is taken into account. Residential land is compensated by its market prices, by using net capitalization method.	Depreciation of the asset will not be taken into account. In brief, the compensation for lands and structures will be at replacement cost as defined in the ESS5.
Economic Displacement	The loss of assets or access to assets that results in loss of income or other means of livelihood should be restored.	Economic displacement is implicit in the Expropriation Law that allows compensation for lost assets based on discounted net income. Valuation of agricultural land, trees, vineyards etc. is based on net income capitalization method and will consider additional factors that may have an impact on the immovable asset.	International requirements will be applied through Resettlement Action Plan(s) and where necessary via a Livelihood Restoration Plan.
	Economically displaced (loss of income as a result of land acquisition) PAPs and/or communities should be compensated and offered other assistance where required.	No legal provisioning is made in the Turkish legislation except for those that opt for State-Assisted Resettlement.	Entitlements for economically displaced PAPs are identified as livelihood supports, cash compensation for loss of structures, water wells, livestock pens, transportation costs, title deed costs and provision of fodder regarding the loss of common lands such as grazing lands. Those entitlements will be paid from available sources and budget of DGoll since there is no legal provisioning made in Turkish legislation.
	Project related losses of the affected people should be compensated in full and in cash prior to the actual acquisition of immovable assets.	Only the legal owners can receive monetary compensation (via the expropriation of lands).	All PAPs will be entitled to compensation.

Gap Subject	World Bank Group Standards	Turkish Legislation	Measures to bridge the GAPs
	<p>All transaction costs should be paid.</p> <p>Not only title deed holders, but also customary owners, tenants, public land users and squatters are entitled to compensation.</p>	<p>Users' rights on public and private property are recognized due to recent changes in the Turkish Law.</p> <p>Traditional rights are recognized (with the exception of forest lands that do not recognize user rights).</p>	<p>Users as well as owners will be compensated for assets and standing crops.</p> <p>Compensation measures that exceed provisions of national law will be covered by DGoll.</p>
Common Property Resources	<p>International policies require compensation for livelihood losses of individuals and communities that result from acquisition of pasturelands.</p>	<p>No legal provisioning is made in the Turkish legislation.</p> <p>The pasture and meadow losses of the families or the associated income losses of villages cannot be compensated.</p>	<p>Compensation payments regarding the economic livelihood losses arising from not being able to use common lands for grazing purposes will be defined in this RAP and provided by DGoll.</p>
Transitional Livelihood Support	<p>According to ESS5 the borrower will provide transitional support "to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living."</p>	<p>Transitional support is available only for government led resettlement.</p>	<p>Livelihood supports will be provided by DGoll to economically displaced people, if any.</p>
Monitoring and Evaluation	<p>Procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan will be established.</p>	<p>No legal provisioning is made.</p>	<p>DGoll will monitor the RAP implementation process regularly (internal monitoring).</p> <p>DGoll will receive support from independent consultants to perform external monitoring and completion audit as planned in this RAP.</p>
Grievance Resolution	<p>A grievance mechanism will be established to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances of affected people and communities about the Project.</p> <p>In order to resolve concerns promptly, an understandable and transparent consultative process that is culturally</p>	<p>The use of a grievance mechanism is not provisioned.</p>	<p>DGoll will establish a Grievance Mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns in accordance with WB policies.</p>

Gap Subject	World Bank Group Standards	Turkish Legislation	Measures to bridge the GAPS
	<p>appropriate and readily accessible should be used.</p> <p>Affected Communities and people will be informed about the grievance mechanism in the course of the stakeholder engagement process.</p>		
Consultation / Participation	<p>All people affected by land acquisition activities and other key stakeholders should be consulted and involved in resettlement planning.</p>	<p>There is no provision regarding to public participation in Turkish Laws. There is no requirement for Stakeholder Engagement Plan.</p>	<p>Current international standards of Stakeholder Engagement will be met by DGoll.</p> <p>DGoll has prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the implementation of all consultations throughout Project. DGoll will conduct consultation meetings with all people affected by land acquisition activities. Considering the ongoing COVID-19 situation, DGoll will employ additional measures for the consultation of the RAP and for other engagement activities defined for the implementation of this RAP in line with project SEP.</p>
	<p>The resettlement site must be chosen through consultation with all displaced people and host communities.</p>	<p>The Resettlement Law allows consultation in the process of selecting the resettlement sites to those who opt for State-Assisted Resettlement.</p>	<p>Physically displaced persons will be separately consulted in accordance with the internationally accepted principles,</p>
Vulnerable Groups	<p>Particular attention is to be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly woman and children.</p>	<p>Expropriation and Settlement Laws do not make any definition for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>However, the State guarantees that citizens of live their lives in peace and security in accordance with Turkish Constitution, and also encourages them to achieve high socio-economic living standards. In this context, the State implements various rules and measures</p>	<p>Vulnerable groups affected by the Project are described in Section 6.2.5.</p> <p>Vulnerable people will be precisely found out to evaluate their losses in terms of livelihood restoration during the negotiation and land acquisition process.</p> <p>Livelihood impacts on these vulnerable groups will be assessed and</p>

Gap Subject	World Bank Group Standards	Turkish Legislation	Measures to bridge the GAPS
		to protect and support needy, weak, helpless and homeless citizens (eg, Law No. 2022 on 01.07.1976).	<p>compensation will be provided from available sources and budget of DGoll where necessary.</p> <p>Special effort will be made to encourage female owners and users to attend to negotiations and to register their entitlements.</p> <p>Verbal communication channels will be available for those who are illiterate.</p> <p>Notary and transportation expenses of the elderly, disabled and sick right holders who are unable to withdraw their payments.</p>
Gender	<p>International policies address gender-differentiated aspects of impacts and opportunities, as well as gender-responsive consultation processes.</p> <p>The use of land and natural resources affected by the Project should be assessed in gender inclusive manner and specifically consider women's role in the management and use of these resources.</p>	<p>Customary law in the Project areas may deny women the right to ownership and management of cultivated lands.</p> <p>These customs are not recognized by the Civil Law, which states that all siblings and extended family members, regardless of gender and age, have similar inheritance rights.</p>	<p>DGoll will ensure that compensation arrangements should be issued in the names of both spouses or heads of households.</p> <p>Project's consultation process will capture both men's and women's views, if necessary through separate forums or engagements.</p>
Human Rights	<p>Human rights issues are embedded in resettlement planning.</p> <p>The sponsor should ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in accordance with relevant human rights principles and in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the Affected Communities.</p>	<p>There are no provisions in the Turkish laws.</p>	<p>DGoll will recognize international Human Rights principles.</p>

4. LAND EXPROPRIATION PROCESS AND REQUIREMENTS

The main objective of the RAP is to establish the resettlement and compensation principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the Project. The Project requires permanent expropriation of public and private lands, although the components that may cause resettlement have been avoided as much as possible during the planning phase. Therefore, physical and economic displacement can lead to several impacts such as loss of lands and residential houses or restricting access to economic assets and resources etc.

The Expropriation Department of DGoll will be the main land rights agency / authority in the preparation of the expropriation plans and the implementation of the expropriation process. The land acquisition strategy of DGoll is based primarily on the follow-up of the negotiated settlements and then on the legal court process if the negotiations fail. PIU does not expect to apply urgent expropriation procedures in the Project.

DGoll Expropriation Department follows the following steps in the land expropriation process;

1. Determining which layouts the expropriation limit coincides with
2. Letter of data request from the Cadastre Directorate to which the expropriation area belongs
3. Obtaining the required maps from the Cadastre Directorate and reaching agreement on the finalized cadastral data
4. Identification of immovable properties corresponding to expropriation from cadastral data
5. Provision of title deed records from the Land Registry Directorate where the immovable are affiliated
6. Identification of owners/shareholders
7. Provision of population and succession information of the owners from the relevant Registry Office
8. Identification of full right holders (formal and informal)
9. Address investigation of right holders (relevant Registry Office, Land Registry, Police, Gendarmerie, Municipality, Mukhtar)
10. Establishment of the Appraisal Commission
11. Establishment of Reconciliation Commission
 - If the type of real estate is "Land";*
 - a. Provision of tax declaration from the relevant Municipality
 - b. Requesting precedent sales from real estate offices and land registry offices
 - If the type of real estate is "Arable Land";*
 - a. Requesting agricultural economic data from the relevant Agricultural Directorate
12. Creating data that will form the basis of valuation
13. All verbal data provided are stored in tables, photographs are stored electronically and geographical data are stored in CAD format in digital format.
 - Beginning of separation (submission) notification process;
 - i. Preparation of declarations
 - ii. Technical control and approval from the relevant Cadastre Directorate
 - iii. The completion of the submission procedures of the approved declarations from the related land registry office.

Urgent expropriation and cost determination litigation process;

- iv. Taking a presidential decision
- v. Ministry approval
- vi. Determination of the areas to be expropriated on the basis of parcel by preparing expropriation plans
- vii. Opening cases in the Civil Court of First Instance where the expropriation project is located
- viii. Payment of the fees determined by the court

If an agreement was reached as a result of expropriation negotiations;

- Transferring the shares of title deed owners who have been agreed

If no agreement was reached as a result of expropriation negotiations;

- To open registration lawsuits against right holders who have not signed or participated in negotiations.
- Implementation of court decisions as a result of registration and cost determination cases

14. Preparing expropriation plans and determining expropriation areas on parcel basis

15. Establishment of an expropriation valuation commission

16. Determination of the market prices of the immovable to be expropriated

17. Receiving market prices from the General Directorate of National Real Estate

18. Preparation of the valuation report

19. Beginning of Land Identification Process

If a local expert will be requested;

- a. Requesting the local expert from the Local Authority

If a local expert will not be requested;

- a. Establishment of the detection commission

20. Determination of the quality and quantity of the land and the elements on it such as structure, tree, product etc. with the expert or detection commission

21. Establishment and approval of the determination minutes

22. Notification of the right holders to be negotiated about the immovable properties within the scope of expropriation as registered contractors.

23. Right holders notifying whether they can participate

24. Notification of the place and time of the reconciliation meeting to the right holder

If an agreement was reached in the reconciliation meeting;

- a. Preparation of purchase minutes to be signed in case of agreement
- b. Reconciliation minutes are sent to the relevant Land Registry Directorate and registration on behalf of the Treasury

If no agreement was reached in the reconciliation meeting;

- a. In case of no agreement, disagreement minutes are prepared
- b. Cost determination and registration case process
- c. Submission of the immovable parcel information to the legal unit, in which disagreement minutes are issued
- d. The Expert Examination Report of the lawsuits filed by the legal unit to the Administration

If an objection is to be submitted to the expert report and the objection is accepted;

- a) The Expert Examination Report of the lawsuits filed by the legal unit to the Administration

If no objection is to be submitted to the expert report and the objection is not accepted;

- a) The storage decision by the court to the Administration
- b) Submission of the receipt of the payment to the court
- c) The reasoned decision of the court comes to the administration

If there is no objection from the parties to the decision;

- a) If it is not certain in terms of registration, taking a court decision from the court
- b) If it is finalized in terms of registration, the registration process will be carried out at the relevant land registry offices according to the decision.

If there is objection from the parties to the decision;

- a) Submission to the upper court (Appeal-Supreme Court)

The flow chart summary of land expropriation process followed by DGoll is given in Figure 3.

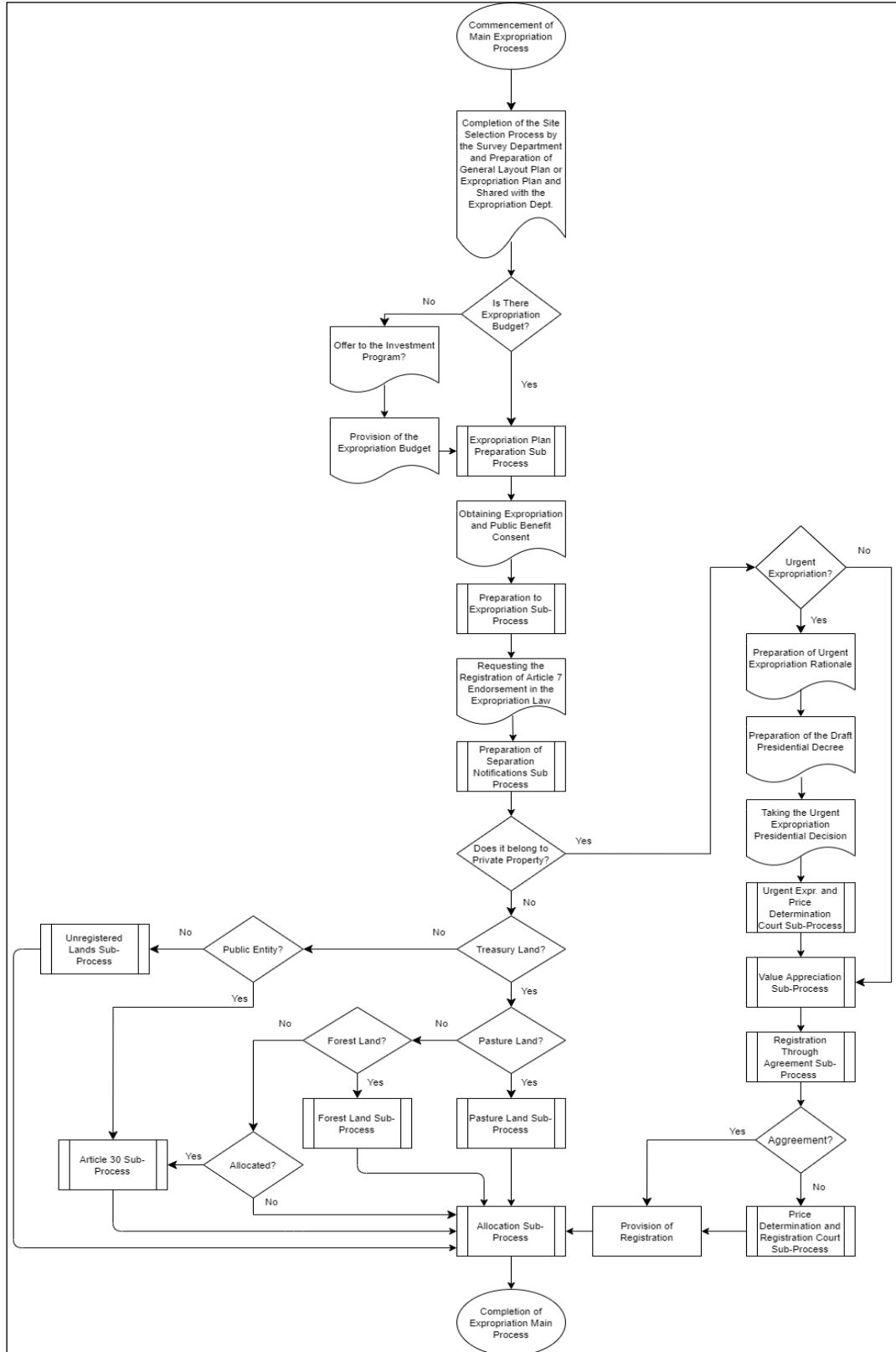


Figure 3. DGOLL Land Expropriation Flow Chart

Resettlement program will be adhered to both the national laws for land acquisition and resettlement and WB ESS5. Where gaps exist between the national laws and the WB standards, gap filling measures provided in this RAP will prevail.

The following principles will govern land acquisition and easement to be conducted under the Project:

- i. DGoll will aim to achieve negotiated agreements on land acquisition with all PAPs based on the principles set out in this RAP. DGoll will negotiate fairly and openly with all PAPs to reach mutually acceptable agreements on compensation. Compulsory expropriation will only be undertaken as a last resort where negotiation fails.
- ii. All land acquisition and resettlement activities will be managed through RAPs, including when there is physical displacement which means relocation or loss of shelter or structure and/or when there is loss of economic displacement which means loss of income or livelihood. Implementation results will be documented, monitored and, after completion, evaluated.
- iii. Involuntary resettlement will be conceived as an opportunity for improving the livelihoods of the affected people and undertaken accordingly.
- iv. Engagement activities regarding land acquisition will be carried out during relevant stages of the Project as defined in SEP. Additional and modified measures will be taken by DGoll to ensure that consultations with all stakeholders are uninterrupted during the COVID-19 outbreak.
- v. Engagement and compensation will be carried out with equal consideration of women and men.
- vi. Particular attention will be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, and appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their status. Additional consultations or regular information sharing will be provided for women specifically.
- vii. DGoll will establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns regarding resettlement issues. This mechanism will allow women, disabled people, the elderly to reach DGoll easily.
- viii. Land acquisition and RAP will be conceived and executed as a part of the Project, and the full costs of compensation will be included in Project costs and benefits.
- ix. Draft land acquisition and resettlement plans will be consulted with affected people and other stakeholders, and their inputs/feedback will be taken into account in finalizing them.
- x. Compensation for lost assets will be at full replacement cost.
- xi. Compensation and resettlement subsidies will be fully provided prior to clearance of right of way / ground leveling, demolition and any sort of construction activity.
- xii. Upon completion of construction, temporarily used lands (for camp sites, storage areas etc.) will be restored as best as possible to its original condition in the event of temporary disruption so as to enable landowners/users/lessees to resume their pre-project activities.
- xiii. All PAPs, without regard to legal status of property, will receive support of various kinds, as per the principles set out in the Entitlement Matrix included in this RAP. Lack of legal title will not be a barrier to compensation and/or rehabilitation.
- xiv. DGoll will provide and prepare the plans for grievance redress and monitoring in line with WB policies and guidelines.

4.1. Transfer of Land Rights

The construction area of the Project remains within the expropriation borders, so there will be no temporary easement right under the Project. Land rights that will be required according to the Project components are given in the table below.

Table 3. Land Rights Required by Project Components

Project Component	Land Right	Provision	Duration	Responsibility
Project lines (railway, highway), art structures, stations and substations	Ownership rights	Land acquisition is permanent and ownership right is registered in the name of MoTI. As permanent facility shall be constructed on the referred land, it shall not possible for the former landowner to use the land.	Permanent	MoTI
Temporary Facilities (Camp Site, Storage Areas, access roads etc.)	Contractual Rights through Rental Agreements	Subject land is rented for certain duration under mutually agreed terms and rates. Once the contract expires, land is handed back to owner after being reinstated to former conditions.	During Contract Period	Construction Contractor

Ownership Rights: Ownership rights mean permanent land acquisition. This includes railway, highway, all art structures, stations and transformer centers that will be built under the project. Land use rights are established permanently, it is no longer possible for the land owner to use the land. For the permanent transfer of property rights;

- Expropriation of private lands,
- The lands belonging to public institutions will be allocated to the project.

Contractual Rights through Rental Agreements: Rental agreements are concluded between the Contractors or sub-contractors and individual landowners for the temporary use of areas required for construction activities. Rental agreements may be concluded for any duration and are typically established for intermediate camp sites, storage areas, additional work spaces and others. After the termination of the rental agreements the land will be fully re-instated and handed back to the landowner(s).

4.2. Land Requirements of the Project

The route planned within the scope of the Project is planned to have a maximum width of 60 meters. The Project components require permanent expropriation from which the ownership rights of the land are obtained.

A total of 471 parcels will be affected by project components such as railroads, roads, art structures, stations and substations. Out of total 471 parcels; 139 parcels are private land, 322 parcels are registered on behalf of the treasury land.

Ownership information of the lands in the land acquisition corridor was compiled based on the information and documents provided by DGoll and presented in Table 4. The distribution of the parcels affected by the land expropriation process and the Project Affected Persons

(PAP) are also given in this table. This data can be changed during future design and / or optimization work of the Project. The total land loss due to expropriation is estimated to be 586.85 decares, 446.52 decares of this loss is in public lands (as of January 2020). A significant part of the lands to be purchased (approximately 77% in terms of surface area and number of parcels) mainly consists of treasury lands. Private lands that will be affected by expropriation correspond to 29% of the total in terms of number of parcels and 17% in terms of surface area. This is due to the fact that most of the lands in the region were previously expropriated within the scope of Filyos Valley Project Industrial Zone in 1998. (See. Figure 4). There is no need for new expropriation of the public parcels within OIZ which belongs to the Treasury, there will be just title deed registration of these parcels on behalf of the State Railways (T.C.D.D.). The fact that the new land expropriation is few and limited, points out that the Project's land expropriation impacts will not be significant.

Table 4. Ownership Information and Expropriation Summary of Lands within the Expropriation Corridor

	Private	Treasury	Public Institutions (Municipality, T.C.D.D)	Village Legal Entities	Pasture	Forest	Total (decare)
Area to be Expropriated (decare)	100.20	446.52	36.81	3.30	-	-	586.85
Parcel	139	322	6	4	-	-	471
Number of PAPs (owner, shareholder, user)	715	6	-	-	-	-	721

Source: DGoll, 2020

A total of 6 settlements are affected by the land acquisition of the project. These settlements are located within the borders of Çaycuma district of Zonguldak Province. As seen in Table 5, which shows the distribution of the lands in the corridor to be expropriated according to the settlements, 31% of the total 471 parcels are in Gökçeler village and 27% in Sazköy. Most of the affected lands in Sazköy, Aşağıhsaniye and Sefercik settlements are in registered as treasury land. While no private land is affected in Derecikören, private lands constitute 99% of the lands to be expropriated in the Öteyüz neighborhood.

Table 5. Distribution of Lands in the Expropriation Corridor by Settlements

Settlement	Number of Affected Parcel	Private	Treasury	Public Institutions (Municipality, T.C.D.D)	Village Legal Entities
Sazköy	129	19	106	-	4
Aşağıhsaniye	14	2	12	-	-
Derecikören	18	-	17	1	-
Gökçeler	146	59	84	3	-
Sefercik	125	22	103	1	-
Öteyüz	39	37	1	1	-
Total	471	139	322	6	4

Source: DGoll, 2020

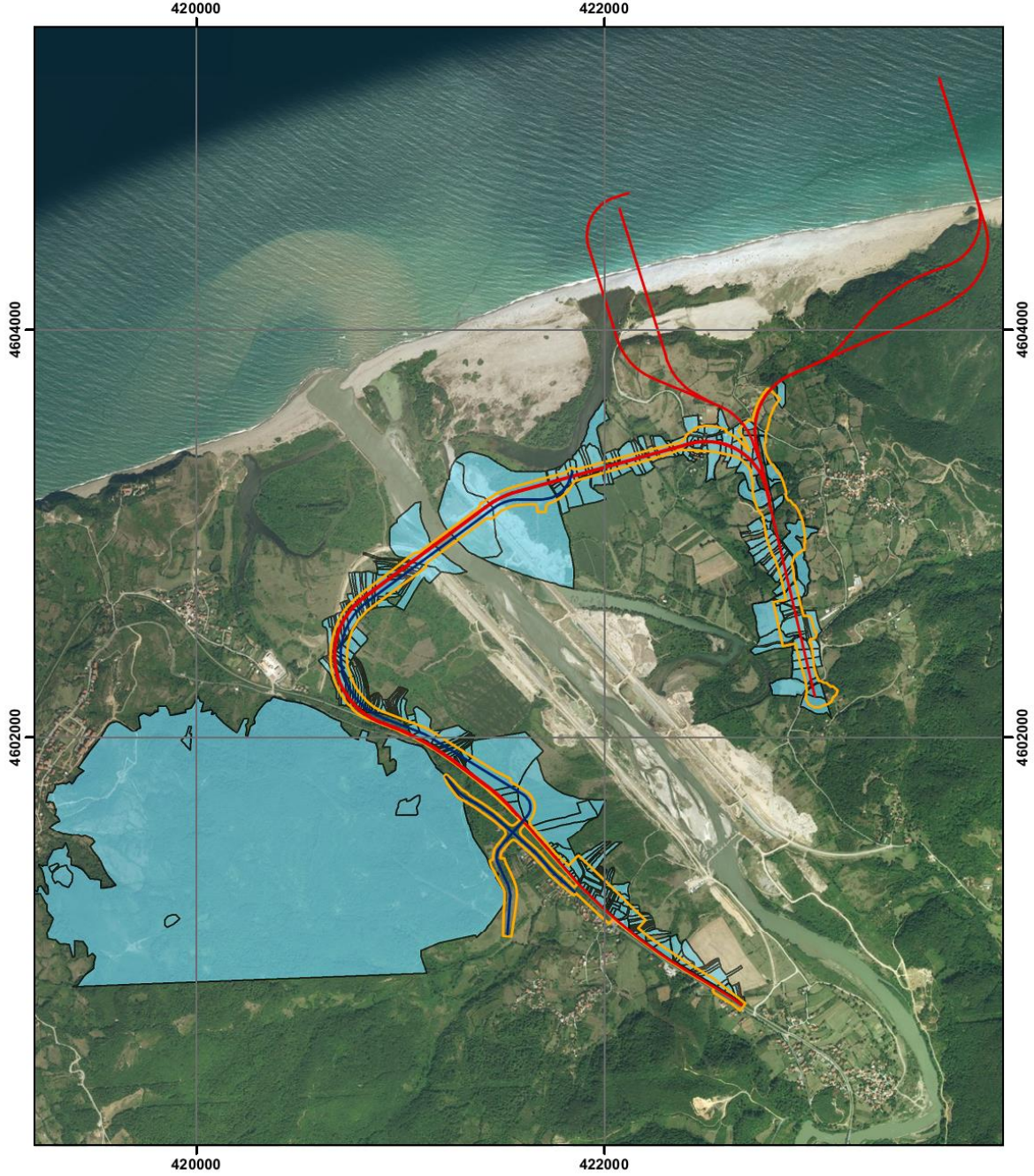
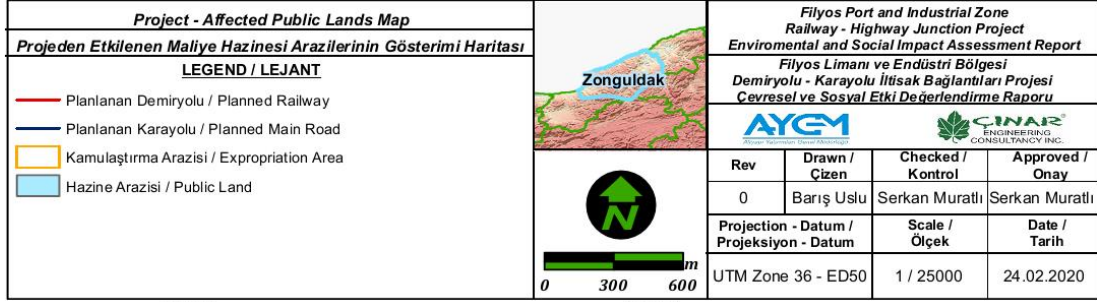


Figure 4. Treasury Lands Affected by the Project

4.3. Cut-Off Date

The cut-off date is the completion date of the Project's census and asset inventory studies. The person who occupies the project area after the cut-off date is not considered eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance support. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, products, fruit trees and woodlands) that have been established after the completion date of the asset inventory or a mutually agreed alternative date will not be compensated. According to WB ESS5, "This cut-off date is normally the date when the census begins."

It is possible to set different cut-off dates for different project components. New cut-off dates can be determined for affected parcels in case of changes in the Project components.

The inventory studies for the Project' affected assets have been conducted between 8-10th January 2020 and the census survey between 3-5th February 2020. The scope of impact presented in this RAP is based on the result. Per national law, persons eligible to receive compensation as well as the exact scope of impact for which compensation will be paid have to be confirmed after the expropriation process has been initiated. Under this project, the final walkover survey will be conducted after the expropriation process is initiated but before the start of construction, and all affected parcels, landowners and assets will be redefined. This RAP will be updated based on the result of the walk over survey, if necessary. The date when the walkover survey is conducted is the Cut-off date for the purpose of this project. DGoll will announce the survey two weeks beforehand so affected people are aware of it. As the construction phase was anticipated by DGoll to commence in the second half of 2021, it is envisaged that the expropriation process will commence in the second quarter of 2021. The person who occupies the project area after the cut-off date is not considered eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance support. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, products, fruit trees and woodlands) that have been established after the completion date of the asset inventory or a mutually agreed alternative date will not be compensated.

4.4. Eligibility Criteria for Defining Various Categories of PAPs

The World Bank's ESS5 suggests the following three criteria for eligibility;

- i. Those who have formal rights to land,
- 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 national law,
- iii. Those who have no claim to land they are occupying or using.²

Those covered under first and second category are entitled to be either compensated or resettled for their losses according to the national legislation and will be compensated as per this RAP. Those covered under third category do not have legal rights according to national legislation, but they will also be provided with livelihood supports as stated in the RAP to achieve the objectives set out in ESS5 through the available sources and budget of DGoll. Additional supports such as; livelihood supports, compensation for loss of structures, water wells and livestock pens of informal users, transportation costs, title deed costs etc.

² World Bank ESS5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

will be covered by DGoll. All project affected persons, irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, will be eligible for some kind of assistance, if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date.

4.5. Identification of Project Affected Persons

4.5.1. Owners/Shareholders of Land and Immovable

People who have legal title to land and other assets (such as structures, trees, crops etc.) on affected lands has been identified through official records obtained from the local and national Registry Offices after the land acquisition requirements of the Project were finalized. By law, all landowners are eligible for the compensation of their immovable assets. There is no provisioning for the compensation of livelihood losses for landowners in national law. Such losses will be covered through the available sources and budget of DGoll.

A total of 721 landowners / shareholders were identified in the private lands affected by the project. However, many affected lands with a very small surface area and unused has hundreds of shareholders in the land registry records and has duplicated names. It was observed during field study that a majority of these shareholders have no connection with these lands and some people are not even aware of the land. This situation is due to the fact that the lands are very small in size, and the idle plots, which were used in the past but no longer used by the shareholders living in the urban area. This is especially common in the Öteyüz and Sefercik neighbourhoods of Filyos.

Only 2 landowners were identified with immovable structures on private lands affected by the Project. The residential house of one of these PAPs and the water well of the other is affected by the Project.

In addition, approximately 1,347 trees such as hazelnut, willow, walnut, poplar, laurel, oak, fig, and apple were identified in the private lands affected by the land acquisition of the Project.

4.5.2. Users of Land and Immovable (Formal or Informal)

Land users can be categorized under two groups; formal and informal. Such users have been identified both from land registry records (for public lands) and during the census and assets inventory surveys carried out with land users. Number of identified formal and informal users on public and private lands is given in Table 5. Formal land users can exist both on private and public lands and will have a rental agreement with the owner of land (private entity or state) setting the duration and conditions to use the subject land. Such users are compensated for their assets on both public and private lands by law. There is no provisioning for the compensation of livelihood losses for formal users in national law. Such losses will be covered through the available sources and budget of DGoll.

Informal users however, do not hold a legal document (title deeds, contractual agreements) to the private or public land they use. Such PAPs were identified during RAP field studies. Depending on the type of public land they use (with the exception of pasture and forest lands), informal users are compensated for some of their assets by prevailing law. Informal users occupying pasture and forest land are not entitled to compensation. Herders, who use pasture land in the project area, without formal rights, are also considered to be informal users. During the consultations with landowners, the presence of formal or informal users, tenants, seasonal workers or any structure/shelter have been questioned. There is no

provisioning for the compensation of livelihood losses for informal users in national law. Such losses will be covered through the available sources and budget of DGoll.

The number of formal and informal users in the private and public lands affected by the Project is presented in Table 6. Accordingly, 7 formal users were identified on the affected public lands and 13 formal users were identified on the private lands. Neither an informal user who carry out agricultural activities on public lands nor an informal user who continue to use immovable assets are identified. Since the number of herders grazing in public land is not known clearly, the number of informal users has not been given precisely. The number of close family members who use private land without paying rent is determined as 5 and the total number of users is 25 in all lands affected by the Project.

Table 6. Number of formal / informal users on private and public lands affected by the Project

	Public Lands	Private Lands
Formal Users (owner, shareholder, tenant)	7	13
Informal Users (close family members who do not pay rent, squatters)	-	5
Total	7	18

Source: RAP Asset Inventory, 2020

4.5.3. Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable groups that may be affected by the Project were formed with an understanding of the socio-economic profile and potential impacts during the ESIA studies. However, these vulnerable group categories were redefined during the RAP preparation as a result of detailed analysis of PAPs and listed below ³.

- Physically or mentally disabled people
- People with chronic diseases
- Households using public land owned by treasury
- Households whose multiple lands will be affected by the Project
- Elderly people over the age of 65 who live alone and need care
- Women, in particular female-headed households
- Persons whose land has been already affected by other infrastructure or investment projects (highway, railway, oil or natural gas pipelines etc.) in the region and whose lands will be affected within the scope of this Project.

Detailed information on the analysis of vulnerable groups within PAPs will be provided in Section 6.2.5.

4.6. Land Valuation Procedure

Valuation is the process of identifying the value placed on an asset for the purpose of calculating compensation. This is often regulated by national legislation but sometimes needs to be aligned with WB ESS5. In acquiring affected immovable assets DGoll will devote maximum effort to negotiate willing/buyer arrangements. DGoll will adopt the valuation procedure that is compliant with both the Court's valuation methodology (legal

³ Any households "who do not own a land but use other lands in the village (by renting or without renting)" and "who is very poor, receiving in kind / cash support from the Social Assistance and Support Foundation" were not found during the household interviews conducted with the full-count method. Therefore, these groups are excluded from vulnerable group definitions.

requirements) and with World Bank's ESS5. By considering these two methodologies and standards, DGoll ensures that the valuation results will comply with local procedures and international standards.

Under the Turkish legal framework, a valuation commission 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 (such as Provincial Directorate for Food, Agriculture and Livestock), the Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology, where necessary, and from local real estate agencies as per Article 8 of the Expropriation Law. Number of commissions can be more than one. The valuation commission determines the estimated ceiling values of immovable properties in the expropriation area. During the valuation of immovable assets or resources, valuation commission (and the expert commission designated by the Court) has to take into account the following valuation criteria, which are mentioned in Article 11 of the Expropriation Law:

- i. The nature of the immovable property or resource
- ii. The size of the immovable property or resource
- iii. All the characteristics and elements, which could affect the value of the immovable property or resource, including the individual value of each element
- iv. Tax declaration, if any
- v. Previous values of property determined by official bodies at the date of expropriation
- vi. For lands, the net income that could be derived from the immovable property or resource (without undertaking any changes, using the immovable property or resource in the same conditions as of the expropriation date)
- vii. For house plots, the amount for which equal (similar) house plots have been sold without any special purpose, prior to the date of expropriation
- viii. For structures, official unit prices (annually issued by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization) at the expropriation date, calculations of the cost of building, and depreciation for wear and tear, and
- ix. Any other objective criteria that could affect the value of the property or resource

The legal framework protects the affected people in particular by ensuring that:

- i. No land will be used until compensation is paid
- ii. Compensation is paid to a national bank account, or a trust account to be paid in three monthly periods in the event of disputed ownership to be paid to the person proved the ownership
- iii. Market-based interest rates are charged for the value of the compensation if for any reason payment of compensation is deferred
- iv. All ownership is recognized, including customary and traditional ownership
- v. Costs of due process are borne by DGoll, not by the affected people

The Law requires that potential income that can be generated from the affected immovable assets is taken into consideration in the valuation process; however, the concept of "replacement cost" is not reflected and depreciation is taken into account. Therefore, DGoll will explicitly allow for full replacement cost for buildings and will ensure that lost income is fully restored via the available sources and budget of DGoll throughout the compensation process. For those vulnerable and with meager assets, additional income restoration measures may be designed, including provision of employment in construction works

Calculations for Compensation Payments

Appraisal for Expropriation: Appraisal can be defined as a branch of science that teaches principles and criteria regarding properties, incomes and rights, to be followed on the basis of scientific methods.

The measures used for appraisal are called appraisal criteria. Appraisal criteria vary according to the type, purpose and marketing status of the property subject to appraisal. There are 2 criteria used for appraisal:

- i. Market price criterion
- ii. Income capitalization criterion

Both criteria are jointly used for appraisal during expropriation and partial expropriation proceedings. The appraisal expert will use a direct comparison method and take account of the latest purchasing/sales prices of plots similar to that subject to appraisal.

Factors affecting the value of a plot include:

- i. location
- ii. shape
- iii. physical structure of the soil
- iv. road frontage
- v. width of the road by the plot
- vi. restraining provisions of the city plan

A price survey is done by keeping in mind all the criteria listed above. A site visit will be conducted by a committee and will determine the prices. Agricultural engineers, civil engineers and property experts shall be assigned every year to form the committee. Appraisal experts will evaluate the average price per square meter - to be calculated on the basis of purchasing/sales prices of similar plots- by taking account of all the positive and negative features affecting the value of the plot subject to appraisal. In addition to the land market price, the committee will take into account the crop on the land and compensates crop loss without seed expense.

The formula used during valuation of the agricultural lands is $K = R / f$, where;

K = value (expropriation compensation)

R = net income (gross income-production costs) and

f = the capitalization rate (risk related to the capital invested in agricultural land)

After the market value is determined, additional fees for buying land will be considered and included before reaching the final replacement cost.

Going forward, each landowner will be surveyed and assessed for severity of impact and vulnerability. If landowner states that he/she will be vulnerable / not be able to maintain income after land acquisition, additional measures will be taken in line with the entitlement matrix to help them restore their income. This could include finding replacement land if they are farmers and claim to need help to get comparable land or other measures to help restore lost income.

A key factor determining land prices in small towns and city centers is their proximity to the city center or a road. Land or land parcels close to the city center or a road are more expensive than the others. In metropolitan areas, the value of a plot will be influenced by its location and, in particular its visibility and exposure to traffic. A plot situated at an intersection or featuring a broader angel of vision will be more valuable. Shape is also important, on the basis that well-shaped plots are more convenient for construction and soil characteristics will influence costs associated with preparing the land for foundations. Soil characteristics will also determine the need for the construction of an entrance floor and basement.

Income Capitalization Criterion

According to this criterion, the value of a property is calculated as the accumulation of the capitalization of net income or the total of average future incomes from that property up until the time of appraisal. Income capitalization criterion is often used for appraisal of agricultural lands. The most significant issue in conjunction with this criterion is the accurate determination of the yield of the land (net income) subject to appraisal and of the capitalization interest rate.

Net income (yield)

Net income is generally defined as the financial returns gained from the use of production items having a natural characteristic over a defined period of time. In other words, it is the revenue from a certain amount of money invested in works or rented lands over a defined period of time.

During the calculation of net income from agricultural lands, production value is determined on the basis of the yield of cultivated crops per declare and unit price of the crop. Net income is calculated by deducting total expenses necessary for the production of that crop from the resulting production value.

According to the existing rotational cultivation system applied in the land subject to appraisal; gross production value is calculated by multiplying crop output with the prices prevalent in the relevant year; net income is calculated by subtracting expenses associated with the product (annual operating expenses + 10% unknown expenses + 3% administration share + agricultural capital interest provision) from gross production value; annual net income is calculated by dividing the total net income by number of crops in the rotational cultivation system and the bare land value is calculated by capitalizing the net income (dividing by capitalization interest rate).

Since expropriation proceedings are realized over each parcel, land yield is calculated instead of farm yield. In relation to annual plants, land expropriation value is calculated over annual yield, and over total periodical yield gained throughout their economic lives for perennial plants.

- i. The formula used for capitalizing the net income from annual plants is, $S_o = s / f$
- ii. The formula used for capitalizing perennial periodical fixed income is, $P_o = p / qn-1$

The right to use unit capital invested in the land is called capitalization interest rate.

In order to determine the actual land yield; data on crop output, unit prices and costs should be collected from the producers in the region and Official Institutions. This way, after the

land prices and yields close to actual values are determined, average capitalization interest rate will be calculated by dividing land yields by land sales prices (the same number of yields and land sales prices). Since land value and capitalization interest rate are in inverse proportion, land value will increase as capitalization interest rate decreases, provided that yield is stable. According to the Decision of Court of Appeals 18th Civil Panel, of July 01, 1993 No: 1993/262-531, capitalization interest rate ranges from 3% to 15% nationwide.

Land capitalization interest rate is significantly lower than the interest rates of industrial and commercial investments due to the fact that land is more reliable in yielding long-lasting revenue.

In order to determine a healthy, reliable and accurate capitalization interest rate, sales prices and yields of many lands should be known.

The calculated capitalization interest rate is the average interest rate and the appraiser will decide on increases or decreases by taking account of the positive and negative effects on capitalization interest rate of the land. Positive aspects of the land will decrease the capitalization interest rate while negative aspects will increase the same.

Factors positively affecting capitalization interest rate and therefore decreasing the interest rate are as follows:

- i. Proximity to a city or town
- ii. Proximity to access roads (land, railway, airport)
- iii. Favourable health conditions
- iv. Favourable transportation conditions
- v. Buildings (if any) in good condition
- vi. Undivided land
- vii. Geometrically well-shaped land
- viii. Property safety
- ix. Ease of purchasing and selling
- x. Safety of landowner
- xi. Land registered before the cadastral office
- xii. High population densities
- xiii. Easily changeable rotational cultivation system
- xiv. Favourable irrigation conditions if it is an irrigated land
- xv. Small surface area

To ensure accurate calculations, appraisers firstly visit the expropriation area and in taking account of its current status of use, determine all the factors (soil structure, status of use, topography, climate, proximity to settlements and roads, favorable transportation conditions, location, current pattern of rotating plants in the region and whether or not irrigated and dry agricultural activities are carried out) that may affect the value of the relevant immovable property in accordance with Article 11 of the Expropriation Law.

In order to ensure that valuation of assets is in compliance with ESS5, in addition to the Turkish legal requirements listed above, DGoll will follow the Entitlement Matrix in Section 7 which details the entitlements that will be necessary for each type of loss that can be suffered by project affected persons.

Methods of valuing crops/trees

The value of the crop, including the value of time needed to reproduce such a crop, and the replacement cost for any investment made (input, labor etc.) will be considered for all requiring crop compensation. On the lands to be acquired, if the crops identified in, it is recorded first indicating its type and status and then production value of crops and the crop loss is determined by a committee composed by DGoll, headman of village (Mukhtar) and experts from Official agricultural Institutions. Payment for compensation is done in accordance with this assessment and valuation record. Owners/users will be compensated based on the market value of the crops on permanently acquired lands.

Valuation of trees are made according to the Junge method which considers the type/age of trees, rest of their economic lives, productivity, price, annual total income and coefficient according to income.

Orchards and vineyards are not identified in the Project area, but individual fruit trees are very likely to come across on the affected lands. In such cases, the value found for the trees will need to be added to the bare value of the land. Payments for trees, vineyards, etc. are made based on a calculation of the expected income from these for the rest of their lives; with the recent changes, the Turkish law allows the payments to be made to both to the owners and users except in forest areas. As per international policies and the recent private sector practice in Turkey, people who have encroached to public and/or private land and planted trees and crops (or built immovable assets) are compensated for these assets (but not for the land).

The rental payments are considered to compensate for the inability of affected people to plant for the duration of the lease period. When permission is obtained to enter land, either through willing buyer/seller arrangements or through the court process, there may be standing crops on land. Standing crops may also be damaged from construction activity on land which was not included in the land acquisition process.

4.7. Resettlement Process

Resettlement Process is implemented according to Resettlement Law (5543) by Resettlement Department of Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (MoEU). DGoll will apply to this public institution in order to implement “state opted resettlement” process.

The first stage of the process was the identification of the PAPs subject to resettlement by DGoll during asset inventory and field studies carried out for the RAP preparation. These identified PAPs will be verified again during official asset inventory study in case of any possible changes. By law, all PAPs hold the right to opt for state led resettlement. In such cases, the settlements -particularly the head of villages- (muhktars) or individuals themselves can apply to the provincial directorate of Environment and Urbanization to be resettled. Here, DGoll will guide and assist any PAPs that would opt for state led resettlement and ensure the coordination between the relevant directorate. Following the submission of applications, MoEU will evaluate the applications according to the eligibility criteria specified by Resettlement Law. If the applications are determined as eligible, MoEU will request information from DGoll on resettlement process which monitored and supervised by DGoll (information on PAPs, ratio of resettlement etc.). If the application is not determined as eligible, MoEU will inform DGoll on the ineligibility. Upon the information provided by DGoll to MoEU, all resettlement process will be carried out by MoEU. Although the resettlement process will be carried out by MoEU, DGoll will coordinate with MoEU to

ensure that the resettlement process is carried out in a timely manner since the WB standards do not allow for the construction to commence until all restorative measures are taken for PAPs to be physically/economically resettled. Therefore, DGoll will ensure that all the resettlement activities and compensation/measures for resettled PAPs are completed before any civil works are commenced on site.

4.8. Previous Experiences of DGoll on the Projects Involving Physical and Economic Displacement

In some of the previous projects where economic and physical displacement has been carried out by MoTI DGoll, compensation measures have been developed and implemented in order to meet international requirements and MoTI's social responsibility approach. Within the scope of the Eurasia Tunnel Project, the Immovable Purchase, Provision Payment and Resettlement Action Plan ("TKYYP") was prepared by independent consultants in November 2012 to meet international requirements. Kumkapı Fishermen Bazaar on the European Side approach road of the Project has been moved to a new location together with the relocation of Fish Market. To mitigate the impacts of physical resettlement, the following support items and compensation measures have been put into practice;

- vi. A common water pump to be used by all enterprises was provided at temporary locations during the construction period.
- vii. Common electricity bills of the temporary locations have been paid.
- viii. Signboards were made for each business in the new location.
- ix. A sign was made at the entrance of the new place.
- x. The location of the new place has been added to Yandex navigation.
- xi. Support was provided to meet the landscape irrigation expense, which is the common water expense of the new location, by the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Directorate of Parks and Gardens.
- xii. In the follow-up table prepared for each employee of Kumkapı Fishermen Bazaar, financial support was provided to employees whose income level decreased significantly compared to the pre-construction level and who were identified as "sensitive" for these reasons.

For the petrol station at the exit of the Asian Side of the Project;

- i. As a result of the interviews with the station authorities, the Project construction works were carried out in February, when the station income was the lowest.
- ii. The loss of income during the aforementioned 1 month construction work was calculated and provided as cash compensation to the enterprise.

For Rumeli Café on the European Side approach road of the Project;

- i. The income loss for a 6 month period, in which the café could not be operated due to the construction works, was determined and paid as cash compensation.

DGoll will make similar efforts to compensate for the livelihood losses generated to the land acquisition requirements of the Filyos Railway Project.

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF PAHs

Information on the current socio-economic status of the PAHs has been determined by analysing household surveys applied with full census methodology and presented in detail in this section.

5.1. Residency Status

While 76% of the interviewed households stated that they are permanently residing in the settlements, 9.5% stated that they do not reside here but elsewhere. While 8% of the households periodically reside in the settlement, 6% rarely reside here and their actual residence is elsewhere.

Table 7. Residency Status of PAHs in Affected Settlements

	N	%
Permanently	48	76.2
Periodically	5	7.9
Rarely	4	6.3
Not residing here	6	9.5
Total	63	100

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

It was observed that the main residences of the households who periodically or rarely reside here are generally located in the nearby districts and provincial centers such as Filyos city center, Saltukova, Çaycuma, Zonguldak, Bartın, Sakarya. This situation coincides with the fact that the migration from the region is generally to the provinces and district centres where job opportunities are higher.

5.2. Demographic Composition of PAHs

Demographic information of household heads among the interviewed households is given in Table 8. Accordingly, 76% of the household heads affected by the Project are men and 24% are women. Their ages vary between 33-80 and the most common age group is 61-70 years (38%).

Considering their marital status, 90% are married, 6% are married and 4% are divorced. The most prominent ones in their educational status are those who have graduated from primary school with 39%. High school graduates are 25%, middle school graduates are 21% among household heads. There are two illiterate household heads.

Considering the employment status of household heads, it is seen that some people gave more than one answer. 47% of them are retired, 17% are housewives, 12% are farmers and 9% are civil servants. Workers in the private sector are only 5%, which coincides with the data of the high average age of household heads.

It is seen that 75% of household heads are affiliated with SSK as social security. This is due to the high number of people who previously worked in mining and factories in the region and retired now. 22% of the households have the social security from Retirement Fund. Considering the disability status, 3 household heads have a chronic disease, and 2 household heads have a physical disability.

Table 8. Demographic Information of Household Heads

	N	%
<u>Gender</u>		
Male	48	76.1
Female	15	23.9
Total	63	100.0
<u>Age</u>		
33-40	3	4.7
41-50	10	15.8
51-60	19	30.1
61-70	24	38.0
71-80	7	11.1
Total	63	100.0
<u>Marital Status</u>		
Married	57	90.4
Divorced	2	3.3
Widow	4	6.3
Total	63	100.0
<u>Education Status</u>		
Primary school graduate	25	39.7
Secondary school graduate	13	20.6
High school graduate	16	25.4
University graduate	2	3.2
College graduate	5	8.0
Illiterate	2	3.2
Total	63	100.0
<u>Employment Status/Occupation</u>		
Retired	36	46.8
Farmer	9	11.7
Salaried employee (Private sector)	4	5.2
Salaried employee (Public sector)	7	9.1
Artisan/tradesman/self-employment	4	5.2
Housewife	13	16.9
Elderly/disabled salary	4	5.2
Total	77	100.0
<u>Social Security Status</u>		
SII	47	74.6
Retirement Fund	14	22.2
GHI	1	1.6
Private insurance	1	1.6
Total	63	100.0
<u>Disabled Status</u>		
People with Chronic disease	3	4.8
Physically disabled	2	3.2
Total	5	100.0

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

A total of 178 people live in 63 households interviewed. 51% of these people are women (91 people), 49% are men (87 people). Among household members, 32% are housewives, 28% are retired and 14% are students. The unemployed household members make up 6% of the total.

Table 9. Demographic Information of Household Members

	N	%
Retired	53	27.8
Housewife	60	31.6
Farmer	13	6.8
Salaried employee (Private sector)	8	4.2
Salaried employee (Public sector)	9	4.7
Artisan/tradesman/self-employment	4	2.1
Student	26	13.6
Unemployed	11	5.8
Child	6	3.1
Total	190	100

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

Although 63 interviewed households seem to differ in terms of household types (Table 10), it is observed that the majority of them have a nuclear family structure (83%). While the number of households where a person lives alone is 3, there are 8 households that are extended family.

Table 10. Household Types

	N	%
Single	3	4.8
Nuclear family (parents and children)	52	82.6
Extended family 1 (nuclear family + grandparents)	4	6.3
Extended family 1 (nuclear family + daughter-in-law/son-in-law + grandchild)	4	6.3
Total	63	100

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

5.3. Home and Amenities

73% of PAHs reside in a house of their own, 8% have a share, while the other 8% live in a house of close relatives without paying rent. A total of 7 households stated that are tenants of the house they lived.

Table 11. Ownership Status of Residences

	N	%
Owner of the residence	46	73.0
Shareholder of the residence	5	7.9
House is owned by close relatives, they live without paying rent	5	7.9
Tenants	7	11.1
Total	63	100

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

Looking at the size of the house where PAHs live in, 38% of the interviewed households live in houses between sizes of 91-110 m² (Table 12). 27% of PAHs live in houses between sizes of 111 and 130 m² and 16% live in houses between 70 and 90 m². There are 12 households stating that they live in a house wider than 130 m².

Table 12. The Sizes of PAHs' Residences

	N	%
70-90	10	15.9
91-110	24	38.0
111-130	17	27.0
131-150	4	6.3
151-170	4	6.3
171+	4	6.3
Total	63	100

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

The potable water sources of the PAHs houses were questioned during survey. Accordingly, while 24% of the residential houses are using potable water network, 37% buy packaged water for drinking. 27% of the households stated that they provide drinking water from spring water. These are generally households living in settlements close to the forest area. 40% stated that drinking water source is sufficient, while 60% stated that it is polluted and non-potable. 11% of the households use a purification system while using potable water network.

Table 13. Potable Water Sources of PAHs Houses

	N	%
Mains water	15	23.8
Well water	1	1.6
Spring water	17	27.0
Packaged water	23	36.5
Purified mains water	7	11.1
Total	63	100

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

It was tried to reach subjective evaluations of PAPs by asking how much they would cost if they wanted to rebuild the house they currently reside in. According to this, 30% of the PAPs think that they can build the house with a cost between 200.001 TL and 300.000 TL. 22% stated that it could cost between 300.001-500.000 TL and only 1 household stated that it could cost 70.000-100.000 TL.

8 households think that they would have a higher cost than 500.000 TL while 10 households could not answer because they have no idea about cost.

Table 14. The Value of the House of Residence

	N	%
70.000-100.000	1	1.6
100.001-150.000	6	9.5
150.001-200.000	5	7.9
200.001-300.000	19	30.1
300.001-500.000	14	22.2
500.001+	8	12.7
Have no idea	10	15.9
Total	63	100

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

There are two households that will be subject to physical resettlement within the scope of the Project. Household-1 has no idea about what the house, which he does not have a title deed, would cost in today's conditions. He stated that the drinking water supply of his house is insufficient. Household-1 has no other property at all. Household-2 also stated that he had no idea about the cost of the house, which he has the title deed. Household-2 consists of two family members and while one of them permanently resides in one story of the house, other one periodically utilizes the affected house and has another house used permanently.

5.4. Ownership of Property and Vehicles

PAHs were asked if they had any other property other than the house where they resided. Accordingly, 27% of the interviewed households own another house and 71% do not own any other properties. Only one household stated that it owns both a house and a store/workplace.

Table 15. Ownership of Property other than the House of Residences

	N	%
Yes - house	17	27.0
Yes - store/workplace	-	-
Yes - both house and store/workplace	1	1.6
No	45	71.4
Total	63	100

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

The other houses of PAHs are usually located either in the same settlement (Sazköy, Yukarıihşaniye, Sefercik) or in the nearby city centers (Filyos, Saltukova, Hisarönü). There are only 3 households stating that they have a house in another province.

The households were asked if they own any vehicles. 56% (35 households) of the households stated that they had at least one vehicle. Looking at the distribution according to the types of vehicles owned, it is seen that there is an automobile in every household who owns a vehicle. Among the other vehicles of the households who state that they own more than one vehicle, tractors and trucks are the most common as seen in Table 16.

Table 16. Vehicle Ownership among PAPs

	N	%
Automobile	35	77.7
Tractor	4	8.8
Truck	2	4.4
Pick-up	1	2.2
Motorcycle	1	2.2
Harvester	1	2.2
Other (plow, mixer etc.)	1	2.2
Total	45	100

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

5.5. Income and Expenditure

5.5.1. Income Sources

Among the main income sources of 63 households interviewed, the most common is retirement salary with 69%, 10% is regular salary income (private sector) and 6.5% civil servant income. Land-based activities are specified by only 1 household as the main source of livelihood. There are 3 households who indicate livestock sales as their main source of income.

Table 17. Main Income Sources of PAHs

	N	%
Regular salary income (private sector)	6	9.7
Civil servant income	4	6.5
Trade/self-employment income	1	1.6
Retirement salary	43	69.4
Seasonal job income	1	1.6
Agricultural income (agricultural product sales)	1	1.6
Livestock income (livestock sales)	3	4.8
State aid (widow, elderly, disabled salary)	3	4.8
Total	62⁴	100

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

29 households stated that they have a subsidiary income source other than the main income source. Primary subsidiary income sources include 17% state aid, 14% livestock sales income and 10% rental income. It is seen that the land-based income sources are mentioned more frequently as subsidiary income sources. 4 households stated agricultural income as a subsidiary income source.

Table 18. Subsidiary Income Sources of PAHs (Primary)

	N	%
Regular salary income (private sector)	1	3.4
Civil servant income	1	3.4
Trade/self-employment income	2	6.9
Retirement salary	5	17.2
Seasonal job income	1	3.4
Agricultural income (agricultural product sales)	2	6.9
Agricultural income (fruit selling etc.)	2	6.9
Livestock income (livestock sales)	4	13.8
Livestock income (livestock product sales)	1	3.4
Rental income	3	10.3
State aid (widow, elderly, disabled salary)	5	17.2
Other	2	6.9
Total	29⁵	100

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

⁴ 1 person did not answer the question.

⁵ 34 PAHs do not have subsidiary income sources.

11 households stated that they have a secondary subsidiary income source (17%). Secondary income sources include such as state aid salary, civil servant income, agricultural income, livestock income etc.

Table 19. Subsidiary Income Sources of PAHs (Secondary)

	N	%
Civil servant income	2	18.2
Trade/self-employment income	1	9.1
Agricultural income (fruit selling etc.)	2	18.2
Livestock income (livestock sales)	1	9.1
Livestock income (livestock product sales)	1	9.1
State aid (widow, elderly, disabled salary)	2	18.2
Other	2	18.2
Total	11⁶	100

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

5.5.2. Expenses

The households interviewed were asked the question of which areas their income was spent most. Accordingly, the areas where most income are spent are; kitchen expenses, heating, electricity, personal needs such as clothing / transportation / health, debt payment and education costs (Table 20). While the number of households who spend 10-20% of their income on kitchen expenses is 8, the number of households who spend 31-50% is 31 (49%). There are 9 households spending 51-80% of their income on kitchen expenses. It is clear that kitchen expenses covers a significant part of PAH's income.

While the number of households spending 10-20% of their income on heating expenses is 34 (64%), the number of households spending 21-30% is 17. Heating costs are also seen to be the most important secondary expenditure item. Electricity costs usually take 5-10% of household income (54%). It is observed that recent hikes have been the reason in increasing share of heating and electricity costs among expenditures.

Table 20. Expenditure Types of Households

	N	%
Kitchen Costs		
%10-20	8	12.7
%21-30	14	22.2
%31-50	31	49.2
%51-80	9	14.2
Total	63	100.0
Heating Costs		
%5-10	1	1.9
%10-20	34	64.1
%21-30	17	32.0
%31-60	1	1.9
Total	53	100.0

⁶ 51 households have no secondary subsidiary income source.

	N	%
Electricity Costs		
%5-10	25	54.3
%11-20	14	30.4
%21-30	7	15.2
<i>Total</i>	46	100.0
Clothing / transportation / health / personal needs		
%5-10	15	60.0
%11-20	8	32.0
%21-50	2	8.0
<i>Total</i>	25	100.0
Education costs		
%5-10	6	75.0
%11-20	-	-
%21-30	1	12.5
%31-50	1	12.5
<i>Total</i>	8	100.0
Debt payment		
%10-20	7	35.0
%21-30	4	20.0
%31-50	8	40.0
%51-80	1	5.0
<i>Total</i>	20	100.0

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

5.6. Land Based Livelihoods

In the region where the agricultural lands are quite limited, mostly corn, vegetables and fruits are produced in agriculture. Livestock, especially traditional buffalo breeding are also common among the land-based livelihood activities in the region. Agricultural activities were previously very common in the region but decreased considerably due to the reasons such as loss of lands after expropriation, geographical area limitation and decrease of agricultural profit due to general economy in Turkey. Similarly, animal husbandry has decreased compared to the past, one of the most important reasons is that pasture lands remained within the expropriated area and alternative lands could not have been found due to geographical limitations. It has been observed that husbandry is mostly performed as fattening livestock, and in some households, livestock sales are indicated as a source of income.

5.6.1. Land Use and Agricultural Activities

During the interviews with the Mukhtars of the affected settlements during ESIA field studies, information on the main income sources was obtained. Although agricultural activities are mentioned among the income sources in the villages of Gökçeler and Derecikören, it was learned that there is no commercial agriculture, and it is mostly considered as an activity that supports household economy. Agricultural activity is carried out commercially only in the villages of Aşağıhsaniye and Sazköy and considered as an important income source.

In the land ownership analysis of the PAHs interviewed during RAP surveys, it is seen that the most owned land type is the arable land (44%), while the second one is vegetable gardens (36%). Orchards are specified as 14% and woodlands as 5%. Only 1 of the households stated that they did not own any land. This household carries out agricultural activities by renting the previously expropriated treasury lands.

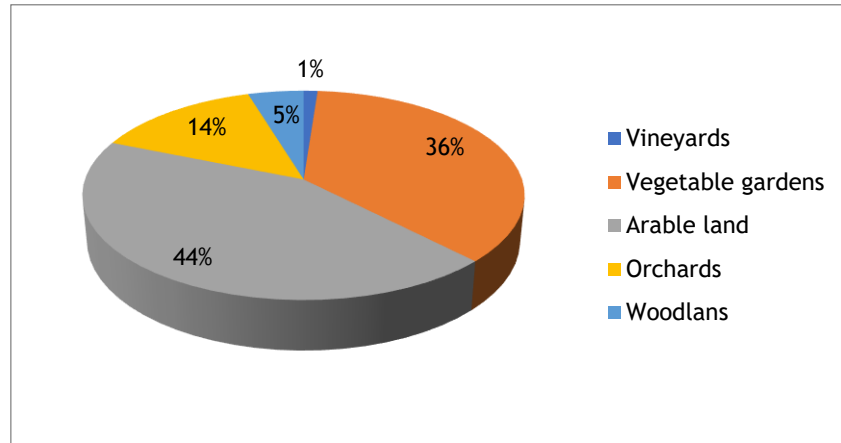


Figure 5. Land Ownership of PAHs

Landowners had difficulty in answering the question of land size as the number of lands they owned was generally more than one, small sized and multi-shareholder. For this reason, no reliable information could be obtained regarding the land sizes owned. This is also due to the fact that most of the shareholders do not use the land at all and therefore their knowledge of the land is not clear.

Since vegetable gardens are more commonly used by PAHs, clearer answers to questions about land size have been obtained. The sizes of vegetable gardens are usually between 10 m² and 1 acre, and there are 5 households indicating that their garden size is between 1-5 acres. The size of the orchards generally varies between 100 m² and 4 decares.

Considering the usage status of the lands owned by the PAHs, 76% of the households who own the arable lands stated that these lands are not used (Table 21). Only 7% of the households cultivate their arable lands. While 81% of the households who own vegetable gardens stated that they cultivate these gardens themselves, 10% do not cultivate anymore. Owned orchards are also largely in use (81%).

Table 21. Usage Status of Privately Owned Lands by PAHs

	Arable Land	Vegetable Garden	Orchard	Woodland
Cultivated by household	7	25	13	3
Not used	31	3	3	4
Cultivated by other shareholders	3	2	-	-
Other	-	1	-	1
Total	41	31	16	8

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

5 households among PAHs operate public lands by renting for agricultural activity. The rents are paid in annual periods. All of these lands are registered in the name of treasury and previously expropriated within the Industrial Zone. These households continue to use the

lands by paying the equivalent price to the National Real Estate General Directorate. It is seen that 3 of these households cultivate large-scale lands (40 to 130 acres).

Table 22. Usage Status of Not Owned Lands by PAHs

Land Types	Number of Households	Average Land Size (decare)
Treasury land	5	52
Rented (Contractual)	1	40
Rented (Non-Contractual)	-	-
Owned by a relative/neighbor etc.	-	-

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

The most commonly grown agricultural products are those that are grown in vegetable gardens, usually near the houses, such as parsley, pepper, tomato, black cabbage, spinach, eggplant, corn, beans, cucumber, leek, lettuce, and onion (Table 23). It is understood that this production is commonly made for household consumption. As a matter of fact, 87% of the households stated that they did not receive any income in response to the question of whether any income was obtained from the crops cultivated and that they produce for their own household consumption. Only 8 households stated that they earn income from agricultural products. Some of the PAHs stated that beans and corn were sold to the market, while others stated that products such as wheat, vetch and alfalfa were used as animal feed. 5 households earn income by selling hazelnuts collected from trees.

Table 23. Agricultural Products Mostly Grown by PAHs

Agricultural Products	Number of responses showing that the household grows the product	(%)	Agricultural Products	Number of responses showing that the household grows the product	(%)
Wheat	4	1.7	Leek	16	7.0
Barley	3	1.3	Pepper	19	8.3
Sugar beet	1	0.4	Parsley	22	9.6
Beans	17	7.4	Lettuce	16	7.0
Black cabbage	19	8.3	Radish	9	3.9
Tomatoes	19	8.3	Cucumber	17	7.4
Corn	16	7.0	Spinach	19	8.3
Clover	4	1.7	Onion	14	6.1
Vetch	3	1.3	Chickpea	1	0.4
Sainfoin	2	0.9	Rice	1	0.4
Eggplant	18	7.9	Oat	3	1.3
Squash	3	1.3	Peas	2	0.9
Total				229	100.0

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

5.6.2. Livestock Activities

According to the data received from Çaycuma District Directorate of Agriculture within the scope of the ESIA study, there are a total of 1,099 bovine and 265 small cattle in the Project-affected settlements. It is seen that bovine breeding is more common in the region and cattle breeding is performed only in Sazköy, Aşağıhsaniye and Gökçeler settlements. Bovine breeding is also carried out in the Öteyüz and Sefercik neighborhoods of the Filyos town. It is seen that the local beekeepers are mostly in Aşağıhsaniye, the total number of beehives in the region is 357. However, according to the information provided by the Mukhtars, the number of households that are not registered and engaged in beekeeping is higher.

According to the information received from the Mukhtars, a total of 249 households are engaged in livestock production in the project-affected settlements. The total number of bovine in the settlements is 1,224 and the number of small cattle is 456. Total of 36 households are engaged in beekeeping as reported by Mukhtars.

63.5% of the interviewed PAHs are not engaged in animal husbandry, while 36.5% (23 households) are engaged (Table 24). 91% of the households engaged in animal husbandry have bovine, 17% small cattle, 65% poultry and 9% bee hives. Again, it can be seen that cattle breeding is not very common among PAHs.

Table 24. Ownership of Livestock by Types among PAHs

Livestock Type	Ownership	N	(%)
Bovine Animal	Yes	21	91.3
	No	2	8.7
Total		23	100.0
Small Cattle	Yes	4	17.4
	No	19	82.6
Total		23	100.0
Poultry	Yes	15	65.2
	No	8	34.8
Total		23	100.0
Beehives	Yes	2	8.7
	No	21	91.3
Total		23	100.0

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

There are a total of 236 bovine animals among PAHs dealing with animal husbandry and 11 bovine animals per household (Table 25). The number of households engaged in poultry farming is 15 and the number of poultry in total is 249, with an average of 17 animals per household. On the other hand, there are 16 beehives in total and there are an average of 8 beehives per household.

Table 25. Average Number of Livestock Ownership among PAHs

Ownership of Livestock	Number
Bovine Animal	236
Number of Households	21
Average number of bovine/household	11.2
Small Cattle	314
Number of Households	4
Average number of cattle/household	78.5
Poultry	249
Number of Households	15
Average number of poultry/household	16.6
Beehives	16
Number of Households	2
Average number of beehives/household	8

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

Livestock production (milk, cheese, egg, butter, egg, honey) is mostly performed for household consumption (Table 26). While 75% of households stated that they consume the milk produced at home, 6% stated that they sell it to the public market and 13% to the merchant / factory. Cheese production is made 27% for the market while butter production is 10% for the market. Egg production is mostly made for household consumption (93%). Two

households producing honey stated that the production was made entirely for domestic consumption.

Table 26. Purposes of Livestock Production among PAHs

Livestock product	Purpose	N	(%)
Milk	Household consumption	12	75.0
	Usually consumed at home, if it's too much it is sold out	1	6.25
	Sold at public market	1	6.25
	Sold to merchants/factories	2	12.5
	Total	16	100.0
Cheese	Household consumption	8	73.0
	Usually consumed at home, if it's too much it is sold out	1	9.0
	Sold at public market	-	-
	Sold to merchants/factories	2	18.0
	Total	11	100.0
Butter	Household consumption	9	90.0
	Sold at public market	-	-
	Sold to merchants/factories	1	10.0
	Total	10	100.0
Egg	Household consumption	14	93.3
	Sold at public market	-	-
	Sold to merchants/factories	1	6.7
	Total	15	100.0
Honey	Household consumption	2	100.0
	Sold at public market	-	-
	Sold to merchants/factories	-	-
	Total	2	100.0

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

Out of 23 households engaged in animal husbandry, 83% (19 households) own barns. Although the size of the barns owned generally varies between 7 m² and 80 m², 2 households engaged in animal husbandry have 800 m² and 1.300 m² stables. The stables of the houses are made of materials such as wood, concrete, briquette, stone, and iron.

Households were asked where they grazed their animals throughout the year. Since the households gave more than one answer, the total number of responses was more than 23 households engaged in animal husbandry. Accordingly, it is seen that animals are fed the mostly in the barns (49%). There are 11 households that use public treasury lands for animal grazing. Households both feeding in the barn and grazing outside stated that they generally prefer to graze outside during summer and keep the animals in the barn during winter.

Table 27. Grazing Areas of Livestock

	N	%
In the barn near the house	21	48.9
In the common pasture area of village	9	20.9
In the public lands (treasury)	11	25.6
In the forest area	2	4.6
Total	43	100.0

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

5.7. PAP's Perception of Livelihood and Suggestions for Improving Livelihoods

While 48% of the households see themselves as people struggling to meet their expenses, 46% of them can get along more or less and 4% of them have income more than enough to

meet their basic needs and they can easily get along (Table 28). In addition, 78% of PAHs responded to "How do you see your economic situation compared to a year ago?" as "worse", and 11% answered as "the same". It is observed that the majority of PAPs think that their economic situation is getting worse compared to previous years and that they do not have much belief that the situation will be better in the future.

Table 28. Perception of PAPs on Economic Competency

Perceptions	N	%
Getting along easily	4	6.0
Getting along more or less	29	46.0
Having difficulties	30	47.6
Total	63	100.0

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

PAHs were asked about the problems they experienced in the region. The most important problem in the region is reported as "unemployment" (57%). "Economic problems" (financial difficulties, low income) are again associated with unemployment (55%). Many households also think that the infrastructure is insufficient in the region. It is seen that drinking water pollution has been a significant issue among PAHs. (35%).

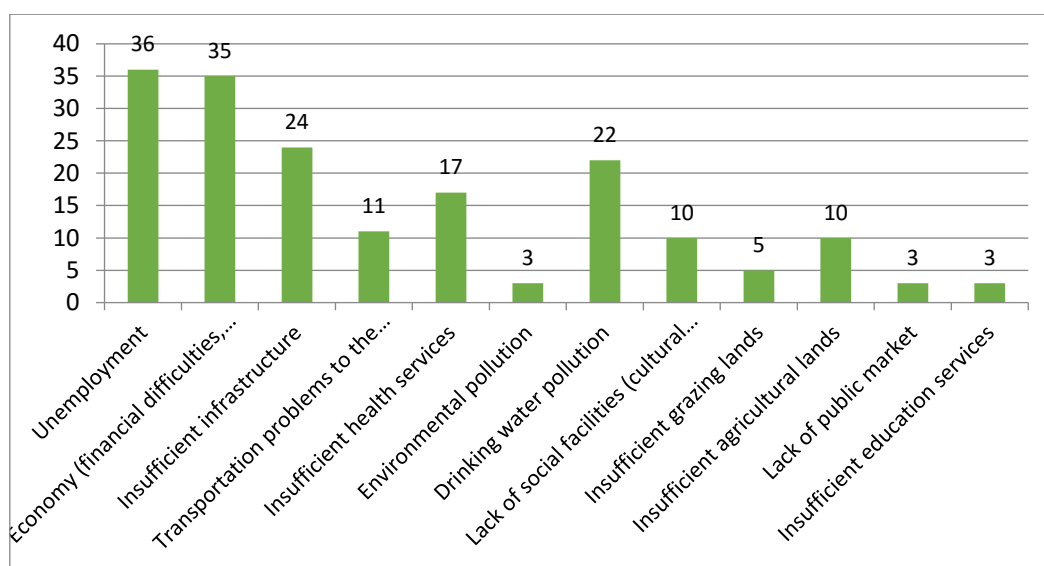


Figure 6. Most Important Problems of the Region According to PAHs

While 8% of PAHs find the pasture areas insufficient for grazing, 16% emphasize that the agricultural lands are insufficient in the region. It is very clear that the expropriation of agricultural and pasture lands for the Industrial Zone had seriously affected the livelihoods of local people. PAHs were asked about their suggestions to improve their livelihoods. The most received answer was "support for starting up a business" with 33%. This situation arises from the high unemployed young population in the region. 30% of the households stated that supports for cattle breeding can be provided. 24% expect support such as cheap feed for animal husbandry, veterinary service support, while 19% expect support for agricultural activities such as cheap seeds, medicines and fertilizers (Figure 7).

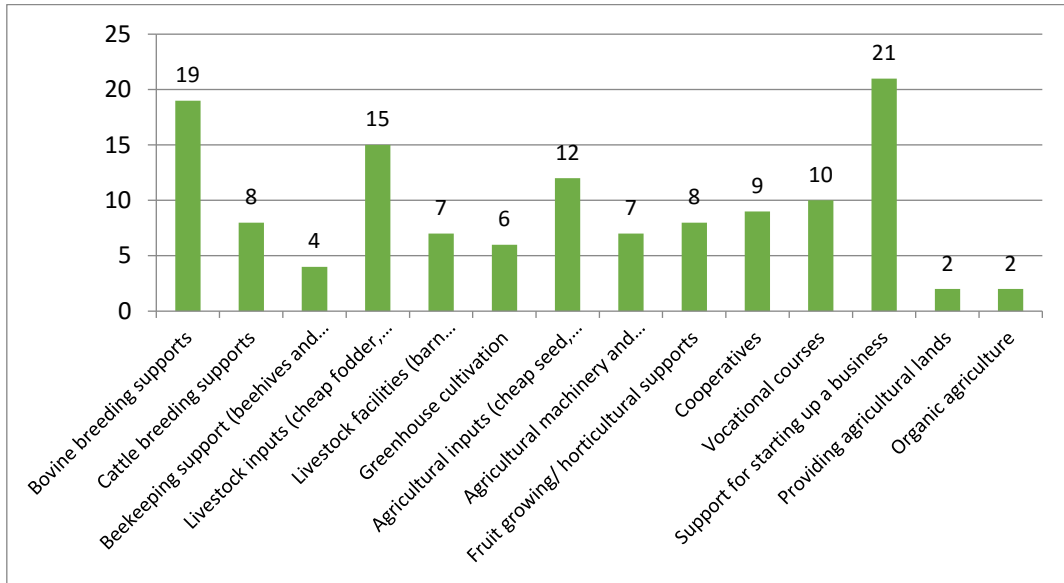


Figure 7. Suggestions of PAPs to Improve Livelihoods

6. POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT

6.1. Physical Displacement

6.1.1. Loss of Residential Houses/Building and Other Immovable

According to the Project land expropriation requirements, the number of houses that will be physically displaced is determined as 17 (as of January 2020, according to available data obtained from DGoll). Distribution of the number of physically affected houses by settlement is given in Table 29. 15 out of total 17 houses are abandoned and not used as identified during field studies. As seen in the table, 14 of the physically affected houses are located in Sazköy settlement and 13 of these houses in Sazköy are abandoned and not used. These houses have been abandoned a long time ago, as they were expropriated and compensation was paid previously under the Industrial Zone project in 1998 (See Figure 8, Figure 9 Figure 10). Only 1 of these expropriated houses is still in use (See Figure 11) by a formal tenant who pays adequate price to the state for residing in the house. There is no informal users of these houses. The other abandoned 2 houses are located in Gökçeler settlement. 1 house in Aşağıihسانیye village will be physically affected by the Project which is privately owned and in use. Among the affected and used houses, the one in Sazköy will be named as Household-1 and other one in Aşağıihسانیye will be named as Household-2 hereafter.

Table 29. Physically Affected Houses by the Project

Settlement	Masonry house / In use	Masonry house / Abandoned
Aşağıihسانیye	1	-
Sazköy	1	13
Gökçeler	-	2
Total	2	15



Figure 8. Views from Abandoned Houses Affected by the Project



Figure 9. Views from Abandoned Houses Affected by the Project -2



Figure 10. Views from Abandoned Houses Affected by the Project -3



Figure 11. Views from Used Houses Affected by the Project -Sazköy

One of the two houses that are in use and physically affected by the Project is located on the public treasury land and one on the private land. Therefore, Household-1 is a tenant in the treasury land and Household-2 is a property owner.

As identified during field study, Household-1 was the formal owner of the residential house which was previously expropriated for the Industrial Zone, but the household continued to

live here by paying rental fee to the National Real Estate General Directorate since they did not want to leave their house and preferred to pay rent. Household-1 is a nuclear family consisting of 2 people, and the ages of the household members are 64 and 65. The household head is retired and is engaged in farming. Chronic patients and disabled individuals are not identified in the household. Household members may be considered vulnerable as elderly category by age, but they are not in need of care.

Household-1 also stated that there are close family members who periodically (almost every weekend) come and stay at their house. These people are their son, daughter-in-law and the grandchild, who live in another house in the city centre and visit the family periodically.

The other house (Household 2), which is physically affected by the Project and in use, is located in Aşağıhsaniye settlement (Figure 12). This two-storey house was built 45 years ago; there are permanent residents on one floor and periodic residents on the other. One of the PAPs resides regularly in the house whereas the other periodically stays at the premises. Both family members (siblings) are retired and are engaged in farming for household consumption. The subject house is privately-owned by the son of the PAP who resides in the house periodically. Both residents are the relatives (mother and uncle) of the property owner who do not pay any rent for this reason. The owner himself resides abroad and does not use the house. Thus, the two PAPs utilizing the house are the actual users benefitting from it for accommodation purposes. Both users do not have any chronic illnesses or disabilities, which can be considered as a disadvantage. However, the other lands possessed by the occupants of Household-2 (agricultural lands which were located elsewhere) were also expropriated for Filyos Industrial Zone in 1998 and therefore they are considered to be vulnerable.



Figure 12. Views from Used Houses Affected by the Project -Aşağıhsaniye

The features of the physically affected houses where Households-1 and 2 live in, such as the size, building material, components, the number of rooms etc. were determined in the asset inventory study of DGoll (Table 30). Household-1 uses only the ground (entrance) floor of the house, not the upper floor. Household-2 stated that all floors of the house are in use.

Table 30. Features of Affected Houses by the Project

	Size of the House	Building material	Components	Number of rooms	Drinking water source	Heating source	Residency Status
Household-1	120 m ²	Concrete	Ground and 1 st floor	3 (2+1)	Mains water	Wood-Coal	Permanently

	Size of the House	Building material	Components	Number of rooms	Drinking water source	Heating source	Residency Status
Household - 2	121 m ²	Concrete	Basement, ground floor and 1 st floor	5 (4+1)	Mains water	Wood-Coal	Permanently / Periodically

Source: DGoll Asset Inventory, 2020

Household-1 permanently resides in this Project-affected house. The household head, whose livelihood is based on animal husbandry, stated that they could not leave the house after expropriation since they had no other livelihood than animal husbandry. For this reason, they preferred to stay here by paying rent to the General Directorate of National Real Estate. It was observed that the household has no desire to migrate to another place, since its livelihood structures such as barn, coop and vegetable garden are also located in the vicinity of the house. These livelihood structures of Household-1 will also be affected by the Project.

Members of Household-2 are siblings and one of them periodically stays at the house while the other one is a permanent resident. Saniye Cicibaşoğlu, who resides periodically, comes by every weekend and engages with the vegetable garden. The PAP also has planned to make new livestock investments. Similar to Household 1, Household 2 also does not wish to be relocated due to expropriation of their house and land as they want to continue these subsistence activities. The vegetable garden is also located in the vicinity of the house and is affected by the Project. The barn of the household is located 70 meters away from the house and not within the Project borders. However, the barn will become useless if the owners are relocated thus, it is also considered to be affected since it will be a livelihood loss for the Household. The permanent resident of the house also owns a pergola in the front yard that may require expropriation.

The list of other immovable/structures that will be affected by the Project is given in Table 31. As identified during asset inventory studies, the garage, greenhouse, poultry house, a barn and a haystack are currently in use. Only the water well is located on private land, other structures (greenhouse, haystack, fountain, garage, folder, coop etc.) are located in the public treasury lands which were previously expropriated. Most of these structures (haystack, garage, barns and coop) were present before the expropriation in 1998 and compensated while the greenhouse was built after expropriation.

Table 31. Other Immovable/Structures Affected by the Project

Type of Affected Structure	Number	Type of Affected Structure	Number
Water well	1	Greenhouse	1
Garage	1	Haystack	3
Cemetery	1	Fountain	1
Barn/folder	3	Coop	1

Source: DGoll Asset Inventory, 2020

Details of other immovable property losses are presented in Table 31. It is observed that the assets such as barns and poultry, which are associated with the livelihoods of Household-1, are also affected by the Project. These structures are located on the same parcel that was expropriated previously and are still used by the household (See Table 32).

According to the analyses of other affected immovable / structures, it is seen that the structures of two new households, namely Household-3 and Household-4, are also affected by physical displacement. Residential houses of these households are not affected by the Project. However, as learned during site study, the water well belonging to Household-3 is not used, so will not cause any possible livelihood loss (Figure 14).

Table 32. Features of Other Used Immovable/Structures Affected by the Project

Household	Type of immovable / structure	Building material	Components of Immovable	Size	Number	Type of Land
Household -1	Barn	Concrete + brick	Ground and 1 st floor	50 m ²	1	Public
	Coop	-	-	12 m ²	1	Public
Household-2	Barn	Concrete + brick	-	50 m ²	1	Private
	Pergola	Wood	-	-	1	Private
Household -3	Water well	Concrete	-	9 m ²	1	Private
Household -4	Garage	Stone/ brick	-	-	1	Public
	Greenhouse	-	-	-	1	Public
	Haystack	Stone/ brick	-	-	1	Public

Source: DGolf Asset Inventory, 2020



Figure 13. View of the Affected House (left) and Barn (right) of Household-1

As identified during site study, Household-4 continues to reside in its previously expropriated house, similar to Household-1 by paying annual rent to the state. Their residential house, haystack and garage were expropriated before in 1998. Only the greenhouse was built on public land after expropriation. While the garage, greenhouse and haystack of Household-4 are affected by the Project and will be physically displaced, their residential house is not affected and located outside the Project expropriation area.



Figure 14. View of Garage, Greenhouse and Haystack of Household-4 (left) and Water well of Household-3 (right)

6.2. Economic Displacement

6.2.1. Loss of Agricultural Lands

The land expropriation requirements of the Project and the loss of lands used for agricultural activity may lead to economic displacement of PAPs. In this regard, there may be impacts such as loss of land-based livelihoods, decrease in economic welfare level of PAPs and loss of traditional bonds between human and lands.

The fact that the majority of the lands to be acquired for the Project remain within the previously expropriated area leads to the limited economic displacement impacts. There may be a cumulative impact since some of the private and public lands have been divided into pieces during previous expropriation. Although not many, cumulative impact is expected to occur in a small number of plots with the remaining parts being expropriated. There is no formal information regarding the previous conditions of lands (area, number etc.), court cases and compensation payments to analyse the cumulative impacts since it was on behalf of Ministry of National Real Estate General Directorate and long time had passed as the expropriation was completed on 1998. Discussions with mukhtars and PAPs during field studies indicate that most people were satisfied since they had a good amount of compensation from expropriation and even some of them made some investments with the payments received, while some people were not satisfied and objected to the payments in the past.

Agricultural activities in the region have decreased significantly compared to the past, because the majority of agricultural lands were expropriated for the Industrial Zone in 1998 and there were very limited agricultural lands left due to the geographical limitation in the region. Agricultural activities are now performed in these limited agricultural lands, although not very intensive. Local people generally produce vegetables for household consumption in small gardens rather than commercial agriculture. Loss of these gardens and limited agricultural lands may have economically negative impacts on households. On the other hand, as identified during the interviews with landowners and users, 82 out of total 139 private parcels are not used currently. These lands are generally multi-shareholder parcels and are not used for any purpose by households. Thus, only 57 parcels may have economic displacement due to loss of agricultural lands. Although the qualification of lands

are registered as “agricultural land”, the most of these lands are not cultivated with agricultural purposes apart from vegetable gardens. There are mostly fruit, hazelnut, daphne trees etc. on these arable lands and some of the households derive subsidiary income from these trees. There is only one household whose livelihood mainly depends on agriculture, as stated in Section 5.5.1. This household rents treasury lands from state to cultivate a large area in the expropriated OIZ area. The land to be acquired for the Project is a small area compared to his total land holdings (approximately corresponds to %9 of his total rented lands).

Total area of affected parcels and the area to be expropriated were compared in order to understand how the loss of agricultural lands will affect the income sources of households. According to this comparison, 46% out of 139 private lands will lose more than 50% of the total size of the parcel. It is observed that the land losses between 0% and 5% constitute 18% out of total and land losses between 10% and 20% corresponds to 14%. Therefore, land losses between 0% and 20% make up 36% of the total.

The reason for the high number of land loss rates with 50% or over is because the agricultural lands are divided into small pieces due to the previous expropriation, and the lands to be expropriated due to the Project mostly coincide with these small pieces left. 61% of the parcels with 50% or over land loss are out of use. 65% of the parcels with 30-50% land loss are also not used by PAPs.

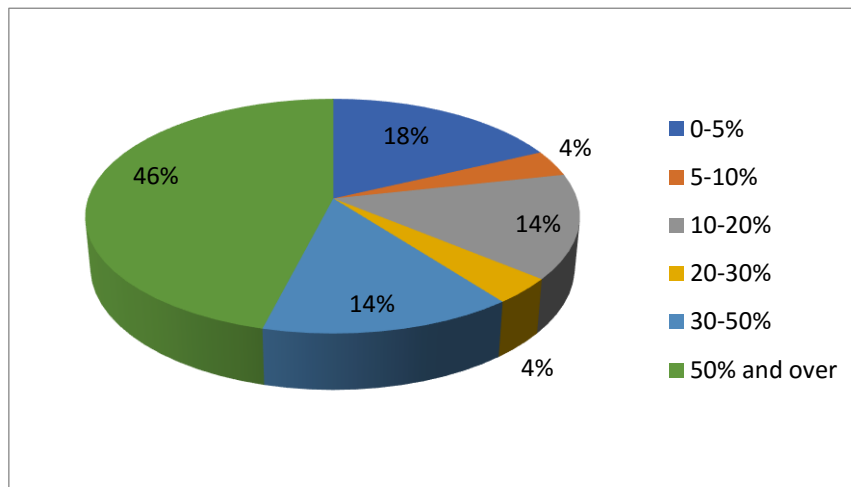


Figure 15. The ratios of the affected parcel area to the total parcel area

23% of the parcels with 50% or over land loss and in use (39%) are vegetable gardens for household consumption. Therefore, it is predicted that the loss of these vegetable gardens will affect the income sources of the households indirectly. The level of this impact can be determined by factors such as the variety of the income sources of the household, total lands ownerships, whether there is a cumulative impact with other Project effects, and whether there is an unviable land remained after the land is expropriated.

The number of households that will lose 50% or more of the vegetable gardens in use is 15. While the number of households that will lose 30-50% of the vegetable gardens in use is 5, there is no vegetable garden used in the parcels that will be affected by less than 30%.

Therefore, the fact that all vegetable garden losses are 30% and above indicate that a total of 20 households will permanently lose their garden production for household consumption.

3 households performing agricultural activities by renting the public treasury lands were identified. During the interviews with these people, it was determined that the total size of the lands they rented from state is too large and the areas to be expropriated will not significantly affect their livelihood activities. Besides, main livelihoods of these formal public land users are not dependent on the land, and that agricultural activities are performed as additional income. Therefore, it is foreseen that those formal land users will not be adversely affected by the land acquisition of the project.

The division and partial expropriation of lands can sometimes cause a loss in the value of the land. The land is generally divided into two or more parts in linear projects. Therefore, sometimes one or more of the remaining parts of the land may be unviable. The reasons for being unviable can be:

- The remaining part is too small in size
- Difficulty in access to the remaining part
- The remaining part becomes unviable with cumulative impacts

In order to evaluate these situations, an analysis was made from the satellite images on whether the area remaining may be unviable or not in the parcels affected by more than 5%. This analysis does not reflect precise data, and it provides only a preliminary assessment opportunity as the availability of the remaining area will be decided by expert examination. As shown in Figure 16, the remaining area is unviable in 24 out of the 87 private parcels, which are affected by more than 5% and divided into two in the middle. The remaining area is unviable due to the expropriation of the majority of land in 18 parcels and the remaining area is unviable due to the expropriation of more than half of the land in 4 parcels. It is envisaged that if the remaining area of 46 parcels is determined to be useless by the expert examination, it can be decided to expropriate the whole land by agreeing with the land owner.

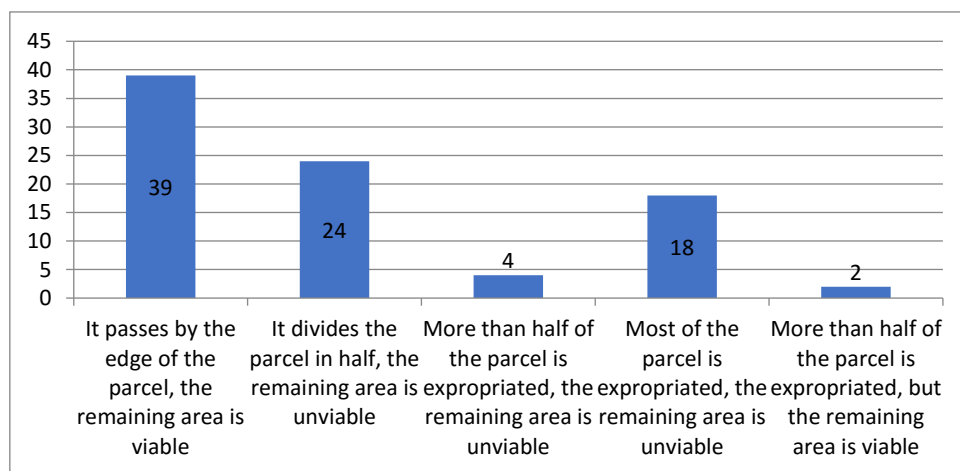


Figure 16. Availability of Remaining Areas of Private Lands Affected by More than 5%

Whether the households whose residential houses/ immovable assets will be affected by the Project also experience land losses are an issue to be evaluated. The main livelihood of

Household-1 is retirement salary and livestock income. Household-1 is also engaged in agricultural activities for household consumption. A private land owned by Household-1 (shareholder) is also affected by the Project which may put the household into vulnerable status. However, there is no agricultural production in this private land. Production is made only in the garden next to the residence. Therefore, the losses of Household-1 are limited to their immovable assets and the vegetable garden next to the house. The main source of income for Household-2 is retirement salary. There is no other agricultural land of Household-2 that are affected by the Project and that the agricultural activities are carried out in the garden next to the house for household consumption. Therefore, the losses of Household-2 will be limited to the immovable properties and vegetable garden near the house. Although the PAPs currently have no livestock and are not engaged in husbandry, their plans to make new investments for husbandry activities will be jeopardized by the Project.

Household-4 is actively engaged in agricultural activities, generally produces forage crop (such as alfalfa and oats) for animal husbandry in a 15-decares land which is not affected by the Project. However, they cultivate vegetables for household consumption in the greenhouse affected by the Project. Therefore, land loss of Household-4 will be limited to greenhouse, haystack and garage, and there will be no additional land loss.

6.2.2. Loss of Agricultural Crops and Trees

Agricultural crops and trees standing on the affected lands will be removed during the land preparation and construction phase. DGoll will wait for the harvest season of agricultural crops. This impact can also occur in the form of damage to agricultural crops in neighbouring plots due to machinery and equipment movements during construction.

Loss of agricultural crops and trees to be affected by the project were determined by the asset inventory study carried out by DGoll during RAP preparation. Even though all crops cultivated in vegetable gardens could not be identified individually since the asset inventory was carried out in winter season, information was gathered about whether or not gardens are cultivated and which crops are generally grown. The vegetables mostly grown in those gardens are; black cabbage, beans, corn, tomato, pepper, eggplant, cucumber, spinach, parsley, leek, and onion produced for household consumption. The loss of vegetable gardens, which are produced for household consumption, will mostly occur in Gökçeler settlement. It was determined that vegetable gardens were also affected in Sazköy and Aşağıhsaniye, albeit to a small extent. As learned during the interviews with formal users of treasury lands, commercial products such as wheat, corn, vetch, oats, barley, corn, alfalfa are generally grown in these lands.

Due to the widespread forest climate in the region, woodlands are quite common and the number of trees to be affected by the expropriation is approximately 1,347⁷. While this number is not exact, it represents the total figure obtained from unofficial asset inventory study and interviews with land users. In parallel to the high number of hazelnut fields in the region, it is seen that there are 561 privately owned hazelnut trees expected to be affected by the project. Apart from this, trees such as willow, walnut, poplar and laurel are also quite

⁷ This number includes the number of trees identified in the unofficial asset inventory as well as the number of trees declared by PAHs. The exact numbers will be determined during the official asset inventory study.

common. Laurel is widely found in the areas to be expropriated for the Project especially in Sazköy and it is commonly traded by Sazköy residents. There are also laurel trees on the road side of Gökçeler village but they are not traded by residents. The number of trees on public lands are not exactly known but the number of households who make use of the produce from the publicly owned trees are 4 according to RAP surveys. 2 of these families gather product from daphne trees while 1 of them gather from hazelnut trees and other one from plum trees.

Table 33. Project-Affected Assets (Trees)

Type of Affected Tree	Number	Type of Affected Tree	Number
Pine	10	Apple	18
Pear	11	Chestnut	7
Hazelnut	561	Pomegranate	6
Grape	4	Sour cherry	12
Walnut	144	Fig	33
Apricot	1	Mulberry	5
Peach	2	Plum	16
Cherry	4	Willow	190
Plane tree	1	Poplar	118
Olive	1	Oak	98
Laurel (Daphne)	100	Brazil wood	5
TOTAL		1,347	

Source: DGoll Asset Inventory, 2020

81% of the PAHs have no income generating trees. The number of households that have an income-generating tree is 12, and these tree types are generally hazelnut, walnut, fig, laurel trees. It is understood that other fruit trees are generally grown for household consumption.

Loss of agricultural crops and trees of Households 1 and 2, which will be affected by the physical resettlement impacts of the Project, were also evaluated (See Table 34). As mentioned earlier, the vegetable gardens where these households planted for household consumption will be expropriated for the Project and they will lose agricultural crops such as black cabbage, corn, beans, spinach, tomato, pepper, parsley, eggplant etc. In addition, the trees owned by these households will also be affected by the Project. Household-1 has 3 fig trees that generate income and therefore, the loss of these trees may have an impact on the source of income. The number of trees of Household-2 to be affected by the Project is quite higher. During asset inventory, it was determined that there are 10 pines, 5 apples, 1 pear tree and a hazelnut garden. During the meeting with the landowner, it was learned that there are fig, walnut and laurel trees too but the exact number is not known. Although these numbers will be verified again in official asset inventory, Household-2 does not generate income from these trees. Therefore, an income loss arising from loss of trees is not expected for Household-2.

Table 34. Project-Affected Trees of Household-1 and 2

	Type of Tree	Number	Age	Land Type
Household-1	Fig	3	Unknown	Public
Household -2	Pine	5	Unknown (40 cm in diameter)	Private
	Pine	5	Unknown (60 cm in diameter)	Private
	Apple	5	Unknown	Private
	Pear	1	Unknown	Private
	Hazelnut	Not exactly known	Unknown	Private
	Fig	Not exactly known	Unknown	Private
	Walnut	Not exactly known	Unknown	Private
	Laurel (Daphne)	Not exactly known	Unknown	Private

6.2.3. Loss of and Access Limitations to Grazing Lands

As determined in the ESIA studies, most of the grazing lands in some of the project affected settlements remain in the area declared as Free Zone under the Filyos Valley Project and were expropriated in 1998. Although the pasture lands were expropriated in the Sazköy and Derecikören settlements, located on the right side of the Project area and in a geographically limited area, the expropriated treasury lands are still used for grazing because there are no alternative pasture lands (See Figure 17). Pasture areas of Aşağıhsaniye village have also been expropriated, but the households use their own gardens, arable lands or forest areas for grazing and mostly feed animals in barns.

Sefercik neighborhood has alternative pasture lands other than the expropriated ones. It has been learned that households use both expropriated treasury lands and alternative pasture lands, but grazing is mostly performed in pasture lands. Gökçeler neighborhood has sufficient alternative pasture lands for grazing.

As mentioned above, the loss of pasture areas is an effect that occurred within the scope of the Filyos Valley Project and there will be no additional pasture area loss resulting from this Project. The impact of the Project on livestock activities will be the restriction of access to grazing lands.

It has been determined that the access to the M3 pasture area (treasury land), which is the only grazing land of Sazköy settlement, will be prevented with the start of the construction phase of the Project (Figure 17). Although the usage of this area as a pasture will already be prevented with the realization of the activities within the scope of the Industrial Zone, the usage continues now since the activities have not started yet. Therefore, the restriction of its usage during this period will have an impact on the Project. It is estimated that this access prevention can significantly affect livelihoods in Sazköy, since animal husbandry is an important source of income and given that the agricultural lands have already been largely lost due to previous expropriation. Alternative pasture areas are not available due to the geographical limitation as the back part of the settlement is forested. Herders will have to continue their grazing activities in a restricted area, or they will have to travel from a longer distance to reach pasture areas with the implementation of the Project. This impact is not expected to occur in other settlements due to the presence of alternative pasture lands and grazing activities are not performed Project-affected lands.

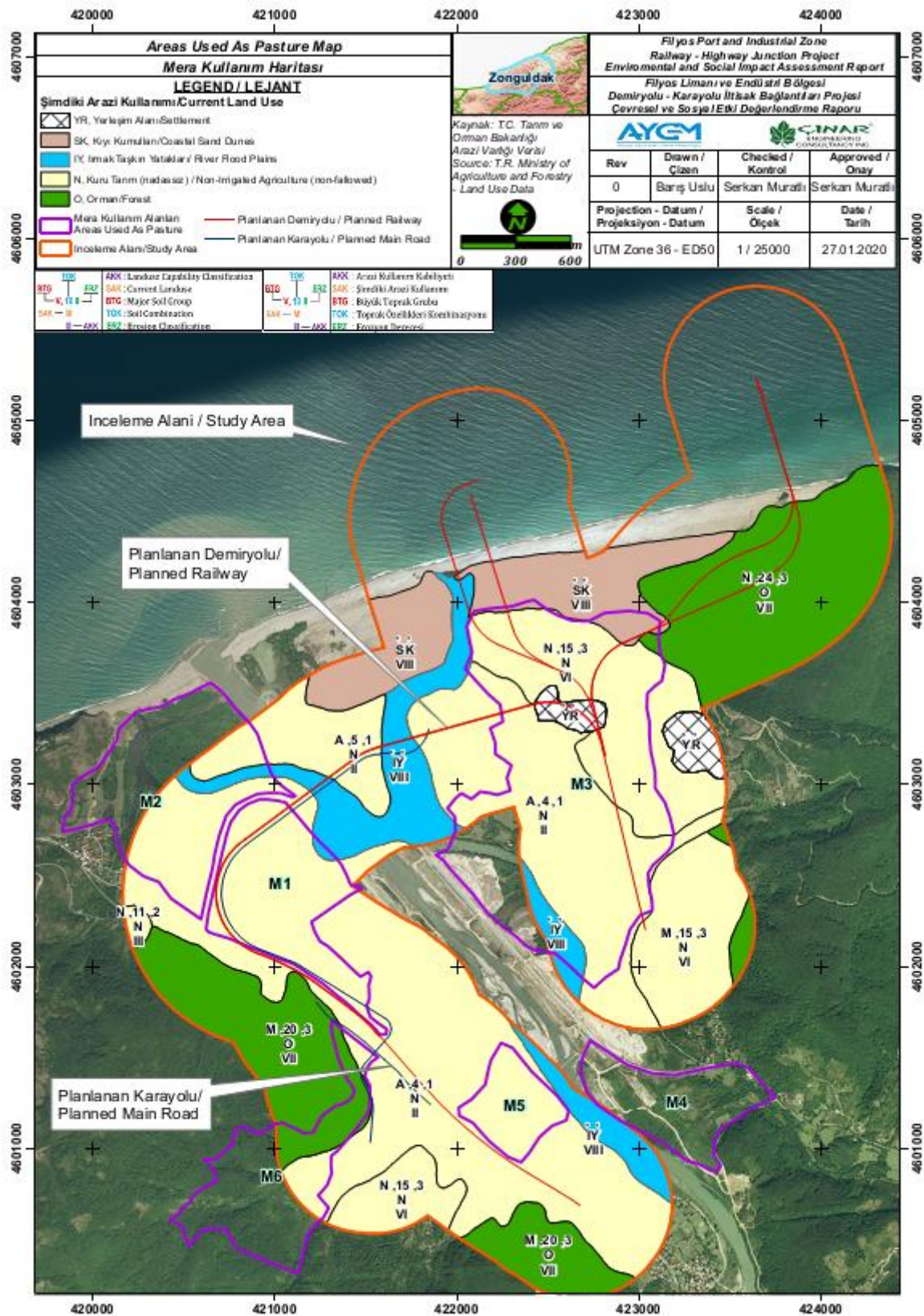


Figure 17. Pasture Land Usage Map

6.2.4. General Assessment of Impacts on Livelihoods

Especially long-term impacts of land acquisition reveal that there may be significant changes in livelihoods. Potential changes that may occur with cumulative impacts due to land preparation and construction activities;

- Decreased agricultural lands and increased household consumption costs,
- Increased fodder costs, decreasing income from animal husbandry due to the prevention of access / loss of grazing lands and finally tendency to other livelihood sources

It was explained in the previous sections that agricultural activity in the region is not generally performed commercially but carried out in gardens where vegetables / fruits were grown for household consumption. Agricultural products such as nuts and laurels are generally traded by local people. The fact that most of the project affected lands are not being used currently indicates that the impacts on agricultural activities will be limited. Therefore, a limited negative impact will arise due to the loss of gardens for household consumption in local agricultural activities, which may lead to an increase in household consumption costs.

Access prevention to pasture lands where livestock activities are carried out is a matter for Sazköy settlement, and no impact on livestock activities is expected for other settlements. For this reason, although major changes are not expected in livestock activities in the region, it is estimated that animal husbandry may decline in Sazköy settlement.

Among the livelihoods related to the land in the region, gathering from forest areas and beekeeping are also common. No beehives have been identified in the Project area. In addition, there are no beehives in close proximity to the construction site that can be damaged due to effects such as dust and noise. Beekeeping is usually carried out near forest areas or in gardens near houses. Therefore, any impact that would directly affect beekeeping and require the transportation of beehives is not expected. Gathering activities from the forest area are carried out in a very wide area and not in a certain region. Therefore, any adverse impact on gatherers is not expected as the forest land to be used by the Project is very limited.

6.2.5. Impacts on Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable groups that may be affected by the Project were formed with an understanding of the socio-economic profile and potential impacts during the ESIA studies. However, these vulnerable group categories were redefined during the RAP preparation as a result of detailed analysis of PAPs and listed below⁸.

- Physically or mentally disabled people
- People with chronic diseases
- Households using public land owned by treasury
- Households whose multiple lands will be affected by the Project
- Elderly people over the age of 65 who live alone and need care
- Women, in particular female-headed households

⁸Any households "who do not own a land but use other lands in the village (by renting or without renting)" and "who is very poor, receiving in kind / cash support from the Social Assistance and Support Foundation" were not found during the household interviews conducted with the full-count method. Therefore, these groups are excluded from vulnerable group definitions.

- Persons whose land has been already affected by other infrastructure or investment projects (highway, railway, oil or natural gas pipelines etc.) in the region and whose lands will be affected within the scope of this Project.

Persons with physical or mental disabilities have been identified as a vulnerable group in the Project. Elderly people in need of care are another vulnerable group. People with disabilities may not have access to employment opportunities to be created, people with disabilities and elderly people may not be able to participate in the consultation activities of the Project and therefore face with disadvantages.

Among the 174 members of PAHs, 6 people were found to be physically disabled, 9 were chronic patients and 2 were elderly in need of care. 2 of the 6 people who are found to be physically disabled are the landowner / shareholder himself and 4 of them are other members living in the household.

The elderly who are over 65 years old and living alone in need of care are not identified among PAPs. 2 identified elderly people in need of care live with other family members, and they are not the landowner / shareholder themselves.

Among the interviewed PAHs, 5 women-headed households were identified. 4 out of total 5 woman-headed households are engaged in agriculture either in vegetable or fruit gardens owned by themselves.

Another vulnerable category is the “PAPs whose multiple lands are affected by the Project”. Among the interviewed PAPs, number of those PAPs are identified as 36 which correspond to 57% of total. Number of PAPs whose two parcels are affected by the Project is 14 while the number of PAPs whose three parcels are affected is 7. Number of PAPs whose more than 5 parcels are affected by the Project is 7.

It has been determined that there are few households that use public lands such as treasury land for their livelihood activities. As explained in Section 6.1.2, those who carry out agricultural activities on these lands are not expected to be adversely affected. However, it was determined that there are households that use the treasury land as pasture lands or are collectors from forest lands. In interviews with PAH's 84% stated that they did not use common land affected by the Project. The number of households that use the common lands together with other herders for grazing purposes is 6. Livestock activities may be adversely affected due to the fact that the households using common land together with other villagers for animal grazing are prevented from accessing the pasture areas due to the reasons explained in Section 6.2.3.

As identified during field studies, there are people in the region who benefit from forest areas for wood collection, mushroom / plant collection and animal grazing. It is known that some people even earn income by selling the collected products. However, only one household among the PAHs stated that they use the common lands of the village for wood collection. Considering that the forest land affected by the project is a very small area and the forest lands are very wide in the region, no impact is expected for these people who benefit from the forest areas.

It is identified that there are people whose lands were previously expropriated for the Filyos Industrial Zone⁹, and whose lands will be expropriated again for the Project. 81% (50 households) of the PAHs stated that their lands were expropriated for the Industrial Zone in 1998. Considering that 5 of these households are affected by the project only because of their use in public lands, it can be said that the lands of 45 households in total will be expropriated for the second time. However, it was not possible to compare whether the lands subject to the expropriation for the Project were the same lands previously expropriated, how much area was lost in previous expropriation and the loss in this Project, because the data on total size of the affected parcels prior to expropriation of the Industrial Zone and how much of it was expropriated is not available.

⁹ General Directorate of National Estate was appointed for the urgent expropriation of the immovable properties.

7. ELIGIBILITY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

The Entitlement Matrix presented in this section provides an overview of all rights defined within the RAP. The Project will try to minimize involuntary resettlement and improve or at least restore livelihoods and living standards of displaced people.

7.1. Eligibility Strategy

The entitlement strategy will be based on transparent, consistent and fair compensation measures for the Project affected parties. Rights defined under this RAP will comply with local legislation and WB ESS5. Rights include additional measures to comply with the specific requirements of WB ESS5 where applicable. Additional budget and the necessary personnel assignment will be formed by DGoll for the implementation of RAP.

There are different types of rights holders who are affected by land acquisition in different ways. The entitlement matrix offers compensation suggestions and mitigation measures for the issues listed below;

- Loss of residential houses/structures (physical displacement)
- Loss of other immovable/buildings related with livelihood activities
- Loss of agricultural lands
- Loss of agricultural crops and trees
- Loss of Access to grazing lands
- Lands that are divided into more than one part due to land acquisition have unviable parts.
- Impacts on vulnerable PAPs

Eligible people under the RAP include owners and users of all affected land identified during the asset inventory and socio-economic field survey. The entitled groups for the compensation / measure / additional support on the above issues are categorized below;

- Owners and formal / informal permanent users of residential houses to be physically displaced
- Owners and formal / informal permanent users of other assets/immovable to be physically displaced
- Owners/shareholders, formal and informal users of private lands (tenant, squatter etc.)
- Formal and informal users of public lands
- Beneficiaries of common lands such as pasture and forest areas
- Vulnerable groups affected by the Project (elderly, disabled, women headed households, people whose lands will be expropriated second time etc.)

As required by WB ESS5, a cut-off date will be announced by DGoll at least 2 weeks prior to final walk of site when records will be updated before commencement of expropriation process.. After this date, people in the Project area will not be able to claim any rights for compensation and resettlement supports. Similarly, structures built after this date, planted trees / crops etc. will not be compensated by the project.

7.2. Entitlement Matrix

Table 35. Entitlement Matrix

No	Impact Category	Number of affected household / asset	Entitled people	Entitlement	Explanations / Responsibilities
1	Loss of residential structures (physical displacement)	1 household	Owner or permanent/periodical users of residential houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation (including incomplete production and depreciation costs) at full replacement cost is paid to the right owners.¹⁰ Before the building collapses, households have the right to use all recovered materials, including but not limited to, windows, doors, kitchens, bathrooms, metal parts, woods in their homes. Material support can be provided to build the house in another close area that is not affected by the Project within the scope of negotiations with the landowner. Transport expenses are covered or transportation support is given. Rental assistance for a 1 year period will be provided to the permanent user of the household. Agricultural engineer support can be provided for the establishment of a vegetable garden elsewhere, as the vegetable garden will also be lost together with residential house. Transaction costs and legal fees associated with the land acquisition process will be paid to the right holder. 	<p>Compensation will be paid from Expropriation Budget of DGoll (however, full replacement cost that the legal legislation does not cover will be provided by the available sources and budget of DGoll).</p> <p>During the expropriation process, DGoll Expropriation Department will negotiate with landowners/users, evaluate the preferences of the households for resettlement, and apply the most appropriate choice to restore the living conditions of the household to better or at least restore the living conditions.</p> <p>In cases where PAPs opt for state led resettlement, DGoll will be in close coordination and cooperation with MoEU to follow the resettlement process to ensure that PAPs are provided with timely accommodation options and livelihood support before the civil works of the Project commence.</p> <p>In addition, within the scope of the Social Assistance and Solidarity Encouragement Law No. 3294, DGoll will be the intermediary in providing in-kind and cash support to the household.¹¹</p>

¹⁰ As the title deed of house is registered in the name of son of periodically user, the actual users may not be entitled to legal rights. However, according to the law, if the title deed owner of the house declares the actual users of the house in writing and a protocol is prepared between parties, the expropriation payment of the house can be paid to these actual users. Thus, DGoll will closely follow the process to ensure that actual users of house have been compensated for loss of dwellings.

¹¹ Details of these supports are provided in the Section 7.3.

No	Impact Category	Number of affected household / asset	Entitled people	Entitlement	Explanations / Responsibilities
2		1 household	Formal/permanent user (tenant) of residential houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before the building collapses, households have the right to use all recovered materials, including but not limited to, windows, doors, kitchens, bathrooms, metal parts, woods in their homes. Material support can be provided to build the house in another close area that is not affected by the Project within the scope of negotiations with the land owner. Transport expenses are covered or transportation support is given. Agricultural engineer support can be provided for the establishment of a vegetable garden elsewhere, as the vegetable garden will also be lost together with residential house. Users will be informed five months before construction to ensure they can find another accommodation. Besides, assistance to find a proper accommodation will be provided and a temporary residing place will be offered in compliance with law. Transaction costs and legal fees associated with the land acquisition process will be paid to the right holder. 	<p>During the expropriation process, DGoll Expropriation Department will negotiate with landowners/users, evaluate the preferences of the households for resettlement, and apply the most appropriate choice to restore the living conditions of the household to better or at least restore the living conditions.</p> <p>DGoll will support from its current budget to relocate and reconstruct the impacted structures to another place in the village such as vegetable garden, barn and coop, as they will also be lost together with the residential house, if requested by the household during negotiations.</p> <p>In addition, within the scope of the Social Assistance and Solidarity Encouragement Law No. 3294, DGoll will be the intermediary in providing in-kind and cash support to the household.</p>
3	Loss of other immovable/buildings related with livelihood activities	1 water well	Owners of assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation (including incomplete production and depreciation costs) at full replacement cost is paid to the right owners. Households have the right to use all of the recovered materials. 	Compensation will be paid from Expropriation Budget of DGoll (however, full replacement cost that the legal legislation does not cover will be provided from the available sources and budget of DGoll).
4		3 barns 3 haystack 1 garage 1 fountain 1 coop 1 greenhouse	Permanent users without legal title deed (formal or informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households have the right to use all of the recovered materials. Supports for dismantling and rebuilding and relevant labor costs will be provided for the relocation of structures such as barns, haystacks, coop and greenhouse to another place requested by the users. 	During the expropriation process, the usage conditions of these structures will be consulted with the users, and the most suitable moving options will be determined.

No	Impact Category	Number of affected household / asset	Entitled people	Entitlement	Explanations / Responsibilities
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetable seeds and saplings for the re-established greenhouse will be provided. 	
5	Loss of agricultural lands / Loss of land-based livelihoods / Lands that are divided into more than one part due to land acquisition have unviable parts	82 parcels	Owners/shareholders who are not users of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation (including incomplete production and depreciation costs) at full replacement cost is paid to the right owners. If the remaining part of the land is "unviable" after partial permanent expropriation, the remaining parts will be expropriated under law.¹² 	Compensation will be paid from Expropriation Budget of DGoll (however, full replacement cost that the legal legislation does not cover will be provided from the available sources and budget of DGoll).).
6		57 parcels	Owners/shareholders who are users of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation (including incomplete production and depreciation costs) at full replacement cost is paid to the right owners. If the remaining part of the land is "unviable" after partial permanent expropriation, the remaining parts will be expropriated under law. Compensation is paid to the user after valuation of the products and trees on the land by the Commission. Livelihood support projects will be developed and implemented in cooperation with relevant institutions for farmers whose livelihoods depend on agriculture and have lost their land.¹³ Temporary or permanent employment opportunities especially cleaning, chauffeur, security, cookery etc. during the construction and operation period will be offered to PAPs. 	<p>Compensation will be paid from Expropriation Budget of DGoll (however, full replacement cost that the legal legislation does not cover will be provided from the available sources and budget of DGoll).).</p> <p>In case the remaining lands are "unviable", AYGM will ensure that the necessary actions are taken under the Expropriation Law, in consultation with the landowners, without waiting for the application of the affected persons.</p> <p>In the case of households whose livelihoods are dependent on agriculture and have lost their land, DGoll will develop projects jointly with the Provincial / District Directorate of</p>

¹² 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).

¹³ Details of livelihood projects are given in Section 7.3. However, in the field studies, no households, whose main source of livelihood is dependent on agriculture and who will lose their agricultural activities due to the Project, have been identified. However, this measure is determined in response to any change after the official asset determination.

No	Impact Category	Number of affected household / asset	Entitled people	Entitlement	Explanations / Responsibilities
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional supports¹⁴ for the households who actively use the vegetable gardens for household consumption will be provided. 	<p>Agriculture and Forestry and cooperatives in the region, and will provide livelihood support for households who have lost their livelihoods. AYGM will also inform the landowner about the necessary procedures for the supports that can be provided under the Resettlement Law and ensure that they receive livelihood support.</p> <p>DGoll will also ensure and mediate that, in the case of households who have lost their income sources, these households will receive the necessary support in line with social assistance programs under the Social Assistance and Solidarity Encouragement Law No. 3294.¹⁵</p> <p>For the provision of temporary or permanent employment opportunities, prioritization of local employment and displaced persons will be stipulated in contracts to be made with the Construction Contractor and DGoll will ensure that these people have been provided with employment opportunities in the Project.</p>
7		5 households	Formal/informal users who are not owner/shareholder of the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation is paid to the user after valuation of the products and trees on the land by the Commission. Livelihood support projects will be developed and implemented in cooperation with relevant institutions for farmers whose livelihoods depend on agriculture and have lost their land. Temporary or permanent employment opportunities especially cleaning, chauffeur, security, cookery etc. during the construction and operation period will be offered to PAPs. 	<p>In the case of households whose livelihoods are dependent on agriculture and have lost their land, DGoll will develop projects jointly with the Provincial / District Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry and cooperatives in the region, and will provide livelihood support for households who have lost their livelihoods.</p> <p>DGoll will also ensure and mediate that, in the case of households who have lost their income</p>

¹⁴ Explained in the Section 7.3.

¹⁵ Explained in Section 7.3

No	Impact Category	Number of affected household / asset	Entitled people	Entitlement	Explanations / Responsibilities
					<p>sources, these households will receive the necessary support in line with social assistance programs under the Social Assistance and Solidarity Encouragement Law No. 3294.</p> <p>For the provision of temporary or permanent employment opportunities, prioritization of local employment and displaced persons will be stipulated in contracts to be made with the Construction Contractor and DGoll will ensure that these people have been provided with employment opportunities in the Project.</p>
8	Loss of agricultural crops and trees	715 people	Owners / shareholders of private lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Values of assets are added (at replacement cost without the deduction of depreciation) to the expropriation value. The cost of assets such as solar energy system, fence, pole etc. is added (at replacement cost without the deduction of depreciation) to the expropriation value. 	
9		35 people	Formal / informal users of private lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The crop payment and net income to be obtained from the trees will be paid to the users as cash compensation. 	A special commission will determine the market values of these crops or trees. It is important to identify the users who will experience loss of agricultural income due to land acquisition, rather than landowners.
10		6 people	Formal users of public lands (treasury or village legal entity etc.) by paying adequate pay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The crop payment and net income to be obtained from the trees will be paid to the users as cash compensation. 	A special commission will determine the market values of these crops or trees. It is important to identify the users who will experience loss of agricultural income due to land acquisition, rather than landowners.
11		-	Informal users of public lands (treasury or village legal entity etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The crop payment and net income to be obtained from the trees will be paid to the users as cash compensation. 	A special commission will determine the market values of these crops or trees. It is important to identify the users who will experience loss of agricultural income due to land acquisition, rather than landowners.

No	Impact Category	Number of affected household / asset	Entitled people	Entitlement	Explanations / Responsibilities
12	Loss of access to pasture lands / Loss of land based livelihoods	Households who are engaged in husbandry and graze animals on the pasture land in Sazköy (approximately 40 households)	Informal users of public treasury lands for grazing purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technically feasible measures will be explored to ensure access to pasture areas, and appropriate crossings will be provided to restore access after construction. If access to pasture lands cannot be provided during construction, land users whose livelihood is highly dependent on animal husbandry and pasture use will be provided with 2 years of feed support. This support can be provided in the form of direct provision and distribution of fodder in cooperation with cooperatives and related institutions. Temporary or permanent employment opportunities especially cleaning, chauffeur, security, cookery etc. during the construction and operation period will be offered to PAPs. 	<p>In case the transition cannot be provided during construction, DGoll will cooperate and develop a project with Provincial / District Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry and agricultural cooperatives such as Çaycuma Köy-Koop in the region, and provide feed support to the herders.</p> <p>For the provision of temporary or permanent employment opportunities, prioritization of local employment and displaced persons will be stipulated in contracts to be made with the Construction Contractor and DGoll will ensure that these people have been provided with employment opportunities in the Project.</p>
13	Impacts on vulnerable groups		Vulnerable PAPs (elderly, displaced, women headed household, people whose land will be expropriated second time etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures specified in Section 7.3 will be taken to ensure that vulnerable groups are not adversely affected by the Project before and during construction. Agricultural projects will be developed and implemented in cooperation with relevant institutions for farmers whose livelihoods depend on agriculture and have lost 20% of their total land holdings. Temporary or permanent employment opportunities especially cleaning, chauffeur, security, cookery etc. during the construction and operation period will be offered to PAPs. Special applications will be made for income loss compensation if necessary (see Appendix 12 for sample application). If a part of the affected land has been expropriated previously for Filyos Valley Industrial Zone and will be expropriated for the second time under this Project and the land remaining after the second expropriation 	<p>DGoll will identify parcels subject to cumulative impact during the expropriation process and assess the efficiency of the remaining land. If necessary, the entire land will be expropriated at replacement cost in consultation with the landowner.</p>

No	Impact Category	Number of affected household / asset	Entitled people	Entitlement	Explanations / Responsibilities
				is not suitable for use, the entire land will be expropriated.	
14	Undefined impacts			<ul style="list-style-type: none">If an undefined impact is encountered, RAP recommendations will be followed and support strategies will be developed.	Such issues will be identified during monitoring and evaluation activities and measures will be developed within the framework of RAP principles.

7.3. Entitlement Details and Mitigation Measures

Some of the entitlements referred in the Entitlement Matrix are explained in detail below.

Livelihood support projects for farmers: Although no households, whose main source of livelihood is dependent on agriculture and who will lose their agricultural activities due to the Project, have not been identified, this measure is determined in response to any change after the official asset determination. As the region is very limited in terms of agricultural lands due to the expropriation in 1998 for the Industrial Zone, local people were left with no sufficient land to sustain agricultural activities which has been a long term impact of this previous expropriation. Although the impact of this Project on agricultural lands is limited to a quite small number of parcels, livelihood supports for farmers to provide them with the opportunity to continue agricultural activities can be developed and implemented in cooperation with relevant institutions in the region. These projects may include supports for agricultural inputs such as cheap seed, fertilizer etc., provision of agricultural equipment and materials, trainings for greenhouse cultivation and supports for the establishment of greenhouses in the affected settlements. The necessity of these supports have been verified via interviews with PAPs on which supports were preferred to improve livelihoods. About 40% of PAPs interviewed demanded supports for agricultural inputs, 35% demanded supports for greenhouse cultivation and gardening trainings. These projects can be developed in coordination with District Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry and Çaycuma Village-Cooperative.

Additional supports for the users of vegetable gardens: RAP studies have identified 20 households who will lose their privately-owned vegetable gardens due to Project which are currently in use for household consumption. First of all, restoring this traditional livelihood activity will be the basic approach to be adopted by the Project. It is necessary to consult with the immovable owners whether this traditional production can be maintained in another land owned by them or another land owned by public authorities that may be rented or allocated to these PAPs. As most of the lands are expropriated in the region and belong to Treasury, DGoll will make an effort to communicate with relevant authorities for a land-to-land compensation. If possible, additional support for the establishment of a vegetable garden elsewhere (with a consultancy support of an Agricultural Engineer) can also be provided. If land-to-land is not possible for the Project, the establishment of greenhouses in settlements for the use of households who lost their vegetable gardens can be provided by DGoll in cooperation with District Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry (including material for the greenhouse, seed support and labor/expert support if necessary).

Social Assistance Programs under the Social Assistance and Solidarity Encouragement Law: The purpose of this Law is to provide assistance to citizens in extreme poverty and in need, taking measures to reinforce social justice, ensuring fair distribution of income, and promoting social aid and solidarity. (i) People who have difficulties in income subsistence, (ii) who are at risk of exclusion from society, (iii) poor and low-income people, (iv) people with disabilities and (v) the elderly, (vi) women whose husband have died, are covered by this law. The law states that the aids to those in need can be in kind and in cash. Therefore, cash money can be paid as a help to those in need, as well as provision of clothing, food, firewood, and school equipment. The social aids under this programme can be in many forms as listed below;

- i. Food aids,
- ii. Sheltering aids,
- iii. Firewood/fuel aids,
- iv. Aids for women headed households,
- v. Orphan aids,
- vi. Electricity consumption support,
- vii. School/training material support,
- viii. Education support,
- ix. Disabled needs support,
- x. Elderly/disabled salary

DGoll will apply and make necessary efforts to provide support to people, who are negatively affected by the Project due to possible reasons stated in Entitlement Matrix, from the social aids programme of this law.

Mitigation Measures

In order to mitigate/minimize the identified impacts of the Project, measures developed in this section will be implemented apart from the entitlements set out in the Entitlement Matrix in the previous section. These measures are described below;

- Regular consultations will be carried out with local people on issues related to the Project construction activities that may affect their living standards and livelihoods, and Project activities will be planned considering their expectations and suggestions.
- DGoll PIU will organize meetings in project-affected settlements prior to land expropriation and resettlement, a Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation (GLAC) will be prepared and distributed to PAPs during these consultations to inform the public about the project's land requirements, entitlements and GRM.
- Contractor will not start construction works until the land expropriation and payment process is completed.
- Land entry protocol for all the lands to be acquired by the Project and land exit protocol for the lands to be used temporarily will be required (See Annex 6-7). Implementation of these protocols will be stipulated as mandatory in contracts with the Construction Contractor.
- The movements of the Project vehicles will be limited to defined access roads and construction areas to prevent possible damage to neighbour lands. In case of any damage to these lands, losses will be evaluated promptly and the payments will be made to the owner / user of the land. DGoll will stipulate this in the contract with the Construction Contractor accordingly.
- Even if no irrigation infrastructure has been identified in the Project area, in case of encountering such system during land preparation phase, the utmost importance will be paid to prevent these systems from being damaged and these systems will be restored to prior conditions after the completion of the construction.
- Even though any beekeeping activity has not been identified in the project area, it may be possible to encounter mobile beekeepers in the region especially with the start of honey production during summer season. Therefore, before the construction phase begins, Contractor will determine whether there are beehives within 300 meters of the railway / road route, station area, campsite, storage areas and access roads. These beekeepers will be asked and assisted to move their hives to a suitable

distance (at least 300 meters) from the route. In case of any damage to beekeepers' honey production, loss of their income will be investigated and compensated if necessary.

- Social experts of DGoll and Contractor will carry out additional studies for vulnerable groups identified among PAPs. These groups may not be able to participate in the consultation processes and may not raise complaints and concerns about their possible losses. Therefore, in addition to meetings for local communities, vulnerable groups will also be provided with separate consultations.
- If vulnerable groups are exposed to economic displacement, additional efforts will be made to ensure that they can benefit from livelihood supports and necessary support will be provided during the application processes. For example, providing support to especially the poor and disabled families to benefit from social aid funds, informing the relevant institutions and ensuring necessary expropriation is carried out for PAPs who will be left with an unviable land as some of their lands were affected by Industrial Zone in 1998 and others will be again acquired for this Project.
- It may not be enough to inform vulnerable PAPs with general notification. These persons should be informed and supported to receive the expropriation value that will be deposited in a bank account. Assistance should be provided for rights holders who cannot leave their homes because of their disabilities and/or chronic diseases to ensure they are not faced with additional costs on proxy and bank transactions.
- People whose land has been expropriated previously and will be expropriated for the second time (who have been identified as vulnerable groups) will be informed about their entitlement methods and their applications will be evaluated.

8. RAP BUDGET

The census survey and inventory studies for the Project' affected assets have been conducted. Though the assets survey is unofficial at the moment, all affected parcels, landowners and other assets on lands were identified with current Project design. This asset inventory study carried out by the Expropriation Department provides data about the affected lands but missing information on some parcels such as the exact number of trees, types of trees, crops planted on lands etc. Inventory of project-affected assets is included in Annex-4. As the construction phase was anticipated by DGoll to commence in the second half of 2021, it is envisaged that the expropriation process will commence in the second quarter of 2021 and the identified assets will be verified formally. Although the formal valuations will be made during expropriation process, costs for the affected lands and other immovable and compensation for losses have been forecasted.

Table 36. Estimated Budget of RAP

Budget Items	Estimated Total Budget
Consultancy costs for the preparation of RAP	30,000 \$
Expropriation payments of affected lands and assets	850,000 \$ ¹⁶
Payments for standing crops and trees	142,000 \$ ¹⁷
Personnel employment costs for the implementation of RAP (<i>Social Specialist at PIU and Community Liaison Officer at site</i>)	245,000 \$
Consultancy costs for land determination services during expropriation process	22,000 \$
Consultancy costs for external monitoring services	80,000 \$
Costs of the entitlements to be made from the current budget and sources of DGoll	170,000 \$ ¹⁸
Administrative expenses (publication, transportation, etc.)	5,000 \$
Contingency (%3)	46,320 \$
TOTAL	1,590,320 \$

For the official valuation of assets, the methodology for valuation of assets to be followed by DGoll is presented in Section 4.6. The relevant World Bank requirements and the gaps that need to be addressed within the scope of RAP are included in Section 3.3. The groups eligible for the entitlements are defined in Entitlement Matrix in Section 7.2. Valuation process will be based on the full replacement price compatible with the market prices. There are a number of other points to consider during official valuation:

- Railway construction projects have a value-reducing impact for the lands. Therefore, the decrease in value on the remaining parcels is taken into account during the land valuation process.
- The remaining unviable parts of the parcels affected by land acquisition have been evaluated within the scope of this RAP. The principles to be used in the expropriation of these areas should be determined in consultation with the right holders.

¹⁶ The budget is calculated without deducting amortization costs of the land and assets (at replacement cost).

¹⁷ The budget is calculated at replacement cost.

¹⁸ Including the estimated costs of livelihood restoration projects as defined in Entitlement Matrix.

9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In this section, roles and responsibilities for the monitoring and evaluation process, reporting frequency, internal and external monitoring content and indicators, as well as the integration of feedback from external monitoring into the Project implementation process are defined.

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is to provide feedback on Project management regarding RAP during the construction and operation of the Project and to prevent livelihood losses of PAPs that may arise from the Project by making necessary arrangements. Monitoring and evaluation is necessary for the measures developed to compensate the negative impacts caused by land acquisition and for the RAP implementation process to proceed in a healthy manner. In addition, the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism, one of the most important tools of stakeholder engagement, will be monitored for a successful RAP implementation. The main purpose of RAP monitoring will be to verify the following questions:

- Are the compensations and measures provided in the RAP implemented properly and timely?
- Can the eligible groups receive their full compensation entitlements within the agreed period?
- Can the compensation and measures offered in RAP be effective in maintaining or increasing the living standards of PAPs?
- Are the complaints made by PAPs managed and resolved in accordance with the RAP and SEP?
- Are measures related to stakeholder engagement and resettlement taken to include vulnerable groups?
- Are there undefined impacts or eligible groups? (person or groups who may experience physical and economic losses)
- Are the measures identified in the ESIA report and other social and environmental management plans implemented to support mitigation of resettlement impacts?

To this end, a mutually complementary monitoring mechanism, consisting of internal, external monitoring and completion audit, has been established as follows;

Internal monitoring: M&E activities, which are carried out with the reporting made within the institution, in which the answers to the above questions are sought.

External monitoring: M&E activity supported by the consultancy from an independent party and seeking answers to the above questions. Internal monitoring reports are reviewed and field visits are carried out.

Completion audit: Ending both internal and external monitoring processes of the project, RAP completion audit will provide a final indication that the restoration of livelihoods is sustainable, and no other intervention is required. The internal and external monitoring process will end with RAP Completion Audit to be conducted by External Monitoring Consultant. Internal and external monitoring reports are reviewed in the completion audit and field visits are carried out.

The basic principle of the whole monitoring process is to conduct each monitoring activity in a participatory manner using appropriate techniques. These techniques are, for example, in-depth interviews with PAPs or community leaders, focus group discussions with vulnerable groups or communities, and related mitigation actions at the community level, in addition to monitoring and visiting affected lands with PAPs.

Roles and responsibilities of the units to be authorized in the monitoring and evaluation process are defined in Table 37.

Table 37. The roles of RAP Implementation units and staff in the M&E process

Responsible Party	Unit	M&E content	Roles in M&E process	Frequency	Indicators
DGoll (Headquarters)	PIU	Internal Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Preparation of M&E reports and submission to Project management and lenders ✓ To follow the land acquisition process in order to compensate the losses of all PAPs ✓ To ensure that all landowners' (formal and informal) livelihoods are compensated timely and appropriately ✓ To ensure that all PAPs, especially vulnerable ones, can easily express their concerns that may arise in the RAP implementation process and respond to them in time. ✓ To monitor the engagement activities regarding land acquisition to be carried out with relevant stakeholders in accordance with the SEP ✓ To ensure that the grievance mechanism is transparent and accessible to all PAPs ✓ To closely monitor the compliance of all planned RAP applications with the program and the budget. ✓ To plan in detail the subsequent measures to be taken in consultation with the relevant parties of the RAP Implementation. 	Quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of economically displaced households and individuals by project component and / or land acquisition type, ➤ The number of public information and consultations needed during the RAP implementation on land acquisition and restoration of livelihoods, ➤ 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, ➤ Number of ongoing / open court cases among total court cases ➤ Number and type of complaints about land acquisition and compensation process, ➤ Status of complaints (open, closed), closing time and resolution status, ➤ Number of PAPs received any compensation payments and / or subsistence from current budget and sources of DGoll, ➤ Number of stakeholders contacted during the RAP Implementation (types of stakeholders, issues raised / discussed and gender distribution of participation) and feedback from Consultations, ➤ Number and type of support provided to vulnerable groups among PAPs
		External Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Providing the internal monitoring data and all other necessary documents to the external monitoring Consultant 	Semi-annually	-

Responsible Party	Unit	M&E content	Roles in M&E process	Frequency	Indicators
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Organizing M&E studies, reviewing reports and submitting them to Project management and lenders. ✓ Taking action in practice when necessary, giving information about corrections. 		
		Completion Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Providing the internal monitoring data and all other necessary documents to the external monitoring Consultant ✓ Organizing M&E studies, reviewing reports and submitting them to Project management and lenders. ✓ Taking action in practice when necessary, giving information about corrections. 	At the end of the Project	-
Independent Party	Resettlement Specialists	External Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Perform monitoring activities to verify compliance with RAP commitments and identify problem areas in RAP implementation ✓ Preparation of external monitoring reports by reviewing internal monitoring records and reports and using both desktop data and field observations ✓ To provide advices on corrective actions and measures to be taken to improve RAP implementation 	Semi-annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of information and consultation activities performed related to the resettlement process ➤ Number of consultations with vulnerable groups ➤ Number of households physically displaced, ➤ Number of PAPs receiving transitional livelihood support or other compensation ➤ Number of PAP / households receiving additional support ➤ The number of compensation agreements awarded and reconciled
		Completion Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Upon the completion of resettlement activities, performing a RAP Completion Audit, preparing the audit report and submitting it to the Project management. 	At the end of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of ongoing lawsuits for which no consensus can be reached ➤ Percentage of complaints resolved in a timely manner ➤ Number of complaints that cannot be resolved / closed on time ➤ Qualitative feedback from PAPs on RAP implementation ➤ The ability of households to return to pre-displacement living standards and income sources ➤ How the compensation / crop payments received are evaluated by the households ➤ Whether payments are made at full replacement price ➤ Satisfaction status of the households regarding the physical displacement

Responsible Party	Unit	M&E content	Roles in M&E process	Frequency	Indicators
DGoll (Project site)	Community Relations Officer	Internal Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Preparing monthly reports to the PIU about the compliance of RAP implementation activities with the plan ✓ Providing necessary data about the internal monitoring to the PIU ✓ Following the activities of Construction Contractor to be in line with the RAP and other relevant plans of the Project ✓ Taking actions in the implementation when necessary, informing the PIU about the corrections 	Quarterly	<p>Records, signed petitions, official documents, photographs, materials, complaint registration and closure forms available on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Compensation, support and measures provided within the RAP ➤ Developments related to the necessary payment and support process of eligible PAPs ➤ Impact indicators of compensation, support and measures offered in RAP to protect or increase the living standards of PAPs ➤ Complaints raised by PAPs and solutions developed ➤ Stakeholder engagement practices ➤ Implementation of mitigation measures identified in the ESIA report and other social-environmental management plans
		External Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Providing necessary data about the external monitoring to the PIU ✓ Taking actions in the implementation when necessary, informing the PIU about the corrections 	Semi-annually	

10. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE OF DOCUMENTS

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) of the Project is already in place and the consultation activities to be carried out within the scope of this RAP will also be in line with the SEP. Active communication has been established with the stakeholders determined in the SEP during the project preparation period, and will be in the future as well. The methods and materials defined in the SEP (consultation meetings with local communities, focus group discussions, presentations, local media announcements, brochures, grievance mechanism, phone line, etc.) will be used throughout all phases of the Project.

As stakeholder engagement is a continuous process that needs to be taken into account throughout the project life cycle, this section describes stakeholder engagement activities performed during the RAP preparation process and activities that will be performed during RAP implementation.

10.1. Public Participation and Consultations

According to WB ESS5, DGoll as a borrower will inform displaced persons about the resettlement process at an early stage and consider their views during planning. Communities likely to be affected by the Project, particularly landowners and users, have been and will continue to be informed about the Project in accordance with this RAP. In addition, assigned personnel of the DGoll and the Contractor will be introduced to PAPs, who will respond to their concerns, questions and complaints, and information will be provided on the land acquisition process, entitlements, applications and the grievance mechanism.

In this context, stakeholder engagement process will continue during;

- Disclosure of information about the Project and RAP and ensuring that the affected parties participate in the RAP implementation process,
- Implementation of compensation strategies,
- Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement and livelihood restoration activities

10.2. Consultation Activities Performed under RAP Preparation

Various consultations were carried out in project-affected settlements during the RAP preparation phase. Informative meetings, household surveys, in-depth interviews and focus group meetings were held with stakeholders. Besides, consultations were performed with public institutions, cooperatives and other relevant organizations in the project area. A summary of these consultations is provided Table 38.

Before these meetings, information about parcels that will be subject to land acquisition was sent to the Mukhtars and an official letter was sent for the participation of landowners and users. During the meetings that were performed with a high participation of local people, PAPs were provided with information on the land acquisition requirements of the Project, for what purpose and how their lands will be expropriated and what impacts they might encounter during the implementation of the Project.

In addition, PAPs were informed that the DGoll personnel will revisit all settlements for official determination of affected lands and assets after the expropriation files are prepared and that the participation of landowners and users to these meetings is of great importance in order to complete the inventory without deficiencies.

Table 38. Summary of Consultation Activities under RAP Preparation

Date	Location	Participants	Consultation Summary
09.01.2020	Çaycuma District Directorate of Agriculture / Village-Coop Çaycuma Office	Agricultural engineers and Directors	Sharing information about the general definition and scope of the Project, receiving feedback of stakeholders about the project, receiving data on the agriculture and livestock activities in the region
03.02.2020	Aşağıhsaniye Village Council	Mukhtar, PAPs (landowner / shareholders / users of affected lands)	Detailed information about land requirements of the Project, affected assets/immovable have been provided to Project-affected parties and implementation of RAP surveys
03.02.2020	Sazköy Village Council	Mukhtar, PAPs (landowner / shareholders / users of affected lands)	Detailed information about land requirements of the Project, affected assets/immovable have been provided to Project-affected parties and implementation of RAP surveys and focus group discussions
03.02.2020	Filyos Municipality	Mayor and Deputy Mayor	General description and scope of the project, land requirements, potential impacts, stakeholders' opinions
04.02.2020	Sefercik Quarter- Mukhtars Room	Mukhtar, PAPs (landowner / shareholders / users of affected lands)	Detailed information about land requirements of the Project, affected assets/immovable have been provided to Project-affected parties and implementation of RAP surveys
04.02.2020	Öteyüz Quarter - Mukhtars Room	Mukhtar, PAPs (landowner / shareholders / users of affected lands)	Detailed information about land requirements of the Project, affected assets/immovable have been provided to Project-affected parties and implementation of RAP surveys
05.02.2020	Gökçeler Village Council	Mukhtar, PAPs (landowner / shareholders / users of affected lands)	Detailed information about land requirements of the Project, affected assets/immovable have been provided to Project-affected parties and implementation of RAP surveys and focus group discussions

10.3. Further Consultation Activities under RAP Implementation

After the official asset inventory study is completed, informative meetings will be held in all the settlements affected by the Project with the participation of DGoll PIU, Expropriation Department and other relevant officials. Announcements will be made in advance to ensure high participation of landowners and users to the meetings. Informative material such as brochures and posters prepared will be distributed to PAPs in these meetings and they will be informed in detail about the entitlements and land expropriation process of the Project. Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation (GLAC) will be prepared to include detailed information about entitlements, eligibility criterias, valuation procedures and GRM and distributed to PAPs during the engagement activities. Frequently asked questions and answers will also be presented in this guide to ensure all PAPs have necessary information about their entitlements.

ESS5 requires the Project to systematically transfer information and advice persons to be relocated on their choices and rights during the preparation of the resettlement plan. Thus, separate interviews will be held with the households that will be physically resettled during

expropriation process, resettlement preferences will be evaluated and efforts will be made to reach a compromise.

In addition, consultation with stakeholders should continue regularly during the implementation and monitoring of RAP as required by ESS10. These consultations are important to ensure that the strategies set out in the RAP are implemented properly and to find solutions when necessary by receiving the feedback of the PAPs. Therefore, DGoll PIU and the assigned personnel of Contractor will carry out regular consultations with PAPs during the Project life.

In summary, the following activities will be carried out for public participation during RAP implementation:

- Negotiations on RAP implementation with PAPs, households and local communities
- Disclosure of RAP to relevant local public institutions, NGOs and affected communities.
- Develop measures to monitor the implementation progress and monitor the effectiveness of livelihood improvement measures for vulnerable groups in consultation with stakeholders and PAPs.

10.4. Document Management and Disclosure to PAPs

DGoll PIU is responsible for implementing a document management system to manage all documentation related to land acquisition, consultations with stakeholders, asset inventory, surveys, payments, compensation contracts and other legal documents regarding RAP.

This RAP has been announced in consultation with the public, in accordance with WB ESS5. Feedback received during this consultation has been integrated into RAP and submitted to the World Bank's final approval. After the approval of the World Bank, DGoll will publish both Turkish and English versions of the document on its official website, as well as sharing RAP with the relevant Ministries, Local Authorities and Institutions. The final RAP will also be announced on the World Bank website with a separate link. The World Bank will approve any addition to the RAP developed in the later stages of the project; this document will be available on both the DGoll and the World Bank website. RAP will also be presented to PAPs, especially vulnerable groups, in public consultation meetings to inform about the project's land-based impacts, legal rights and entitlements and Grievance Mechanism before the land acquisition process begins.

10.5. Feedbacks from Document Disclosure

As the Covid-19 pandemic has coincided with the preparation studies of this RAP, DGoll has adopted additional measures during the consultation and disclosure of this document. As a national lock down is currently in place, electronic copies of the document and additional tools such as presentations and informative videos on the environmental and social impacts of the project, including land-based impacts, have been prepared and disseminated via DGoll's official website, other social media channels and via direct messaging on individual basis for the PAPs. Official correspondence and electronic information sharing with stakeholders such as other public institutions has carried on as usual.

To the extent possible, DGoll will refrain from sending and distributing printed material until the outbreak is over. This consultation/disclosure was carried out as a primary step and are to last until the end of third quarter of 2020. As per the requirements of ESS10 and the

consultation requirements of ESS5, DGoll will repeat its consultation process by conducting regular consultation meetings once the lock down is no longer at force and before civil works can start. Feedback regarding the disclosure of the documents has been collected through official correspondences, online feedback forms, e-mail and through a hotline established for this purpose. As the public disclosure is limited to these channels due to outbreak, additional consultations have been conducted with Mukhtars to ensure all PAPs have been informed about the Project documents and received informing messages from DGoll. The availability and efficiency of adopted ways of disclosure has been consulted with the settlement heads and additional measures were implemented accordingly. For the PAPs who could not access online channels, an informative summary text of disclosed documents has been prepared and shared. Mukhtars were also asked to convey the questions and concerns of PAPs who are not able to access the communication channels, if any.

DGoll have also communicated with institutional stakeholders during the disclosure process in accordance with the SEP. Opinions were requested from the institutions and organizations with an official correspondence about the disclosed documents of the Project. All national and local institutional stakeholders were sent an official letter by DGoll.

The questions and concerns received by stakeholders during public disclosure process of Project documents is presented in the table below. Feedbacks received from stakeholders are about many different subjects such as expropriation, compensation payments, physical resettlement, impacts on common properties, alternative assessments and environmental impacts. In addition to concerns regarding the environmental impacts of the Project, there are also requests for a change in Project design to eliminate the need for physical resettlement. Questions and concerns were also expressed about the expropriation process, payments and valuation methods. The sections of relevant documents in which these questions and concerns were addressed have been also included in the table. Although the raised issues are addressed in relevant documents, DGoll will provide feedbacks to PAPs in response to their questions and concerns.

Table 39. Feedbacks from Document Disclosure Process

Questions / Concerns	Subject	N	Addressed Section
Which settlements the Project will pass through?	Project route	1	ESIA Section 3.1.1, RAP Section 1.1. and Section 4.2
Will there be tunnels as a Project component and if yes, where will be the locations of these tunnels?	Project components	1	ESIA Section 3.2, RAP Section 1.1. and Section 4.1
When the expropriation process will start?	Expropriation process	1	RAP Section 4.3
The environmental damage caused by the construction of "Filyos Port", which is currently underway, has already negatively affected the life of endemic species and the natural habitat. This railway Project will also cause irreversible impacts on ecosystem since it will be constructed on the remaining lands which were limitedly available for endemic species.	Environmental impacts	1	ESIA Section 4.3, 4.6, 5.4, 5.7

The Project should have been designed on the lands which were already expropriated for Industrial and Free Zones. This would also decrease the expropriation costs and necessity for resettlement.	Physical resettlement / Alternative Assessment	1	ESIA Section 6
I request that the route be changed so that the Project does not affect my home and land.	Physical resettlement / Alternative Assessment	1	ESIA Section 6
Mains water wells located in the Project route is currently used by the port construction site and the villagers of Sazköy. Will these wells continue to be used?	Common property impacts	1	ESIA Section 5.9.2.4 and 5.5
We are currently residing and engaged in livestock activities on the lands that were expropriated before but we are paying annual rent to the state. We have received the expropriation payment before, will we receive any expropriation fee for the second time?	Resettlement / Compensation	1	RAP Section 7.2
Do we have any shares in the parcels to be expropriated on the project route?	Compensation / Expropriation	2	RAP Appendix 1
Does our hazelnut garden remain on the Project route?	Compensation / Expropriation	1	RAP Appendix 1
We have 2,5 acres of lands on the project route and we don't want it to be expropriated as the expropriation price will be low.	Valuation / Expropriation	1	RAP Section 7.2
The highway and railway components of the Project passes through our village. Are there any houses affected and to be resettled for the Project? If yes, how many and belongs to whom?	Physical resettlement	1	RAP Section 6.1
How are the expropriation payments calculated?	Valuation / Expropriation	1	RAP Section 4.6 and 7.2
Has the EIA report been positive?	Impact assessment of the Project	1	ESIA Section 2.3

11. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

11.1. Purpose and Scope

The SEP document prepared for the project identified the stakeholders of the project and regulated the methods and timeframe for consultation with these stakeholders. SEP draws a communication and consultation roadmap to ensure that the Project objectives are achieved and that the Project is carried out in a transparent, inclusive, responsive and collaborative way. SEP also establishes a grievance mechanism for stakeholders.

The grievance mechanism will be established to receive complaints and concerns expressed by PAPs with respect to compensation and resettlement in a timely manner and to convey them to relevant authorities. An application body designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner is also included in this mechanism. This mechanism will continue to function throughout the resettlement planning and implementation process.

The grievance mechanism will be one of the tools to monitor the implementation of the RAP. The RAP identified the indicators to monitor the effectiveness of the RAP implementation. Data from the grievance mechanism database will be used to monitor Project performance related to the land acquisition of PAPs and the restoration of livelihoods. The Project will take the necessary mitigation measures by analysing the results of the complaints and comparing them with the objectives defined in RAP.

11.2. Roles and Responsibilities

Recording and monitoring of complaints (including environmental issues) will be the primary responsibilities of DGoll PIU. At the same time, both DGoll and the Contractor's social experts will be on site (as defined in the SEP) and they will also be responsible for the recording and management of complaints. These assigned personnel will follow the Grievance Mechanism to record and resolve all grievances from stakeholders and to monitor the defined mitigation measures. Project contact information will be provided through information meetings, Project brochures and the Project website to increase awareness of PAPs and provide transparency on how they can voice their complaints. Various channels through which stakeholders can officially voice their complaints include:

- ✓ Phone line: (Stakeholders can call DGoll PIU directly ((0312) 203 10 00) and speak to a contact person: Güzide SAYIN [or directly call on 0312 203 17 96] or Ali KETENCİOĞLU [or directly call on 0312 203 17 98])
- ✓ E-mail: (Complaints can be sent via e-mail to guzide.sayin@uab.gov.tr or ali.ketencioglu@uab.gov.tr)
- ✓ Face-to-face: (PAPs can forward their complaints to the relevant staff of DGoll or the Contractor in the site)
- ✓ Grievance Registration Form: (PAPs can fill in grievance registration forms that will be available at the construction site and also other public locations that all stakeholders can access)
- ✓ Online application: (PAPs can fill in a complaint registration form online at <https://aygm.uab.gov.tr/dunya-bankasi-turkiye-de-demiryolu-lojistikini-gelistirme-projesi>)

11.3. Principles of Grievance Mechanism

A common and adopted grievance mechanism is of great importance in solving problems. Failure to solve problems in many projects is because the PAPs do not have sufficient information on how to use the grievance mechanism. A common grievance mechanism requires that both affected people and eligible individuals be informed and appropriate tools that will allow different groups to access the mechanism to be developed. Thus, appropriate tools that make the access of women, young people, elderly, other vulnerable groups and illiterate people to mechanism easier should be developed.

A common and adopted grievance mechanism should also be introduced to Contractor personnel. Contractor personnel should be able to properly direct the individuals who have complaints to use the mechanism and inform the authorities about the complaint.

Receiving the complaint in a timely manner is related to the openness and accessibility of the complaint channels. Complaints should be recorded in the mechanism within 2 days and the solution process should be started. A sample complaint registration form is provided in Appendix-4.

The grievance mechanism is designed in a way to allow anonymous complaints to be submitted and resolved. Submitting a grievance will not require personal information or physical presence, however the stakeholders can add their personal information if they wish to do so. All stakeholders will be allowed to raise their complaints or concerns anonymously. This gives especially the vulnerable people confidence that they will not be face with any difficulties for raising concerns.

It is the responsibility of PIU and site experts of DGoll to develop solutions and actions to the received complaints. After the necessary investigations are done, if the solution providing is under the responsibility of another unit, the complaint should be sent to the relevant unit within maximum 10 days.

Legal requirements, World Bank standards, mitigation measures in the ESIA and entitlement strategies in the RAP will be used to resolve the complaints. If the resolution of the complaint requires legal responsibilities other than the Project authorities, the complainant is informed about these issues and even supported if possible.

The solution and corrective actions developed should satisfy the Complainant. All parties should be able to reach an agreement on corrective actions during resolving process. In cases where a satisfactory solution cannot be developed, it is necessary to meet with the complainant, apply to the witnesses, and hold consultation meetings involving the complainant and third parties. If the complaint issue is an irreversible loss, compensation should be made, replacing the damaged asset and providing another compensable benefit. However, it should be known by the parties that the complainants who are not satisfied with the solution can go to court.

At the end of the 30-day period for the resolution of the complaint, the decision / result should be presented to the complainant in formal-written ways. The date of this feedback is recorded in the GRM as the closing date of the complaint.

Implementation of the developed solution may take time. The activities implemented in the resolution of the closed complaint should be followed. Complaints should be closed with a

separate form and attached to the complaint registration form. Sample complaint closure form is presented in Appendix 5.

The complainant may request that the issue be transferred to the next level if he or she does not feel that the grievance is being adequately addressed by the PIU and site experts of DGoll. A Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be formed that will consist of civic leaders and relevant institutional representatives. The independent experts will be chosen from the local universities, local institutes or local NGOs. The GRC will be called into place when a first-tier resolution is not found.

The complainant is free to ask for DGoll's PIU or CLO at site to convey his/her complaints to the GRC so that any complaints which have already been considered by DGoll or Construction Contractors but could not be resolved can be re-considered by the Committee. PIU will be responsible for briefing the GRC on the deliberations of the first level of Redressal and on the views of both parties.

The GRC will hold the necessary meetings with the affected party / complainant and attempt to find a solution acceptable at all levels. The decisions of the GRC will be communicated to the complainant formally and if she/he accepts the resolutions, the complainant's acceptance will be obtained on the closure format as in Annex 5. If the complainant does not accept the solution found by the GRC, he/she has the right to apply to the judiciary and pursue legal proceedings.

12. IMPLEMENTATION OF RAP

The impacts and entitlements identified within the scope of this report should be applied in accordance with the criteria and commitments set out in the implementation of the Project. The activities to be carried out within the scope of RAP implementation are summarized in the table below.

Table 40. RAP Implementation Activities

Implementation Issue	Implementation Activities
Public information, consultation and participation	<p>All affected people (communities, landowners, users and beneficiaries) will be provided with timely and relevant information and will be consulted on resettlement options, and opportunities to participate in planning, implementation and monitoring processes.</p> <p>Participation means the import of complaints, demands and information received from public and development of social and environmental principles.</p>
Establishing a grievance mechanism	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanism will be available in order to receive and resolve grievances of affected people.
Preparation of Contractor contracts	Contracts will be developed in line with the environmental and social standards adopted. Documents such as RAP, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Workforce Management Plan, Site Management Plan, and Emergency Action Plan will be taken as guide while preparing contracts.
Eligibility and entitlement to compensation and support	Necessary compensation and measures will be applied to the groups in the RAP Entitlement Matrix; not only legal owners, but also traditional landowners without title deeds, formal/informal users, beneficiaries of forest and pasturelands.
Environmental and social mitigation measures	Mitigation measures determined within the scope of the ESIA and RAP will be planned and implemented.
Evaluation of replacement value / cost for immovable properties	Compensation will be calculated from the full replacement cost. The valuation should be carried out properly ensuring that the affected person obtains equivalent substitution assets. Depreciation will not be deducted from the calculation.
Transportation aid and support	All affected people will be provided with measures and development support during resettlement.
Acquisition of lands	Land rights will be taken over by making compensation payments and allocation transactions.
Monitoring and evaluation	Monitoring arrangements will be made during the expropriation / resettlement implementation, including livelihood restoration / community development programs.
Operation of the grievance mechanism	Complaints of affected people will be taken and resolved within the framework of the principles in Section 11.

12.1. Roles and Responsibilities

DGoll Expropriation Department will be the main authority in the preparation of the expropriation plans and the realization of the expropriation process, but it is not responsible for the implementation of the RAP. PIU, established within DGoll, will be the primary responsible for RAP implementation. PIU will include experts who are experienced and

competent in the implementation of RAP. DGoll PIU will work in close cooperation with the Expropriation Department and will follow the land acquisition activities in order to ensure that land acquisition activities are carried out in accordance with relevant national laws and international policies. Table 41, shows the distribution of roles and responsibilities for RAP implementation.

Table 41.Roles and Responsibilities in RAP Implementation

Unit	Responsibility
Expropriation Department of DGoll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Communicates with land owners / users to inform them about their rights and land acquisition process ✓ Identifies formal / informal land users, vulnerable groups (identified in Section 4.5.3.)and assets on the affected lands, establishes a commission for value determination ✓ Manages and executes all transactions related to land acquisition in accordance with Turkish legislation. ✓ Provides regular land acquisition process information to DGoll PIU, including complaints and meeting records in negotiation meetings
DGoll PIU (Headquarters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Works in close cooperation with the Expropriation Department to ensure that the land acquisition process complies with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards, ensures that value calculations are made to meet international standards. ✓ Implements and develops processes related to the Grievance mechanism, management of entitlement supports/compensations and stakeholder engagement. ✓ Leads, follows and monitors the site personnel for the proper execution of processes related to the Grievance mechanism, management of entitlement supports/compensations and stakeholder engagement. ✓ Coordinates with the parties for the proper implementation of processes related to the Grievance mechanism, management of entitlement supports/compensations and stakeholder engagement. ✓ Tracks and reports information activities conducted within the scope of RAP entitlement applications / complaints / requests ✓ Monitors and reports the progress made regarding the commitments defined in the RAP. ✓ Determines whether other actions are necessary to achieve RAP implementation objectives ✓ Examines whether RAP entitlement applications are eligible ✓ Verifies that measures for the restoration of livelihoods are implemented and evaluates their effectiveness ✓ Prepare brochures and other informative materials related to land acquisition
DGoll Community Relations Officer (Site)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provides regular information to PAPs about the grievance mechanism, construction phases and schedule, community safety, management of entitlement supports/compensations ✓ Implements processes related to the Grievance mechanism, management of entitlement supports/compensations and stakeholder engagement. ✓ Receives the RAP entitlement applications / complaints / requests of the PAPs and directs them to the PIU at Headquarters and ensures that the necessary actions are taken.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Distributes leaflets and other informative materials related to land acquisition
Independent Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Monitors and reports the progress made regarding the commitments defined in the RAP.✓ Reviews internal monitoring activities, records and reports and proposes solutions to verify compliance with RAP commitments and identify problem areas in RAP implementation.✓ Monitor the implementation of entitlement supports/compensations and evaluate the appropriateness of these activities✓ Verifies that measures for the restoration of livelihoods are implemented and evaluates their effectiveness

12.2. Implementation Schedule

Table 42. RAP Implementation Schedule

[illegible]

[illegible]

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. ASSET INVENTORY

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
AŞAĞI İHSANIYE K	101	10	FIELD	2.097,70	661	not used	-	None	
AŞAĞI İHSANIYE K	101	11	FIELD	1.736,19	382	not used	-	None	
AŞAĞI İHSANIYE K	101	12	FIELD	1.739,02	44	not used	-	None	
AŞAĞI İHSANIYE K	101	15	FIELD	12.866,61	371	not used	-	None	
AŞAĞI İHSANIYE K	101	26	FIELD	5.376,98	614	not used	-	None	
AŞAĞI İHSANIYE K	101	36	FIELD	1.126,06	1.028,00	not used	-	None	
AŞAĞI İHSANIYE K	101	37	FIELD	4.102,25	3.575,00	not used	-	None	
AŞAĞI İHSANIYE K	101	38	FIELD	4.527,43	3.029,00	not used	-	None	
AŞAĞI İHSANIYE K	101	39	FIELD	4.646,21	2.826	not used	-	None	
AŞAĞI İHSANIYE K	101	40	FIELD	7.291,51	3.654,00	not used	-	None	
AŞAĞI İHSANIYE K	118	3	BRICK HOUSE AND HAZELNUT GROVE	12.995,21	4.423,00	House, woodland and garden	Saniye Cicibaşoğlu - Kadri Cicibaşoğlu	Home, hazelnut grove and garden	121 m2 basement, masonry house with ground and first floor, 10 pine trees, 5 apple trees, 1 pear tree, hazelnut grove garden
AŞAĞI İHSANIYE K	118	4	WOODEN SINGLE STOREY HOUSE AND GARDEN	2399,74	437	not used	-	Wooded	
AŞAĞI İHSANIYE K	118	8	BRICK HOUSE AND HAZELNUT GROVE	4.210,23	4.169,00	not used	-	Wooded	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
AŞAĞI İHSANIYE K	118	9	WOODEN SINGLE STOREY HOUSE AND GARDEN	9.764,81	4.799,00	not used	-	Wooded	
DERECİKÖREN K	101	1	FIELD	3725	355	not used	-	Wooded	
DERECİKÖREN K	101	2	FIELD	1.094,77	422	not used	-	Wooded	
DERECİKÖREN K	101	3	Poplar	2.014,18	963	not used	-	Wooded	
DERECİKÖREN K	101	4	FIELD	1.282,66	996	not used	-	None	
DERECİKÖREN K	101	5	FIELD	6475	27	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Cultivated field	Cultivated product
DERECİKÖREN K	101	74	FIELD	1.092,27	307	Cultivated	Adem Kar	None	
DERECİKÖREN K	101	75	FIELD	1.748,63	368	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Cultivated field	Cultivated product
DERECİKÖREN K	101	76	FIELD	1.623,37	474	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Cultivated field	Cultivated product
DERECİKÖREN K	101	77	FIELD	6.623,75	2.036	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Cultivated field	Cultivated product
DERECİKÖREN K	101	82	FIELD	948,04	-	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Cultivated field	Cultivated product
DERECİKÖREN K	101	89	FIELD	1.603,32	701	Cultivated	Adem Kar	None	
DERECİKÖREN K	101	90	Poplar	1.936,70	721	not used	-	None	
DERECİKÖREN K	101	91	FIELD	1.229,25	139	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Cultivated field	Cultivated product
DERECİKÖREN K	101	92	FIELD	717,48	49	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Cultivated field	Cultivated product
DERECİKÖREN K	101	93	FIELD	722,5	33	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Cultivated field	Cultivated product
DERECİKÖREN K	101	96	Poplar	361,25	30	not used	-	None	
DERECİKÖREN K	101	127	FIELD	987,05	210	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Cultivated field	Cultivated product

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
DERECİKÖREN K	118	3	Field Road	14.614,65	5.701	RAILWAY	-	None	
GÖKÇELER	101	9	#YOK	-	-	not used	-	Wooded	
GÖKÇELER	101	10	FIELD	388,94	7	not used	-	Wooded	
GÖKÇELER K	101	11	FIELD	362,01	9	Wooded	Celal Kaya	Wooded	15 hazelnut grove, 2 Walnut, 1 Pomegranate tree
GÖKÇELER K	101	12	FIELD	408,89	14	not used	-	Wooded	
GÖKÇELER K	101	13	FIELD	857,67	34	not used	-	Wooded	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
GÖKÇELER K	101	14	FIELD	857,67	38	not used	-	Wooded	
GÖKÇELER K	101	15	FIELD	737,99	30	not used	-	Wooded	
GÖKÇELER K	101	16	FIELD	149,19	21	not used	-	Wooded	
GÖKÇELER K	101	17	FIELD	142,33	23	not used	-	Wooded	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
GÖKÇELER K	101	18	FIELD	129,3	23	Home front garden	Ismail Saka - Kerim Saka	Home front garden	Home front garden
GÖKÇELER K	101	19	FIELD	169,08	27	Wooded	Hüseyin Uzun	Wooded	5 willow trees
GÖKÇELER K	101	20	BRICK HOUSE AND FIELD	606,7	92	Home and garden	Fikri Uzun	Garden	Home front garden
GÖKÇELER K	101	21	FIELD	2.202,34	47	not used	-	hazelnut grove	
GÖKÇELER K	101	22	2-STOREY BRICK BUILDING AND ITS FIELD	538,14	70	Home and garden	Ahmet Kumbas	Garden	Home front garden
GÖKÇELER K	101	23	FIELD	558,07	74	not used	-	Garden	Home front garden

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
GÖKÇELER K	101	24	GARDEN	797,24	84	Home and garden	Cemal Uzun-Şennur Uzun	Garden	Home front garden
GÖKÇELER K	101	25	BRICK TWO FLOOR HOUSE AND GARDEN	1.126,09	166	Home and garden	Ümit Gündoğdu	Garden	Home front garden
GÖKÇELER K	101	26	BRICK HOUSE AND LAND	444,46	50	Home and garden	Kadriye Keser	Garden	Home front garden
GÖKÇELER K	101	27	FIELD	488,82	62	Garden	Hakkı Kıran - Recep Kıran	Garden	Home front garden
GÖKÇELER K	101	28	FIELD	1.469,11	35	Garden	Ahmet Acar	Garden	Home front garden
GÖKÇELER K	101	153	FIELD	905,1	51	Wooded	Yusuf Uzun	Wooded	3 walnut trees

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
GÖKÇELER K	102	1	FIELD	1.478,55	796	not used	-	Wooded	1 plane tree

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
GÖKÇELER K	102	2	FIELD	744,26	424	not used	-	Water well	9 m2 water well

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
GÖKÇELER K	102	3	FIELD	340,58	203	not used	-	Vegetable garden	Empty vegetable garden

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
GÖKÇELER K	102	4	FIELD	791,34	464	not used	-	Vegetable garden	Empty vegetable garden
GÖKÇELER K	102	5	FIELD	516,87	295	not used	-	Vegetable garden	Empty vegetable garden
GÖKÇELER K	102	6	FIELD	150,25	82	not used	-	Vegetable garden	Empty vegetable garden
GÖKÇELER K	102	7	FIELD	520,88	270	not used	-	Vegetable garden	Empty vegetable garden

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
GÖKÇELER K	102	8	#YOK	709,0	376	not used	-	Vegetable garden	Empty vegetable garden
GÖKÇELER K	102	9	FIELD	213,36	101,1	not used	-	Vegetable garden	Empty vegetable garden
GÖKÇELER K	102	10	FIELD	160,27	84,2	not used	-	Vegetable garden	Empty vegetable garden
GÖKÇELER K	102	11	FIELD	220,37	113,1	Unknown	Köyde maliklerin hiçbiri yok, tanımıyorlar.	Vegetable garden	Empty vegetable garden
GÖKÇELER K	102	12	FIELD	330,56	163,3	Unknown		Vegetable garden	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
							Köyde maliklerin hiçbiri yok, tanımıyorlar.		Empty vegetable garden
GÖKÇELER K	102	13	FIELD	340,58	162,4	Garden	Sabahat Kaya	Vegetable garden	Cultivated vegetable garden

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
GÖKÇELER K	102	14	FIELD	220,37	100,1	not used	-	Vegetable garden	Empty vegetable garden
GÖKÇELER K	102	15	FIELD	330,56	153,6	Garden	Yusuf Uzun	Vegetable garden	Cultivated vegetable garden
GÖKÇELER K	102	16	FIELD	120,2	58,2	not used	-	Vegetable garden	Empty vegetable garden
GÖKÇELER K	102	17	FIELD	120,2	61	not used	-	Vegetable garden	Empty vegetable garden

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
GÖKÇELER K	102	18	FIELD	126,21	61	not used	-	Vegetable garden	Empty vegetable garden
GÖKÇELER K	102	19	FIELD	170,29	83,2	Garden	Hüseyin Uzun	Vegetable garden	Cultivated vegetable garden
GÖKÇELER K	102	20	FIELD	1.302,20	652	not used	-	Vegetable garden	Empty vegetable garden
GÖKÇELER K	102	21	FIELD	450,76	256,3	Woodland and garden	Hüseyin Uzun		

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
								Woodland and vegetable garden	Cultivated vegetable garden
GÖKÇELER K	102	22	FIELD	503,78	330	Woodland and garden	Sezai Gökçe	Woodland and vegetable garden	4 walnut trees
GÖKÇELER K	102	23	GARDEN	366,3	246,7	Woodland and garden	Ümit Gündoğdu	Woodland and vegetable garden	1 walnut tree
GÖKÇELER K	102	24	GARDEN	1.374,05	1.074,00	Woodland and garden	Emrullah Demirtaş	Woodland and vegetable garden	6 poplar trees
GÖKÇELER K	103	1	FIELD	530	189	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	103	2	FIELD	630	126,02	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	103	3	FIELD	480	236	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	103	4	FIELD	430	203,1	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	103	5	FIELD	650	267,4	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	103	6	FIELD	1140	504,1	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	103	7	FIELD	1260	992,1	not used	-	None	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
GÖKÇELER K	103	8	FIELD	370	370	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	103	9	FIELD	370	370	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	103	10	FIELD	500	500	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	103	11	RAW SOIL	7710	3.469,00	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	103	12	FIELD	75.370,18	10.456,00	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	193	14	FIELD	6.066,58	259,1	Cultivated	Adem Kar	None	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	3	FIELD	3.045,69	314	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	4	FIELD	2.384,45	252	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	5	FIELD	340,64	57,1	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	6	FIELD	310,58	52,1	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	9	FIELD	4.738,84	540	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	30	FIELD	3910	257,1	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	31	FIELD	1760	791,2	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	32	FIELD	910	590,1	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	33	FIELD	1456	1456	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	34	FIELD	1943	1943	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	35	FIELD	566	566	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	36	FIELD	1066	1066	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	37	FIELD	350	350	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	38	FIELD	320	320	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	39	FIELD	513	513	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	40	FIELD	520	520	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	41	FIELD	1900	1900	not used	-	None	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
GÖKÇELER K	104	42	FIELD	640	640	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	43	FIELD	790	790	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	44	FIELD	200	200	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	45	FIELD	110	110	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	46	FIELD	350	350	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	47	FIELD	210	210	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	48	FIELD	513	513	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	49	FIELD	423	423	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	50	RAW SOIL	2850	2850	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	51	RAW SOIL	3.486,50	3.415,00	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	53	FIELD	210	85	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	64	FIELD	990	61	Cultivated	Adem Kar	None	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	71	FIELD	80	39	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	72	FIELD	80	47	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	73	FIELD	80	55	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	74	FIELD	110	76	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	75	FIELD	190	56	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	76	FIELD	210	69	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	77	FIELD	200	68	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	78	FIELD	430	99	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	79	FIELD	450	115	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	80	FIELD	330	88	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	81	FIELD	320	100	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
GÖKÇELER K	104	82	FIELD	320	107	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	83	FIELD	330	135	Cultivated	Adem Kar	Field	Cultivated field
GÖKÇELER K	104	87	FIELD	750	597	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	88	FIELD	680	680	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	89	FIELD	230	212	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	90	FIELD	200	200	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	91	FIELD	516	516	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	92	FIELD	340	340	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	93	FIELD	650	650	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	94	FIELD	1270	1270	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	95	FIELD	170	170	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	96	FIELD	184	184	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	97	FIELD	1.472,75	377	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	104	98	FIELD	270,51	19	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	105	1	TWO FLOOR BRICK LAND AND GARAGE LAND	1.844,23	1.844,23	not used	-	Abandoned house and garden	
GÖKÇELER K	105	2	FIELD	1.824,18	1.021	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	105	3	BRICK HOUSE AND BARN AND LAND	2110	1.239	not used	-	Abandoned house and garden	
GÖKÇELER K	105	5	BRICK HOUSE AND WOODEN BRANCH AND LAND	850	132	not used	-	Abandoned garden	
GÖKÇELER K	105	42	FIELD	2730	1226	not used	-	None	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
GÖKÇELER K	105	43	#YOK	2557	614	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	105	44	FIELD	3040	29	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	105	45	FIELD	1.443,04	1436	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	105	46	FIELD	1.393,19	570	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	105	47	FIELD	942,15	374	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	105	48	FIELD	791,81	405	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	105	49	FIELD	751,72	439	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	105	50	FIELD	721,65	493	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	105	51	FIELD	701,6	504	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	105	52	FIELD	1.904,36	1.355	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	105	53	FIELD	902,07	605	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	105	66	FIELD	5130	3.191	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	107	1	FIELD	6690	5.027	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	107	2	RAILWAY	3960	3.910	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	107	3	FIELD AND ROAD	6530	6.104	not used	-	None	
GÖKÇELER K	110	1	GARDEN	370	224	Woodland and garden	Mahir Parlak	Woodland and vegetable garden	3 walnut, 4 poplar trees

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
GÖKÇELER K	110	2	GARDEN	310	230	Woodland and garden	Sezai Gökçe - Fikri Uzun	Woodland and vegetable garden	1 Walnut Tree and cultivated vegetable garden

[illegible]

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
GÖKÇELER K	110	3	GARDEN	210	157	Woodland and garden	Emrullah Demirtaş	Woodland and vegetable garden	3 walnuts, 1 apple, 1 fig tree
GÖKÇELER K	110	4	GARDEN	660	597	not used	-	Woodland and vegetable garden	1 walnut tree

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
GÖKÇELER K	110	5	GARDEN	420	422	Woodland and garden	Şefik Yaman	Woodland and vegetable garden	1 walnut, 1 apple tree
GÖKÇELER K	110	6	GARDEN	170	170	Woodland and garden	Hüseyin Uzun	Woodland and vegetable garden	Cultivated vegetable garden
GÖKÇELER K	110	7	GARDEN	340	340	Woodland and garden	Eyüp Uzun	Woodland and vegetable garden	4 walnut trees
GÖKÇELER K	110	8	GARDEN	180	180	Garden	Havva Uzun - Hayri Uzun	Vegetable garden	Cultivated vegetable garden
GÖKÇELER K	110	9	GARDEN	90	90	not used	-	Vegetable garden	Empty vegetable garden

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
GÖKÇELER K	110	10	GARDEN	50	50	Garden	Zeynep Uzun	Vegetable garden	Cultivated vegetable garden
GÖKÇELER K	110	11	GARDEN	80	80	not used	-	Vegetable garden	Empty vegetable garden
GÖKÇELER K	110	12	GARDEN	130	130	Woodland and garden	Hüseyin Uzun	Woodland and vegetable garden	1 walnut, 1 apple tree

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
GÖKÇELER K	110	13	GARDEN	220	220	not used	-	Woodland and vegetable garden	5 walnut 2 fig tree
SAZKÖY K	101	43	FIELD WHICH HAS A CROWN HOUSE	3730	260	Home and garden	Tuncay Özçelik	Garden	Home front garden
SAZKÖY K	101	44	FIELD AND BRICK HOUSE AND BRICK SAMANLIK	3.651,85	2.554	not used	-	Abandoned house	
SAZKÖY K	101	45	BRICK BUILDING AND GARDEN	155,08	155,08	Garage	Hayrullah Yılgin	Garage	Stone-brick garage
SAZKÖY K	101	46	CEMETERY	1110	1.032	Cemetery	-	Cemetery	
SAZKÖY K	101	47	FIELD	5470	263	not used	-	Abandoned Woodland and Garden	
SAZKÖY K	101	48	GARDEN AND BRICK HOME	1370	922	House, woodland and garden	Hayrullah Yılgin	Greenhouse and haystack	Stone-brick-made haystack and greenhouse
SAZKÖY K	102	10	FIELD	4960	2.741	not used	-	Abandoned Woodland	
SAZKÖY K	102	11	LAND	820	820	not used	-	Abandoned house and garden	
SAZKÖY K	102	12	LAND	1070	1070	not used	-	Abandoned house and garden	
SAZKÖY K	102	13	BRICK HOUSE AND LAND	580	580	not used	-	Abandoned house and garden	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
SAZKÖY K	102	14	LAND	1280	1280	not used	-	Abandoned house and garden	
SAZKÖY K	102	15	2-FLOOR BRICK HOME SAMANLIK GARAGE AND LAND	1720	1.455	not used	-	Abandoned house and garden	
SAZKÖY K	102	16	2 FLOOR BRICK HOUSE, WOOD AND LAND	570	7	not used	-	Abandoned house and garden	
SAZKÖY K	102	19	2 FLOOR BRICK HOUSE AND GARDEN	1640	188	not used	-	Abandoned house and garden	
SAZKÖY K	102	29	FIELD	1480	665	not used	-	Abandoned Woodland	
SAZKÖY K	102	30	FIELD	6710	2.745	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	102	31	FIELD	1430	556	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	102	32	FIELD	2660	1.704	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	102	34	FIELD	2130	118	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	103	2	FIELD	1350	244	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	103	3	FIELD	460	203	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	103	4	FIELD	1280	232	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	103	5	FIELD	6260	1.668	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	103	6	FIELD	3550	1.364	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	103	7	FIELD	1560	621	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	103	8	FIELD	3040	1.233	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	103	55	FIELD	3630	650	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	103	56	FIELD	7520	1.094	not used	-	None	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
SAZKÖY K	103	57	FIELD	#####	419	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	103	58	FIELD	330,28	43	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	103	59	FIELD	3.663,15	832	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	103	60	FIELD	1.841,58	665	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	103	61	FIELD	1.741,50	778	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	103	62	FIELD	2610	1.085	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	103	63	FIELD	3090	1.593	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	103	64	FIELD	1030	103	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	103	65	FIELD	980	204	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	103	66	FIELD	1835	311	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	104	1	FIELD	2630	727	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	104	2	FIELD	5020	3.059	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	104	3	FIELD	2520	1.318	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	104	4	FIELD	2665	1.325	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	104	5	FIELD	4.991,50	1.502	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	104	6	FIELD	2090	574	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	104	7	FIELD	2330	610	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	104	8	FIELD	7500	1.649	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	104	9	FIELD	1720	1.720	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	104	10	FIELD	690	690	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	104	11	FIELD	800	800	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	104	12	FIELD	14020	72	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	105	87	FIELD	650	380	Cultivated field	İsmail Yılmaz	Field	Cultivated field

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
SAZKÖY K	105	88	FIELD WITH A TWO FLOOR AND SINGLE STOREY CARGO HOUSE	19585	2.855	Cultivated field	İsmail Yılmaz	Derelict house and field	Cultivated field
SAZKÖY K	105	100	FIELD	7960	2.090	Cultivated field	İsmail Yılmaz	Field	Cultivated field
SAZKÖY K	105	101	FIELD	1690	1.690	Cultivated field	İsmail Yılmaz	Field	Cultivated field
SAZKÖY K	105	102	FIELD	1540	1.544	Cultivated field	İsmail Yılmaz	Field	Cultivated field
SAZKÖY K	105	103	FIELD	1050	1.050	Cultivated field	İsmail Yılmaz	Field	Cultivated field
SAZKÖY K	105	104	FIELD	8650	8650	Cultivated field	İsmail Yılmaz	Field	Cultivated field
SAZKÖY K	105	105	FIELD	1320	1320	Cultivated field	İsmail Yılmaz	Field	Cultivated field
SAZKÖY K	105	106	FIELD	1.370,00	1.131	Cultivated field	İsmail Yılmaz	Field	Cultivated field
SAZKÖY K	105	107	FIELD	6.820,00	2.786	Cultivated field	İsmail Yılmaz	Field	Cultivated field
SAZKÖY K	105	112	FIELD	830	830	Cultivated field	İsmail Yılmaz	Field	Cultivated field
SAZKÖY K	105	113	FIELD	1046	935	Cultivated field	İsmail Yılmaz	Field	Cultivated field
SAZKÖY K	105	114	FIELD	1250	1153	Cultivated field	İsmail Yılmaz	Field	Cultivated field
SAZKÖY K	107	1	CARPET LAND	80680	15.857	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	107	2	CARPET LAND	207140	33.704	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	108	20	BRICK THREE FLOOR HOUSE AND LAND	380	67	not used	-	Abandoned house and garden	
SAZKÖY K	108	21	TWO-STOREY BRICK HOME WOODEN INTERIOR AND LAND	850	783	not used	-	Abandoned house and garden	
SAZKÖY K	108	22	FOUNTAIN AND LAND	250	250	not used	-	Fountain	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
SAZKÖY K	108	23	FIELD WITH A TWO-STOREY HOUSE AND KARGUR SAMAN	11140	5096	not used	-	Abandoned house and garden	
SAZKÖY K	108	24	FIELD	720	720	not used	-	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	108	25	FIELD	5730	4221	House and field	Safarettin Yılmaz	House, garden, barn and poultry house	120 m2 ground and 1st floor masonry house, 50 m2 barn, 12 m2 poultry house and 60 m2 vegetable garden
SAZKÖY K	108	26	BRICK TWO FLOOR HOUSE AND LAND	3700	1229	not used	-	Abandoned house and its plot	
SAZKÖY K	108	27	FIELD	2750	2137	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	108	28	FIELD	833,15	833,15	not used	-	Field	
SAZKÖY K	108	29	FIELD	2594,34	2594,34	not used	-	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	108	30	FIELD	4.582,89	606	Wooded	Mehmet Çelik	Wooded	15 walnuts, 4 apples, 6 plums, 2 mulberry trees
SAZKÖY K	108	46	CEMETERY	11690	2434	Cemetery	-	Cemetery	
SAZKÖY K	108	47	FIELD	4983,32	4983,32	Wooded	Safarettin Yılmaz	Wooded	3 fig trees

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
SAZKÖY K	108	48	FIELD	1.629,93	1.629,93	Wooded	Adil Yılmaz	Wooded	60 Nuts, 10 walnuts, 3 pears, 5 plums, 5 figs, 3 pomegranate trees
SAZKÖY K	108	49	CEMETERY	385	319	Cemetery	-	Cemetery	
SAZKÖY K	108	51	FIELD	#####	6.237	not used	-	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	108	52	FIELD	8.116,35	2.876	not used	-	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	108	53	FIELD	1110	1110	not used	-	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	108	54	FIELD	7930	6.911	not used	-	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	108	55	FIELD	7150	4.086	not used	-	Empty field	
SAZKÖY K	108	59	FIELD	1550	1.433	not used	-	Empty field	
SAZKÖY K	108	67	FIELD	2060	1.660	not used	-	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	108	68	FIELD	5400	993	not used	-	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	108	69	FIELD	2160	226	not used	-	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	108	72	FIELD	4760	1.260	not used	-	Empty field	
SAZKÖY K	108	73	FIELD	4860	1.550	not used	-	Empty field	
SAZKÖY K	108	74	FIELD	5380	1.773	not used	-	Empty field	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
SAZKÖY K	108	75	FIELD	1660	823	not used	-	Empty field	
SAZKÖY K	108	76	FIELD	1880	950	not used	-	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	108	77	FIELD	4590	2.125	not used	-	Empty field	
SAZKÖY K	108	78	FIELD	2140	1.076	not used	-	Empty field	
SAZKÖY K	108	79	FIELD	1060	577	not used	-	Empty field	
SAZKÖY K	108	80	FIELD	5850	4.063	not used	-	Empty field	
SAZKÖY K	108	81	FIELD	1810	1.370	not used	-	Empty field	
SAZKÖY K	108	82	FIELD	5910	3.446	not used	-	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	108	107	FIELD	4.003,13	3.949	not used	-	Empty field	
SAZKÖY K	108	108	FIELD	2317,52	2317,52	not used	-	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	108	110	FIELD	2.426,85	2.426,85	not used	-	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	108	111	FIELD	3.750,07	3.750,07	not used	-	Wooded	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
SAZKÖY K	108	112	FIELD	2.558,91	2.558,91	not used	-	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	108	113	FIELD	1.066,67	1.066,67	not used	-	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	108	114	FIELD	1788,88	1788,88	not used	-	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	108	115	FIELD	9.912,48	9.912,48	not used	-	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	110	1	BUSHES	55108	8.564	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	113	1	CEMETERY	2.332,26	67	Cemetery	-	Cemetery	
SAZKÖY K	113	7	ONE STOREY BRICK SCHOOL AND HOUSING AND WC AND GARDEN	3840	482	not used	-	Wooded	6 oak trees
SAZKÖY K	113	9	FIELD	4670	3.832	Wooded	Ayşe Yıldırım	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	113	10	FIELD	5060	5060	Wooded	İlknur Yıldırım	Wooded	Walnut, laurel, hazelnut grove, oak trees

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
SAZKÖY K	113	16	FIELD	5.588,07	1.423	Wooded	Günel Yılmaz	Wooded	1 apple tree
SAZKÖY K	113	34	FIELD	8240	4.010	not used	-	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	113	35	FIELD	2.639,08	2.370	not used	-	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	113	37	FIELD	6550	6550	Wooded	İlknur Yıldırım	Wooded	10 oak trees
SAZKÖY K	113	38	FOREST	24970	13.062	not used	-	Wooded	
SAZKÖY K	113	40	FIELD	165,85	131	not used	-	None	
SAZKÖY K	119	3	FOREST	4.973,30	536	not used	-	Forest	
SAZKÖY K	120	3	TWO FLOOR BRICK HOUSE AND FIELD	3.563,97	63	Home and garden	Nihat Çelik	Garden	
SAZKÖY K	120	4	FIELD	2092,33	2.017	Woodland and garden	Bahattin Bıçakçı	Woodland and garden	
SAZKÖY K	120	5	FIELD	2.309,27	1.963	Woodland and garden	Recep Aykan	Woodland and garden	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
SAZKÖY K	120	6	FIELD	8058,98	5.788	not used	-	Woodland and garden	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
SAZKÖY K	120	7	FIELD	5376,6	805	not used	-	Woodland and garden	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
SAZKÖY K	120	11	FIELD	3.320,44	99	Wooded	Basri Çelik	hazelnut grove	
SAZKÖY K	120	18	FIELD	1640,21	1.421	Wooded	Gülten Yılmaz	hazelnut grove	60 Nuts, 2 pears, 1 cherry, 2 oak trees
SAZKÖY K	120	19	FIELD	1640,21	1640,21	Wooded	Ayten Yılmaz	hazelnut grove	50 hazelnut groves, 5 walnuts, 5 pear trees
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4277	FIELD	579	19	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4278	FIELD	696	190	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4279	FIELD	312	119	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4280	FIELD	454	210	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4281	FIELD	413	228	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4282	FIELD	2844	1800	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4284	FIELD	2544	1004	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4285	FIELD	2404	912	not used	-	None	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4286	FIELD	4487	1830	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4287	FIELD	1803	625	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4288	FIELD	2223	824	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4289	FIELD	3893	3971	Cultivated field	Aydın Bayrak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4290	FIELD	2508	2453	Cultivated field	Aydın Bayrak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4291	FIELD	2105	1692	Cultivated field	Aydın Bayrak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4292	FIELD	2608	1886	Cultivated field	Aydın Bayrak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4293	FIELD	1284	781	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4294	FIELD	1944	944	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4295	FIELD	1703	662	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4296	FIELD	4028	453	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4412	FIELD	2282	41	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4413	FIELD	1381	780	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4414	FIELD	1241	851	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4415	FIELD	1341	1147	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4416	FIELD	861	780	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4417	FIELD	3643	3005	Cultivated field	Aydın Bayrak	Field	Cultivated field

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4418	FIELD	1882	1482	Cultivated field	Aydın Bayrak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4424	FIELD	1680	364	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4425	FIELD	422	448	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4426	FIELD	462	433	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4428	FIELD	1181	629	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4429	FIELD	3839	3054	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4430	FIELD	1668	1637	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4431	FIELD	1494	1481	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4432	FIELD	2351	2233	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4433	FIELD	1689	1116	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4434	FIELD	2673	955	Cultivated field	Aydın Bayrak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4435	FIELD	2470	849	Cultivated field	Aydın Bayrak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4436	FIELD	2551	721	Cultivated field	Aydın Bayrak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4438	FIELD	2631	665	Cultivated field	Aydın Bayrak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4439	FIELD	1406	307	Cultivated field	Aydın Bayrak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4441	FIELD	1325	454	Cultivated field	Aydın Bayrak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4442	FIELD	862	428	not used	-	None	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4443	FIELD	982	387	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4444	FIELD	561	202	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4445	FIELD	1062	319	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4446	FIELD	802	168	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4447	FIELD	1423	218	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4448	FIELD	1403	282	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4449	FIELD	942	44	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4450	FIELD	541	28	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4452	FIELD	982	30	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4453	FIELD	1543	48	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4454	FIELD	1483	30	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4455	FIELD	942	37	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4457	FIELD	1102	36	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4458	FIELD	1980	33	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4463	FIELD	3264	1937	Cultivated field	Aydın Bayrak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4464	FIELD	4136	1008	Cultivated field	Aydın Bayrak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4465	FIELD	4543	57	Cultivated field	Aydın Bayrak	Field	Cultivated field

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4537	FIELD	2844	23	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4548	FIELD	11318	4657	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4549	FIELD	2401	2242	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4550	FIELD	785	324	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4551	FIELD	1402	161	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4611	FIELD	4720	4720	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4640	FIELD	3255	3255	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4641	FIELD	3933	3806	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4642	FIELD	71560	17102	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4643	FIELD	1605	135	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4644	FIELD	1294	1159	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4645	FIELD	283	283	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4646	FIELD	592	592	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4647	FIELD	351	351	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4648	FIELD	742	742	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4649	FIELD	380	380	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4650	FIELD	1164	1164	not used	-	None	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4651	FIELD	582	32	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4652	FIELD	1665	826	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4653	FIELD	1043	507	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4654	FIELD	1960	979	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4655	FIELD	676	355	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4656	FIELD	600	235	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4657	FIELD	2326	938	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4658	FIELD	8460	1764	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4669	FIELD	2327	1097	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4742	FIELD	13400	855	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4745	FIELD	1142	61	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4746	FIELD	1042	162	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4747	FIELD	1222	602	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4748	FIELD	1644	56	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4769	FIELD	1002	226	Cultivated field	Recep Uçak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4770	FIELD	11662	10001	Cultivated field	Recep Uçak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4771	FIELD	982	987	Cultivated field	Recep Uçak	Field	Cultivated field

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4772	FIELD	982	1015	Cultivated field	Recep Uçak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4773	FIELD	3809	2121	Cultivated field	Recep Uçak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4774	FIELD	1764	892	Cultivated field	Recep Uçak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4775	FIELD	2225	958	Cultivated field	Recep Uçak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4776	FIELD	2425	1215	Cultivated field	Recep Uçak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4777	FIELD	2206	2059	Cultivated field	Recep Uçak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4778	FIELD	420	269	Cultivated field	Recep Uçak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4780	FIELD	2365	296	Cultivated field	Recep Uçak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4781	FIELD	607	477	Cultivated field	Recep Uçak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4782	FIELD	2143	1249	Cultivated field	Recep Uçak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	0	4783	BRICK HOUSE WITH GARDEN	5148	2318	Cultivated field	Recep Uçak	Field	Cultivated field
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	168	1	TCDD Road And Outbuildings	67.781,80	15.963	RAILWAY	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	177	1	FIELD	3.022,64		not used	-	#YOK	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	177	2	FIELD	2.714,94	136	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	177	3	FIELD	733,9	87	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	177	4	FIELD	3.695,49	1100	not used	-	None	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	177	5	FIELD	2.611,72		Unknown		Wooded	2 alder trees, 1 poplar tree

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	177	6	FIELD	548,55		Unknown		Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	177	7	FIELD	738,77	675	not used	-	None	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	177	8	FIELD	779,48	485	not used	-	Wooded	23 poplar tree

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	177	9	FIELD	1.045,83		not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	177	10	FIELD	7927,74	1819	not used	-	Wooded	10 poplar trees, 3 alder trees

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	178	1	#YOK	2633	830	Unknown		Wooded	25 poplar trees
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	178	2	FIELD	415	156	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	178	3	FIELD	1948,23	743	not used	-	Wooded	18 poplar trees

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	178	4	FIELD	468,14	174	not used	-	Wooded	13 poplar trees
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	178	5	FIELD	560,88	209	not used	-	Wooded	5 poplar trees
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	178	6	FIELD	1812,17	744	not used	-	Wooded	10 poplar trees
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	178	7	FIELD	256,65	256,65	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	178	8	FIELD	497,7	497,7	not used	-	Wooded	

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
	178	9	FIELD	304,16	304,16	not used		Wooded	

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	178	10	FIELD	492,71	492,71	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	178	11	FIELD	357,43	322	not used	-	Wooded	
FİLYOS/SEFERCİK M	178	12	FIELD	3.642,09	1664	not used	-	Wooded	
ÖTEYÜZ M	118	1	FOREST	#####	1972	Forest		Forest	
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	1	FIELD	2257,76	187	not used	-	thorn	

[illegible]

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	2	FIELD	770,83	111	not used	-	thorn	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	3	FIELD	144	2	not used	-	thorn	
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	4	LAND	22,65	8	Wooded	-	Wooded	
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	5	FIELD	212,57	1	not used	-	thorn	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	16	FIELD	3153,13		not used	-	thorn	
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	17	FIELD	2.742,08	1807	not used	-	thorn	
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	19	FIELD	334,11	12	not used	-	thorn	

[illegible]

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	39	GARDEN	841,2	18	not used	-	thorn	
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	40	FIELD	215,66	13	not used	-	thorn	
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	41	FIELD	312,61	36	not used	-	thorn	

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	42	FIELD	357,53	71	not used	-	thorn	

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	43	FIELD	613,56	280	not used	-	Wooded	70 willow, 3 poplar

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	44	FIELD	2047,05	1602	not used	-	Wooded	

[illegible]

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	45	FIELD	405,13	114	not used	-	thorn	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	46	#YOK	1473	1329	Unknown		thorn	
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	47	FIELD	1015,4	40	not used	-	thorn	

[illegible]

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	48	FIELD	525,1	-	not used	-	Wooded	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	49	FIELD	267,87	-	not used	-	thorn	
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	50	FIELD	496,72	63	Unknown		Wooded	

[illegible]

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	51	FIELD	353,09	125	Unknown		Wooded	
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	52	FIELD	454,99	259	not used	-	thorn	
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	53	FIELD	417,13	272	not used	-	thorn	
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	54	FIELD	239,57	165	not used	-	thorn	-

[illegible]

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	55	FIELD	758,68	531	not used	-	Wooded	
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	56	FIELD	595,54	581	not used	-	thorn	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	57	FIELD	302,81	302,81	not used	-	Wooded	
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	58	FIELD	249,19	249,19	not used	-	Wooded	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	59	FIELD	283,27	283,27	not used	-	thorn	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	60	FIELD	118,87	118,87	not used	-	Wooded	
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	61	FIELD	115,85	115,85	not used	-	Wooded	

[illegible]

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	62	#YOK	14516	2367	not used	-	thorn	
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	63	FIELD	670,43	14	not used	-	Wooded	
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	66	FIELD	38159,6	10420	not used	-	thorn	

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	67	FIELD	2579,4	2317	not used	-	Wooded	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	68	FIELD	355,71	355,71	not used	-	Wooded	
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	69	FIELD	2144,2	2128	not used	-	Wooded	

Neighborhood	Block	Parcel	Qualification	Main Immovable Area	Expropriated Area	Usage Status	User	Affected Structure	Asset Qualifications
ÖTEYÜZ M	283	72	Road	26971,2	2464	not used	-	thorn	

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

APPENDIX 2. RAP HOUSEHOLD SURVEY FORM

FİLYOS PORT AND INDUSTRIAL ZONE CONNECTIONS PROJECT

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY FOR THE AFFECTED LAND OWNERS AND USERS

SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Filyos Port and Industrial Zone Connections Projects is carried out by the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, General Directorate of Infrastructure Investments.

The project will be constructed in Zonguldak Çaycuma district and includes the construction of a 12 km railway line, a 4.5 km highway, a bridge over the Filyos river and two stations. Project components pass through agricultural fields, pasture and forest lands. The affected lands will be expropriated temporarily or permanently according to the requirements of the Project components.

This interview is conducted to collect information about the demographic and socio-economic conditions of landowners and users affected by the Project, to record their feedback on the project and to prepare the RAP (Resettlement Action Plan) report. The information to be provided will help to better understand the region where the Project is located and will contribute to the decision-making process.

The information you provide shall be used only for this project. Your name and any information you share with us shall be kept confidential.

Thank you for your participation and sparing your time.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SURVEYOR

This survey shall be applied on land owner (or someone from landowner home who can give information) or the person who is not land owner but uses the land. Land registration number and the list of land owners have been submitted to you.

If the person whom you meet is not land owner, does not know the land owner or does not use the land, please explicitly state this in the interview form, thank this person and then end the interview.

While recording the answers, please write every number as it is. All questions must be answered; if it is not answered, it must be marked fit to this situation.

In case that the person whom the interview is conducted refuses to answer the question, this situation must be stated with its reason.

SURVEYOR INFORMATION

SURVEYOR:

DATE:

PROVINCE:

DISTRICT:

VILLAGE/QUARTER:

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM FOR THE LAND

(To fill this section, data of parcel database and also information obtained from interviewed land owner or the user of the land shall be used.)

Province	
District	
Village / Quarter / Location	
Total Area of Parcel	
Name of Parcel Owner	
Parcel Rate	
Number of Parcel Owners	
Names of Parcel Users <i>(Please write the name in the section with corresponding category)</i>	The owner of the land:
	User who is not the owner of the land (paying rent):
	User who is not the owner of the land (not paying rent):
Quality of the land (available for irrigated farming, available for dry farming, vineyard/orchard, pasture etc.)	
Is the parcel mortgaged?	Yes () No ()
Is the parcel subjected to the land consolidation?	Yes () No ()

INFORMATION ABOUT THE PERSON ANSWERING THE SURVEY

Name-Surname of the Person Answering the Survey	
Gender	(1) Male (2) Female
Phone Number the Person Answering the Survey	
(.....) 1	The interview was carried out with the owner of the land affected by the Project.
(.....) 2	The interview was carried out with one of close family members.
(.....) 3	The interview was carried out with the land user who paid for the land. How many years has the land been used?
(.....) 4	The interview was carried out with the land user who did not pay for the land. How many years has the land been used?
Residence Situation:	(1) Permanently <input type="checkbox"/>
	(2) Periodically <input type="checkbox"/> Province-District of Residence
	03 Rarely <input type="checkbox"/> Province-District of Residence (only during Eid, etc.)
	(4) Not reside here <input type="checkbox"/> Province-District of Residence Country

If the survey was rejected or the interview was not completed, please write below the reason.

--

A. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

[illegible]

B. HOME AND INFRASTRUCTURE**B1. Does your home belong to you?**

- (1) Yes, it belongs to us only
- (2) It is shared but we use it
- (3) No, it belongs to our close relatives and we live there without paying rent
- (4) No, we are lessee
- (5) Other.....

B2. How many square meter (m2) is your home?:m2**B3. How many rooms are there in your house have? (Including saloon, excluding kitchen, bathroom) Room(s)****B4. What is the source of potable water in the house?**

- (1) City water supply
- (2) Water reservoir
- (3) Well water
- (4) Spring water
- (5) Artesian water, water pump
- (6) Other.....

B5. Is potable water source adequate? If it is not, why not?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No, because.....

B6. What kind of energy source do you use for heating? (Please rank by the most frequently used and priority.)

- (1) Wood
- (2) Coal
- (3) Electricity
- (4) Bottled Gas
- (5) Cow dung
- (6) Other.....

B7. Do you have any other house and/or shop except the home where you currently live/use? (If not, please go to question B9)

- (1) Yes - house Its location.....
- (2) Yes - shop Its location.....
- (3) No

B8. For what purpose is your other property (house-shop) used?

- (1) Permanently (Using it by herself/himself)
- (2) Investment (Leasing it)
- (3) Summer or winter house (Using it by herself/himself)
- (4) Other.....

B9. If you build a house similar to your current house, how much will it cost?

- (1)TL
- (2) I do not know

C. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

C1. Do you have an animal?

- (1) Yes
(2) No (If no, please go to Section D)

C2. Which animal (s) do you feed? What are their numbers?

Animal	Number
Cattle (calf, bullock, cow, buffalo, all included)	
Small cattle (sheep, goat)	
Bee (Number of hives)	
Poultry (chicken, turkey, goose)	

C3. Do you have a barn?

- (1) Yes (if yes,..... m²)
(2) No

C4. What material is your barn made of?.....

C5. When (in which year) was your barn built?.....

C6. Where do you feed your animals? (Multiple answers can be received)

	Please mark	In which periods? (Season can be specified such as summer-winter)
Barn near the house	()	
In the village pasture	()	
On public land	()	
On the land of the village legal entity	()	
O forest land	()	
On the private agricultural land after harvest	()	
Other	()	

C7. (If the animals are grazing) Is the grazing area you use sufficient?

- (1) Yes
(2) No

C8. What do you do with the products you get from animal husbandry?

	We consume ourselves at home	Usually we consume it at home, we sell it if there is excess	We sell to manufacturer, trader, factory etc.	We sell in the market
Milk				
Cheese				
Butter				

Egg				
Honey and honey products (propolis etc.)				
Other (Please explain)				

D. AGRICULTURE

D1. Are there any lands that you use or own?

(01) Yes

(02) No (*If no, Please go to Section E*)

D2. Please state your land property (Property which you have shared or with certificate of ownership)

Type	Currently existing decare (If there is no land, please write 0)	If any, decare purchased/expropriated under the Filyos Industrial Zone Project
1. Vineyard		
2. Garden		
3. Farm	Dry (Decare): Irrigated (Decare): Total (Decare):	Dry (Decare): Irrigated (Decare): Total (Decare):
4. Orchard (including fruit trees)		
5. Wood land (Poplar tree etc. <i>trees without fruit</i>)		
6. Other		
7. Total		
8. Do not have any land property		

D3. Is there any other land that you do not have certificate of ownership but use? (If no, please write 0)

	Current dry (decare)	Current irrigated (decare)	Current Total (decare)	If any, decare purchased/expropriated by Filyos Industrial Zone Project		
				Dry (Decare)	Irrigated (Decare)	Total (Decare)
Leased Public land						
Public land used without leasing						

Private land , leased						
Private land, not leased (belonging to a relative, neighbour etc.)						
Total						

D4. How do you use your land? (If there is more than one land, mark it by stating which land it is.)

- (1) We plant it
- (2) Vacant
- (3) We lease it (If it is, name of the tenant)
- (4) Sharecropping (If so, name of the sharecropper)
- (5) We are performing animal husbandry feed animals
- (6) We left the land, we do not know what happened to it
- (7) We provided it to be planted by casual workers, we buy the product (If so, where do workers come from?)
- (8) Other shareholders are planting
- (9) Other (Please specify.....)

D5. What is your irrigation source?

- (1) Well, quantity
- (2) River/Stream/Creek/Pool
- (3) Irrigation channel
- (4) City water
- (5) Other (Please specify.....)
- (6) Not irrigating

D6. Is the irrigation water source adequate?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

D7. If there is a tree on the land, state the type of tree and the number of trees owned.

Type of tree	How many trees are there on the current land? (If there is none, write 0)	If there is, how many were there in land purchased/expropriated by Filyos Industrial Zone Project?
Hazelnut		
Walnut		
Pear		
Sweet Cherry		
Quince		
Plum		
Apple		
Oak		

Linden		
Poplar		
Pine		
Cedar / spruce or other forest trees		
Fig		
Olive		
Chestnut		
Peach		
Apricot		
Other		

D8. Which agricultural products do you plant on the land?

Name of the product	Present on the current land (<i>Please mark if there is, if there is none, do not mark</i>)	If there is, what were the products grown in land purchased/expropriated by Filyos Industrial Zone Project? (<i>Please mark if there is, if there is none, do not mark</i>)
Wheat		
Barley		
Beans		
Chickpea		
Rice		
Melon/watermelon		
Tomato		
Corn		
Clover		
Vetch		
Sainfoin		
Kale		
Eggplant		
Leek		
Pepper		
Parsley		
Lettuce		
Spinach		
Onion		
Cucumber		
Radish		
Other (<i>Please write on the lines below</i>)		

D9. Which products that you planted yield the most income?

D10. How many times do you plant your land in one full year?

D11. Do you follow your land?

(1) Yes (2) No

D12. Do you have a bearer tree or yielding tree? (Olive, Walnut, Poplar Tree, etc.)?

(1) Yes

(2) No (If no, please go to question D14)

D13. If yes, what are their types and numbers?

Type of tree	Number	Type of tree	Number
1. Hazelnut		11. Orange	
2. Walnut		12. Lemon	
3. Fig		13. Olive	
4. Sweet cherry		14. Alder	
5. Apple		15. Apricot	
6. Pear		16. Pomegranate	
7. Plum		17. Peach	
8. Chestnut		18. Cherry	
9. Mulberry		19. Grape	
10. Mandarin		20. Poplar	

D14. Do you or any of your family members have any of the following assets?

Assets Owned by Family	Number (If none, 0)
(1) Automobile	
(2) Truck	
(3) Minibus	
(4) Tractor	
(5) Combine Harvester	
(6) Bus	
(7)....	

E. EXPENSES

E1. Could you indicate what subjects you spend most in a month? (According to the order of priority, it will be listed as 1, 2, 3, 4, and if possible, a percentage distribution will be taken.)

	Priority	PERCENTAGE(%)
a. Kitchen expenses		
b. Heating expenses (natural gas, coal, bottled gas etc.)		
c. Electricity expenses		
d. Clothing / transportation / health etc. personal needs		
e. Education expenses		
f. Debt payment (credit card, personal loan etc.)		
g. Vacation or entertainment expenses		

h. Monopoly products spend		
i. Agricultural activity expenses fertilizer, diesel oil, water, electricity etc.)		
j. Livestock costs (feed, veterinary care, medicine etc.)		
k. Sending money to a close household member / relative		
l. Purchase of foreign currency, gold or stock		
m. Other		
n. Other		

F. INCOMES

F1. What kind of incomes does your family have? What are the house incomes?

(Please mark in order of importance, write if quantity can be specified).

Income Sources	1 (Primary source of income)	Annual amount (average)	2 (Side income)	Annual amount (average)	3 (Side income)	Annual amount (average)
1. Income of paid employment (employee)						
2. Income of salaried employment (Civil servant)						
3. Income of artisan/craftsman/trade						
4. Retirees						
5. Periodic/seasonal workers						
6. Agricultural income (Field crops)						
7. Agricultural income (fruit, vineyard cultivation, etc.)						
8. Animal husbandry income (animal sale)						
9. Animal production (Egg, milk, cheese, etc.)						
10. Rental income (House, parcel of land, shop, land)						
11.()Widow /()Orphan/()Disability/() Old-age Pension						
12. Unemployment pay						
13. Working Program for Benefit of Society						

14. Other (Please specify.....)						
---------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

F2. Do you sell animal?

- (1) Yes
(2) No

F3. Could you write the number of animals that you have sold in a year? (If s/he sells animals and it is not listed among the income sources in F1, then go back and mark them among sources of income)

Type	Number of animals sold in a year	Type	Number of animals sold in a year
1. Sheep		8. Bullock	
2. Goat		9. Chicken	
3. Ram		10. Rooster	
4. Lamb		11. Turkey	
5. Veal		12. Goose	
6. Calf		13. Other.....	
7. Cow			

F4. How much did you earn last month / year from animal sales or animal products?

- (1) TL (If none, write "0")
(2) I don't know

F5. How much did you earn from all your agricultural production over the past year (on all land you own)?

- (1) TL
(2) I don't know
(3) Does not generate income, produces for household needs

F6. Is your village close to the forest?

- (1) Yes
(2) No (Please go to Section G)

F7. Do you use the forest for any purpose? (Please read all the categories and tick the ones answered yes by the participant)

1. We collect the wood we use for heating from the forest	
2. We collect mushroom/spices/herbs for our own use	
3. We collect mushroom/spices/herbs to sell	
4. We work as paid workers in the forest	
5. We pasture our animals.	
6. We do not use the forest	

G. SELF PERCEPTION

G1. In which level do you meet basic requirements of your home?

- 01 Easy
02 Medium

03 Hard

04 I do not want to answer

G2. What do you think of your economic status compared to the previous year??

01 Same

02 Worse

03 Better

04 I don't know

H. THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS OF RESIDENCE

H1. What do you think are the most important problems of the village / neighborhood? (If there is no problem, please go to the next question)

Problems (Multiple options can be selected)	Write 1,2,3 in order of importance.
1. Unemployment	
2. Economy (financial difficulty, low income)	
3. Deficient/inadequate infrastructure(electricity/sewer system)	
4. Irrigation	
5. Access to the city	
6. Access to the land	
7. Education services	
8. Health services	
9. Communication (internet, mobile phone network)	
10. Garbage	
11. Social facilities (football field, etc.)	
12. Insufficient shelter conditions / heating conditions	
13. Unrest due to relatives and neighbors	
14. Inadequacy of pasture/highland	
15. Inadequacy of farms	
16. Inadequate potable water infrastructure	
17. Security	
18. Other...	

(1) İ. ENHANCING OF SOURCES OF LIVING

İ1. What are the issues which will be more useful to you in enhancing sources of living? (Read them all, Maximum 5 options, starting with 1 in the order of priority)

Issues	Priority
01 Bovine breeding	
02 Ovine breeding	
03 Apiculture (Bee hive and materials)	
04 Animal husbandry inputs (Cheep feed, etc., veterinary services)	
05 Animal facilities (barn building/modification)	
06 Greenhouse cultivation	

07 Field crops inputs (cheap seed, drug, fertilizer, etc.)	
08 The need of agricultural machinery and equipment	
09 Fruit growing/Gardening	
10 Cooperation (Type.....)	
11 Vocational assistance courses (Please specify.....)	
12 Business start-up support, cheap credit support for existing businesses	
13 Other.....	

j. INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT

J1. Do you know Filyos Port and Industrial Zone Railway Connections Project?

- (1) No, I do not know (Please briefly inform about the project before moving on to the next question, the explanation in the survey entry can be used)
- (2) Yes I know-Where did you hear/ Who did you get information?
(Multiple responses can be circled)

- 01 Family Members
02 Mukhtar
03 Municipality
04 Visits, meetings of company representatives
05 Workers from the firm
06 TV/Radio
07 Internet
08 Newspaper
09 Brochure
10 District Governorship /Governorate
11Other.....

2. Has your land been purchased or expropriated for the Filyos Valley Industrial Zone Project before?

- 01 Yes; How much land? decare
02No

J3. Has any immovable property, which your family has purchased or used, been purchased or expropriated for any other project or projects before?

- 01 If yes, which property?
02 No

J4. What do you want to learn about land acquisition? (More than one answer can be given.)

K. APPROACH TO THE PROJECT

K1. What would be the positive impacts of the project in your opinion? (Scale 1-5 in order of importance)

Issues	Priority
01 Contributes to the economic development of the region	

02 Contributes to the development of the country	
03 Provides local employment	
04 Transport infrastructure improves	
05 Other.....	

K2. What would be the negative impacts of the project in your opinion? (Scale 1-5 in order of importance)

Issues	Priority
01 Our access to land is prevented	
02 Land becomes damaged / unusable	
03 The crops and trees in the land are damaged	
04 Rangelands and meadows are damaged / decreases affecting households economically	
05 Livelihoods are negatively affected due to expropriation	
06 Dust is generated/increased	
07 Noise is generated/increased	
08 Traffic accident risks increase	
09 Human, community and animal health are negatively affected	
10 Other.....	

K3. What do you think can be done to reduce negative effects? (Starting from 1 in order of priority)

Issues	Priority
1. Activities (agriculture-animal husbandry) providing income to come in the residential areas	
2. Generating solutions to provide access to land	
3. Calculation of expropriation compensations to meet losses	
4. Prioritizing local employment in the project	
5. Opening vocational courses	
6. Opening of social courses (women, children, youth)	
7. Correction of infrastructure deficiencies (electricity, sewer system, drinking water)	
8. Road modification / construction (village-village, village-city, neighborhood-neighborhood, neighborhood-district, etc.)	
9. School construction, development of educational infrastructure	
10. Improving health services, increasing health services	
11. Construction of social facilities used for common purposes (wedding hall, carpet pitch, etc.)	
12. Other.....	

L. LOCAL EMPLOYMENT

L1. Is there anyone who can work or want to work in the project at your home?

L2. Are there any people working in the Filyos Valley Project in your household?

(1) Yes.....People..... How long has she/he been working?
(Month).....

(2) No

L3. Are there anyone in your household who have been working on the Project for the past year and are now unemployed?

(1) Yes.....People..... How long has she/he worked?
(Month).....

(2) No

M. INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMMON LAND AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

M1. Do you have any information about the village / neighborhood common land affected by the project?

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) I don't know

**M2. How do you use the village / neighborhood common land (if any) (treasury, pasture, forest, etc.) affected by the project? (Multiple options can be selected)
SHOWN ON THE MAP**

- (1) We pasture our animals together with other villagers
- (2) We plant it by ourselves
- (3) We collect meadow, grass
- (4) We use with the intend of highland
- (5) We collect products of trees (fruit tree, etc.)
- (6) Other.....
- (7) We do not use

M3. Is there any tree, which can provide income and you use on the land affected by the project?

(1) No

(2) If yes;

Type of Tree	Number

(3) I don't know

M4. Is there any outbuilding (shed, well, wall, tandoori, barn, etc.) which you use on the land affected by the project?

(1) No

(2) If yes;

Outbuilding	Quantity	Area(m ²)	Certificate of ownership status

(3) I don't know

**M5. Do common lands affected by the project contribute to the house incomes?
How? If available, what is its estimated annual income?**


- (1) Yes ;TL
- (2) No

M6. What are the biggest changes (positive/negative) that may occur in your status regarding common lands that will be affected by the project?

APPENDIX 3. PHOTOGRAPHS FROM RAP FIELD STUDY





	FILYOS PORT/INDUSTRIAL ZONE CONNECTIONS PROJECT RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN		 <small>Altyapı Yatırımları Genel Müdürlüğü</small>
	REPORT NO: CNR-ZNG-RAP-001 Rev-0	Page: 261 / 264	

APPENDIX 4. COMPLAINT REGISTER FORM

FILYOS PORT AND INDUSTRIAL ZONE CONNECTIONS PROJECT			
COMPLAINT REGISTER FORM			
Name of person who registered the complaint:		Date:	
Title:			
INFORMATION ABOUT COMPLAINANT		Subject of Complaint	
Name - Surname (not required)		Private Land Acquisition	<input type="checkbox"/>
Phone Number (not required)		Public land acquisition	<input type="checkbox"/>
Address (not required)		Environmental problems	<input type="checkbox"/>
Settlement		Damage to assets during construction (structure, pole, fence, tree, wells etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Province/ District		Human and animal health	
Registry way of grievance	<input type="checkbox"/> Phone	Access limitations and other negative impacts	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Consultation	Social and cultural problems	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Apply to the site office	Other:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Petition		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Site visit		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:.....		
DETAILS OF COMPLAINT			
Ekler		 sayfa

APPENDIX 5. COMPLAINT CLOSURE FORM

FILYOS PORT AND INDUSTRIAL ZONE CONNECTIONS PROJECT	
COMPLAINT CLOSURE FORM	
ASSESSMENT OF COMPLAINT	

PROPOSED ACTION		
<i>(Refer to documents such as RAP, SEP)</i>		
Responsible party for the proposed action		
Is a compensation required?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
CLOSURE		
<i>(This section will be filled and signed by the complainant and complaint handling committee when they receive compensation or when the file is closed. (Instead of receiving the complainant's signature, the bank receipt can be added to the form))</i>		
Individual Responsible	Complainant	
Name-Surname	Name-Surname	
Date and Signature	Date and Signature (If possible, explain why it could not be signed)	

APPENDIX 6. LAND ENTRY PROTOCOLS

FILYOS PORT AND INDUSTRIAL ZONE CONNECTIONS PROJECT	
LAND ENTRY PROTOCOL	
PROVINCE:	KP:
DISTRICT:	COORDINATE:
SETTLEMENT:	LOCATION:

BLOCK/PLOT:

DATE:

The owner / user of the land has given the necessary permit by signing this document on the land with the above information, provided that the necessary measurement is made and the payment of the damaged products determined by the relevant Provincial Directorate of Agriculture is paid by the MoTI as a result of the determinations to be made. Reason of land entry :

Note: Necessary information about the activities to be carried out by MoTI was provided by DGoll Representative. Annexes:

<u>Name-Surname</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Signature</u>	

Landowner/Shareholder:

Land User:

Settlement Head (Mukhtar):

DGoll Representative:

CC Representative:

APPENDIX 7. LAND EXIT PROTOCOLS

FILYOS PORT AND INDUSTRIAL ZONE CONNECTIONS PROJECT LAND EXIT PROTOCOL

PROVINCE:

KP:

DISTRICT:

COORDINATE:

SETTLEMENT:

LOCATION:

BLOCK/PLOT:

DATE:

The contractor completed the reinstatement of the land used for the construction Works within the scope of the Filyos Port and Filyos Industrial Zone Railway Access Line Project and the land mentioned above was handed back to the landowner. The Owner / user releases the Project Contractor by declaring that he/she has no rights or receivables.

This protocol does not give the Contractor any guarantee or claim under contracting agreements with MoTI. Note: The reinstated or restored places should be listed, photographed, if the crop payment is paid, the "Crop Payment Agreement" should be filled and added to this protocol. (See. Land Entry Protocol)

Annexes:

Name Surname Date Signature

Landowner/Shareholder:

Landuser:

Settlement Head (Mukhtar):

DGoll Representative:

CC Representative