

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

**DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF EUROPEAN UNION AND FOREIGN
RELATIONS**



**TURKEY CLIMATE SMART AND COMPETITIVE AGRICULTURAL
GROWTH PROJECT
(TUCSAP)**

**RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK
(RF)**

January 2022

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List of Abbreviations

ABDGM	Directorate General of European Union and Foreign Relations
BTGM	Directorate General of Information Technologies
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESSs	Environmental and Social Standards
FP	Focal Points
GBV	Gender-Based violence
GD	General Directorate
GKGM	Directorate General of Food and Control
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
MoAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAH	Project Affected Household
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RP	Resettlement Plan
RF	Resettlement Framework
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassments
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TAGEM	Directorate General of Agricultural Research and Policies
TDIOSB	Specialized Organized Industrial Zone Based on Agriculture
ToR	Terms of Reference
TRGM	Directorate General of Agricultural Reform

Glossary

Affected person(s) are person(s) (whether natural or legal) experiencing either physical or economic displacement. See also project-affected person.

Allowance is cash paid in respect of losses or resettlement-related expenses other than losses of immovable assets. For example, tenants can be provided with a cash allowance to support their effort to secure alternative housing. A moving allowance can be paid to people who have to relocate as a result of project land access. An allowance should be distinguished from compensation, which is intended to cater for the loss of an immovable asset.

The project “**Area of Influence**” encompasses, as appropriate: The area likely to be affected by: (i) the project and the client’s activities and facilities that are directly owned, operated or managed (including by contractors) and that are a component of the project (ii) impacts from unplanned but predictable developments caused by the project that may occur later or at a different location; or (iii) indirect project impacts on biodiversity or on ecosystem services upon which Affected Communities’ livelihoods are dependent.

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 all Project Affected Persons (“PAP”), their assets, and potential impacts.

Compensation is payment in cash or in kind for loss of an immovable asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by the project. It is typically understood to include all forms of compensation, including the provision of replacement land and housing. In some jurisdictions, compensation in cash is referred to as indemnification to distinguish it from other forms of compensation. For better clarity, compensation should be used only in the context of the loss of an immovable asset. It does not include allowances paid or provided for various inconveniences not directly related to the loss of an immovable asset or vulnerability, nor should it include livelihood- restoration allowances or activities.

Cut-off date is the date that establishes eligibility for compensation and other benefits related to land acquisition. The date refers to the commencement of date of the census of persons and inventory of assets affected by the Project. If (a) person(s) should occupy the project area after the cut-off date, they will not be eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the cut-off date will not be compensated. The Borrower will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cut-off date may be subject to removal.

Economic displacement is 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 as a result of resettlement. Usually established either by law or via policies.

Entitlement. Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.

Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) comprises: a Vision for Sustainable Development, which sets out the Bank's aspirations regarding environmental and social sustainability; the World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing, which sets out the mandatory requirements that apply to the Bank; and the Environmental and Social Standards, together with their Annexes, which set out the mandatory requirements that apply to the Borrower and projects.

Expropriation refers to a dispossession or a limitation of ownership rights on property with compensation pursuant to market value of the property.

Footprint is the land that is directly affected by the project and has to be acquired (per the definition of land acquisition in this glossary).

Forced eviction is the permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal and other protection, including all applicable procedures and principles in this ESS.

Informal right holder is a person or group of persons recognized by custom, unwritten rules, or other socially accepted processes as holding certain ownership or usufruct rights over an asset or resource, although these usufruct rights are neither formalized in a legal document such as a title nor officially registered.

Informal ownership or occupation of agricultural land may or may not enjoy a certain level of recognition in written law. Land-tenure legislation in some jurisdictions does recognize customary community rights over land or other resources and formally empowers traditional institutions to informally manage these resources. Other jurisdictions ignore customary rights completely.

Informality of occupation or ownership is not a black-and-white situation: informal right holders may be illegal from the standpoint of some authorities and legal or even encouraged for others (both of which can be the case for roadside businesses above).

As opposed to informal right holders: Formal right holders include those people with a formal title to land and/or other immovable assets (typically a registered ownership deed).

Squatters include those people whose occupation is recognized neither by law nor by socially accepted processes: for example, opportunistic settlers that move into an area after it has been lawfully and broadly declared prohibited for settlement.

Involuntary resettlement. ESS5 of the World Bank recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets, or access to assets leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term "involuntary resettlement" refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement. This occurs in cases of expropriation or restrictions on land use based on eminent domain and negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation. Resettlement understood as a compensation measure is often used in a broad sense that covers all forms of compensation, not only those entailing physical relocation to replacement housing.

Land includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.

Land access is the ability to use land and other natural resources, to control the resources and to transfer the rights to the land and take advantage of other opportunities.

Land acquisition refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property, and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include:

- (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes;
- (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and
- (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible.

Land-based includes livelihood activities such as rotational cropping and grazing of livestock as well as the harvesting of natural resources.

Livelihood refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.

Livelihood Restoration includes all efforts to be undertaken to assist PAPs impacted by physical or economical displacement to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore to level before displacement or to level prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

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

Project-Affected Person (PAP) is same as affected person.

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.

Provincial Organization refers to provincial organization of MoAF which includes (i) Provincial Organization Directly Affiliated with the Centre (research institutes and veterinary control institutes) and (ii) Provincial Organizations Directly Affiliated with the Centre (provincial directorates and district directorates).

Replacement cost is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs.

Resettlement Plan (RP) refers to the document consistent with the principles and objectives ESS5 and with the RF.

Resettlement relates to all cases of land acquisition and compensation for loss of assets, whether it involves actual relocation, loss of land, shelter, assets, economic displacement or other means of livelihood and includes all the measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of the Project

on PAP's property and/or livelihood, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation.

Restrictions on land use refers to limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial, or other land that is directly introduced and put into effect as part of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, restrictions on land use within utility easements, or safety zones.

Security of tenure means that resettled individuals or communities are resettled to a site that they can legally occupy, where they are protected from the risk of eviction and where the tenure rights provided to them are socially and culturally appropriate.

Socio-economic household survey is applied to all PAHs identified in the census study and aims to identify the demographic profile of the affected households, livelihood activities, average incomes and expenses, their perceptions on livelihoods, usage status of Project-affected lands and ownership of other immovable of owners/users, vulnerabilities, PAPs attitudes and negative/positive perceptions to the Project etc.

Vulnerable groups or at-risk groups include people who, by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. Vulnerable groups in the context of displacement also include people living below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women - and children-headed households, ethnic minorities, natural resource - dependent communities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation or land titling legislation.

Executive Summary

This Resettlement Framework (RF) is developed for the Turkey Climate Smart and Competitive Growth in Agri-food Value Chains which is implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) on behalf of Government of Turkey (GT) and funded by World Bank (WB). It is prepared in line with the *Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement* of the WB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and is an integral part of the proposed Project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

The proposed Project will support the agri-food sector in transitioning toward a more sustainable, competitive and climate-smart growth orientation by enhancing capacity in a range of areas, including information generation and dissemination to contribute to sustainable soil and land-use planning/management; agricultural data collection and analysis; and animal health aspects and by supporting innovation and the use of smart farming/climate-smart technologies and practices by farmers and agricultural enterprises. The proposed Project investments are expected to contribute to increased agricultural productivity/competitiveness, resilience, and sustainability.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to strengthen capacity for sustainable and competitive agricultural growth and promote the use of climate-smart agriculture in targeted regions in Turkey.

Project Components. The project will be implemented through four components:

- Component 1: Institutional Capacity Strengthening for Climate Smart Agri-food Policy, Planning, and Investments
 - Subcomponent 1.1: Narrowing information gaps to enhance soil health and land-use planning/management
 - Subcomponent 1.2: MoAF digital blueprint for sectoral information collection and management
- Component 2: Enhancing Animal Health Capacity for Effective Disease Surveillance, Diagnostics and Control
 - Subcomponent 2.1: Strengthening the capacity of animal health institutes
 - Subcomponent 2.2: Strengthening and improving veterinary medicine product control for animal infectious and vector-borne diseases and zoonoses
- Component 3: Investments for Enhanced Productivity, Resource-Efficiency, and Climate Resilience
 - Subcomponent 3.1: Strengthening climate resilience, productivity, and resource-use efficiency in horticultural production
 - Subcomponent 3.2: Promoting the adoption of CSA technologies/practices across relevant crops
 - Subcomponent 3.3: Reducing cattle production pressures on water pollution and GHG emissions
 - Subcomponent 3.4: Research and innovations to support CSA
- Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation

Purpose of RF. During the design and implementation of the Project, involuntary resettlement will be avoided in line with the World Bank's ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement. If unavoidable, it will be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons will be carefully planned and implemented.

According to ESS5, once the subprojects are defined, PIUs will use this framework to develop subproject specific Resettlement Plans (RPs) proportionate to potential risks and impacts. No civil

works, nor the contracts of the subprojects that may cause physical and/or economic displacement shall commence until the RP is reviewed and approved by WB, disclosed, consulted, redisclosed and implemented. Formal/informal right owners (as defined in this document), and all other eligible PAPs, defined in this RF and subproject specific RPs, will need to be compensated fully prior to any construction or access to land.

This RF is prepared according to principles of ESS 5 of the World Bank's (WB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The main objective of this RF is to address the potential land based social risks and impacts identified in the environmental and social assessment, particularly with regard to the subprojects' land take requirements. Once the subproject details are defined and the necessary information becomes available, this framework will be expanded into sub-project specific resettlement plan(s).

Potential Impacts and Affected Persons. The activities to be carried out under Subcomponent 1.1 will support execution of soil survey studies and establishment of National Soil Archive. While subcomponents 2.1 and 2.2 aim to strengthen the capacity of Veterinary Control institutes and support the establishment of the National Veterinary Medicine Product Control Center, the activities to be carried out under Subcomponent 3.1 aim to finance building basic infrastructure for getting access to geothermal energy, creating opportunities for the private sector to obtain more reliable and clean energy to build new greenhouses. In addition, a biogas facility integrated with energy and fertilizer unit will be constructed under Subcomponent 3.3 and finally, Subcomponent 3.4 will support purchasing and installing new equipment for the research institutes and small-scale civil works for refurbishing of MoAF's existing facilities.

There will be no land acquisition related activities under Subcomponents 1.2 and 3.2.

The construction activities under Subcomponents 1.1, 2.1 (except Erzurum) and the small-scale civil works for refurbishing MoAF's existing facilities under Subcomponent 3.4 are planned to be made on existing campus areas of the MoAF or institutes, hence no land acquisition is required. However, the construction activities for Subcomponents 2.1 (Erzurum), 2.2, 3.1 and 3.3 will be conducted off campus areas. Although, they are planned to be in public lands, if it is a previously acquired land (acquired in the past 5 years), an ex-post social audit will be carried out. If a new land is to be used, land expropriation will be required, and a RP will be prepared accordingly.

ESS5 classifies affected persons in three categories which will be used in compensation calculations within the scope of the Project.

- Who have formal legal rights to land or assets,
- Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law,
- Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

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

Resettlement Activities and Responsible Parties. Resettlement activities (including the project design, land acquisition, development of resettlement instruments etc.) and the parties responsible for each activity are presented in below table.

Activity	GD	Provincial Organizations	PIU	PCU	Independent Consultant	WB
Preparation						
Final design of each sub-project and site selection	Prepare	–	–	–	–	–
Social screening	–	–	Conduct	Review & Approve	–	Review & Give no-objection
Ex-post Social Audit (where project activities have commenced prior to or linked to the World Bank financed project)	–	–	Conduct	Review & Approve	–	Review & Give no-objection
Census and social baseline study; notification of cut-off date	–	Conduct	Monitor & Review & Approve	Review & Approve	–	Review & Give no-objection
Valuation of assets subject to land acquisition	–	–	Conduct	Review & Approve	–	Review & Give no-objection
Draft RP	–	–	Prepare	Review & Approve	–	Review & Give no-objection
Disclosure of draft and final RPs	–	–	–	Conduct	–	–
Operating GM	–	–	Conduct	Conduct	–	–
Implementation						
Consultations with PAPs and other stakeholders on land requirements of the Project	–	Conduct	Assist	Monitor	–	–
Negotiations for defining appropriate compensation strategies	Conduct	–	–	Assist	–	–
Implementation of compensation strategies	Conduct	–	–	–	–	–
RP Progress Reports	–	Assist	Prepare	Review & Approve	–	Review & Approve
Closure						
Resettlement Completion Report (for sub-projects with significant adverse resettlement risks and impacts)	–	Assist	Assist	Review & Approve	Prepare	Review & Approve
Disclosure of RP Completion Report(s)	–	–	–	Conduct	–	–

The detailed schedule and programming for the resettlement activities will be finalized during the preparation of RPs when specific technical details, scale and timing are known.

Budget and Funding Arrangements. All expropriation costs, and compensations and allowances related to the Project will be covered from the budgets of the implementing General Directorates. The proposed Project will not cover these costs. While preparing the budget, General Directorates will also take into account the livelihood restoration and assistance apart from expropriation costs and prepare a RAP fund for these.

Consultation Methods. Consultations will start early in the development process and take place throughout the Project implementation in a highly participatory manner with ongoing feedback to stakeholders. Various consultation methods will be adopted such as formal meetings, project launch

and closure meetings, disclosure meetings, consultation meetings, digital communication tools, public announcements, press releases, presentations, poster/brochure/leaflets, grievance mechanism, phone line etc.

Monitoring and Evaluation. The monitoring activities will be carried out by the social experts of PCUs and reported on a quarterly basis as required by the WB for this project.

1. Introduction

This Resettlement Framework (RF) is developed for the Turkey Climate Smart and Competitive Growth in Agri-food Value Chains which is implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) on behalf of Government of Turkey and funded by World Bank (WB).

1.1. Project Development Objective

The project will support the agri-food sector in transitioning toward a more sustainable, competitive and climate-smart growth orientation by enhancing capacity in a range of areas, including information generation and dissemination to contribute to sustainable soil and land-use planning/management; agricultural data collection and analysis; and animal health aspects and by supporting innovation and the use of smart farming/climate-smart technologies and practices by farmers and agricultural enterprises. The Project investments are expected to contribute to increased agricultural productivity/competitiveness, resilience, and sustainability.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to enhance capacity for sustainable and competitive agricultural growth and promote the use of climate-smart approaches in the agricultural sector in Turkey.

1.2. Project Components

The project will be implemented by the General Directorates (GDs) of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) through four components which are briefly described in below paragraphs.

Component 1: Institutional Capacity Strengthening for Climate Smart Agri-food Policy, Planning, and Investments. Activities under this component will support the strengthening of broad sectoral capacity, with a particular focus on narrowing information gaps in relation to Turkey's soils and land natural capital, to enhance its sustainable planning and management. Component activities will also enhance MoAF's digital blueprint for data collection and information management to contribute to effective policy monitoring and programming and support improved decision-making across the sector. Activities under this component will be implemented through two subcomponents.

Subcomponent 1.1: Narrowing information gaps to enhance soil health and land-use planning/management. The Directorate General of Agricultural Reform (TRGM) will lead the implementation of this subcomponent. Soil and land use are major contributors to GHG emissions mainly through land use changes and nutrient management. Yet, they also play an important role in climate change mitigation by acting as a carbon sink, through adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and the protection and rehabilitation of marginal and degraded lands and forests. Healthy soils are also essential for ensuing resilient production. This subcomponent will support the generation of key information and narrowing of capacity gaps in relation to Turkey's soils/land natural capital, to contribute to its sustainable planning and management, generating climate co-benefits. Subcomponent 1.1 will finance mainly specialized technical services, investments in equipment, small civil works and computer infrastructure and training. Subcomponent activities will be implemented into the following four sequential output blocks:

- *Determination of soils land resources/assets:* Detailed soil surveys and analysis will be carried out, followed by the preparation of soil classifications maps (1:5,000 scale) in approximately 14 million hectares. A national soil archive will be established to preserve soil sample following international standards.

- *Digital national profile soil database:* Activities will strengthen this database, hosting soil/land profile information and soil threats thematic maps, to improve its functionality and capability.
- *System and service development:* Activities to be supported include:
 - the development of soil/land spatial data infrastructure and national soil & land information system,
 - the establishment of a) national soil monitoring subsystem for soil selected indicators, b) dynamic modelling/mapping, including the identification of soil monitoring sites for periodic monitoring of soil threats, nationally and c) a geospatial soil organic carbon information system submodule of the soil/land spatial data infrastructure (as part of ii. a), and
 - the development of data sharing and use policies aligned with international good practice experience. The systems & services to be supported will contribute to develop and guide sectoral climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.
- *Land cover classifications:* Land classifications will be carried out in 78.3 million hectares to use as the basis for preparing land utilization notes delimitating the Turkish agricultural frontier (agricultural land versus other uses). The subcomponent will also support the development and piloting of a decision support system for crop suitability and land planning.

Capacity building activities will be implemented across the four above output activities and will be targeted to generators and users of the soil and land information, including MoAF staff. Awareness campaigns, dissemination and training with specific tools developed by the proposed project will target particularly local provincial governments and provincial Soil Conservation Boards. To facilitate data use by different stakeholders, the subcomponent will support upgrading, developing and/or validating user-friendly applications (e.g. via mobile phone) on soil and land information generated by the project.

Subcomponent 1.2: MoAF digital blueprint for sectoral information collection and management. This subcomponent will be led by the Directorate General of Information Technologies (BTGM) in close coordination with TRGM and other GDs as relevant. Activities will enhance MoAF's capacity for data collection and sectoral information management to support smart climate sectoral policy and planning. The subcomponent will support the development, testing and implementation of improved data collection methods and modelling approaches for monitoring crop production and yields, provide production forecasts and overall contribute to agriculture planning (also considering climate change aspects) for food price monitoring, food security assessments, and other applications. Activities will support stakeholder consultations; analysis of data collection and modeling approaches implemented by other countries for crop/yield and production forecasting (including application of disrupting technologies); the design and piloting of modelling approaches for Turkey, and the preparation and implementation of a roadmap for the institutionalization of those modelling approaches. Upgrades and integration of current institutional information systems to enhance monitoring of agriculture support programs will also be supported. The subcomponent will finance mainly specialized consulting services, investments in equipment and computer infrastructure, and training.

Component 2: Enhancing animal health capacity for effective disease surveillance, diagnostics and control: Climate change increases livestock susceptibility to diseases and influences the emergence

and proliferation of disease hosts and vectors. Effective animal disease surveillance and diagnostic capabilities along with veterinary medicines and vaccines are needed to prevent or control emerging and re-emerging animal diseases and zoonoses. This component will support Directorate General of Food and Control (GKGM) on strengthening these important public functions. The component will follow the best practice (i.e. World Organization for Animal Health, EU) to support feasibility assessments, laboratory facilities, laboratory equipment, technical training for staff (as per the National Reference Laboratory defined plan for all laboratories), and information systems. Designs to maximize green and resilient (e.g. energy saving, seismic resistance) elements in infrastructure and equipment will be considered in the feasibility assessment. Activities under this component will be implemented through two subcomponents.

Subcomponent 2.1: Strengthening the capacity of animal health institutes. The subcomponent will strengthen capacity of the GKGM Control to deal with introduction and spread of animal diseases and zoonoses due to climate and non-climate related factors via improvements in capacity for animal disease surveillance and diagnostics of infectious and vector-borne diseases. Investments will support increase biosafety laboratory infrastructure to BSL2 and BSL3, information systems and capacity building of MoAF's network of animal health institutes (Veterinary Control Institutes [VCIs]) located in the provinces of Adana, Elazig, Erzurum, Konya, Samsun, Izmir and Istanbul. The project will specifically support upgrades to the institutes' infrastructure to increase the Biosafety Level (BSL-BSL2&BSL3) of laboratory units through investments in critical construction work, biosafety, and biosecurity trainings as well as the establishment of a common laboratory information management system for the targeted institutes. A detailed needs assessment and analysis of upgrades required in each laboratory will be undertaken during the first year of project implementation. The project will also support the development of a national animal-health laboratory policy. These laboratories institutes provide key services on animal disease diagnostics, analysis, research, and training, and also serve as national reference services for specific animal diseases.

All laboratories are accredited by TURKAK to ISO Standard 17025 to ensure provision of accurate and reliable test results for selected priority animal diseases. They are required to participate regularly in specified inter-laboratory proficiency testing for quality assurance and accreditation purposes. Currently, Turkey utilizes international laboratories (i.e., UK, France) for this purpose, and the subcomponent investment will support a designated laboratory in Turkey to be ISO 17043-accredited in order to provide inter-laboratory proficiency testing schemes to veterinary laboratories in Turkey and other countries in the region.

Subcomponent 2.2: Strengthening and improving veterinary medicine product control for animal infectious and vector-borne diseases and zoonoses. Effective disease controls are critical to reduce the proliferation and resurgence of animal diseases, exacerbated by climate change. This subcomponent will support activities to improve the capacity of Turkey to control and regulate veterinary medicines and vaccines to ensure that effective and high-quality products reach the market. It will do so, by supporting the establishment of a centralized Veterinary Medicine Control Center (VETKOM), bringing together the functions that are now disaggregated through different veterinary institutes and enable in-country veterinary medicine/vaccine efficacy and safety tests which are currently carried out abroad and costly. The project will invest in construction works, equipment, and technical services to build: i) test, analyses, and administrative facilities; ii) a national vaccine strain collection bank (BSL3); and iii) experimental laboratory units (BSL3). Activities will also support capacity building and training (also covering climate-related topics as appropriate), and some operational costs. The

new center is expected to be self-sustaining, over time, through the provision of fee for services (licensing, good manufacturing practices inspections, training and expert services, etc.) to the private sector i.e. manufactures, importers, exporters etc. A detailed feasibility assessment, including a detailed environmental and social assessment, and business planning will be undertaken the first year of project implementation, analyzing issues of location, technical design, E&S risks and mitigation options, cost and sustainability; visits by MoAF staff to international reference centers will also inform the assessment.

Component 3: Investments for Enhanced Productivity, Resource-Efficiency, and Climate Resilience.

This component will support the dissemination, validation and adoption of CSA technologies and practices, as well as Research, Development and Innovation (RD&I) efforts. The adoption of CSA technologies and practices will contribute to improved agriculture performance via productivity gains, cost reductions, promoting more efficient resource-use (fertilizers, pesticides, energy, water), and improved climate resilience, while generating also important climate mitigation benefits and reducing pollution. Investments under this component are also expected to generate key agricultural data to support decision making by farmers and enterprises and to inform policy design. The component will encourage the uptake and effective use of innovative/disruptive CSA technologies/ practices by closing knowledge and skill gaps and by providing financial support and technical assistance to producers and enterprises. Activities supported under Component 3 will be implemented through four subcomponents.

Subcomponent 3.1: Strengthening climate resilience, productivity, and resource-use efficiency in horticultural production. Price and supply fluctuations are a recurrent problem in Turkey's horticultural production (particularly of vegetables) due to several factors, with climate-related factors playing an increasingly important role. Protected agriculture, through the establishment of greenhouse production has been a priority in Turkey in the past decade, particularly for highly climate sensitive crops such as vegetables. In most recent years, the government has committed to increase the energy and overall efficiency of greenhouse production. Geothermal energy in modern, technology-based greenhouses can replace fossil fuel, reducing energy costs, energy consumption, and the environmental footprint of greenhouse production. MoAF is operationalizing clustered investments in geothermal-based greenhouse infrastructure under the Specialized Organized Industrial Zone Based on Agriculture—TDİOSB (Tarıma Dayalı İhtisas Organize Sanayi Bölgesi—TDİOSB). . Implementation has been slow owing to the complexities in governance structure and business model. Subcomponent 3.1 will pilot an alternative geothermal greenhouse business model to build infrastructure and mobilize private (including small-middle size) investors more rapidly, while maintaining the advantages of a cluster. The model will be piloted in at least one site (depending on final cost assessments), selected among the 14 sites where feasibility studies have already been undertaken by MoAF. Funds will cover consulting services for zone planning and geological surveys, works on basic enabling structure (civil infrastructure and construction works such as: geothermal drilling, energy transmission line and network backup power line; potable and utility water, foundation drainage connection line; etc.), and studies and feasibility analysis of different investment models and dissemination and outreach activities to target partnerships with the private sector. TRGM will lead the implementation of these activities.

Subcomponent 3.2: Promoting the adoption of CSA technologies/practices across relevant crops. To be implemented by TRGM in close collaboration with Directorate General of Agricultural Research and Policies (TAGEM). The subcomponent will expand the use of emerging innovative/disruptive CSA and energy-efficient technologies on small and medium

farms to enhance the productivity and profitability of farm operations, increase input-efficiencies and reduce carbon footprint and other negative environmental impacts. This subcomponent will primarily focus on awareness creation, dissemination and providing co-funding opportunities for digitally enabled technologies and solutions (smart and precision agriculture) and energy efficient technologies. Activities will focus on demonstrating and innovating, with careful attention paid to assure replicability and inform policies.

Activities will focus on supporting awareness & dissemination and specific investment to support acquisition of emerging digital CSA technologies suitable for small and medium farm enterprises that are commercially available in Turkey. This will be done in partnership with the private sector to share the costs of acquiring equipment/machinery and related goods, license fees for remote sensing and cloud-based analytical services, and training. A matching grant (cost-sharing) mechanism will be established, with separate windows [tbd] targeting producer organizations; agribusinesses promoting contract farming, private service providers targeting small and medium farm enterprises, and potentially also individual farmers. Special attention will be paid to using gender appropriate communication channels to reach women to address constraints on accessing agriculture advisory services and support. Increased access to CSA digital technologies will contribute to lowering the use of fertilizer, pesticides, water, and energy and to stabilize or increase yields thereby supporting climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Local stakeholder engagement, sensitization about digital CSAs, as well as related training and capacity building will be implemented in close partnership with technology providers, universities and other relevant entities complementing the grant program. Project funds will mainly support acquisition of equipment/machinery and related goods, license fees for remote sensing and cloud-based analytical services, training and specialized consulting services.

Subcomponent 3.3: Reducing cattle production pressures on water pollution and GHG emissions. Subcomponent activities will be implemented by TRGM. Activities will pilot and promote innovative approaches for manure management to overcome existing knowledge, physical and logistical barriers. Activities will support establishment of stakeholder information network around manure management experience and knowledge; training of professionals on manure management services; a pilot for encouraging third-party manure collection and biofertilizer processing, potentially linked to biogas generation, and policy analysis. The subcomponent will finance construction works and equipment, equipment for transportation and application of biofertilizer in fields, training and demonstrations and specialized consulting services. The subcomponent will focus on the Küçük Menderes Subbasin of the Küçük Menderes River Basin (in the Aegean region) identified by MoAF as a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone. It will focus on areas where there is a significant presence of medium/large sized cattle farms and a lack of proper manure collection/storage facilities in compliance with Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) code (potentially in one or two of the following districts Odemis, Tire, Kiraz and Torbali), enabling the local availability of biofertilizers to displace chemical fertilizers and generation of biogas for energy.

Subcomponent 3.4: Research and innovations to support CSA. Activities under this subcomponent will be implemented by TAGEM. While subcomponent 3.2 will focus on validating and mainstreaming commercially available technologies, this subcomponent focuses on the development, validation and dissemination of in-house (by TAGEM) CSA agricultural technologies and management practices. Activities under this subcomponent will support the implementation of a RD&I agenda around CSA in alignment with priorities

identified in the recently launched Green Deal Plan including reducing the use of pesticides, enhancing nutrient management (through biofertilizers), and enhancing energy and water efficiencies and support climate-related assessments. The subcomponent will support research, validation and dissemination efforts around Integrated Pest Management (IPM) systems (particularly for export crops facing significant rejections in export markets i.e. pepper, citrus, tomato); expanding the use of biofertilizers (particularly around legume crops) to enhance fertilizer management and reduce the use of chemical fertilizers; undertaking other climate-related dissemination activities around energy-saving technologies produced by TAGEM (e.g. solar milking prototype); and carrying out climate assessments to create awareness around climate impacts in crops, and on the opportunities for reducing the water and carbon footprint of key priority value chains and optimize crop planning (e.g. based on water needs). The subcomponent activities will include also purchasing and installing new equipment for the research institutes and small-scale civil works for refurbishing of their existing facilities. TAGEM's RD&I efforts will include considerations of women's needs and unique priorities when generating, validating and dissemination CSA technologies. The subcomponent activities will contribute positively to mitigation by generating and/or disseminating alternative products/practices (IPM, biopesticides, solar-energy powered machinery).

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation. Activities under this component will support all project management functions. It will include support for a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) at the Directorate General of European Union and Foreign Relations (ABDGM), and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) under TRGM, BTGM, TAGEM and GKGM, for (i) strengthening capacity for day-to-day project management of technical, fiduciary, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), Environmental and Social (E&S) issues; (ii) E&S risk management, including preparation of site-specific E&S instruments required; (iii) grievance redress, citizen engagement, and implementation of communications; and (iv) M&E of project activities, including impact assessments, beneficiary satisfaction surveys, and development of an integrated system for project management and monitoring of project outputs and outcomes.

The summary of project components, subcomponents, leading GDs, locations and land acquisition and easement requirements are given in Table 1.

1.3. Implementation Arrangements

Responsibility for overall project implementation, including management and coordination will lie with the MoAF, through the implementing units. The **Project Implementation Units (PIUs)** will be established at the leading GDs responsible for specific subcomponents as: TRGM (Subcomponents 1.1, 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3, GKGM (Component 2), BTGM (Subcomponent 1.2), TAGEM (Subcomponent 3.4), and ABDGM (Component 4). PIUs will be responsible of overseeing project activities under their respective subcomponents and ensure effective engagement with MoAF's units and relevant stakeholders at the provincial level.

Within the MoAF, overall responsibility for implementation will lie with the Vice Ministry hosting the Directorates that will lead the implementation of the components/subcomponents with the largest budget allocation, namely: TRGM and GKGM.

A **Project Coordinating Unit (PCU)** responsible for overall project coordination will be established under ABDGM. The PCU will be responsible for overseeing overall implementation and management of the project, ensuring proper application of all project-related requirements, and preparing all project documents to be submitted to the Bank. The PCU will host a dedicated multidisciplinary team

of project management, technical, financial management, procurement, environmental, and social specialists with qualifications satisfactory to the World Bank. PCU's functions will be overseen by the leading Vice-Minister.

Table 1. : Summary of project components, subcomponents, locations, and land acquisition requirements

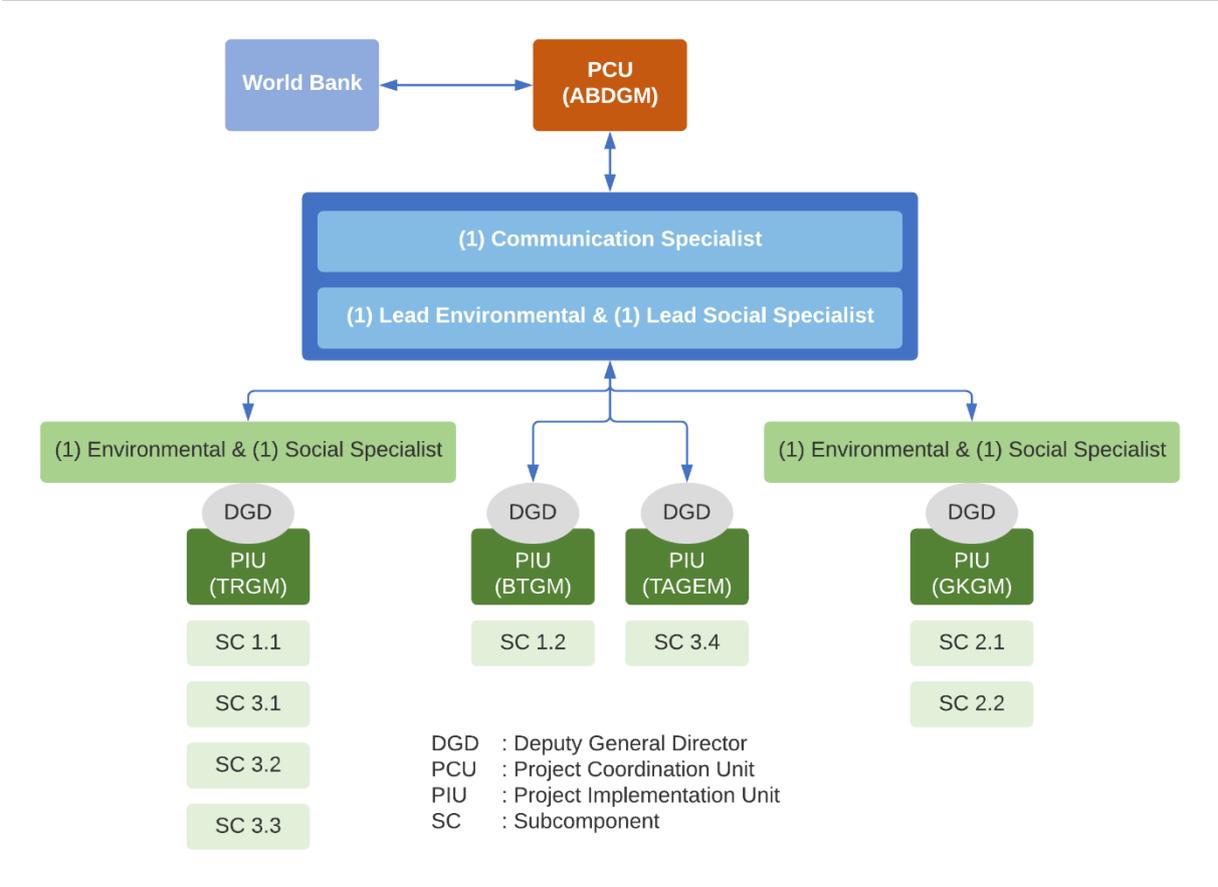
Subcomponent	Lead GD	Location	Land Acquisition Needs
Component 1: Institutional Capacity Strengthening for Climate Smart Agri-food Policy, Planning, and Investments			
Subcomponent 1.1: Narrowing information gaps to enhance soil health and land-use planning/management	TRGM	Nationwide	No need for land acquisition. Although the priority will be given to carrying out the soil survey studies at times when the lands are not cultivated in order to prevent any damage to crops and lands, it may not always be achieved considering the time constraints of Project activities. Any damages to crops, lands or infrastructure will be compensated in accordance with this RF. Construction/refurbishment of building for National Soil Archive will be located within the campus. No risk of coincidence with informal land use is expected.
Subcomponent 1.2: MoAF digital blueprint for sectoral information collection and management	BTGM	Nationwide	No need for new land use or land acquisition. Activities cover office works only.
Component 2: Enhancing Animal Health Capacity for Effective Disease Surveillance, Diagnostics and Control			
Subcomponent 2.1: Strengthening the capacity of animal health institutes	GDFC	Adana, Elazig, Erzurum, Istanbul, Izmir, Konya and Samsun	No need for land acquisition. Construction/refurbishment works will be located within the campus in Adana, Elazig, Istanbul, Izmir, Konya and Samsun, while will be off campus in Erzurum. The construction area in Erzurum will be chosen among the public lands owned by MoAF. There may be informal land use risks for Erzurum.

Subcomponent	Lead GD	Location	Land Acquisition Needs
Subcomponent 2.2: Strengthening and improving veterinary medicine product control of animal infectious and vector-borne diseases and zoonoses	GDFC	[tbd], potentially Ankara	No need for land acquisition. Construction works will take place on public lands owned by MoAF. There may be informal land use risks on selected public lands.
Component 3: Investments for Enhanced Productivity, Resource-Efficiency, and Climate Resilience			
Subcomponent 3.1: Strengthening climate resilience, productivity, and resource-use efficiency in horticultural production	TRGM	To be chosen among 14 sites that feasibility studies have been conducted	The area where the TDİOSB will be constructed is not yet determined. If it is a previously acquired land (acquired in the past 5 years), an ex-post social audit will be carried out. If a new land is to be used, land expropriation will be required, and a RP will be prepared accordingly.
Subcomponent 3.2: Promoting the adoption of CSA technologies / practices across relevant crops	TRGM	Provinces in Thrace, Aegean, Central Anatolia, South and Southeast regions (large agricultural production areas)	No need for new land use or land acquisition. Activities will cover supporting the adoption of CSA technologies/practices on the existing farmlands.
Subcomponent 3.3: Reducing cattle production pressures on water pollution and GHG emissions	TRGM	Küçük Menderes Subbasin (particularly in Odemis, Tire, Kiraz and Torbali districts of İzmir)	The area where the biogas facility will be constructed is not yet determined. If it is a previously acquired land (acquired in the past 5 years), an ex-post social audit will be carried out. If a new land is to be used, land expropriation will be required, and a RP will be prepared accordingly.
Subcomponent 3.4: Research and innovations to support CSA	TAGEM	A wide range of provinces depending on the focus of the dissemination activities.	No need for land acquisition. Small scale civil works for refurbishing of existing R&D facilities will not require new land use or land acquisition.
Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation			
Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring, and Evaluation	ABDGM	N/A	N/A

A **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will be established to ensure effective coordination at a higher level and provide strategic advice. The PSC will have participation of senior leadership of the GDs leading implementation of the subcomponents, including Deputy General Directors from the relevant GDs (TRGM, GKGM, TAGEM, BTGM and ABDGM), as well as representatives of the Presidency’s Strategy and Budget Office (SBO) and the Ministry of Treasury and Finance. The PSC will be chaired by the line Vice Minister of the MoAF (to which TRGM and GKGM report to), with the PCU acting as the Secretariat. The key functions of the PSC will be to review the Annual Workplans and Budgets, monitor implementation progress, ensure effective institutional coordination, and provide guidance as needed for ensuring the delivery of project outputs and achievement of project outcomes.

The proposed implementation structure is given in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Proposed implementation structure



Activities under each subcomponent will be implemented in close coordination with Provincial Organizations: Provincial and District Directorates for Subcomponents 1.1, 3.1 3.2 and 3.3, Veterinary Control Institutes for Subcomponent 2.1 and Research Institutes for Subcomponent 3.4. Field Officers (FO) will be appointed at Provincial Organizations to ensure coordination with PIUs. The activities under Subcomponent 1.2 and 2.2 will be carried out through the center organization of MoAF.

1.4. Purpose of RF

During the design and implementation of the Project, involuntary resettlement will be avoided in line with ESS5 requirements. If unavoidable, it will be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate

adverse impacts on displaced persons (and on host communities receiving displaced persons) will be carefully planned and implemented.

According to Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5), once the subprojects are defined, PIUs will use this framework to develop subproject specific Resettlement Plans (RPs) proportionate to potential risks and impacts. No civil works, nor the contracts of the subprojects that may cause physical and/or economic displacement shall commence until its RP is reviewed and approved by WB, disclosed, consulted upon, redisclosed and implemented. Formal/informal right owners (as defined in this document), and all other eligible PAPs, defined in this RF and subproject specific RPs, will need to be compensated fully prior to any construction or access to land.

This RF is prepared according to principles of ESS5 “Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement” of the World Bank’s (WB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The main objective of this RF is to address the potential land based social risks and impacts, particularly with regard to the subprojects’ potential land take requirements. Once the subproject details are defined and the necessary information becomes available, this framework will be expanded into sub-project specific resettlement plan(s).

Specific objectives of this RF are to:

- provide information on the national legislation governing land expropriation and ESS5, identify gaps and define measures,
- define potential land-based impacts and their magnitude, affected parties including vulnerable groups,
- set out the steps of land acquisition process and institutional arrangements,
- define potential entitlements and prepare a strategy for achieving the objectives of the resettlement/land acquisition,
- provide a framework for implementation to ensure timely acquisition of assets, provision of compensation and delivery of other benefits to project affected persons (PAPs),
- provide information on consultation, participation and grievance mechanisms in project planning and implementation,
- provide required resources for implementation of Resettlement Plans,
- provide an accessible mechanism for lodging grievances and a system for managing the received grievances received,
- provide a framework for supervision, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation; and
- provide guidance for preparing a resettlement budget.

2. Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework

The national law governing the land acquisition in Turkey is the Expropriation Law no. 2942 which “regulates the procedures and methods of the procedures to be carried out in the expropriation of immovable properties owned by real and private legal entities, by the State and public legal entities in cases where the public interest requires it. (...) The provisions of this Law are also applied in expropriations to be made on behalf of real and private legal entities based on their private laws.”

2.1. Gap Analysis between Country Legal Framework and World Bank ESF

In this section Turkish legal framework will be analyzed with respect to requirements of ESS5 “Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement”. The paragraphs that are compatible with national legislation and/or handled within the context of other paragraphs are not written separately.

The summary of the review on the national legislations and the WB’s requirements showing gaps and the measures is given in Table 2. Main aim of the measures is to ensure that displaced persons will keep on living in same or better standards prior to expropriation, easement or restriction to land. Resettlement policy adopted by the Project will be adhered to both the country’s laws for land acquisition and resettlement and WB ESS5. Where gaps exist between the country's laws and the WB ESS5, gap filling measures provided in this RF will prevail.

Table 2: Gap analysis and measures on legislative framework

Gap	Turkish Legal Framework	Word Bank ESF Requirements	Measures to Bridge the GAPS
Replacement cost land	Valuation of agricultural lands depends on capitalization of annual net income which is calculated by taking into account the market prices.	Full replacement cost will be applied.	As the process takes into account the value of equal productive potential (such as: distance to location centers and access roads, irrigation status and ease of irrigation, health conditions, shape and size of the land, pieces composition of the land, cadaster, location/position of the land) during valuation, and complementary parts on the land are separately valued and added on the land value, there is no gap at this point, but the cost of any registration and transfer taxes regarding new land will be added to reach full replacement cost.

Gap	Turkish Legal Framework	Word Bank ESF Requirements	Measures to Bridge the GAPS
Replacement cost buildings /structures	Construction cost approach is used and depreciation (for wear and tear) of the building/structure is deducted. Valuation methodology is the same both in rural and urban area.	<p>Full replacement cost. <i>ESS5 Annex A. Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook.</i> Compensation is evaluated in net terms and should allow the affected person to obtain replacement assets of equivalent value. In areas with functioning secondary markets, this does not imply compensation at the cost of new structures. Depreciation is not appropriate if it would result in under-compensation. In these cases, some combination of supplemental devices can be used to reach replacement value. Salvage material should be left the owner.</p>	Depreciation will not be deducted. Since the Expropriation Law entails deduction of depreciation, replacement cost will be sought to secure replacement assets of equivalent value.
Entitlement to expropriation compensation and livelihood restoration assistance	As per the national legislation; renters of house and/or workplaces, tenant users of the land, legal/illegal users of forest areas and merchants without immovable property are not entitled to expropriation compensation.	All PAPs should be compensated for improvements to the land and immovable assets; in addition, they should be assisted in their efforts to restore (if possible, improve) their livelihoods. In this respect, ESS5 states that lack of full legal title should not be a barrier to assistance.	Assistance will be provided for all PAPs experiencing an adverse livelihood impact. It is essential that all persons adversely affected are identified, and that resettlement plans will provide a context-specific description of relevant issues relating to compensation and, if relevant, livelihoods restoration measures. For these kinds of assistance, project specific mechanisms e.g. alternative forms of assistance will also be provided. Entitlements for livelihood restoration includes offers for alternative income earning opportunities, such as credit facilities, skills training, business start-up assistance, employment opportunities, or cash assistance additional to compensation for assets. RAP fund of the Project will be used for livelihood restoration and assistance.

Gap	Turkish Legal Framework	Word Bank ESF Requirements	Measures to Bridge the GAPs
Entitlement to expropriation compensation	Persons building structures or planting trees on the land titled in the name of other persons or ownerless, and / or has not been acquired by its customary owner are entitled to receive expropriation compensation as the minimum material value and valuated value of trees.	Full replacement cost	Difference will be paid by project to reach full replacement cost
Pastureland compensation	Displaced persons benefiting from public properties area are not being compensated since the compensation is paid by the organization (or Borrower).	They should be provided assistance within the content of RP.	Local resettlement plans will provide Project specific mechanisms for those persons, such as providing alternative pasture land.
Resettlement planning	There is no statutory arrangement for preparation of a RP covering all displaced persons and host families.	World Bank policy requires preparation of RP.	Preparation of a RP by the Borrower. If land is acquired before financial assistance is sought, ex-post (retroactively) audits will be carried out. Also, for the projects that entail additional and acquisition in the future, a proactive study and report will be carried out.
Institutional status, capacity and coordination training	A number of different private and government institutions legally deal with one segment (e.g., cadaster / land registry, drillings, operations, power generation, land acquisition and resettlement; activities of various ministries, local governorates and private bodies) of the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement processes, with a lack of co- ordination between all agencies involved.	World Bank Policy requests a coordinated organizational framework for resettlement implementation between all agencies involved.	Responsible organizations and Borrowers will provide such coordination under the Project Implementation Unit Technical Assistance, through training and on the job support will be provided.

Gap	Turkish Legal Framework	Word Bank ESF Requirements	Measures to Bridge the GAPS
Public information, consultation, participation	There are inadequate provisions regarding public information, consultation and participation in the Expropriation procedure while Resettlement procedure includes more activities on public information, consultation and participation.	PAPs, their communities, and any host communities are to be provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement.	This will be done by the responsible organization / Borrower through application of sub project specific SEPs
Monitoring	There are no provisions for monitoring land acquisition activities in the Turkish legal framework.	Arrangements for monitoring, implementation of RPs and an evaluation of its impacts should be developed in line with the WB policy requirements.	Project specific monitoring and evaluation program will be established and included in RP. Also, monitoring and grievance redress mechanism will include information on how grievances are addressed.
Grievance Mechanism	The existing system does not match the WB requirements	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are to be established.	A Grievance Mechanism (GM) will be established by responsible organization/Borrower. Also, the RP will include a detailed GM.

3. Eligibility and Categories of Affected People

ESS5 classifies affected persons in three categories which will be used in compensation calculations within the scope of the Project.

Who have formal legal rights to land or assets: Title owners of and the persons who have leases on the land are among the persons classified in this category.

Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law: The cadastre of 99.48% of the lands in Turkey has been completed¹. Therefore, although the likelihood of the presence of this category is very small, in cases where exists, their claims will be considered in the context of the Project.

Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use: Seasonal resource users, such as herders, grazers, fishers, or hunters unless they have a lease agreement and persons occupying land in violation of applicable laws are classified in this category. To define the persons in this category, a census will be performed which has a clear, well-disclosed and well-announced cut-off-date. The people in the project area will be well-informed that the claims after the cut-off-date will not be considered.

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

3.1. Project activities related to Resettlement and Categories of Project Affected Persons (PAP)

As stated in Table 1. , the activities to be carried out under Subcomponent 1.1 will support execution of soil survey studies and establishment of National Soil Archive. While subcomponents 2.1 and 2.2 aim to strengthen the capacity of animal health institutes and veterinary medicine product control through investing construction works, equipment needs and trainings; the activities to be carried out under Subcomponent 3.1 aim to finance building basic infrastructure for getting access to geothermal energy, creating opportunities for the private sector to obtain more reliable and clean energy to build new greenhouses. In addition, a biogas facility integrated with energy and fertilizer unit will be constructed under Subcomponent 3.3 and finally, Subcomponent 3.4 will support purchasing and installing new equipment for the research institutes and small-scale civil works for refurbishing of MoAF's existing facilities.

There will be no land acquisition related activities under Subcomponents 1.2 and 3.2.

The construction activities under Subcomponents 1.1, 2.1 (except Erzurum) and the small-scale civil works to be carried out under subcomponent 3.4 are planned to be made on existing campus areas of the MoAF or institutes, hence no land acquisition is required. However, the construction activities for Subcomponents 2.1 (Erzurum), 2.2, 3.1 and 3.3 will be conducted off campus areas. Although, they are planned to be in public lands, if it is a previously acquired land (acquired in the past 5 years), an ex-post social audit will be carried out. If a new land is to be used, land expropriation will be required, and a RP will be prepared accordingly in line with this RF.

¹ <https://www.tkgm.gov.tr/kadaastro-db/turkiye%27nin-guncel-kadaastro-durumu>. Access date: 12.10.2021

The project affected persons (PAPs) of this Project are any persons who are eligible (as defined in the previous section) and directly affected from the activities either economically or socially, and lost land, asset, income, means of livelihood or lost access to them.

The approximate numbers of PAPs and potential relocation areas are not known at the time of drafting this Resettlement Framework. Once the subproject details are defined and necessary information becomes available, this information will be incorporated into RPs.

3.2. Vulnerable Groups

The vulnerable groups that may be affected by subprojects, will be identified through consultations, site visits and census studies during land acquisition.

Potential vulnerable groups who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits are envisaged as elderly farmers, migrant farmers, migrant agricultural workers, people with disabilities, farmers with low socio-economic status and women farmers. These groups will be identified and informed about the Project activities/impacts and their rights/entitlements. Specific measures for vulnerable groups are defined in the Entitlement Matrix and will be taken to address their project related losses.

Particular attention will be paid to these measures in the RPs.

3.3. Cut Off Date

As also mentioned in the previous sections, a census and asset inventory study will be conducted in order to identify the affected assets to be acquired, their usage and ownership status and formal/informal users, vulnerabilities and the eligible parties. The cut-off date for being eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance is the last day during which the census/inventory of assets is completed. Sufficient public awareness of the cut-off date will be given to the community through the responsible agencies, community elders and leaders.

The information about the cut-off date will be published in local newspapers, notice boards in local communities and relevant municipalities and at consultation meetings, with an accompanying explanation informing all owners and users of the initiation of the expropriation process.

4. Entitlements

4.1. Principles Governing Resettlement and Compensation Strategy

The principles adopted by the Project for compensation and assistance in accordance with the ESS5 are stated below:

- For land acquisitions, in addition to national legislations, this document and the RPs to be prepared on the basis of this document will be applied to close the gaps between the national legislation and the requirements of ESS 5.
- The project area will be selected in a way that minimizes privately owned land acquisition and the economic and social impacts on the affected people.
- The preparation and implementation of the RP will be carried out in a transparent manner with the participation of affected people and relevant institutions. For this purpose, stakeholder definitions and identification, information disclosures and consultation meetings will be held in accordance with the SEP.
- All affected persons will be informed about the grievance mechanism.
- Pursuant to Article 8 of Law No. 2942, land acquisitions will be realized primarily through negotiations. Negotiated payments cannot be less than full replacement cost. Where negotiations fail, acquisition will be done through national legislation and per the requirements of ESS 5 (where there are gaps between requirements).
- Compensations and allowances will be given in accordance with the entitlement matrix.
- Infrastructure facilities such as roads, water pipelines and communication networks etc. interrupted due to the construction of sub-projects will be replaced or compensated.
- All compensations to be paid to affected persons will have been paid before the project activities begin.
- Land acquisition and resettlement activities will be regularly monitored and reported through semi-annual monitoring reports to ensure timely and effective implementation of the RPs.

4.2. Entitlement Matrix

All the categories defined under Section 3 are eligible to get compensation or assistance, which varies according to their category as set in Table 3, in entitlement matrix. Entitled persons have free will to choose the compensation they want. However, general and special considerations that are identified in Table 3 will be taken into account by the organization that will acquire land.

Table 3.: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impact	Entitled persons	Compensation, Assistance, Support Policy	General Considerations	Considerations for Vulnerable Groups
Physical displacement				
Loss of residential land	<p>Persons who have formal legal rights to land or assets.</p> <p>Persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation in kind (replacement property), or • Cash compensation, or • In situ land development arrangements 	<p>Offered replacement property will be of equal or higher value, equivalent or better characteristics, and advantages of location than the acquired one.</p> <p>If compensated by cash, the monetary compensation should take into account the market value of the land</p> <p>In case of any difference between the expropriation cost and the cash compensation, the RAP fund of the Project will be used.</p>	<p>When compensation in kind is chosen and the displaced person is married, the title will be prepared in a way that both wife and husband would have rights on the land.</p>
Relocation	<p>Persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land • Compensation for improvements to the land • Relocation assistance • Additional support to vulnerable groups during relocation (depending on their needs) 	<p>Relocation assistance will be sufficient for them to restore their standards of living at an adequate alternative site where they can live and/or work legally.</p> <p>RAP fund of the Project will be used for relocation assistance.</p>	<p>Additional measures may be necessary for vulnerable groups during physical relocation, particularly pregnant women, children, the elderly, and the disabled. Such measures may include assistance in finding new places to live and/or work, transportation, opportunities for employment, skills training, etc.</p>
Loss of shelter	<p>Persons who have formal legal rights to land or assets.</p> <p>Persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law.</p> <p>Persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation in kind (replacement property), or • Cash compensation 	<p>Offered replacement property will be of equal or higher value, with security of tenure, equivalent or better characteristics, and advantages of location than the acquired one.</p> <p>Compensation in kind will be considered in lieu of cash.</p> <p>Cash compensation will be provided for loss of property including incomplete production and depreciation costs, transport expenses, and transaction costs/legal fees, etc. the RP fund of the Project will be used. Compensation for structures should take into account material and labor inputs, as well as the market value of the asset.</p>	<p>Compensation in kind will be considered in lieu of cash since short-term consumption of cash compensation can sometimes result in hardship for subsistence-based economies or poorer households.</p> <p>If cash compensation is provided, the recipients will be trained or guided for using what they received effectively.</p> <p>Designs will, as appropriate, reflect the special needs of persons with disabilities and the elderly to have housing and other facilities that are physically accessible.</p> <p>When compensation in kind is chosen, and the displaced person is the owner and married, the title deed will be prepared in a way that both wife and husband would have rights on the land.</p>
Economic displacement				

Type of Impact	Entitled persons	Compensation, Assistance, Support Policy	General Considerations	Considerations for Vulnerable Groups
Loss of business & Loss of non-residential immovable workplace structures	All commercial enterprises (shops, restaurants, services, manufacturing facilities, and other enterprises) regardless of size and whether licensed or unlicensed	<p>Cash compensation for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the cost of identifying a viable alternative location, • the loss of net income during the period of transition, • the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery, or other equipment, • reestablishing commercial activities • Livelihood restoration 	In case of any difference between the expropriation cost and the cash compensation, the RAP fund of the Project will be used.	
	Employees, farm workers (whether they are legally employed or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowance for temporary loss of wages (up to six months), and • Assistance in identifying alternative employment opportunities • Livelihood restoration 	RAP fund of the Project will be used for allowance and assistance.	Migrant workers may have more difficulty finding a new job, so they should be closely monitored.
Loss of agricultural land & Loss of land-based livelihoods	<p>Persons who have formal legal rights to land or assets.</p> <p>Persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation in kind (replacement land), or • Cash compensation • Livelihood restoration 	<p>When replacement land is offered, the combined characteristics of the land, such as productive potential, advantages of location, and security of tenure, as well as the legal nature of the land title or use rights are at least equivalent to those of the original site.</p> <p>If the replacement land is not available, this will be documented in a manner that potential replacement land options have been adequately evaluated.</p> <p>Cash compensation in lieu of compensation for land is meaningful when displaced persons (i) do not wish to continue their land-based livelihoods or (ii) prefer to purchase land on their own, or (iii) the land taken for the project is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual land is economically viable. The cash compensation should take into account the market value of the land.</p> <p>In case of any difference between the expropriation cost and the cash compensation, including transaction costs/legal fees, etc. the RAP fund of the Project will be used.</p>	<p>Compensation in kind will be considered in lieu of cash since short-term consumption of cash compensation can sometimes result in hardship for subsistence-based economies or poorer households.</p> <p>If cash compensation is provided, the recipients will be trained or guided for using what they received effectively.</p> <p>When compensation in kind is chosen, and the displaced person is the owner and married, the title will be prepared in a way that both wife and husband would have rights on the land.</p> <p>The results of livelihood restoration assistances provided to PAPs will be regularly monitored. The provision of cash assistance alone frequently fails to provide affected persons with the productive means or skills to restore livelihoods. If monitoring indicates that cash compensation was not sufficient to restore the livelihoods, additional assistance will be provided.</p>

Type of Impact	Entitled persons	Compensation, Assistance, Support Policy	General Considerations	Considerations for Vulnerable Groups
			<p>Livelihood restoration includes offers for alternative income earning opportunities, such as credit facilities, skills training, business start-up assistance, employment opportunities, or cash assistance additional to compensation for assets.</p> <p>RAP fund of the Project will be used for livelihood restoration and assistance.</p>	
	Persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement measures to allow access, or • Provide alternative resource, or • Livelihood restoration, and • Cash assistance (if needed) <p>No compensation for land</p>	<p>Livelihood restoration includes offers for alternative income earning opportunities, such as credit facilities, skills training, business start-up assistance, employment opportunities, or cash assistance additional to compensation for assets.</p> <p>RAP fund of the Project will be used for livelihood restoration and assistance.</p>	The results of livelihood restoration assistances provided to PAPs will be regularly monitored. The provision of cash assistance alone frequently fails to provide affected persons with the productive means or skills to restore livelihoods. If monitoring indicates that cash compensation was not sufficient to restore the livelihoods, additional assistance will be provided.
Loss of assets other than land	<p>Persons who have formal legal rights to land or assets.</p> <p>Persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law.</p> <p>Persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.</p>	Compensation for the loss of assets	<p>Crops, trees, irrigation infrastructure and improvements to the land are among the assets that will be compensated.</p> <p>In case of any difference between the expropriation cost and the cash compensation, including irrigation infrastructure and improvements to the land, etc. the RAP fund of the Project will be used.</p>	Acquiring land or setting restrictions to land will be avoided during harvest season as possible.
Loss of access to assets	<p>Persons who have formal legal rights to land or assets.</p> <p>Persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized</p> <p>Persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement measures to allow access, or • Provide alternative resource, or • Livelihood restoration, and • Cash assistance (if needed) 	<p>Livelihood restoration includes offers for alternative income earning opportunities, such as credit facilities, skills training, business start-up assistance, employment opportunities, or cash assistance additional to compensation for assets.</p> <p>RP fund of the Project will be used for livelihood restoration and assistance.</p>	

4.3. Calculation for Compensation Payments

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 of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry), the Ministry of Industry and Technology, where necessary, and from local real estate agencies as per Article 8 of the Expropriation Law. According to Article 11 "Principles of determination of expropriation value" of Law no. 2942, below factors are taken into consideration while defining expropriation value:

- The nature of the immovable property or resource,
- The size of the immovable property or resource,
- All the characteristics and elements, which could affect the value of the immovable property or resource, including the individual value of each element,
- Tax declaration, if any,
- Previous values of property determined by official bodies at the date of expropriation,
- 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),
- For house plots, the amount for which equal (similar) house plots have been sold without any special purpose, prior to the date of expropriation,
- For structures, official unit prices (annually issued by the Ministry of Climate Change, Environment and Urbanization) at the expropriation date and calculations of the cost of building including labor and materials),
- Any other objective criteria that could affect the value of the property or resource, including market values for land and assets
- For trees, there is criteria of being a fruit orchard or not. If the trees in a land are meeting the criteria of being a fruit orchard the valuation method of that land will be valuation of the land as a fruit orchard otherwise, value of each tree will be added to the value of the land.

Value of compensation for easement right establishment corresponds to the decrease in the value of asset or resource stemming from this expropriation. The easement value (compensation) of the land includes income losses. This compensation is determined by expropriation experts of responsible organization. In the calculation of the permanent easement right, the value of the entire immovable is calculated first, taking into account the criteria mentioned above. Then, the rate of value decrease that will occur in the immovable due to this easement is determined as a percentage. The easement value is determined by multiplying this percentage rate with the entire value of the immovable. The rate of depreciation to be determined in easement expropriations cannot be more than 35% in the lands. If temporary easement is applied, there will be no calculation of loss of value on the entire immovable like permanent easement expropriation. In this case, the value is determined by considering only the agricultural income or rental income deprived during the easement on the part where the easement is established. As a basic principle for the indemnification of temporarily acquired land, the landowners are compensated for the restricted access and usage rights as well as the loss of productivity and income experienced during the period of limited or restricted land usage.

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

Any person who will suffer loss or damage to land, an asset, business, trade or loss of access to productive resources, as a result of the project will be considered eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance.

These legally defined criteria will be used in the Project and additionally below factors will be considered to reach the full compensation payments defined in the entitlement matrix.

- Tax declaration might not reflect the actual value when the asset will be bought.
- Appraisals made by official authorities on the expropriation date might be lower than the actual market price.
- Especially, in agricultural lands, the net income might change with suitable production methods
- In buildings, official unit prices and building cost calculations might be lower than the market prices and depreciation is not a factor in most of the market prices.

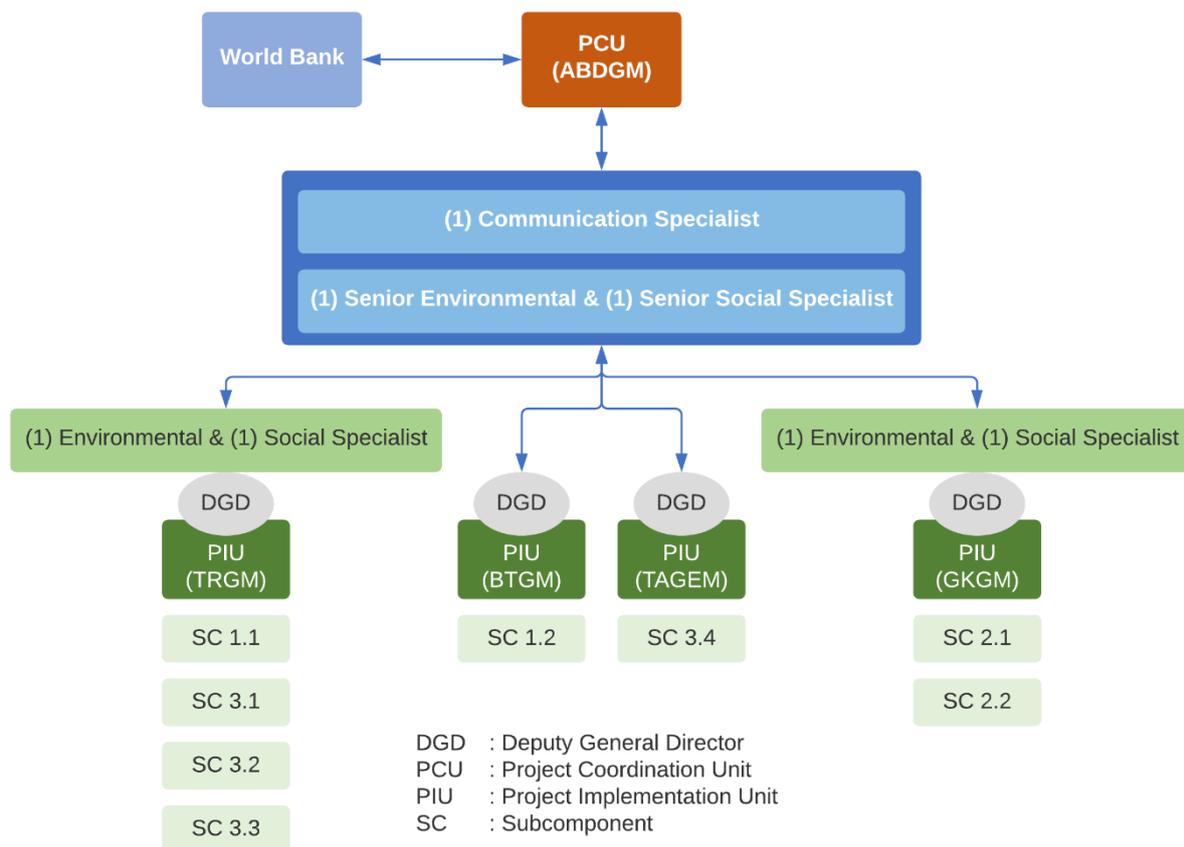
5. Institutional Arrangements

This chapter describes the institutional arrangements for the RF aspects of the full project management and implementation.

In total there will be three environmental specialists and three social specialists in the proposed Project and one communication specialist. Of the six Environmental and Social (E&S) specialists two would be lead (one social and one environmental), responsible for the overall compliance of the proposed Project with the ESF requirements, the E&S documents prepared for the proposed Project and will provide direct support to low risky activities developed by TAGEM and BTGM. Two specialists (one social and one environmental) will be hired under the TRGM-PIU and other two (one social and one environmental) under GKGM-PIU. However, all specialists hired within the scope of the Project will be able to provide support across subcomponents as needed. All of the specialists will be recruited at the beginning of the proposed Project and will remain their positions throughout the project implementation.

The organizational structure of the ESF implementation is given in Figure 2.

Figure 2: ESF main responsibilities at PCU & PIUs



The resettlement activities of the proposed Project will be performed in compliance with Expropriation Law (No:2942) and ESS5.

There will be several parties that will take place in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of RF activities. PIUs will be mainly responsible for the implementation of all land acquisition and resettlement activities of the subcomponents.

Senior social experts to be assigned at PCU and the social experts assigned at PIUs will work closely with GDs and Provincial Organizations, and monitor land acquisition activities to ensure that land acquisition activities are executed in line with all relevant national legislation and ESS5. Other key responsibilities of social experts will be ensuring that necessary mitigation measures/actions are implemented for the implementation of RF, all eligible persons are compensated in a timely way and appropriately, that proper approaches and tools are being used to conduct site activities in compliance with RF, RP and Ex-post Social Audits as well as other Project requirements, coordinating stakeholder engagement activities as specified in Project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), coordinating interface and reporting to/from World Bank in relation to implementation of RP, measuring and reporting RP performance of the Project as defined under related Project plans, procedures and requirements, providing support for coordination of RP related programs as deemed necessary.

Before any subproject activity is implemented and civil works commence, PAPs will be compensated in accordance with ESS5. The land acquisition will be completed within the preparatory stage of the beginning of relevant project activities. The schedule is expected to ensure that all PAPs, prior to their physical or economic displacement will:

- have been adequately consulted about the project, its impacts and compensation entitlements,
- have received compensation entitlements in a timely manner,
- have been provided with means to establishing livelihoods.

For soil surveys that will be carried out under Subcomponent 1.1, MoAF already carries out an approach to minimize environmental and social impacts and risks, i.e., they contact with the mukhtar/board of alderman of the village prior to studies and give information about the work that will be done, and the studies on a land cannot commence if there is no consent of its owner, land is cultivated or fenced, etc. The sample of the notice that is prepared and currently being used by the MoAF during the soil survey studies is given in ANNEX 1. For the soil surveys that will be financed under proposed Project, stakeholder consultation meetings will be carried out to inform the land owners and relevant public authorities at provincial/district/village level. During these consultation meetings, Project's GM will also be introduced to the participants to acknowledge them that they have the right to raise any concerns, grievances, suggestions, etc. to the project management through this GM. The provisions related to stakeholder consultations and implementation of the soil surveys will be included in the Terms of Reference (ToR) and the contracts of the Contractors that will carry out the soil survey.

5.1. Resettlement Process

In this section, overall resettlement process and the implementation responsibilities of relevant parties will be summarized.

Capacity Support Trainings

Prior to the start of the activities of the proposed Project, as also outlined in the ESCP and ESMF, PCU experts will provide training for PIUs and Provincial Organizations' staff to ensure proper preparation and implementation of resettlement instruments. The trainings will cover land acquisition planning and measures to fill the gaps between national law and WB standards in the resettlement process, data collection for census and socio-economic surveys, baseline analysis, monitoring requirements, etc. Initial training will be given no later than 90 days after formation of the PCU and PIUs and before start of Project activities. Refresher trainings will be also given if needed during the implementation.

Resettlement Screening

The resettlement process will begin with the design of each investment and site selection. During the design and site selection of the investment the subproject area will be selected in a way that minimizes privately owned land acquisition and the economic and social impacts on the affected people. After the final design of investment and site selection PIU will make the social screening (Annex 2) and sent to PCU for review and approval. PCU will review the social screening and sent to WB for review and no objection.

ESS5 also applies if land was already acquired in anticipation of or in preparation for a project and the land is directly linked to the WB project. If land acquisition procedures have already been completed at the time this RF is approved and if the screening process indicates land take activities carried out in the past 5 years, a retroactive audit report (Please see Annex 3 for Template of Ex-Post Social Audit Reporting) will be conducted by PIU to ensure that land acquisition was completed in accordance with the objectives and principles of ESS 5 and sent to PCU for review. PCU will review and make necessary revisions before submitting to the WB for approval. Should an Ex-Post Social Audit Report reveal that a sub-project is noncompliant with ESS5, the respective PIU will then take complementary actions to ensure that all land acquisition works are scaled up and gaps are bridged, mitigating or compensating for impacts generated by the given subproject(s). The PIUs will prepare remedy documentation and send to PCU for approve. PCU will review remedy documentation and sent to WB for review and no objection.

The PIUs may prefer to conduct the Ex-Post Social Audits in their own capacity or may decide to contract the assignment. In case of the latter, the ToRs for these audits will be presented for approval to the World Bank in advance. The audit may include review of relevant documents, field visits, interviews, and consultations held with affected persons and other key stakeholders.

If there is a dispute over the land, the construction activities cannot commence until the dispute is over and full compensation is made to the PAP in line with ESS5 requirements and these are documented and reported to the Bank.

Preparation of Resettlement Instruments and Land Acquisition Process

For land acquisition requirements of the subprojects, the PIUs will identify the exact scale of land acquisition for subproject components and then census, asset inventory and socio-economic survey studies will be conducted by Provincial Organizations of MoAF under supervision of relevant PIUs. Full census method will be applied during the data collection process. Based on this census and socio-economic baseline data, PIU will prepare a Resettlement Plan (as outlined in Annex 4) and sent to PCU for review. After review and revisions of PCU, RP will be sent to World Bank for review and no objection. The final version of the RPs will be disclosed by PCU.

On the other hand, MoAF will also start the procedures required by national legislation for expropriation and/or easement rights. For the Subcomponents 2.1 (Erzurum), 2.2, 3.1 and 3.3 the subproject is not yet determined. If the subproject areas belong to MoAF (or Governorate for Subcomponent 3.1 and Metropolitan Municipality of İzmir for Subcomponent 3.3), an ex-post social audit may be conducted if the land take activities are carried out in the past 5 years. If the MoAF (or Governorate for Subcomponent 3.1 and the Municipality for Subcomponent 3.3) cannot propose its own lands to be used, then new land acquisition will be required, and a RP will be prepared accordingly. MoAF will be in coordination with the Metropolitan Municipality and the Governorate for the expropriation of any new land required to be used. Although the national expropriation processes will be implemented by the Municipality or the Governorate, MoAF will have overall responsibility for

implementation of the resettlement plans and facilitating the coordination with the Governorate and the Municipality. MoAF will be in close coordination with the responsible institution to ensure that the expropriation processes are implemented in accordance with the Project commitments and WB standards.

Implementation

The consultations with PAPs will be conducted by Provincial Organizations with assistance of PIUs. Both the committee formed in accordance to Law no 2942 and the staff of Provincial Organizations will take part in negotiations to ensure that the requirements of ESS5 are satisfied. All expropriation costs, compensations and allowances related to the Project will be covered from the budgets of the implementing General Directorates. General Directorates will also establish a RAP fund to meet the livelihood restoration and assistance costs apart from expropriation costs.

RP progress reports (Annex 5) will be prepared by PIUs (in coordination with Provincial Organizations) and reviewed and approved by PCU and sent to World Bank for no objection.

Closure

For the sub-projects with significant adverse resettlement risks and impacts (according to the results of the screening), Resettlement Completion Audit will be conducted which provides a final indication that the restoration of livelihoods is sustainable, and no other intervention is required. This audit report will be submitted to WB and WB will provide no objection to closing out the RP process. For the sub-projects with significant adverse resettlement risks and impacts, a Resettlement Completion Reports (ANNEX 6) will be prepared by independent consultant(s) which will be assigned by MoAF.

The summary of the resettlement process is presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Resettlement Process and Responsible Parties

Activity	GD	Provincial Organizations	PIU	PCU	Independent Consultant	WB
	Preparation					
Final design of each investment and site selection	Prepare	–	–	–	–	–
Social screening	–	–	Conduct	Review & Approve	–	Review & Give no-objection
Ex-post Social Audit (where project activities have commenced prior to or linked to the World Bank financed project)	–	–	Conduct	Review & Approve	–	Review & Give no-objection
Personnel for land acquisition	Form committee according to Law No: 2942	–	-	Social expert	–	–
Census and social baseline study; notification of cut-off date	–	Conduct	Monitor & Review & Approve	Review & Approve	–	Review & Give no-objection
Valuation of assets subject to land acquisition	–	–	Conduct	Review & Approve	–	Review & Give no-objection

Activity	GD	Provincial Organizations	PIU	PCU	Independent Consultant	WB
Draft RP	-	-	Prepare	Review & Approve	-	Review & Give no-objection
Disclosure of draft RP	-	-	-	Conduct	-	-
Disclosure of the final RP	-	-	-	Conduct	-	-
Operating GM	-	-	Conduct	Conduct	-	-
Implementation						
Consultations with PAPs and other stakeholders on land requirements of the Project	-	Conduct	Assist	Monitor	-	-
Negotiations for identification of compensation mechanisms	Conduct		-	Assist	-	-
Implementation of compensation mechanisms	Conduct	-	-	-	-	-
RP Progress Reports	-	Assist	Prepare	Review & Approve	-	Review & Approve
Closure						
Resettlement Completion Report (for sub-projects with significant adverse resettlement risks and impacts)	-	Assist	Assist	Review & Approve	Prepare	Review & Approve
Disclosure of RP Completion Report(s)	-	-	-	Conduct		-

The detailed activity schedule for the resettlement activities will be finalized during the preparation of RP when specific start and end dates are known.

6. Public Consultation and Disclosure Strategy

As stakeholder engagement is a continuous process that needs to be performed throughout the project life cycle, this section describes public consultation and disclosure strategy to be adopted by the Borrower during resettlement implementation.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) of the Project is already in place and the methods and materials defined in the SEP (formal meetings, Project launch and closure meetings, disclosure meetings, consultation meetings, digital communication tools, public announcements, press releases, presentations, poster/brochure/leaflets, grievance mechanism, phone line, etc.) will be used throughout all phases of the Project.

In accordance with ESS5, the Borrower will inform affected 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, will be informed about the Project in accordance with this RAP. In addition, assigned personnel of the PIUs/PCU 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.

As required by ESS5, this RF and subsequent RPs developed in further stages will be disclosed and consulted with affected parties. The duration of the consultation period will be identified depending on the stakeholder category and the purpose/objective of the consultation. All stakeholders will be given at least 15 days for raising/providing their questions/feedbacks. Feedback received during these consultations will be integrated into RF/RPs and submitted to the World Bank's final approval. After the approval of the World Bank, the PCU at MoAF will publish both Turkish and English versions of the documents on its official website, as well as sharing them with the relevant local authorities and institutions. The RPs will also be disclosed through public consultation meetings and other applicable methods to PAPs prior to the commencement of the land acquisition process, particularly to vulnerable groups in order to inform on the land-based impacts of the project, legal rights and entitlements, and Project GM.

The information will be disclosed in a timely manner and it will be simplified enough to be understandable by the target stakeholders. The benefits of disclosure are:

- It increases awareness about the project
- It develops local decision making through two-way flow of information
- It enhances ownership of the project by the affected person

During the ESS5 related activities, necessary documents including

- measurement of losses,
- detailed asset valuation,
- entitlements and special provisions,
- timing of payments, and
- displacement schedules

will be disclosed before the consultations.

The information will be disclosed through presentations, printouts, nontechnical summaries, project leaflets, and pamphlets using community public notice boards, website, media, billboards, Tarim TV

(<https://www.tarimtv.gov.tr/>) and announcement in villages through speakers taking into account special needs of vulnerable groups stated in SEP.

The final resettlement plans and semi-annual resettlement monitoring plans will also be disclosed through project's website.

Consultation Framework

Consultation is an important part of the ESS5 related activities since it helps to minimize grievances and avoid some of the legal actions that affected parties might appeal for the inconveniences they had from the project, which might lead to lengthy legal processes and high costs. Consultations will start early in the development process and take place throughout the Project implementation in a highly participatory manner with ongoing feedback to stakeholders. The consultations will;

- start right after the preparation of RF
- made in timely manner with disclosed information before the consultations.
- be transparent
- be tailored for the specific needs of gender and vulnerable groups, and
- be long enough to incorporate all relevant views.

Engagement methods that will be adopted through the consultation process are as follows;

- Formal meetings
- In-depth interviews,
- Project launch and closure meetings
- Focus group meetings,
- Workshops
- Public consultation meetings,
- Household surveys,
- Official correspondence and requests for information
- Project brochures/leaflets/posters
- SMS
- Official websites of relevant institutions
- Phone line

Electronic publications, workshops, focus groups and public consultation meetings will be announced at least 15 days before the meetings using information disclosure methods. The time and venue of the meetings should be chosen carefully, to ensure the participation of all stakeholders especially from vulnerable backgrounds.

Due to the on-going COVID-19 pandemic, additional measures will be adopted during the disclosure and consultation processes. In case face-to-face meetings are forbidden or not recommended by relevant government authorities, meetings will be organized via virtual communication tools. Social media channels, SMS text messaging can be also used to disseminate the information. Electronic copies of the documents and additional tools, such as presentations and informative videos about the environmental and social impacts of the project, will be prepared and disseminated via Borrowers' official website, other social media channels and via direct messaging on individual basis for the PAPs. For the PAPs who could not access online channels, an informative summary text of disclosed documents will be prepared and shared.

7. Grievance Mechanism

The Grievance Mechanism (GM) is a mechanism that provides channels for stakeholders to provide feedback on project activities and/or raise their grievances and enables the identification and resolution of the problems affecting the project. By increasing transparency and accountability, GM aims to reduce the risk of the project affecting citizens/beneficiaries and acts as important feedback and learning mechanism to improve the impact of the project.

In accordance with the international requirements, a Grievance Mechanism (GM) will be established for the Project by ABDGM in order to receive, resolve and follow the concerns and complaints of the stakeholders. This GM will be utilized for handling the grievances related to the land acquisition and resettlement issues. GM will be accessible for all stakeholders and respond to all feedbacks (including grievances, complaints, requests, opinions, suggestions) at the earliest convenience. The most important function of an effective GM is to ensure that all grievances are effectively received, recorded, and responded within the determined timeline and on the basis of their contents, by the public relations unit on the site, and that the corrective/regulatory action to be taken is acceptable to both parties. Such responses to the grievances would be satisfactory for both parties and activities would be followed and the complainant would be informed about the outcomes of the corrective activities. Beneficiaries of grants will also be able to submit their feedbacks/grievances to Provincial Organizations of MoAF (see ANNEX 7 for Grievance form). The personnel in these directorates will be informed and trained about the GM and will direct the stakeholders to submit their feedbacks/complaints through the correct channels. For this reason, ABDGM will send poster, brochures, etc. to Provincial Organizations of MoAF to enable them directing the stakeholders (especially beneficiaries of grant) to the GM and these communication tools will be posted in public places.

All complaints received via GM channels of Project will be recorded on an online system. Complaint registration system will include but not limited to the following information:

- Received/Resolution date of the grievance,
- Name and contact information of the complainant (not obligated, grievances can be also submitted anonymously)
- The nature of the complainant (can be individual, PAP, NGO, institution, worker, etc.)
- Respective responsible unit/institution for the grievance and date of referral,
- Relevant project activity,
- General subject,
- Detailed explanation of the feedback/grievance,
- Details on the actions taken for resolution,
- Details on the feedback provided to the complainant.

The GM will enable submission of anonymous feedbacks however complainant will be informed that lack of name-surname/contact details may lead to delays or problems during the assessment and resolution of the project. The complainant will also be informed that the personal information (including name-surname, contact details) will not be shared by the third parties or disclosed. The information received from the complainant will only be used for assessment and resolution of the feedback/complaint received. Finally, the GM will have measures in place to handle sensitive complaints related to sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassments (SEA/SH).

Some groups (elder people, disabled individuals, women, illiterate, etc.) may experience difficulties in accessing the GM. Following measures will be taken to ensure the accessibility of GM by all stakeholders including vulnerable/disadvantaged:

- The opportunity to file an anonymous complaint will be open,
- The GM will be announced by posting on public spaces in the settlements,
- The GM and the communication tools to be used for the announcement will be able to serve in multiple languages, if required; for instance, for refugee seasonal agricultural workers it will include Arabic expressions.
- The GM will be also announced on local radio and television channels (specially to inform the illiterate population).
- A systematic and integrated GM requires specific human resources. Therefore, a responsible staff will be appointed to continuously manage the grievance mechanism in PCU,
- the assigned responsible staff will be trained about the rationale, implementation and monitoring of the GM prior and during their assignment,
- a video seminar on stakeholder engagement and GM will be prepared and sent to GDs and Provincial Organizations,
- other stakeholder institutions and organizations will also be informed about this mechanism with an official letter.

In order to facilitate the submission of grievances regarding the land acquisition related issues, information will be provided during consultations with PAPs, site visits and stakeholder meetings on how to reach the GM and how to submit their complaints, concerns and suggestions. In addition, posters containing the information about the grievance mechanism will be posted in the muhktar's offices, mosques, other public spaces and on the notice boards of the Provincial Organizations of MoAF to ensure visibility and accessibility of the information on GM procedure. Project affected persons and other stakeholders will be able to submit their grievances in the following ways:

- Grievance submission form to be disclosed on the web page of the Project.
- Petitions to the provincial organizations
- Suggestion/complaint boxes in the provincial organizations
- Phone line
- CIMER (at national level)
- TIMER (at ministry level)

The personnel of the Provincial Organizations and the Muhktars of affected settlements will be given information/training about the grievance mechanism of the Project and it will be ensured that they provide proper guidance to the people affected by the project, support the illiterate persons, and transfer all grievances to the relevant units effectively. The complaints received at all levels will be sent to the relevant unit and entered in the GM system.

Detailed information on the functioning of the GM is given in the SEP prepared for the Project.

World Bank Grievance Redress System

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred,

or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>.

Project affected communities or individuals can also raise their grievances to the World Bank Independent Inspection Panel (IIP). This panel determines whether the person or communities that made the complaint were harmed because of the breach of one or more of the WB's performance criteria. The panel can directly convey its concerns about the received complaints to the WB. At this stage, WB would have an opportunity to respond to the complaints.

8. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

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

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is to provide feedback on Project management regarding resettlement 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 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 resettlement implementation.

Monitoring of RF/RP implementation will be the responsibility of relevant PIU and the senior social expert in PCU will review and supervise the monitoring activities. Semi-annual monitoring reports will be prepared by PIUs based on the monitoring indicators defined below and will be submitted to WB. For the subprojects with significant adverse resettlement risks and impacts; RPs will be considered complete when the adverse impacts of land acquisition are dealt with in a manner consistent with the national legislation and international standards. MoAF will assign an independent consultant for the preparation of Resettlement Completion Report to assess whether the provisions of the international standards and relevant plan have been met. The responsible parties in the monitoring and evaluation process is given in Table 5.

Table 5: Responsible Parties in the Monitoring and Evaluation Process

Responsible Party	Roles in the M&E Process	Frequency
PCU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review M&E reports prepared by PIU Provide advice on corrective actions and measures to be taken to improve RP implementation 	Semi-annually
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review RP Completion Audit Report and submit it to the World Bank 	Upon the completion of the resettlement
PIUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare M&E reports and submit to PCU (Annex 5) Follow the land acquisition process in order to compensate the losses of all PAPs Ensure that all landowners' (formal and informal) livelihoods are compensated timely and appropriately Ensure that all PAPs, especially vulnerable ones, can easily express their concerns that may arise in the RP implementation process and respond to them in time. Monitor the engagement activities regarding land acquisition to be carried out with relevant stakeholders in accordance with the SEP Ensure that the grievance mechanism is transparent and accessible to all PAPs Closely monitor the compliance of all planned RP applications with the program and the budget. 	Semi-annually

Responsible Party	Roles in the M&E Process	Frequency
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan in detail the subsequent measures to be taken in consultation with the relevant parties of the RP Implementation. 	
Provincial Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare monthly reports to the PIU about the compliance of RP implementation activities with the plan Provides all relevant materials, documents and data collected from implementation of RP(s) to PIU and independent consultants Take actions in the implementation when necessary, informing the PIU about the corrections 	Semi-annually
Independent Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and submit RP Completion Report at the end of the resettlement activities of subprojects with significant adverse resettlement impacts and risks 	Upon the completion of the resettlement

Indicators to be monitored and reported on a quarterly basis are given as minimum in Table 6 below. RPs will utilize these but may also add sub-project specific indicators.

Table 6: Monitoring indicators

Issue	Indicators
General impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size of the affected areas by ownership (public, private), impact and project activity. Number of affected assets by ownership (public, private), impact and project activity. Positive/negative perceptions of PAPs regarding the impacts on the community infrastructure, property and services
Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households and individuals physically or economically displaced by each project component Number of PAPs that have been provided with livelihood support or other compensation Number and type of assistances provided to vulnerable groups of PAPs
Valuation & Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expropriation costs for each asset according to Law no. 2942. Compensation costs allowances and supports for each asset according ESS5 Other resettlement costs by each eligible affected person. Completed number of compensation payments Number of open court cases Amount and percentage of payments made as a result of court proceedings and payments made as a result of negotiations,
Community participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of consultations by methods Number of participants in consultations Distribution of number of participants in consultations by gender and vulnerability status Number of vulnerable PAPs consulted Number of information disclosures and consultations specifically tailored for vulnerable groups (including gender)
Reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of land acquisitions or easements done by Article 8 of Law no. 2942. Number of land acquisitions or easements done by Article 10 of Law no. 2942.

Grievance

- Number of grievances by category
- Number of grievances reported by vulnerable PAPs
- % of solved grievances resolved within the stipulated timeframe

9. Budget

The costs of the social experts to be hired in PCU and PIUs will be covered from the budget of the proposed Project under Component 4. Since these social experts will not be responsible for only land acquisition related issues but management of other social issues, a budget table covering ESMF implementation is given in *Section 8.5 Budget for ESMF Implementation* of the Project's ESMF (Table 7).

Table 7: ESMF Implementation Budget

Budget Categories	Estimated Cost
1. Establishment of ESF Team	
One (1) Senior Environmental Specialist	US\$ 180,000
One (1) Senior Social Specialist	US\$ 180,000
Two (2) Environmental Specialists	US\$ 288,000
Two (2) Social Specialists	US\$ 288,000
One (1) Communication Specialist	US\$ 180,000
Subtotal	US\$ 1,116,000
2. Specific Technical Support	US\$ 100,000
3. Training and Capacity Building	US\$ 250,000
4. Information dissemination	US\$ 100,000
5. Grievance Mechanism	US\$ 300,000
6. Visibility Materials and Outreach Package	US\$1,500,000
Total ESMF Implementation Budget	US\$ 3,366,000

All expropriation costs, compensations and allowances related to the proposed Project will be covered from the own budgets (not from the Project budget) of the implementing General Directorates. General Directorates will also establish a RAP fund to meet the livelihood restoration and assistance expenditures apart from expropriation costs. The estimated budget items for land acquisitions/easements will include:

- For physical displacements
 - expropriation costs,
 - relocation assistance,
 - depreciation costs,
 - transport expenses,

- transaction costs
- legal fees
- loss of net income
- For economic displacements
 - cost of identifying a viable alternative location,
 - loss of net income during the period of transition,
 - cost of transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery, or other equipment,
 - cost of reestablishing commercial activities
 - allowance for temporary loss of wages, and
 - assistance in identifying alternative employment opportunities
 - livelihood restoration, and
 - cash assistance

10. References

- 1) 2017. "World Bank Environmental and Social Framework." World Bank, Washington, DC.
- 2) 2018. "GUIDANCE NOTE FOR BORROWERS: ESS5: Land Acquisition Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.
- 3) Resettlement Framework for Turkey Resilient Landscape Integration Project, March 2021
- 4) Resettlement Framework for Turkey Organized Industrial Zones Project, February 2021

ANNEX 1: : Notice for the Soil Surveys (in English and Turkish)

THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF AGRICULTURAL REFORM
DEPARTMENT OF SOIL CONSERVATION AND LAND EVALUATION

During the Soil Survey that will be carried out within the scope of the
Project, the mukhtar/board of alderman of Village was contacted, information
was given about the work carried out, and general information was obtained about the lands of
the village in order to assist the soil survey studies. ... / ... / 202..

Village Mukhtar/Member

CONTRACTOR

Soil Survey Engineer

Signature

Signature

Signature

T.C
TARIM VE ORMAN BAKANLIĞI
TARIM REFORMU GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
TOPRAK KORUMA VE ARAZİ DEĞERLENDİRME DAİRE BAŞKANLIĞINA

..... Projesi kapsamında yürütülecek olan
Toprak Etüt çalışmasında Köyü muhtarı/azası ile görüşülmüş olup yapılan çalışma
hakkında bilgi verilmiş ve Toprak etüt çalışmalarına yardımcı olması amacıyla köyün arazileri
hakkında genel bilgi alınmıştır. ... / ... / 202..

KöyMuhtarı/Azası

YÜKLENİCİ

Toprak Etüt Mühendisi

İmza

İmza

İmza

ANNEX 2: Screening Form

Subproject Information	
Project Component	
Project Subcomponent	
Subproject Title	
Subproject Details <i>(Please write down all the activities that will have a footprint (any excavations, constructions))</i>	
Location (Province/District)	

No	Potential Social Impacts	Answer	Provide Details to Justify the Answer
1	Will the intervention include new physical construction work?	Yes [] No []	
2	Does the intervention include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing facilities?	Yes [] No []	
3	Is the intervention likely to cause any permanent damage to or loss of housing, other assets, resource use?	Yes [] No []	
4	Is the site chosen for this work free from encumbrances and is in possession of the public/government/community land?	Yes [] No []	
5	Is this sub-project intervention requiring private land acquisitions?	Yes [] No []	
6	Is the land required for sub-project were already acquired?	Yes [] No []	
7	The acquired lands were duly transferred and no litigation/legacy issue	Yes [] No []	
8	Are there any complaints/unresolved cases of already acquired lands?	Yes [] No []	
9	If the land parcel has to be acquired, is the actual plot size and ownership status known?	Yes [] No []	
10	If new land is required and the site is privately owned, can this land be purchased through willing buyer-willing seller agreement?	Yes [] No []	
11	Does the sub-project cause any access restriction to the	Yes [] No []	

	commuters/pedestrians/business and trades?		
12	Is land for material mobilization or transport for the civil work available within the existing plot/Right of Way?	Yes [] No []	
13	Are there any non-titled people who are living/doing business on or using the proposed site/project locations that will be used for civil work?	Yes [] No []	
14	Is any temporary impact likely?	Yes [] No []	
15	Is there any possibility to move out, close of business/commercial/livelihood activities of persons during constructions?	Yes [] No []	
16	Is there any case of temporary or permanent physical displacement of persons due to project works?	Yes [] No []	
17	Does this project involve resettlement (physical displacement) of any persons? If yes, give details.	Yes [] No []	
18	Will there be loss of/damage to productive trees, fruit plants or crops that generate livelihood income for the households?	Yes [] No []	
19	Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods for anyone due to project intervention?	Yes [] No []	
20	Will people permanently or temporarily lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?	Yes [] No []	
21	Will project cause loss of employments/jobs?	Yes [] No []	
22	Will project generate excessive labor influx as a result of new constructions?	Yes [] No []	
23	Does construction activities require additional/skilled labor from outside the locality?	Yes [] No []	
24	Will sub-project/construction activities cause destruction/disturbance to host community living?	Yes [] No []	
25	Will this intervention generate downsize in current labor force (retrenchments) of the agency?	Yes [] No []	

26	Are project works likely to cause unintended consequences such as accidents/damages to adjacent buildings?	Yes [] No []	
27	Are there any vulnerable groups who may be affected adversely due to the project intervention?	Yes [] No []	

This screening form must be completed for each of the proposed subprojects, and it should be provided to the Social Expert in PCU and relevant Project Implementation Unit(s) along with the following enclosures.

(Enclosures: Land details for the project sites, location, survey numbers, extent available and required, land use classification, current use of the site, land ownership, alienation/acquisition status, as required along with a certificate giving availability of sites required for the project by the borrower.)

ANNEX 3: Indicative Outline for Ex-post Social Audit

- **Description of the Sub-Project**

General description of the sub-project and identification of the sub-project area

- **Key dates of implementation**

Start and end dates of acquisition process, timing of negotiations etc.

- **Project’s Land-Based Impacts and Groups Impacted**

Brief assessment of the following:

- The sub-project activities that gave rise to land acquisition, explaining why the selected land was acquired/rented;
- Number of parcels and PAPs subject to land acquisition

Permanent		Temporary				Total	
Purchased		Easement		Rental			
# of parcels	# of PAPs	# of parcels	# of PAPs	# of parcels	# of PAPs	# of parcels	# of PAPs

- Profile of PAPs and communities impacted by project’s land take requirements (including definition of vulnerable groups, if any)
- The scope and scale of land acquisition and impacts on structures and other fixed assets (if any);
- Any project-imposed restrictions on use of, or access to, land or natural resources;
- Alternatives considered to avoid or minimize displacement and why those were rejected; and
- The mechanisms established to minimize displacement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

- **Applied Land Acquisition Approach**

Approach adopted and actions taken by sponsor to acquire land.

- Any decisions obtained such as public interest decision for land acquisition
- Any practices of willing buyer/willing seller (WB/WS)
- Application of national law on expropriation (normal acquisition process, urgent expropriation)
- Arrangements made for rental lands
- Entitlement Matrix

Type of loss	Entitled persons	Compensation policy	General considerations	Considerations for vulnerable groups

- Valuation method applied to determine compensation (include justification that payments were made at replacement cost, use comparative tables to showcase current market prices and compensation paid)
- Compensation arrangements and payments (information on how and when the payments were made, when the process finalized)
- Any additional measures taken to restore loss of livelihoods

- **Public Awareness and Engagement Activities Carried Out**

- Any designated staff for engaging with stakeholders including PAPs

- Consultations with dates and purpose carried out up to date
- **Project's Grievance Strategy**
 - Grievance management
 - Tools/methods employed for grievances collection
 - Grievances received up to date (subject and number of grievances, open or resolved, gender disaggregated)
- **Non-Compliance and Proposed Suggestions**
 - Any non-compliances with governing national laws or Bank's ESS5
 - Suggestions and corrective actions to be considered

ANNEX 4: Indicative Outline of Resettlement Plan²

- **Executive summary**

- **Description of the project**

General description of the project and identification of the project area.

- **Potential impacts**

Identification of:

- The project components or activities that give rise to displacement, explaining why the selected land must be acquired for use within the time frame of the project;
- The zone of impact of such components or activities;
- The scope and scale of land acquisition and impacts on structures and other fixed assets;
- Any project-imposed restrictions on use of, or access to, land or natural resources;
- Alternatives considered to avoid or minimize displacement and why those were rejected; and
- The mechanisms established to minimize displacement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

- **Objectives**

The main objectives of the resettlement program.

- **Census survey and baseline socioeconomic studies**

The findings of a household-level census identifying and enumerating affected persons, and, with the involvement of affected persons, surveying land, structures, and other fixed assets to be affected by the project. The census and socio-economic survey will be applied to all Project Affected Households (PAHs) identified, not on a sampling basis. The census survey also serves other essential functions:

- Identifying characteristics of all affected households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population;
- Information on vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made;
- Identifying public or community infrastructure, property or services that may be affected;
- Providing a basis for the design of, and budgeting for, the resettlement program;
- In conjunction with establishment of a cut-off date, providing a basis for excluding ineligible people from compensation and resettlement assistance; and
- Establishing baseline conditions for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

As the Bank may deem relevant, additional studies on the following subjects may be required to supplement or inform the census survey:

- Land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, nontitle-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area;
- The patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project; and

² Taken from [2]

- Social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.
- **Legal framework**
The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering:
 - The scope of the power of compulsory acquisition and imposition of land use restriction and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment;
 - The applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal time frame for such procedures, and any available grievance redress mechanisms that may be relevant to the project;
 - Laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities; and
 - Gaps, if any, between local laws and practices covering compulsory acquisition, imposition of land use restrictions and provision of resettlement measures and ESS5, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps.
- **Institutional framework**
The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering:
 - The identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs/CSOs that may have a role in project implementation, including providing support for displaced persons;
 - An assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs/CSOs; and
 - Any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs/CSOs responsible for resettlement implementation.
- **Eligibility**
Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.
- **Valuation of and compensation for losses**
The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation for land, natural resources, and other assets under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for them.
- **Community participation**
Involvement of displaced persons (including host communities, where relevant):
 - A description of the strategy for consultation with, and participation of, displaced persons in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities;
 - A summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan;
 - A review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them; and
 - Institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as Indigenous Peoples, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.
- **Implementation schedule**

An implementation schedule providing anticipated dates for displacement, and estimated initiation and completion dates for all resettlement plan activities. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

- **Costs and budget**

Tables showing categorized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.

- **Grievance mechanism**

The plan describes affordable and accessible procedures for third party settlement of disputes arising from displacement or resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.

- **Monitoring and evaluation**

Arrangements for monitoring of displacement and resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by third-party monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of results for a reasonable period after all resettlement activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

- **Arrangements for adaptive management.**

The plan should include provisions for adapting resettlement implementation in response to unanticipated changes in project conditions, or unanticipated obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement outcomes.

- **Annexes**

If the resettlement involves physical and/or economic displacements;

- **Physical Displacement**

- Transitional assistance

The plan describes assistance to be provided for relocation of household members and their possessions (or business equipment and inventory). The plan describes any additional assistance to be provided for households choosing cash compensation and securing their own replacement housing, including construction of new housing. If planned relocation sites (for residences or businesses) are not ready for occupancy at the time of physical displacement, the plan establishes a transitional allowance sufficient to meet temporary rental expenses and other costs until occupancy is available.

- Site selection, site preparation, and relocation

When planned relocation sites are to be prepared, the resettlement plan describes the alternative relocation sites considered and explains sites selected, covering:

- Institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is better or at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources;
- Identification and consideration of opportunities to improve local living standards by supplemental investment (or through establishment of project benefit-sharing arrangements) in infrastructure, facilities, or services;

- Any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites;
 - Procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and
 - Legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to those resettled, including provision of security of tenure for those previously lacking full legal rights to land or structures.
 - Housing, infrastructure, and social services
Plans to provide (or to finance local community provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, feeder roads), and social services (e.g., schools, health services); plans to maintain or provide a comparable level of services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.
 - Environmental protection and management
A description of the boundaries of the planned relocation sites; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).
 - Consultation on relocation arrangements
The plan describes methods of consultation with physically displaced persons on their preferences regarding relocation alternatives available to them, including, as relevant, choices related to forms of compensation and transitional assistance, to relocating as individual households, families, or with preexisting communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and for relocation of, or retaining access to, cultural property (e.g., places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries).
 - Integration with host populations
Measures to mitigate the impact of planned relocation sites on any host communities, including:
 - Consultations with host communities and local governments;
 - Arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided in support of planned relocation sites;
 - Arrangements for identifying and addressing any conflict that may arise between those resettled and host communities; and
 - Any measures necessary to augment services (e.g., education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to meet increased demands upon them, or to make them at least comparable to services available within planned relocation sites.
- **Economic Displacement**
- Direct land replacement
For those with agricultural livelihoods, the resettlement plan provides for an option to receive replacement land of equivalent productive value, or demonstrates that sufficient land of equivalent value is unavailable. Where replacement land is available, the plan describes methods and timing for its allocation to displaced persons.
 - Loss of access to land or resources
For those whose livelihood is affected by loss of land or resource use or access, including common property resources, the resettlement plan describes means to

obtain substitutes or alternative resources, or otherwise provides support for alternative livelihoods.

- Support for alternative livelihoods

For all other categories of economically displaced persons, the resettlement plan describes feasible arrangements for obtaining employment or for establishing a business, including provision of relevant supplemental assistance including skills training, credit, licenses or permits, or specialized equipment. As warranted, livelihood planning provides special assistance to women, minorities, or vulnerable groups who may be disadvantaged in securing alternative livelihoods.

- Consideration of economic development opportunities

The resettlement plan identifies and assesses any feasible opportunities to promote improved livelihoods as a result of resettlement processes. This may include, for example, preferential project employment arrangements, support for development of specialized products or markets, preferential commercial zoning and trading arrangements, or other measures. Where relevant, the plan should also assess the feasibility of prospects for financial distributions to communities, or directly to displaced persons, through establishment of project-based benefit-sharing arrangements.

- Transitional support

The resettlement plan provides transitional support to those whose livelihoods will be disrupted. This may include payment for lost crops and lost natural resources, payment of lost profits for businesses, or payment of lost wages for employees affected by business relocation. The plan provides that the transitional support continues for the duration of the transition period.

ANNEX 5: Indicative Outline for Resettlement Plan Progress Report

The cover of the Report should include date of preparation and the reporting period as (month) to (month) 202X

1. Subproject Description

Brief description/overview of the subproject, including: any associated or linked facilities needed for its functionality and success, including those linked facilities financed by other sources; key components; reports should up-date any changes or variations in design which may change land access requirements. (This section remains relatively unchanged in the reports unless there is change in design)

2. Implementation Summary

The summary of all tasks and activities undertaken up to date on land acquisition and/or resettlement should be provided. Progress on issues such as negotiations for land, court cases, compensation payments, community engagement, site selection, physical relocation, livelihood restoration and grievances should be explained.

3. Emerging Issues and Recommendations

This section should describe the key issues and report on its state of resolution/non-resolution.

4. Follow-up on Previous Recommendations

This section will not exist for the first report as it will not have any follow up requirements from a previous period. As of the second report this section will provide information on key issues brought up in the previous report and measures taken to mitigate them. Any unresolved issue will once again be pointed out in this section.

5. Conclusion

General progress of RP implementation will be evaluated and future actions in line with the recommendations will be discussed in this section.

6. Summary Tables for RP Implementation

In line with its monitoring indicators set out in the RP, this section will provide through several tables, both period specific and accumulated information on RP implementation. The tables can be provided separately in an excel worksheet or directly under this section depending on the content of information presented. (An excel sheet with several tables have been provided as reference and can be adapted as necessary to each subproject.)

ANNEX 6: Indicative Outline of the Resettlement Completion Report

The RP implementation report should include (but not be limited to) the following information:

- Background of the RP preparation including a description of the project activities.
- Scope of impacts, number of affected persons, and estimate budget. Update of its implementation with actual numbers of displaced persons by segments, compensation paid, issues/complaints raised and solutions provided.
- Complaints status.
- Early assessment of the impacts of resettlement and compensation on affected categories at the time of the report production.
- Total sum disbursed.
- Lessons learned from the RP implementation.

ANNEX 7: Grievance Form

GRIEVANCE FORM			
Reference No <i>(to be filled by institution)</i>			
<p>Personal Information <i>Although giving name and address is not compulsory, it should be kept in mind that during the feedback process regarding the grievance some problems may occur due to lack of information. Personal information will be used to identify if there exist special circumstances with respect to your grievance and it will be stored and processed according to Personal Data Protection Law No. 6698. You can choose to fill partly or not to fill.</i></p>			
Full Name			
Province		District	
Neighborhood/Village		Locality	
<p>Preferred way of communication (Please provide your contact details: mail address, e-mail address, telephone number, etc. in you would like to be informed about the resolution process, actions to be taken)</p>			
Grievance			
Your proposal for solution (if any)			
Signature		Date	