

AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC



STATE AGENCY OF AZERBAIJAN AUTOMOBILE ROADS

Regional Connectivity and Development Project

**Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)
Documents Preparation
RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)**



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AHP	-	Azerbaijan Highway Project
AP	-	Affected Person
CA	-	Control Authority
CBOs	-	Community Based Organizations
EA	-	Expropriation Authority
EHS	-	Environment, Health and Safety
ESF	-	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	-	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	-	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	-	Environmental and Social Standard
GBN	-	Gender Based Violence
GoA	-	Government of Azerbaijan
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committees
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IBRD	-	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDPs	-	Internally Displaced People
LAD	-	Land Acquisition Division
LALSN	-	Law on Acquisition of Lands for States Needs
LAR	-	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LMP	-	Labor Management Procedures
MDB	-	Multilateral Development Banks
MoF	-	Ministry of Finance
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
OJSC	-	Open Joint-Stock Company
OP	-	Operational Policy
PAP	-	Project Affected Person
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
RCD	-	Regional Connectivity and Development
ROW	-	Right of Way
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
SAAAR	-	State Agency of Azerbaijan Automobile Roads
SAAAR- LAD	-	State Agency of Azerbaijan Automobile Roads -Land Acquisition Department
SAAAR- PIU	-	State Agency of Azerbaijan Automobile Roads - Project Implementation Unit
SC	-	Supervision Consultant
SCPI	-	State Service on Property Issues
SEA	-	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	-	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
ToR	-	Terms of Reference
WB	-	World Bank

Glossary

Compensation	Payment in cash or in-kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a Project at replacement cost at current market value.
Consultant	Design Consultant on behalf of Ministry of Transport
Cut-off-date	The date when Census, inventory of affected assets and socioeconomic survey for the entire Project started is considered to be a cut-off date for the project.
Detailed Measurement Survey	The detailed survey of project affected land parcels and inventory of affected assets.
Entitlement	The range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution/business restoration, which are due to APs, depending on the type, extent and nature of their losses, and which suffice to restore their social and economic base.
Land acquisition	Process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land she/he possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for compensation.
Non-titled	Physical persons who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant, i.e., those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them.
Project Affected People (PAP) or Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	All the people affected by the Project through land acquisition, relocation, or loss of incomes and includes any person, household (sometimes referred to as Project affected family), firm, or public or private institution. PAPs therefore include;(i) persons affected directly by the road corridor, right-of-way, tower or pole foundations or construction work area; (ii) persons losing privately owned or used buildings and structures (residential dwellings and supplementary structures); (iii) persons whose agricultural land or other productive assets such as trees or crops are affected; (iv) persons whose businesses are affected and who might experience loss of income due to the Project impact; (v) persons who lose work/employment as a result of Project impact; and (vi) people who lose access to community resources/property as a result of the Project.
Replacement cost (structures)	With regard structures, "replacement cost" is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.
Replacement cost (land)	With regard to agricultural land "replacement cost" is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

	For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
Sharecropper	Same as tenant cultivator or tenant farmer, i.e., a person who cultivates land they do not own for an agreed proportion of the crop or harvest.
Severe impact	Project impact causing the loss of 20 % or more of project affected assets that may cause long-term hardship and impoverishment of PAP.
Vulnerable	Those living below the poverty line, persons with disability, single-parent households, the elderly, women and children.

1 INTRODUCTION

It is recognized that in Azerbaijan, roads are the dominant transport mode and their role in the national economy is expected to become vital. It is for this reason that the Government of Azerbaijan (GoA) wishes to enhance its focus on the capacity and quality of the road network to ensure higher mobility, reliability, and safety. Through the assistance of Multilateral Development Banks, the road sector in Azerbaijan has progressed in the previous years starting with the reconstruction of major roads. In previous years with the World Bank, the Government of Azerbaijan, had been implementing a road program aimed at improving the country's road network starting with the major roads designated as Magistral (M) road. With the upgrading of the M highways near completion, next earmarked for reconstruction are secondary road networks, and tertiary or local roads (Y roads).

To sustain the important role of road transport in the economy, the rehabilitation of secondary and local roads is becoming an important agenda. In some regions, the secondary and local roads are the key road sector development gaps that need attention. These are among the primary infrastructure that the proposed Project will address. Accordingly, the Azerbaijan Government, through the State Agency of Azerbaijan Automobile Roads (SAAAR) has initiated the planning for the Regional Connectivity and Development Project (RCDP) with financing from the World Bank. This project entails the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Yenikend-Bilasuvur corridor road, development of ancillary agri-logistics infrastructure with Advisory and Training Initiatives, a technical assistance for financial sustainability and operational efficiency within the road sector, and institutional development support.

The project is located within the rayons of Salyan and Bilasuvur in the Aran economic region, a lagging region of the country with socioeconomic problems that the project can alleviate such as: (i) welfare and living standards of the population being below country averages; (ii) lack of well-paying jobs and business opportunities; (iii) insufficiency of infrastructure and services; (iv) nominal average monthly wages of about 40 percent lower than the country average; and (v) a significant part of the population in the region remaining socially vulnerable and at risk of falling into poverty. The map of the RCD Project is shown below.



Figure 1: Map of RCD Project

As outlined in the World Bank's Environmental and Social Policy for investment project financing, the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) are presented to assist Borrowers to avoid, minimize, reduce or mitigate the adverse environmental and social risks and impacts of projects. Accordingly, **ESS5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary**

Resettlement¹ provides the guidance in the formulation of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the RCD Project. This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been designed to provide policies and procedures to ensure that the Projects are implemented in compliance with Azerbaijan's legislation and the World Bank's ESS requirements, particularly ESS5.

During project implementation, site-specific Resettlement Plans (RPs) will be prepared in line with the requirements of this RPF. Measures to ensure sufficient public participation and disclosure will be implemented in line with the requirements of this RPF and the World Bank Disclosure Policy. Thus, ensuring that development and implementation of projects are environmentally and socially sustainable.

1.1 Project Description

The development objective of the Regional Connectivity and Development Project to provide safe, efficient and climate resilient transport connectivity and improve market accessibility along the Salyan-Bilasuvar road corridor. For Azerbaijan, this will be the one of the first of such initiatives to be undertaken that reflects the Government's and Bank's focus on poverty alleviation and the enabling role that transport networks have for local development and economic recovery in the post-COVID-19 pandemic period. Such approach demonstrates cross sector dimensions, closely integrating road investments with economic and social policies and regional development.

The project will finance three streams of activities as follows:

- (i) The first stream of activities will comprise infrastructure investments in both roads and ancillary agri-logistics infrastructure. These investments will contribute to supporting connectivity and market accessibility to maximize the socio-economic development impact of upgraded road infrastructure. In the short to medium term, the combination of safe and resilient road infrastructure and improved logistics will create conditions for increasing productivity in beneficiary communities, new employment opportunities and household incomes.
- (ii) The second stream will support the design and arrangement of roadside facilities (marketplaces, logistics facilities, among others), and the provision of skills training to local entrepreneurs, in order to improve income-generating opportunities for local communities. The design of the former activities will be based on community mobilization to identify and prioritize the exact types and locations where project investments will take place. An important aspect of the design of roadside facilities will be to support development of a suitable model of management of these facilities, one that provides for equitable usage and addresses long-term maintenance and operation of the facility.
- (iii) The third stream will support financial sustainability and operational efficiency within the road sector, through TA to introduce options for road user charges, thereby enabling the development of new sources of revenue for road maintenance and operations. Under this stream, TA will also be provided to help address deterioration of the road network through prevention of overloaded heavy vehicles. Having additional sources of revenue and operational improvements that provide for adequate levels of road maintenance and costs, will help guarantee the long-term sustainability of the road infrastructure provided under this project and other road investments.

Consistent with the objectives of the Regional Connectivity and Development Project four (4) components are hereby envisioned to be implemented as follows:

¹ Source (pp 53-64): <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/383011492423734099/pdf/The-World-Bank-Environmental-and-Social-Framework.pdf>

Table 1: RCDP Components

Component		Subcomponent
No.	Title	
1	Road Connectivity	1.1 Regional Road Rehabilitation
		1.2 Construction Supervision
		1.3 Design of Future Investments
2	Road Sector Sustainability	2.1 Development of Road Network Management System
		2.2 Development of Road User Charging Models
		2.3 Development of System to Prevent Axle Overloading
3	Local Development and Logistics	3.1 Development of Road Side Logistics and Market Facilities
		3.2 Advisory and Training Initiatives
4	Project Management and Impact Assessments	4.1 Support for Project Management
		4.2 Result Measurement and Impact Assessment

Component 1 - Road Connectivity

Subcomponent 1.1 – Regional Road Rehabilitation. This subcomponent will finance rehabilitation of selected sections of the M3 road (original alignment) between km 31.9 and km 103.3. The cost of constructing the road-side markets and logistics facilities will also be financed under this component (although planned and designed under Component 3).

The road section will be rehabilitated along the existing alignment as a second category road according to the national road classification. Some sections of the road between km 54.4 and km 60.0 within the Salyan town boundaries are considered for lighter rehabilitation due to their existing technical characteristics. The design will ensure a resilient road to properly serve densely populated proximate residential areas and provide a safe alternative to the M3 motorway. Specifically, the road will be upgraded with climate resilience measures including improving the capacity of drainage systems and adaptation of bridges to the flooding risks and other resilience solutions. The enhanced safety considerations will include improved shoulders, guardrails in the high embankment and super-elevation sections, and improved signage among others. Consultations on the road rehabilitation design will be conducted to ensure that needs of local residents are taken into account into the final design and that local communities can provide feedback particularly on aspects such as locations of bus stops, crossing areas, and/or other points of access.

Subcomponent 1.2 – Construction Supervision. This subcomponent will finance costs of supervision activities as required for rehabilitation of the Component 1.1. road.

Subcomponent 1.3 – Construction Supervision. This sub-component will finance costs associated with implementation of technical design, environmental and social studies required for rehabilitation of the remaining sections of M3 highway (original alignment).

Component 2 – Road Sector Sustainability

Subcomponent 2.1 – Road Network Management Systems. TA to improve network management and operation efficiencies through application of intelligent transport systems (ITS). The TA will explore needs and opportunities for establishment of an integrated network-wide management system incorporating electronic tolling and heavy vehicle monitoring, and other ITS modules, including systems for early warning of weather and geohazards that will impact the road network. Component 2.1 will establish the context and architecture for Components 2.2 and 2.3.

Subcomponent 2.2 – Development of Road User Charging Models. TA will focus on development of systems for road user charging (RUC), through e-tolling, vignettes and other similar systems. Technology offers new options to differentiate toll tariffs, so that vehicles

that damage the roads most, or make more emissions, pay more, and this will also be explored. The study will consider feasibility, RUC technology choice, back-office requirements, governance, toll collection and accounting, willingness to pay, regulatory issues, communications campaigns/awareness, technical specifications, and other aspects.

Subcomponent 2.3 – Development of Systems to Prevent Over-loaded Axles. TA to specifically focus on systems to prevent premature road deterioration by controlling heavy vehicle overloading, through weigh-in-motion (WIM) technology, and other traffic management systems. The study will consider preparation of detailed documentation including feasibility, technology choice, back-office requirements, governance, enforcement and regulatory issues, technical specifications, among others.

Component 3 – Local Development and Logistics

Subcomponent 3.1 – Development of Road-side Logistics and Market Facilities. This sub-component will provide financing for TA to guide the planning and development of road-side market and logistics facilities and their implementation. The investments will be identified and designed as a result of participatory planning with local communities and with the strong involvement of the local authorities. An important aspect will be to support development of a suitable model to manage the facilities, one that provides for equitable usage by beneficiary groups and addresses long-term maintenance and operation of the facility. The project will improve existing roadside market and logistics facilities and/or create new ones along the project road in selected areas. Facilities considered as part of the sub-component interventions will involve, but not be limited to small markets, selling points, warehouses, cold storage, packaging and distribution facilities.

Component 3.2 – Advisory and Training Initiatives. Financing for TA to develop a curriculum and then to deliver training and advisory services specific to small-scale agricultural producers and agri-logistics, operating in the project area; for example, businesses supplying organic food products from Salyan to Baku. Activities will include guidance on working safely and strategies to contain the spread of pandemics. There will be a particular focus on the needs of women growers and women entrepreneurs, but the training will be open to all in the project area communities. The sub-component will be tailored to the needs of local beneficiaries, such as farmers, cooperatives and entrepreneur groups, to be identified through participatory needs assessment and community mobilization work. Advisor and training initiatives will also align with Component 3.1. Advisory services and training will cover such areas as community and cooperative development, business development, branding, digital literacy (e.g., in the use of the e-commerce and e-services platforms and applications), and the like. Some training activities will be tailored to the needs of women entrepreneurs and at least 50 percent of the beneficiaries will be women.

Component 4: Project Management and Impacts

Financing will support various project management functions including staff costs, incremental operating costs and costs of individual consultant services in support of project implementation and management capacity of the implementing agency, as well as financial audits. Financing for the associated incremental operating costs will be applied towards training of SAAAR and Project Implementing Unit (PIU) staff, office space and equipment, office consumables, transport as required to implement the project and for site visits, consultant assistance for management of technical, safeguards and fiduciary aspects, interagency coordination; results monitoring; completion reviews, impact assessments and monitoring of results; and the like. The component will also finance preparation of a Project Operating Manual (POM) and support the development of a COVID-19 emergency response plan mainly aimed at project contractors and local communities.

As part of the climate co-benefits from the project, under Component 1.1, the road-works will incorporate climate resilient design and engineering, to improve resilience to the impacts of climate change, which is expected to be rising ambient summer temperatures, increase in the intensity and duration of precipitation with the potential for river and flash-flooding, and increased fire risk. The old M3, which is being rehabilitated, will provide better connectivity and access for local area traffic and in emergency situations, the project road may be used to divert traffic from the new M3.

The engineering design of the road rehabilitation will consider culverts and side-drains sized for the catchment and on rainfall and runoff records. Bridge infrastructure will be designed with adequate protection of the abutments and piers, against erosion, and with suitable water-way areas to accommodate peak flood flows. Similarly, erosion protection will be provided at culvert inlets and outlets. The invert level of side drains will be designed to be lower than the road formation, to prevent ponding water from infiltrating the road sub-base and base layers. The combination of earthquake and increased rainfall may increase susceptibility to landslides; however, engineering design standards and appropriate quality materials will be applied to provide improved resilience to low seismic hazard and landslide susceptibility. Fire hazard could impact short-term connectivity through smoke, dust and road closures. Road surfacing and road-side furniture may also be impacted by fire, but these can be repaired through re-surfacing, or replaced, without lasting consequence.

With these added considerations, the general public will benefit from ensuring better connectivity, thus ensuring enhanced mobility, more options for route of goods and improved transport safety. The existing dilapidated road is no longer able to provide the intended service, thus with the planned rehabilitation, the transport systems in these two rayons will improve and boost the economy and alleviate the standards of living,

1.2 Rationale for RPF Scope and WB's ESS 5

The World Bank policy requires screening of all projects proposed for WB's financing to ensure that these projects are environmentally and socially sound and sustainable. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) expounds the policies and procedures to ensure that project affected persons (PAPs) are adequately consulted regarding the project activities and receive compensation or assistance that will at least restore their living status to pre-displacement levels. The RPF as per ESS5, shall assess potential expected risks and impacts, identify detailed steps to develop appropriate mitigation measures, including mitigation and compensation for the impact caused under the project including:

- Temporary or permanent involuntary land acquisition;
- Loss of, or impact on, assets or access;
- Loss of standing crops, trees income source or livelihoods, regardless of whether the PAPs will be resettled, or not;
- Restricted access to natural resources, public places and services;
- Legal framework, eligibility criteria of displaced population, valuation methodology, compensation provision, entitlement matrix, implementation process, consultation procedures;
- Due diligence procedures in case of project interventions linked to other development activities supported by the government and other funding agencies;
- Grievance redress mechanisms, entitlement payment procedures, and monitoring and evaluation procedures for land acquisition and resettlement under this project.

As per ESS5, the term "involuntary resettlement" encompasses more than the 'physical relocation or resettlement' of affected people. It is defined as the direct social and economic impacts of a project that are permanent or temporary and are caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in:

- (i) relocation or loss of shelter;

- (ii) loss of assets or access to assets;
- (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or
- (iv) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

The WB policy states that the ESS5 also applies in case any subproject activities found as 'linked' or 'associated facility' that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing. Further, ESS5 also applies to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement, i.e., in the judgment of the Bank, are (a) directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project, (b) necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents; and (c) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project. It is to be noted

While reviewing the Project location and preliminary design drawings, it was ascertained that the implementation of the Project would result only in economic displacement or disruptions of the Project Affect Persons (PAPs), although very minimally. This will have to be verified during the detailed design stage, and access should be maintained to these local businesses as much as possible. By WB's definition, the PAPs comprise those people who are directly affected both socially and economically by the World Bank-assisted investment Project, as a result of involuntarily taking of land and other assets resulting in:

- Relocation or loss of housing.
- Loss of assets or loss of access to assets.
- Loss of income or means of livelihood irrespective of the need for physical relocation.

This RPF has been prepared with the objective of addressing impacts that may result from the implementation of the RCD Project only; thus, by definition, does not address the other Bank financed projects in the region. The objectives of the RPF preparation are:

- To prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to outline overall resettlement principles and objectives;
- To set out the policies and procedures for the delivery of entitlements; implementation process; grievance redress mechanisms and arrangements for independent monitoring for land acquisition and resettlement that may occur as the result of the Project.

1.3 Project Potential Social and Resettlement Impacts

Primarily, desktop work and coordinative communications were undertaken in the Inception Phase of the assignment. A pre-feasibility study report was provided by the Client entitled "Pre-Feasibility Study to Rehabilitate the M3 Alat-Astara-State Border of Iran Highway between Yenikend and Bilasuvar (Original Alignment)". In addition, the years of project experiences of the Consultant in Azerbaijan, including working as Safeguards / HSE Specialist with M3 Motorway Construction Supervision ("Contract AHP3-AF, CW 2014-1, CW 2014-2") of the sections from Yenikend to Shorsulu Interchange will be of good use for the assignment.

1.3.1 Component 1.1 from Pre-Feasibility Study and PCN

As described in the ToR and Pre-Feasibility Study, the RCDP **Subcomponent 1.1 (Regional Road Rehabilitation)** will entail the rehabilitation/reconstruction of the poor segments of the Yenikend to Bilasuvar. For around 70 km, the road passes southward through Salyan town, Sarvan village, Shorsulu village, and heads west toward Bilasuvar. As per pre-feasibility assessment, most this section is in poor condition, particularly the pavement, and requires rehabilitating to provide a

suitable alternative to the motorway. Based on the most recent Project Concept Note (PCN) the sections for rehabilitation include the following:

- (i) between the village of Yenikend and old Kur River bridge at the entrance of Salyan town, km 31.0 to km 54.4;
- (ii) between exit of Salyan town and Shorsulu interchange, km 60.0 to km 87.0;
- (iii) between Shorsulu and Bilasuvar interchanges, km 87.0 to km 101.0.

The section between km 54.4 and km 60.0 falls within the Salyan town boundaries and is considered for lighter rehabilitation due to its better physical condition. Design of the regional road segments to be rehabilitated under Subcomponent 1.1 is being done under the Third Highway Project, and will meet safety and climate resilience criteria against flooding and wet weather and be designed for year-round road access for commercial vehicles.

As reported also in the Pre-feasibility Study Report, five (5) river/canal bridges along the route are also in need of repair. However, some closer look from Google Earth aerial inspection indicates that there could be other infrastructure that may be considered in Subcomponent 1.1. This is in consideration of Climate Change and the need for providing more climate-change resilient structures. Furthermore, to add to better infrastructure services, additional considerations for safety and mobility may be considered in the design. A map with the project road (Subcomponent 1.1) and summary table of some observed features are provided below.

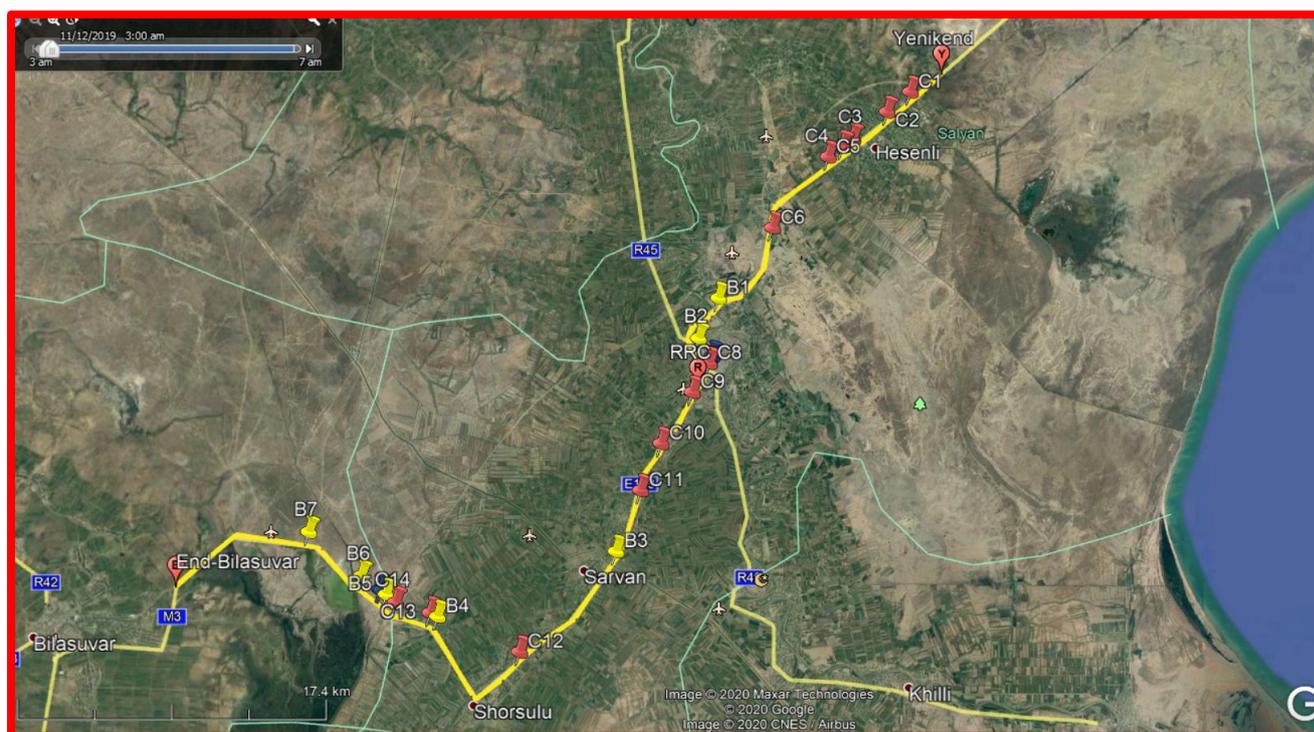


Figure 2: Map of Yenikend – Bilasuvar Road with Features

Table 2: Observed Road Features

Code	Type	Description and Initial Notations	Distance from Yenikend at Km 32+125 Chainage
C1	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	35 + 800
C2	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	37 + 600
C3	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	40 + 170
C4	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	40 + 900

Code	Type	Description and Initial Notations	Distance from Yenikend at Km 32+125 Chainage
C5	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	41 + 950
C6	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	44 + 470
C7	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	47 + 580
C8	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	51 + 070
B1	Bridge	Kur River; reconstructed as part of Contract AHP3-AF, CW 2014-1, CW 2014-2 – M3 Motorway	52 + 940
B2	Bridge	Canal Uptake from Kur River	56 + 300
M1	Monument	Salyan Roundabout (may require traffic control features)	57 + 600
C9	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	58 + 000
C10	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	58 + 200
RRC	Railroad Crossing	Level crossing with railway (may require traffic control features)	58 + 800
C11	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	59 + 960
C12	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	63 + 580
C13	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	65 + 200
C14	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	66 + 600
C15	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	68 + 730
B3	Bridge	Mil Mugan Irrigation Canal	70 + 300
C16	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	70 + 460
C17	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	74 + 300
C18	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	76 + 010
C19	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	78 + 220
B4	Bridge	Akkusha River Bridge	81 + 260
C20	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	81 + 450
B5	Bridge	Canal Waterway Crossing	85 + 650
C21	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	86 + 100
C22	Culvert	Canal Waterway Crossing	88 + 160
B6	Flyover Bridge	Interchange Connection with M3 Motorway (may require traffic control features)	88 + 880
BM1	Border Marker	Bilasuvar Border Marker	89 + 260
BM2	Border Marker	Salyan Border Marker	89 + 360
B7	Bridge	Canal Waterway Crossing	90 + 675
B8	Bridge or Culvert	To maintain water body connection	94 + 700

A wetland area is in the vicinity of B6 and B7, having around 7.07km edge bordering the Subcomponent 1.1 road. This shall be assessed in more detail in terms of potential biodiversity conservation and water quality. From the map it seems that the wetland is connected to Gizil-Agach State Reserve located around 40 kilometers in the southwest direction by the Caspian Sea.

As pre-determined by the Implementing Agency (IA), SAAAR, the Subcomponent 1.1 Road reconstruction/rehabilitation works will be confined in the existing Right-of-Way (ROW). Accordingly, in the Pre-Feasibility Study Report, a result of an Environmental Screening Process was presented, in which it shows that the project component falls under CATEGORY B – (as

referred to WB's OP 4.01), no significant and irreversible impacts are expected as a result of the proposed interventions. The potential negative environmental and social impacts related to the project are expected to be temporary, reversible, moderate in magnitude, site-specific and mostly linked to road construction activities. Based on the recently provided Project Concept Note (PCN), under environmental aspect the project has been rated to be of "**Substantial Risk**"; however, on the social aspect the project is rated as "**Moderate Risk**". During the ESF/ESMP consultancy work, verification shall be done as part of due diligence work by the consultant.

1.3.2 Component 3 Background Information

For Component 3 - Local Development and Logistics, as initially described in the ToR and clarified in the PCN/PAD, the aims are to provide financing for technical assistance (TA) for:

- (i) planning and development of road-side market and logistics facilities as well as for pilot implementation; and
- (ii) developing a curriculum and then to deliver training and advisory services specific to small-scale agricultural producers and agri-logistics, operating in the project area.

Based on the above information, with the specific sites yet to be identified, the Component 3 will be included in ESMF portion.

Since Component 3 may deal with provision of localized structures and civil works, the potential environmental and social impacts will be limited to the immediate vicinity, relatively shorter duration than those in Subcomponent 1.1, and reversible. Nevertheless, social and environmental measures should be in place prior to implementation.

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Applicable National Laws and Policies

In Azerbaijan several legal codes and Acts regulate issues related to expropriation of private lands for the State needs. Article 29 of the Constitution of Azerbaijan (12 November, 1995) establishes the right of citizens to possess property and protection of their property rights. It also ascertains that no one is dispossessed of land without appropriate Court safeguards, and that alienation of property for State needs shall only be allowed upon fair reimbursement of the market value of the asset in question. It also recognizes three types of property ownership in Azerbaijan - state, municipal and private (Article 13).

A **Law on Acquisition of Lands for State Needs (LALSN)** was passed on 20 April, 2010 that addresses matters related to involuntary resettlement (IR) and provides a detailed procedure of acquiring the lands for state needs; calculating the amount of compensation and valuation; rules of paying this compensation; institutional arrangement for land acquisition; consultation requirements; entitlements of various categories of affected persons; grievance mechanism; as well as stipulates other relations between the parties relating to the land acquisition. Prior to the enactment of this Land Acquisition Act, there were no laws or legislation in Azerbaijan that specifically addressed matters of involuntary resettlement. The law considers various categories of affected persons, including those without state registration, renters, non-formal long-term users of land, and persons who have no legal rights on the land that they live in. The law entitles persons who have no legal rights on the land to resettlement assistance and compensation for their non-land assets. It includes provision of compensation for loss of business/income, transition allowance and transportation support, and compensation for loss assets based on replacement cost. As per the LALSN, in case of physical displacement, the acquiring authority needs to send notification to Displaced Person (DPs) at least 60 days before resettlement. However, besides this new legislation, a few regulatory

instruments already existed in the country that provide the bases for regulating and managing the acquisition of land, properties and productive assets and for compensation for the loss of these assets. They are as follows:

- **The Civil Code (01 December 1998):** This Civil Code states that any rights to immovable properties must be registered with the state, and that land may be recalled from owners for state needs by payment of compensation equal to market cost of the acquired land. It also states that Executive Agency should:
 - send official notifications to all affected persons about land acquisition;
 - pay full compensation to the affected persons within 90 days after the transaction agreement made;
 - assist relocated people; and
 - pay compensation for affected assets on the market rates (in case it is not possible to identify market rates, replacement prices are used).
- **Land Code (25 June 1999):** Article 101 of the Code states that, all damages caused by acquisition of land (compulsory purchase) or temporary detention, as well as limiting the rights of owners, users and lessees or deterioration of the quality of soil, should be fully paid to land owners or users. Additionally, the costs arising from early termination of its obligations against third parties should also be paid to the affected person. Articles 110 and 111 describe that willful occupation of land plots, implementation of illegal construction on land plots as violations of the land legislation, and state that these are prohibited acts. Such land plots will be returned to the relevant authorities without reimbursement of the expenses incurred during the illegal utilization. Rehabilitation of the lands should also be carried out by the illegal occupants, at their own expense.
- **Law on Land Reform (1996) & Law on Land Market (1999):** These laws stipulate that ownership, use and renting rights of owners on lands may be sold or bought only upon their personal consent and through land auctions.
- **Presidential Decree (23 October 2003, N972) - On Additional Steps Relating to Implementation of Law “On Land Rent” and approving the Rules about the running of auctions relating to the allocation (ownership or renting) of state or municipality lands:** These normative acts provide that the lands which are in state ownership may be allocated to ownership or rent through auctions by the decision of local executive power.
- **Cabinet of Ministers Resolution N158 (1998) – On Establishment of New Normative Prices for Land in the Republic of Azerbaijan:** Establishes the normative or cadastral rates for lands in each district.
- **Cabinet of Ministers Resolution N110 (1999) – On Approval of Regulations for an Inventory Cost Estimation of Buildings Owned by Natural Persons:** This resolution outlines procedures for acquisition and compensation valuation for affected buildings and immovable properties. These valuations are made on the basis of standard unit rates for different types of construction in different regions of Azerbaijan.
- **Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 42 (2000) – On Some Normative and Legal Acts relating to the Land Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan:** This resolution outlines procedures for the compulsory acquisition of land for state needs.
- **Decree on application of the Road Law (2000) & Decree on Additional Activities for Regulating the Use of Road Reserves (2004):** Both laws are applicable to all roads related activities in Azerbaijan.
- **Decree of the President (26 December 2007):** Ensures execution of the law No. 506-3 QD dated 7 December 2007 on “Amendments and Additions to the Civil Code of the Azerbaijan Republic” requires the provision of 20% additional compensation to the calculated market price of the acquired immovable property.
- **Law on Land Lease:** The law states that (Article 16) when the leased land is acquired for state needs, another land plot having a same size and a same quality can be provided to lessee. Losses incurred in this land shall be paid in accordance with the legislation.

- **Law on Valuation Activity:** The law states that valuation of the real estate is mandatory in the cases of land acquisition for state needs and the results of the valuation are to be reflected in a valuation report.
- **Decree of the President on additional activities regarding to implementation of the Law on "Acquisition of Lands for State Needs" of 15 February 2011:** The Decree stipulates additional provisions for the implementation of the Land Acquisition Law. It also assigns government agencies for each case of relevant executive body.
- **Decree of the President No. 506-3 QD dated 7 December 2007:** It requires the provision of 20% additional compensation to the calculated market price of the acquired property.
- **Cabinet of Ministers' Resolution No.45 (24 February 2012):** It stipulates guidelines for preparation of resettlement plan, as well as shows sample content of a resettlement plan and resettlement guideline.

2.2 The World Bank ESS5

2.2.1 ESS5 Objectives and Scope of Application

As experienced in project implementation, land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on affected persons individually and communities collectively. This implication is recognized in WB's ESS5 commonly described as 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. As applied in "involuntary resettlement", when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement, ESS5 aims:

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

WB's ESS5 applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation as follows:

- (a) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law;
- (b) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures;
- (c) Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established in connection with the project;
- (d) Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project specific cut-off date;
- (e) Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible;
- (f) Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas;
- (g) Land rights or claims to land or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation; and
- (h) Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

In terms of exclusion to the “Scope of Application”, the following were presented:

- This ESS does not apply to impacts on incomes or livelihoods that are not a direct result of land acquisition or land use restrictions imposed by the project. Such impacts will be addressed in accordance with ESS1.
- This ESS does not apply to voluntary, legally recorded market transactions in which the seller is given a genuine opportunity to retain the land and to refuse to sell it, and is fully informed about available choices and their implications. However, where such voluntary land transactions may result in the displacement of persons, other than the seller, who occupy, use or claim rights to the land in question, this ESS will apply.
- Where a project supports land titling or other activities intended to confirm, regularize or determine land rights, a social, legal and institutional assessment will be required under ESS1. The assessment aims to identify potential risks and impacts, as well as appropriate design measures to minimize and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, especially those that affect poor and vulnerable groups.
- This ESS does not apply to disputes between private parties in land titling or related contexts. However, where persons are required to vacate land as a direct result of a project-supported determination that the land in question is state land, this ESS will apply (in addition to the relevant provisions of ESS1).
- This ESS does not apply to land use planning or the regulation of natural resources to promote their sustainability on a regional, national or subnational level (including watershed management, groundwater management, fisheries management, and coastal zone management). Where a project supports such activities, the Borrower will be required to conduct a social, legal and institutional assessment under ESS1, in order to identify potential economic and social risks and impacts of the planning or regulation, and appropriate

measures to minimize and mitigate them, in particular those that affect poor and vulnerable groups.

- This ESS does not apply to management of refugees from, or persons internally displaced by, natural disasters, conflict, crime or violence.

ESS5 also defines the “Eligibility Classification” through a census where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable and described as follows:

- (a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets;
- (b) 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 14 or
- (c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

2.2.2 ESS5 Requirements:

ESS5 prescribes the following Requirements:

Project design

The Borrower will demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time. The Borrower will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on the poor and vulnerable.

Compensation and benefits for affected persons

When land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods. Compensation standards for categories of land and fixed assets will be disclosed and applied consistently. Compensation rates may be subject to upward adjustment where negotiation strategies are employed. In all cases, a clear basis for calculation of compensation will be documented, and compensation distributed in accordance with transparent procedures.

Community engagement

The Borrower will engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process.

Grievance mechanism

The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.

Planning and implementation

Where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, the Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits. The social assessment will also address the claims of communities or groups who, for valid reasons, may not be present in the project area during the time of the census, such as seasonal resource users. In conjunction with the census, the Borrower will establish a cutoff 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 cutoff date may be subject to removal.

WB ESS5 requires the Borrower to prepare a Resettlement Plan (RP) to address the issues identified in the environmental and social assessment proportionate to the risks and impacts associated with the project. The following guidance are provided:

- (a) For projects with minor land acquisition or restrictions on land use, as a result of which there will be no significant impact on incomes or livelihoods, the plan will establish eligibility criteria for affected persons, set out procedures and standards for compensation, and incorporate arrangements for consultations, monitoring and addressing grievances;
- (b) For projects causing physical displacement, the plan will set out the additional measures relevant to relocation of affected persons;
- (c) For projects involving economic displacement with significant impacts on livelihoods or income generation, the plan will set out the additional measures relating to livelihood improvement or restoration; and
- (d) For projects that may impose changes in land use that restrict access to resources in legally designated parks or protected areas or other common property resources on which local people may depend for livelihood purposes, the plan will establish a participatory process for determining appropriate restrictions on use and set out the mitigation measures to address adverse impacts on livelihoods that may result from such restrictions

2.2.3 Requirements in Resettlement Plans

To be incorporated in the Resettlement Plan are as follows:

General Requirements

- The roles and responsibilities relating to financing and implementation, and include arrangements for contingency financing to meet unanticipated costs, as well as arrangements for timely and coordinated response to unforeseen circumstances impeding progress toward desired outcomes.
- The full costs of resettlement activities necessary to achieve the objectives of the project
- The procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the plan proportionate to the project's risks and impacts.
- The corrective action as necessary during implementation to achieve the objectives of the ESS.

In case of Physical Displacement - the Borrower will develop a plan that covers, at a minimum, the applicable requirements of this ESS regardless of the number of people affected. The plan will:

- Be designed to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and, as warranted, to identify development opportunities
- Include a resettlement budget and implementation schedule, and establish the entitlements of all categories of affected persons (including host communities)
- Include gender aspects and the needs of the poor and the vulnerable

In case of Physical Displacement - the Borrower will develop a plan that will:

- Include measures to allow affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their incomes or livelihoods.
- Establish the entitlements of affected persons and/or communities, paying particular attention to gender aspects and the needs of vulnerable segments of communities, and will ensure that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner.
- Incorporate arrangements to monitor the effectiveness of livelihood measures during implementation, as well as evaluation once implementation is completed.

2.2.4 Required Actions by the Borrower under ESS5

The required actions by the Borrower as per ESS5 are:

In case of Physical Displacement – The Borrower will document all transactions to acquire land rights, provision of compensation and other assistance associated with relocation activities. If people living in the project area are required to move to another location, the Borrower will:

- Offer displaced persons choices among feasible resettlement options, including adequate replacement housing or cash compensation; and
- Provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons new resettlement sites will offer living conditions at least equivalent to those previously enjoyed, or consistent with prevailing minimum codes or standards, whichever set of standards is higher if new resettlement sites are to be prepared, host communities will be consulted regarding planning options, and resettlement plans will ensure continued access, at least at existing levels or standards, for host communities to facilities and services.
- Respect whenever possible, the displaced persons' preferences with respect to relocating in preexisting communities and groups.
- Respect existing social and cultural institutions of the displaced persons and any host communities.
- In the case of physically displaced persons (a) have formal legal rights to land or assets; or (b) 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: will offer the choice of replacement property of equal or higher value, with security of tenure, equivalent or better characteristics, and advantages of location, or cash compensation at replacement cost compensation in kind should be considered in lieu of cash.
- *In the case of physically displaced persons have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use:* will provide arrangements to allow them to obtain adequate housing with security of tenure where these displaced persons own structures, the borrower will compensate them for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and other improvements to the land, at replacement cost.

- Provide relocation assistance in lieu of compensation for land sufficient for them to restore their standards of living at an adequate alternative site, based on consultation with such displaced persons.
- Not be required to compensate or assist those who encroach on the project area after the cutoff date for eligibility, provided the cut-off date has been clearly established and made public.
- Not resort to forced evictions of affected persons “Forced eviction” is defined as 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.
- As an alternative to displacement, may consider negotiating in situ land development arrangements by which those to be affected may elect to accept a partial loss of land or localized relocation in return for improvements that will increase the value of their property after development.

In case of Economic Displacement

Economically displaced persons who face loss of assets or access to assets will be compensated for such loss at replacement cost:

- (a) In cases where land acquisition or restrictions on land use affect commercial enterprises (This includes shops, restaurants, services, manufacturing facilities and other enterprises, regardless of size and whether licensed or unlicensed) affected business owners will be compensated for the cost of identifying a viable alternative location; for lost net income during the period of transition; for the cost of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery, or other equipment; and for reestablishing commercial activities Affected employees will receive assistance for temporary loss of wages and, if necessary, assistance in identifying alternative employment opportunities;
- (b) In cases affecting persons with legal rights or claims to land that are recognized or recognizable under national law replacement property (e g , agricultural or commercial sites) of equal or greater value will be provided, or, where appropriate, cash compensation at replacement cost; and
- (c) Economically displaced persons who are without legally recognizable claims to land will be compensated for lost assets other than land (such as crops, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land), at replacement cost Additionally, the Borrower will provide assistance in lieu of land compensation sufficient to provide such persons with an opportunity to reestablish livelihoods elsewhere.

The Borrower is not required to compensate or assist persons who encroach on the project area after the cutoff date for eligibility

Economically displaced persons will be provided opportunities to improve, or at least restore, their means of income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living:

- (a) For persons whose livelihoods are land-based, replacement land that has a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to that being lost will be offered where feasible;
- (b) For persons whose livelihoods are natural resource-based and where project-related restrictions on access apply, measures will be implemented to either allow continued access to affected resources or to provide access to alternative resources with equivalent livelihood-earning potential and accessibility Where common property resources are affected, benefits

and compensation associated with restrictions on natural resource usage may be collective in nature; and

- (c) If it is demonstrated that replacement land or resources are unavailable, the Borrower will offer economically displaced persons options 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. Cash assistance alone, however, frequently fails to provide affected persons with the productive means or skills to restore livelihoods

Transitional support will be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.

2.3 Comparison between National Legislation and World Bank's ESS5

Many provisions of the World Bank's ESS5 requirements are covered under Azerbaijan's national legislation of Azerbaijan but there remain differences, as presented in **Table 3** below:

Table 3: Comparison of Azerbaijan Laws on Land Acquisition & Involuntary Resettlement and WB's ESS5*

SI No	Azerbaijan Laws and Regulations	WB ESS5
1.	Compensation to title holders; tenant with legal rights; legal long-term occupants including renters. Resettlement assistance for non-title holders.	<p>Lack of title should not be a bar to compensation and/or rehabilitation. Non-titled landowners receive rehabilitation and assistance. (<i>ESS5 Eligibility Classification, par. 10</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where the DP's are legal owner, or have right to the land, Borrower will offer the choice of replacement property of equal or higher value, with security of tenure, equivalent or better characteristics, and advantages of location, or cash compensation at replacement cost. Compensation in kind should be considered in lieu of cash. (<i>ESS5 Physical displacement, par. (28)</i>) - Where the DP's own structures, the Borrower will compensate them for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and other improvements to the land, at replacement cost. (<i>ESS5 Physical displacement, par. 29</i>)
2.	Compensation to be determined based on market value as well as replacement value. In case both principles are applicable, the one that provides larger compensation will be applied. (Article 55.2, 58 & 59 of LALSN, 2010)	Compensation for lost or damaged structures should be based on replacement value. (<i>ESS5 Compensation and benefits for affected persons, par. (12)</i>)
3.	As per the Decree of the President of Azerbaijan, an additional 20% compensation amount shall be paid to cover additional costs. An additional 10% premium for voluntary sale of affected lands. (LALSN, 2010)	Depreciation is not considered in the valuation of structures. (<i>ESS5 Compensation and benefits for affected persons, par. 12</i>)

SI No	Azerbaijan Laws and Regulations	WB ESS5
4.	Under the national legislation (LALSN, 2010), in cases where the number of people to be relocated 100 meters away from their land exceeds 200, a resettlement plan is to be prepared. In other cases, only a resettlement manual will be prepared.	Resettlement Plan (RP) proportionate to the risks and impacts associated with the project will be prepared in line with the provisions of the World Bank ESS5 to address the issues identified in the environmental and social assessment. (<i>ESS5 Planning and implementation, par. 21</i>)
5.	Grievance Commission (Article 75 of LALSN, 2010) to be appointed in large scale projects in case of necessity. The Executive Agency, Land Acquisition Group, Control Agency, local Executive Power, municipalities and CSC are able to receive, consider, and solve grievances and complaints.	Complaints & grievances are resolved informally through community participation in the Grievance Redress Committees (GRC), Local governments, and NGO and/or local-level Community Based Organizations (CBOs). (<i>ESS5 Grievance mechanism, par. 19</i>)
6.	No additional provisions for income rehabilitation, allowances for severely affected or vulnerable APs considered. Notion of 'livelihood rehabilitation' is stipulated in Azerbaijani legislation.	WB policy requires rehabilitation for income/livelihood, severe losses, and for expenses incurred by the APs during the relocation process. (<i>ESS5 Economic displacement, par. 33-36</i>)
7.	Public meetings are to be conducted to discuss land expropriation proposal at the preparatory stage.	Public consultation and participation is the integral part of WB's policy which is a continuous process at conception, preparation, implementation and post implementation period. (<i>ESS5 - annex 1. involuntary resettlement instruments: Community participation, par. 11 & 22; ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure</i>)

***Instances where there are discrepancies between the two – gaps as identified, the project will follow the World Bank's Resettlement Policies and procedures as embodied in ESS5.**

The legislative degrees and other relevant laws and experiences in Azerbaijan will be taken into account during the entire planning and implementation stages of RDP Project. The World Bank ESS5 will prevail in case of discrepancies.

2.4 Principles of Resettlement Policy Framework

The principles of the World Bank's ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on land Use and Involuntary Resettlement and relevant Azeri legislation will be respected in this Resettlement Policy Framework. In this regard, the following key principles of resettlement will be applied:

- **Minimization of expropriation of land:** The expropriation of private land will be carried out only in cases where there is no alternative;
- **Legal process is obligatory:** All expropriations must be carried out according to the provisions of Azeri Law and World Bank rules and regulations;
- **Compensation and eligibility principles:** whenever expropriation of private land is unavoidable, then such cases will be handled according to Azerbaijan law and World Bank requirements.
- **Methods and procedures for evaluating assets:** Details of planned expropriation are to be outlined in the Resettlement Plan (RP) as explained in ESS5 and more elaborately in **ESS5 - Annex 1. Involuntary Resettlement Instruments**. As stated in ESS5 par. 26: "In the case of physical displacement, the Borrower (or the PIU) will develop a plan (a Resettlement Plan (RP)) that covers, at a minimum, the applicable requirements of this ESS regardless of the number of people affected. The plan will be designed to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and, as warranted, to identify development opportunities It will include a resettlement budget and implementation schedule, and establish the

entitlements of all categories of affected persons (including host communities) Particular attention will be paid to gender aspects and the needs of the poor and the vulnerable. The relevant office for legislation and compensation, in cooperation with PIU will ensure that Resettlement Action Plans conform to the requirements of both Azerbaijan laws and World Bank policies. In addition, the Borrower (or the PIU) will document all transactions to acquire land rights, provision of compensation and other assistance associated with relocation activities (*ESS5 par. 26*);

- **Entitlements:** Entitlements will vary according to land types, assets and resources, and who occupies the land should be specified, including how legislation distinguishes between owners and tenants and Project Affected Persons (PAPs) with and without occupancy rights; people who use the land for commercial purposes; people who have made improvements of any nature; years of occupancy etc.;
- **Organizational responsibilities and institutional framework:** Detail on the overall responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the Resettlement Policy Framework and for planning and implementing RP. The process of delivery of entitlements shall describe in detail, noting who is involved at each stage;
- **Funding for implementing Resettlement Plans:** Will clearly describe responsibility and process for financing (based on the cost estimated and presented in the RP);
- **Public participation and consultation:** Ensure that PAPs participate in the project throughout various stages of the planning and implementation of the RP. Prior to the preparation of the RP, the PAPs will be informed of the provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework at public meetings and information will be publicly disclosed. Each PAP will be fully informed of their entitlements and rehabilitation choices as outlined in the RPF/RP;
- **Complaints and grievances:** Based on the legislation of Azerbaijan Republic, grievances will be received and redress mechanisms will be applied to ensure that all grievances of the PAPs are dealt with fairly. Particular attention shall be given to women and vulnerable groups. During monitoring, all grievances and resolutions made by PAPs are recorded to ensure that these grievances are addressed in a timely manner;
- **Monitoring and supervision:** A monitoring mechanism will be in place to supervise implementation of the RP. Whenever considered necessary an independent specialist will be contracted to carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RP. Besides gathering information on project's socio-economic impact, to measure changes off the baseline data collected, the external monitor will gather information on project's socio-economic impact on the PAPs and suggest modifications, if any, in the implementation procedures of the RP to achieve the desired objectives of the RPF;
- **Resettlement planning:** While preparation of the RP proportionate to the risks and impacts associated with the project (*ESS5 par. 21*). A census shall be conducted to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits The social assessment will also address the claims of communities or groups who, for valid reasons, may not be present in the project area during the time of the census, such as seasonal resource users In conjunction with the census, the Borrower will establish a cutoff date for eligibility (*ESS5 par. 20*). Also, the socio-economic surveys of the PAPs will cover their age, sex, ethnicity, education & occupation, estimates of household expenditure patterns, livelihood skills, savings & debts, and record of fixed and moveable assets. As a part of the socio-economic survey, the team will be advised to establish measurable indicators on livelihood restoration for PAP monitoring and evaluation purposes.
- **Disclosure and Community Engagement:** In addition to the consultation process, and in accordance with the World Bank's ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, the RPF and RP will be made available locally in Azeri before the start of any expropriation activities. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of project designs, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation

of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process (*ESS5 par. 17*). In consultation with the Bank, the Borrower will develop and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts (*ESS10 par. 13*).

Apart from these key principles, the following steps will be taken to ensure transparency and fairness:

- Compensation for land and other affected assets will be provided at replacement cost to eligible PAPs, without deduction for depreciation, taxes, fees, or any other purposes;
- Clear procedure to determine compensation for temporary loss of land/ assets during construction and permanent acquisition of land and assets.

The RPF applies to all persons affected by the project regardless of the severity of impact and whether or not they have legal title to land or other assets. The site-specific Resettlement Plans (RP) will be prepared and approved by the World Bank, and implemented, prior to the commencement of civil works that provides a package of compensation and rehabilitation measures eligible for PAP, as defined by this RPF and the Bank's ESS5. Land-take and taking of related assets can take place only after all compensation and rehabilitation measures, defined in the relevant RP, have been provided to eligible PAP. In the event that some PAPs need to be physically relocated, particular attention will be paid to ensure that their livelihoods are at least restored to the pre-project level. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those living below the poverty line, persons with disability, single parent households, the landless, the elderly, women and children. An outline of RP is presented in **Annex I**.

3 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS MATRIX

3.1 Entitlement to Compensation and Cut-Off Date

Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date to be set for each Project Component. The start date when Census, inventory of affected assets and socioeconomic survey for the entire Project, is considered to be a cut-off date for the project. The improvements made to structures after the cut-off date and persons who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation.

Eligibility under this project, following affected persons will be eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance.

- Persons losing land and other assets with legal title/traditional land rights;
- Persons losing land under valid legal rights;
- Persons losing land without legal status are eligible to be compensated for loss of structures, perennial crops, etc. sited on the land, but not the land;
- Tenants and sharecroppers;
- Owners of buildings, crops, plants and any other objects attached to the land; and
- Persons losing business, income and salaries.

3.2 Definition of Project Affected People

Project Affected People (PAP) [or Project Affected Persons (PAPs)] are all the people affected by the Project through land acquisition, relocation, or loss of incomes and includes any person, household (sometimes referred to as Project affected family), firm, or public or private institution. PAPs therefore include;(i) persons affected directly by the road corridor, right-of-way, tower or pole foundations or construction work area; (ii) persons losing privately owned or used buildings and

structures (residential dwellings and supplementary structures); (iii) persons whose agricultural land or other productive assets such as trees or crops are affected; (iv) persons whose businesses are affected and who might experience loss of income due to the Project impact; (v) persons who lose work/employment as a result of Project impact; and (vi) people who lose access to community resources/property as a result of the Project. Potentially affected persons will be clearly informed of the cut-off date and its implications. Ways in which they will be informed include letters to individual affected persons and public notices aimed at the broader community and at reaching any unidentified PAPs.

3.3 Entitlement Matrix

The compensation and rehabilitation entitlements for each affected item are presented in the below.

Table 4: Entitlement Matrix

SI No	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Measures	Policy Basis	Responsible Agency
1.	Permanent loss of private land	Agricultural, residential and commercial land	Land owner	Compensation at full replacement cost in cash based on market prices. Additional 20% compensation according to Presidential Decree dated 26, 12, 2007; or If preferred, land with at least same size, quality and production value for the lost land, plus additional costs related to the transaction.	Law on Acquisition of Lands for State Needs (LALSN, April 20, 2010); The President Decree (December 26, 2007) on provision of 20% additional compensation to the calculated market price of the acquired property to compensate for the damages resulting from the purchase of property	SAAAR-LAD
	Permanent loss of public land	Municipal Land/Other public land	Municipality and Rayon	Affected persons who have rights to cultivate on these lands are entitled to compensation for the loss of using and harvesting these lands. Leaseholders will not be reimbursed by the municipality for the period of lease not utilized on the portion retaken as the lease has set limitation in case of recall by the government of the said land for public use. However, leaseholders who intend to lease a new plot will be assisted in obtaining a new lease.	Law on Acquisition of Lands for State Needs (LALSN, April 20, 2010)	SAAAR-LAD, and the executive powers of respective areas
2.	Loss of structures	Private, residential, commercial and other	Owners (Including those with no registered right	Cash compensation based on replacement cost free of deductions for depreciation, salvaged materials, and transaction, designing and registration costs irrespective of the	Law on Acquisition of Lands for State Needs (LALSN, April 20, 2010);	SAAAR-LAD

SI No	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Measures	Policy Basis	Responsible Agency
		types like fences and animal stables Community Structures and public utilities	on the land where the structure is located). Rayon administration	registration status of the affected item. In the case of physical resettlement reasonable relocation allowance should be provided and/or assistance for relocation. Additional 20% compensation according to the Presidential Decree (December 26,506-3 2007). Replacement or restoration of community structures to pre-project status as part of Contractor's responsibility.	The President Decree (December 26, 2007) on provision of 20% additional compensation to the calculated market price of the acquired property to compensate for the damages resulting from the purchase of property	
3.	Loss of trees, crops	Standing crops and trees	Owners/ cultivators, tenants, lease holders	60 days' advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If crops cannot be harvested within 60 days, cash compensation for crops (or share of crops) equivalent to prevailing market price. Cash compensation for perennial crops and fruit bearing trees based on replacement principle. Cash compensation equivalent to prevailing market price of timber for non-fruit bearing trees. Lumber from these trees may be kept by the owner. No compensation will be provided for crops already harvested.	Law on Acquisition of Lands for State Needs (LALSN, April 20, 2010); The President Decree (December 26, 2007) on provision of 20% additional compensation to the calculated market price of the acquired property to compensate for the damages resulting from the purchase of property,	SAAAR-LAD and the civil works contractor
4.	Severe impact/ vulnerable households	Severely affected people (20% or more land take) as well as households	Severely affected people (20% or more land take), households headed by an	Priority to be given to able household members in employment opportunities under the civil works contracts and jobs created in service/rest areas that will be established once the highway becomes operational. (In case no HH member may be available for employment,	Civil works contract	SAAAR-PIU, contractor and executive powers

SI No	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Measures	Policy Basis	Responsible Agency
		headed by an elderly or woman, living below poverty line, persons with disability, and single-parent households	elderly or woman	at the discretion of the SAAAR-PIU, other forms of assistance may be provided)		
5.	Income loss	Income loss due to disruption of business operations	Business Owner	Cash compensation during period of disruption based on the income from the previous fiscal year confirmed by tax authorities. If business is lost permanently it will be compensated in cash equal to a 1-year income based on tax declaration or, if unavailable, based on the official minimum salary; temporary business losses will be compensated in cash for the business interruption period based on tax declaration or, if unavailable, official minimum salary.	Law on Acquisition of Lands for State Needs (LALSN, April 20, 2010)	SAAAR-LAD
6.			Worker	Cash compensation equivalent to officially reported wage (if not available based on the official monthly minimum wage) during the period of disruption up to a maximum of 3 months.	Law on Acquisition of Lands for State Needs (LALSN, April 20, 2010)	SAAAR-LAD
7.	Temporary impacts	Various types: temporary impacts concerning traffic diversion and temporary loss of access	General public, owners of roadside structures	The contract will require the civil works contractor to be responsible for the temporary acquisition and reinstatement of all land required outside the road reserve for construction camps, offices, borrow pits, materials storage sites, materials for processing sites and haul roads. The contract will select the land parcels they require and they will be responsible for negotiating agreements with land owners to occupy the land. In the event that a contractor fails to obtain agreement with any land-owner, he will	Civil works contract	PIU-SAAAR, contractor and executive powers

RCD ESF Documents Preparation - RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

SI No	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation Measures	Policy Basis	Responsible Agency
				be required to select an alternative site and negotiate a new agreement. No involuntary occupation of land for temporary construction purposes will be allowed.		

SAAAR-LAD= State Agency of Azerbaijan Automobile Roads -Land Acquisition Department; PIU= Project Implementation Unit;

3.4 Valuation and Compensation of Lost and Affected Assets

Compensation will include provisions for permanent and temporary land losses; house and buildings losses; crops and trees losses; a relocation subsidy; and a business losses allowance based on tax declarations and/or a lump sum.

The unit value of compensation will be determined by the authorized independent evaluator based on clear and transparent methodologies acceptable to the executing agency. The assessed compensation rates will then be verified and approved by the relevant government authority. If the Cabinet of Ministers will create a Valuation Commission (Art.19.3, LAL, 2010) for the Project then this function will be handled by them. Otherwise, the Ministry of Finance as the Control Authority will be the final resort in accepting and approving unit prices and final compensation amounts. Details of these entitlements are presented below.

3.4.1 Compensation for Land

- **Private and agricultural land:** Affected persons with legal title/traditional land rights will be compensated at replacement cost in cash or through replacement of land equal in value/productivity to the plot lost. In line with replacement cost, any transfer taxes/fees will not be paid by the affected person but will be paid by the executing agency or will be waived by local governments. In line with replacement cost, compensation will include cost for improving the quality of the land similar to the condition of the affected land, and fees and taxes for the transfer of land title will not be borne by the affected person. Based on the decree of the President of Azerbaijan Republic, an additional 20% of compensation amount will be paid to PAP.

In case residential land (in towns, suburban and rural areas) – Compensation will be provided at replacement cost. In line with replacement cost, the plot should have the same or improved public infrastructure in the adjacent area.

- **Residual agricultural land:** Residual portions of plots affected by the required right-of-way that are reduced or rendered unusable by alterations in access, irrigation, or workability will be included in the affected land and compensated as per provisions made above.
- **Residential/commercial land:** Legal settlers and title holders will be compensated at replacement cost either in the form of land for land or cash at current market rates, free of transaction costs and depreciation. Based on the decree of the President of Azerbaijan Republic, an additional 20% of compensation amount will be paid to cover additional costs.

Renters/leaseholders will be proposed a renewal of the lease in other plots. They will also be compensated for any improvements made on the land. Squatter settlers will be rehabilitated through provision of compensation for any construction/ structures and improvements made on the land, except from land. Besides, squatters will be provided one time relocation allowances for covering transportation expenses.

3.4.2 Compensation for Crops

- **Loss of crops:** in case if harvesting of seasonal crops is not possible, cash compensation at current market rates for the gross value of 1 year's harvest losses. Crop compensation will be paid both to landowners and tenants based on their specific sharecropping agreements.

- **Annual crops.** In case the construction schedule does not allow harvesting of annual crops and crop loss becomes inevitable, the lost crops will be compensated. The formula used for calculating compensation for annual crops is as follows:

$$\text{CrC} = ((\text{RP} \times \text{Yd}) - \text{CC}) \times \text{A} \times \text{T}$$

CrC = compensation for loss of income from annual crops; RP = retail price of the produce (Azeri Manat/100 kg); Yd = yield (100 kg/hectare); CC = growing costs including material inputs, agro-technical activities, transportation, taxes and duties (Azeri Manat/hectare); A = area cleared by the project (hectares) and T = number of lost growing seasons.

3.4.3 Compensation for Timber and Fruit Trees

- **Timber and Non-Fruit Bearing Trees:** Cash compensation for non-fruit bearing trees will be calculated based on replacement cost. Cash compensation equivalent to prevailing market price of timber for non-fruit bearing trees will be used to define compensation amount. Timber from these trees should be kept by the owner. Contractor should delivery for free timbers of all logged down trees to residences of PAPs. Trees having timber value will be assessed based on (a) age category (a) seedling; (b) medium growth and (c) full growth (d) timber value and (e) volume. Based on the decree of the President of Azerbaijan Republic, an additional 20% of compensation amount will be paid to cover additional costs.
- **Fruit Trees:** Cash compensation for affected fruit trees will be calculated at current market value and according to type, age, and productive value of project affected fruit tree. Annual yield capacity of a mature fruit-bearing tree multiplied to market price of a fruit (kg/AZN) and multiplied to the number of years required to grow a new tree to same productivity age. Construction Company ensures free delivery of timber of all logged down perennials to the residence of PAPs and they will be eligible to dispose logged trees themselves. Fruit-bearing/productive trees will be valued based on (a) age (b) seedling (c) adult-not fruit bearing and (d) fruit bearing. Stage (d) trees will be compensated at net market value of 1 year income multiplied by number of years needed to grow a tree to the similar productive age. Based on the decree of the President of Azerbaijan Republic, an additional 20% of compensation amount will be paid to cover additional costs.

3.4.4 Compensation for Buildings and Structures

- **Houses, buildings and structures:** Impacts on these objects will be compensated in cash at full replacement cost free of deductions for depreciation, salvaged materials, and transaction costs irrespective of the registration status of the affected item. Based on the decree of the President of Azerbaijan Republic, an additional 20% of compensation amount will be paid to cover additional costs.

The replacement cost will be determined based on cost of materials, type of construction, labor, transport and other construction costs, as well as registration costs Physical relocation of households is not anticipated under this Project, and buildings and structures used for dwelling would not be impacted. If such impacts prove to be unavoidable under the final designs, these structures will be compensated based on replacement cost. Loss of or damage to farm outbuildings, fences, walls and other impacted structures will be compensated based on the replacement cost. Cash compensation will be available as a preferred option for structures, such as extra buildings lost, that are not the main house or house in which some-one is living.

3.4.5 Rebuilding or Restoration of Community Assets

- **Community structures and public utilities:** These assets will be fully relocated rehabilitated or fully replaced so as to meet their pre-project functions and utilities to satisfy their pre-project functions.

3.4.6 Allowances and Assistance Measures for Vulnerable Groups

- **Severely affected people** – PAP losing more than 20% of income generating land, or assets, or livelihood in general will have priority in involvement in to the road construction activities accordingly to their abilities. The list of these severely PAPs will be provided by the Design Engineer to the Executive Agency as a result of RP preparation study and forwarded to the Construction Company for consideration. PAPs will also be informed of the mentioned opportunity during public consultation for further proceeding for job application.
- **Vulnerable groups:** Capable family members of project affected vulnerable groups (those living below the poverty line, persons with disability, single-parent households, the elderly, women) will be given priority in employment in project-related jobs to be assisted with their livelihood restorations. In case no HH member may be available for employment, at the discretion of the SAAAR-PIU, other forms of assistance may be provided. Needs of the project vulnerable groups and the forms of assistance will be identified during the socio-economic survey/census to be prepared as part of RP preparation. The measures shall be detailed in the RP

3.4.7 Compensation of Loss of Income

- **Businesses:** If business is lost permanently it will be compensated in cash equal to a 1-year income based on tax declaration or, if unavailable, based on the official minimum salary; temporary business losses will be compensated in cash for the business interruption period based on tax declaration or, if unavailable, official minimum salary.
- **Business workers and employees:** Indemnity for lost wages for the business interruption period in case of temporary stoppage of business is considered. In case of permanent loss of business wages for 3 months will be paid.²
- **Loss of livelihoods:** Financial and other assistance will be provided to the affected persons whose livelihoods will be lost by taking period of transition in to consideration. The Executive Agency will provide information assistance to PAPs to address all concerns related with the new community, possible job applications, available job/ income generate opportunities, available socioeconomic services around, communal infrastructure and social services available around that will assist in their restoration of livelihood and living standards after resettlement. Moreover, during preparation of the RP the Consultant will carry out additional socio-economic analysis, including interviews with affected people to identify potential skill-based training needs and define effective and available capacity building activities to enhance livelihood conditions. Priority training needs and capacity building measures will be reflected in the RPs.
- **Agricultural land leaseholders, sharecroppers, and workers:** Affected leaseholders with not utilized lease period will be paid back the remained period of lease and new plot will be proposed in obtaining a new lease. Leasing costs and lost income will be compensated.

² Based on the Labor Code of AR in case of termination of Labor Contract the Employee is entitled for three month compensation equal to three month salary to be paid by the Employer

- **House renters:** House renters who have taken a house on lease for residential purposes will be provided with a cash grant of 3 month's rent at the prevailing market rate in the area and will be assisted in finding alternative accommodation.

3.4.8 Other Compensations

- **Squatters:** The squatters, whose livelihoods are affected, will be provided with livelihood restoration support, based on the social survey undertaken as part of the RP preparation and detailed in the RP, resettlement assistance, and compensation for lost structures and other assets as detailed above³.
- **Temporary impacts during construction:** The civil works contract will require the contractor to be responsible for the temporary acquisition and reinstatement of all land required outside the road reserve (ROW) for construction camps, offices, borrow pits, materials storage sites, materials processing sites and haul roads. The contractor will select the land parcels they require and they will be responsible for negotiating agreements with land owners to occupy the land. In the event that a contractor fails to obtain the agreement of any landowner, he would be required to select an alternative site and negotiate a new agreement. After construction the land will be returned by the contractor to its original condition before transfer back to affected person. No involuntary occupation of land for the construction of camps, offices, borrow pits, materials storage sites, materials processing sites, and haul roads would occur. Provision will be made in the civil works contract for the contractor to be responsible for providing adequate measures to cater for existing traffic while the road/bridge rehabilitation/construction works are in progress. The contractors shall be required to obtain the approval of the executing agency for all proposals for traffic management during the construction of the civil works contracts and they shall also be required to maintain all temporary diversion roads and existing roads used to carry diverted traffic from the main road.

3.4.9 Methods of Compensation

Individual and household (HH) compensations will be made in cash, in kind, and/or through assistance. The type of compensation will be an individual choice. The table below describes the forms of compensation.

Table 5: Forms of Compensation

Cash Payments	Compensation will be calculated in AZE sums. Rates will be adjusted for inflation.
In-kind Compensation	Any other compensation, as agreed between affected people and expropriation authority. Compensation may include items such as land, houses, other buildings, building materials, seedlings, agricultural inputs, and financial credits for equipment.
Assistance	Assistance may include onetime payment, moving allowance, transportation and labor, and/or training.

During the processing of payment, such monetary issues as inflation, security, and timing must be considered along with the rights of all co-owners (men or women) to receive compensation. Local inflation may still occur; thus, market prices will be monitored within the time period that compensation is being made to allow for adjustments in compensation values. The time and place for in kind compensation payments will be decided upon by each recipient in consultation with the SAAAR-LAD.

³ This excludes compensation for squatted land. Compensation for squatted land will be paid upon decision of the court as per local legislation.

Applicants for “Assistance” should meet eligibility requirements in terms of qualification and skills.

3.4.10 Procedures for Payment of Compensation

Compensation payments will be made before any project use of land, loss of assets or physical resettlement takes place unless those payments are staggered to enable affected people to begin preparation of new sites. The overall responsibility for payments on expropriation claims for the Project is the SAAAR. The Ministry of Finance will allocate the calculated compensation to the account of SAAAR and will transfer the compensation to affected residents accounts. An additional report will be submitted to the Bank for the execution of the compensation payment. Some pertinent items for consideration are as follows:

- **Escrow/deposit accounts.** In case missing, absent PAPs⁴ are identified during census, demarcation and Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) Cash compensation at replacement cost of these project affected structures and lands will be deposited to the escrow accounts. However, no other one-time allowances will be allocated to this project affected units. The procedures for exercising escrow account, the list of documents to be presented to receive amount of cash compensation deposited on escrow accounts will be described in the final RP.
- **Taxation:** In accordance to Article 81 of the LASLD⁸, in no case will the PAPs be liable for any taxes or eventual transaction fees; these will be paid by the implementing agency unless waived by the government.
- **Bank Service Fee:** Besides, all bank service fees will be covered by the EA (Ministry of Finance / SAAAR – PIU).

4 PROCESS FOR SCREENING, PREPARING, AND APPROVING RPS

4.1 Screening for Resettlement Impacts

The RCDP Subcomponent 1.1 – (Yenikend to Bilasuvar) Regional Road Rehabilitation is envisioned to be undertaken within existing ROWs. Thus, no physical displacement will be expected. This initial concept form part of the Terms of Reference for the ESF Document Preparation, which serves as initial screening process. As the project is firmed up in due course of time and should involuntary resettlement result from the project component preparation, this RPF will be utilized in the preparation of RP.

In addition, a Pre-Feasibility Study for RCD Subcomponent 1.1 was prepared wherein it was ascertained that the road can be rehabilitated within the ROW; thus, served as initial basis of the Screening for Resettlement Impacts.

As the Project Components are firmed up with sites and locations more clearly, the Screening can be updated in consideration of the additional items.

4.2 Screening Checklist

The screening checklist form will be later be incorporated into the Project’s Implementation Manual for the RCDP. This screening checklist will be completed in the future by a Social/Resettlement

⁴ The local Police office which carries out review to attempt to locate the person. This includes identifying and interviewing his relatives, family members and friends, advertisement in the newspaper, among others. Based on this information local court based on the documents or request from the local authority representative announces the person missing and allows fund transfers to his account and the territory to be authorized for construction

Specialist (SRS) of the SAAAR-PIU or external consultants and submitted to be presented to the WB. The Screening Checklist should be able to provide rapid appraisal for adverse impacts, among others, on the following:

- (i) shelter;
- (ii) assets or access to assets;
- (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location;
- (iv) land
- (v) business
- (vi) access to education and health
- (vii) vulnerable persons and households
- (viii) community health and safety

Based on screening results an appropriate social safeguards instrument will be developed **Resettlement Plans**. As described in ESS5 - Annex 1 par. 1 - Resettlement plans include measures to address physical and/or economic displacement, depending on the nature of the impacts expected from a project. Projects may use alternative nomenclature, depending on the scope of the resettlement plan—for example, where a project involves only economic displacement, the resettlement plan may be called a “**livelihood restoration plan**” or where restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas are involved, the plan may take the form of a “**process framework**”.

4.3 Baseline and Socio-Economic Data

The purpose of the baseline and socioeconomic data gathering of impacted persons is to establish monitoring and evaluation parameters which will be undertaken during the implementation of the RP. The results will be used as a benchmark for monitoring the socio-economic status of displaced persons. The undertaking shall cover all major impacted PAPs in accordance with the requirements of ESS5 - Annex 1.

A socio-economic survey shall be carried out using a structured questionnaire, that would capture details of standard of living, inventory of assets, sources of income, level of indebtedness, profile of household members, health and sanitation, access to services and facilities, perceived benefits and impacts of the project and resettlement preferences of all major impacted households likely to be displaced. This information along with the census survey data would facilitate the preparation of a resettlement plan to mitigate adverse impact. The sample of survey respondents will be gender balanced as well as include potentially vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and household members.

As part of socio-economic survey, wide range of consultations with different impacted groups as well as other stakeholders will be conducted to ascertain their views and preferences. Based on the outcome of these consultations the designs changes, if required, and mitigation measures will be incorporated. Consultations will include women and their concerns and reactions to the project will be addressed through appropriate mitigation plan.

4.4 Preparation of a Project Component RP Document

As per ESS5 - Annex 1 par. 30, once the Subproject or individual project components are defined and the necessary information becomes available, the RPF will be expanded into a specific plan (*resettlement plan, livelihood plan or process framework*) proportionate to potential risks and impacts. Project activities that will cause physical and/or economic displacement will not commence until such specific plans have been finalized and approved by the Bank.

As per ESS5 - Annex 1 par. 2, the scope of requirements and level of detail of the resettlement plan vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information about:

1. the proposed project and its potential impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups;
2. appropriate and feasible mitigation measures, and
3. the legal and institutional arrangements required for effective implementation of resettlement measures

The minimum requirements are found in ESS5 - Annex 1 par. 3-16 as follows:

4. Description of the project
5. Potential impacts
6. Objectives
7. Census survey and baseline socioeconomic studies
8. Legal framework
9. Institutional framework.
10. Eligibility
11. Valuation of and compensation for losses
12. Community participation
13. Implementation schedule
14. Grievance redress mechanism
15. Monitoring and evaluation
16. Arrangements for adaptive management

When process involves physical displacement, it will include the following (ESS5 - Annex 1 par. 17-23):

17. Transitional assistance
18. Site selection, site preparation, and relocation
19. Housing, infrastructure, and social services
20. Environmental protection and management
21. Consultation on relocation arrangements
22. Integration with host populations

When process may cause significant economic displacement, it will include the following (ESS5 - Annex 1 par. 24-29):

23. Direct land replacement
24. Loss of access to land or resources
25. Support for alternative livelihoods
26. Consideration of economic development opportunities
27. Transitional support

The resettlement plan should be structured as per the outline in Annex A

5 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The implementation of LAR related activities will involve different agencies and authorities, including SAAAR, the Ministry of Finance, State Committee on Property Issues, local (rayon) Executive Powers, municipalities, Contractor(s) and other ad-hoc commissions, and groups, such as Valuation Commission, Resettlement Commission, and Grievance Redress Commission.

5.1 Institutional arrangements – roles and responsibilities matrix

5.1.1 State Agency of Azerbaijan Automobile Roads (SAAAR)

SAAAR will have overall responsibility for all roads and highway projects funded by the World Bank, including preparation, implementation, and financing of all LAR tasks and for interagency coordination. SAAAR will exercise its functions through the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), which in turn will be responsible for project execution and overseeing day-to-day project activities at rayon/subproject levels. At present, SAAAR-PIU has a full-time Safeguards Specialist who will coordinate with the Land Acquisition Division (LAD) of SAAAR on safeguards related matters.

5.1.2 SAAAR-Land Acquisition Division (SAAAR-LAD)

The LAD's tasks involve coordinating and supervising the activities of different units of SAAAR. It recommends to SAAAR management actions related to land/ assets acquisition, compensation, expropriation and resettlement assistance. The LAD is responsible for ensuring that all project affected persons are duly compensated. PIU will ensure that the civil work contractors adhere to all mitigating measures as caused due to temporary impacts like hauling of transport and machinery, borrow areas, construction camps, labor camps etc. The SAAAR-LAD will be supported by other units of SAAAR to deal with the affected people on matters related to land acquisition and resettlement.

Under the purview of SAAAR are the following entities:

1. Supervision Consultant (SC)

A Supervision Consultant will be engaged for the project to monitor the civil works contractor's activities on social safeguards and resettlement issues. It is recommended that SC will enlarge the services on environmental safeguards with social related commitments to work also closely with the contractor in identifying women, members of severely affected and vulnerable households, who could benefit from local employment opportunities. S/he might also assist the contractor in conducting community consultation to receive grievances and other feedbacks directly from the project affected. This will help the PIU in monitoring progress on resettlement and other social safeguards issues.

2. Civil Works Contractor

As a rehabilitation measure, members of households which are either severely affected or vulnerable will be given priority in project-related employment. This requires close coordination with the civil works contractor and the municipalities in informing and prioritizing workers from the targeted households. Moreover, the Contractor will be responsible for identifying areas for their own use that will be based on voluntary arrangements with the owners. No involuntary land acquisition or its impacts will occur for these areas.

3. Resettlement Team

In order to expedite the resettlement process, local and international resettlement consultants will be involved by the Design Consultant to assist the PIU in the preparation of RP during design stage. The SAAAR/ PIU will take the responsibility of periodic monitoring of the implementation process and will also validate the resettlement plans.

5.1.3 Ministry of Finance (Control Authority)

According to the LAL (2010) and the Presidential Decree (February 16, 2011) MOF plays a role of Control Authority in LAR planning and implementation. It controls the entire land acquisition process, especially plays an important role in accepting and approving results of independent

valuation and compensation amounts. Also, MOF is responsible for taking part in resolving compensation related grievances throughout the Project.

5.1.4 State Service on Property Issues under the Ministry of Economy

The agency provides cadastral maps, land registration data and list of PAPs, participates in land acquisition groups, and updates land documents after acquisition.

5.1.5 Local Authorities (Rayon Executive Powers and Municipalities)

The local administration, especially at the rayon level plays a crucial role in matters of identification of land titles, valuation of assets and other such matters related to land acquisition and resettlement. In order to provide effective interagency coordination and official endorsement survey findings in the appropriate regions, special commissions (Resettlement Commission and Grievance Redress Commission) will be formed subject to specific agreements between the expropriation authority and relevant executive authorities.

5.1.6 Valuation Commission (VC)

The Valuation Commission is created by the order of the Cabinet of Ministers (when it is considered necessary) for the specific project. It is responsible for (a) approving results of independent valuation by independent valuator; (b) assisting EA in the negotiation; (c) seeking input from independent valuers for further revisions; and (d) approving the RP budget. Hence, for the project in case of physical assets to be affected, the Valuation Commission shall involve independent valuator (selected through competition, and essentially a project hire) who will be contracted for the purpose of valuation of acquisition land and other properties. The Valuation Commission shall review valuation opinions from three entities namely, (i) independent valuator; (ii) resettlement planner; and (iii) Land Acquisition Inspectorate. From these three bases, the Valuation Commission shall decide and adopt a resolution on the amounts of compensation to be paid to persons affected by acquisition by indicating separately the market value of each land and other property. In effect, the Valuation Commission ensures that the valuation of properties is done with good degree fairness as much as possible.

5.1.7 Resettlement Commission (RC)

As per recent legislation on land acquisition (**Law on Acquisition of Lands for State's Needs, 2010**), a Resettlement commission will be established under article 40 of this Law. The same article states that the acquiring authority in coordination with the relevant executive authority under the respective administrative unit, shall be accountable for establishment of a resettlement commission, consisting of not less than three nor more than twenty persons affected by acquisition, and assist in implementation of activities by resettlement commission. The functions of resettlement commission shall be the following:

1. to be involved in preparation and implementation of resettlement plan or guideline;
2. to keep informed the acquiring authority, land acquisition group(s) and planners about the issues raised by persons affected by acquisition;
3. undertake such other activities for protection of interests of persons affected by acquisition.

5.2 Consultations

The important objective of public consultation is to engage the affected people in resettlement planning. Meaningful consultation has to begin early and is carried out on a continual basis throughout the project period. Ensuring consultation with wider sections, including women and vulnerable groups will be the major goal of public participation. The participation mechanisms

facilitate the consultative process. This includes information sharing, consultation with the affected persons and other stakeholders, and active involvement of the affected persons in project tasks, committees, and decision making. Consultation with the affected persons and discussion of options with them is essential during preparation and implementation of the resettlement action plan.

Prior to the finalization of a RP and its submission to Project authorities, affected people will be informed through a series of consultations. These consultations will be continued upon the mobilization of the SC to ensure that communities are fully aware of the project activities, their entitlements in case of emerging LAR issues during implementation, grievance redress mechanism, livelihoods and employment opportunities in the civil works etc.

5.3 Updating of Resettlement Policy Framework

A resettlement plan is required for all projects with involuntary resettlement impacts. Its level of detail and comprehensiveness will commensurate with the significance of potential involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The outline of a resettlement plan is presented in **Annex I**.

The preparation of RP is supported by the following inter-related activities:

- Social Impact Assessment (SIA).
- Demarcation Survey
- Market Survey

The purpose of the SIA is to identify the Project Affected People (PAP) to establish the social baseline of the project impact. A census and socio-economic data will be collected on all located PAPs, based on which the inventory of project affected assets being under ownership /possession of individual PAPs will be undertaken and based on this data each type of loss will be identified and relevant entitlements established. Among the project affected people, vulnerable groups will be identified for whom additional rehabilitation measures may be provided to ensure their livelihood. All PAPs identified in the project impacted areas as of the date of census will be eligible for compensation and/or resettlement. The SIA will be linked to the socio-economic baseline surveys and RP indicators.

Demarcation survey will be conducted during the early phase of RP preparation in presence of affected individuals which will determine the exact scale of impact, and their lost assets, incomes, businesses and livelihoods. Compensation amounts for eligible PAPs will be determined based on the data obtained during updated inventory of project affected assets and entire project impact.

Throughout the process, PAPs will be provided with information such as valuation methodology, entitlements, budgetary provisions of compensation and resettlement and other assistance, which will be summarized and made available to PAPs in a booklet. The Draft RP will be consulted with PAPs and non PAPs locally and comments received will be incorporated in the draft RP. The Draft RP will be reviewed by the SAAAR and Bank, and no civil works will be allowed to be commenced until the RP for the project is approved by SAAAR and the Bank and the RP has been implemented.

5.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring systems will be in place to track delivery of the planned resettlement activities to the affected people. The monitoring system will also set responsibilities for specific tasks, including data collection, data analysis, verification, quality control, coordination with related agencies, preparation of reports, submission of reports to the executing agency and the World Bank.

5.4.1 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will be carried out by the LAD/PIU. The results will be communicated to the SAAAR and the World Bank through the quarterly project implementation reports. Indicators for internal monitoring will be those related to process and immediate outputs and results. This information will be collected directly from the field by the supervision consultant and will be reported monthly to the PIU to assess the progress and results of implementation of resettlement plans and to adjust the work program, if necessary. The monthly reports will be quarterly consolidated by the PIU and will be submitted to SAAAR and the Bank upon request.

In the internal monitoring, specific benchmarks will be (i) information campaign and consultation with affected persons; (ii) status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation; (iii) compensation for affected structures and other assets; (iv) relocation of affected persons; (v) payments for loss of income; (vi) selection and distribution of replacement land areas; (vi) payment of resettlement assistance, (vii) income & livelihoods restoration activities, and (viii) grievance management process. The above information will be collected by LAD/PIU, which are responsible for monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities under the project through the following instruments: (i) review of census information for affected persons (ii) consultation and informal interviews with affected persons (iii) in-depth case studies (iv) sample survey of affected persons (v) key informant interviews, and (vi) community consultation meetings.

5.4.2 External Monitoring

External monitoring will be carried out twice a year through an external monitor and its results will be communicated to the PIU and the World Bank through half-yearly reports. External monitoring reports will be presented to SAAAR. Indicators for external monitoring tasks will include (i) review of internal monitoring reports prepared by PIU; (ii) identification and selection of impact indicators; (iii) impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with affected persons; (iv) consultation with affected persons, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; and (v) assessing the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

The following factors will be taken in to consideration while assessing the status of affected people:

- Socio-economic conditions of affected persons in the post-resettlement period;
- Response from affected persons on entitlements, compensation, resettlement options, alternative developments, and relocation timetables etc.;
- Changes from income and consumption levels;
- Rehabilitation of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and informal settlers;
- Valuation methods adopted for businesses and properties;
- Grievance procedures adopted;
- Disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistance; and
- Level of satisfaction of affected persons in the post resettlement period.

Apart from reviewing compensation and resettlement assistance process in general, the external monitor will pay special attention to the assessment the status of project affected vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, disabled/elderly and families below the poverty line.

6 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a process through which the affected people need a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns about the project and the project also finds an effective way to address affected people's concerns. In this project, the grievance mechanism will be in place by which the affected people will be fully informed of their rights and procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and at the time of receiving compensation and resettlement assistance. In order to streamline this process, a grievance redress

mechanism will be established as per provisions of the Law on Acquisition of Lands for State Needs (Article 75). A Grievance Redress Commission (GRC) will be set up before commencement of RP implementation and will be consisting of 3 to 5 persons (representatives from local NGOs, appropriate state agencies, community, municipalities, etc.) having knowledge and experience of mediation and conflict management. Steps to be followed to address grievance are as given below:

Step 1 (Grievance Redress Commission): The GRC will act as the mediator between aggrieved parties and will make efforts to resolve conflicts through mutual consent. PAPs will be able to contact the GRC through phone, email, direct meetings and letters. The contact details of GRC will be distributed to the APs and be posted at the main locations in the communities before the commencement of RP implementation. Recommendations of GRC are sent to the Expropriation Authority (EA⁵) who is responsible for addressing the grievances of the PAPs and if necessary, will forward these grievances to appropriate agencies/ offices for action. Excluding recommendations on compensation costs, the EA will accept all recommendations of the GRC and forward them to the Control Authority (CA). The time frame for this step is around 7-10 days.

Step 2 (Control Authority): The Control Authority (CA) will send recommendations of GRC, associated with compensatory amount (Article 75.6) and opinion of Expropriation Authority, in this regard to the Valuation Commission for verification and certification. Subsequently, the result of the valuation shall be used by the EA for any payment to PAP complainant. The time frame for this step will be around 15 days.

Step 3 (Court of law): The court of law will be the last resort before the PAP. The Affected Persons can **appeal** to court should s/he disagrees with the decision of the Control Authority. In principle, the Project Affected Persons can appeal to a relevant court anytime they disagree with the activity or inaction of the Project Implementors. However, the Project-specific GRM will be implemented fully and transparently in order to avoid complaints escalate to the judicial level. Having said that, PAPs can apply to court if they disagree with the final decision of GRM. This step will have a time frame of 30 days.

7 GENDER IMPACT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

As experience indicates for road projects similar this, men and women will have contributive socioeconomic roles and responsibilities in income generation and livelihood activities both in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. It is the intent in this RPF that within the project, women receive compensation and assistance as per their entitlements. Traditionally, women are regarded household heads, such that there will be a need for them to be listed as beneficiaries and stakeholders of compensation and rehabilitation process. To ensure greater participation of women in the project, following will be considered:

- Provision of information on gender disaggregation of data to focus on women who are likely to be affected by the project, and correspondingly measures to ensure their participation in every stage of the project.
- Measures to ensure participation of women in all the public consultation processes and socio-economic survey to determine and negotiate for compensation entitlements and for effective implementation of the RP.
- Measures to ensure that due compensation to female co-owners is provided to them.
- Ensures to ensure that livelihood restoration and assistance measures, where applicable, are appropriate to the needs of women.

⁵ EA stands for the Client, SAAAR, assigned by the COM at the beginning of the Project.

- Measures to ensure special attention to women and other vulnerable groups during monitoring and evaluation of the RP.

8 FUNDING FOR RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP)

All preparation and implementation costs of the resettlement plan, including cost of compensation and LAR administration, will be considered as an integral part of project costs will be contributed by the Government of Azerbaijan. The RP will include a budget section indicating:

- (i) unit compensation rates for all affected items and allowances,
- (ii) methodology followed for the computation of unit compensation rates, and
- (iii) an estimated cost table for all compensation expenses including administrative costs, official fees related to transaction registration and contingencies.

In order to ensure that sufficient funds are available for LAR tasks, Government of Azerbaijan will allocate 100% of the cost of compensation at replacement cost plus 15% of contingencies before the implementation of the RP.

SAAAR will be responsible for the timely allocation of the funds needed to implement resettlement action plan. In order to ensure timely delivery of fund, SAAAR will closely coordinate with the MoF and the Cabinet of Ministers. Allocations will be reviewed twice a year based on the budget requirements indicated by the RP. The fund allocated for compensation payments for various losses and resettlement assistance will be disbursed by SAAAR through the LAD directly in coordination with concerned local governments.

9 DISCLOSURES

Information Disclosure is covered in the World Banks Environmental and Social Policy (par. 49-52). The salient points are as follows:

- The Bank will require the Borrower to provide sufficient information about the potential risks and impacts of the project for the Borrower's consultations with its stakeholders.
- The Bank will disclose documentation relating to the environmental and social risks and impacts of High Risk and Substantial Risk projects prior to project appraisal
- For High Risk and Substantial Risk projects, the Bank will indicate in the Project Appraisal Document the project-related documents that will be prepared and disclosed after Board approval

World Banks Environmental and Social Policy (par. 53) emphasizes the importance of consultation and participation. Thus, it states, "*The Bank recognizes the importance of early and continuing engagement and meaningful consultation with stakeholders. The Bank will require the Borrower to engage with stakeholders, including communities, groups, or individuals affected by proposed projects, and with other interested parties, through information disclosure, consultation, and informed participation in a manner proportionate to the risks to and impacts on affected communities*".

ESS10 - Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure requires that the Borrower will engage with stakeholders as an integral part of the project's environmental and social assessment and project design and implementation which involves the following process:

- (i) stakeholder identification and analysis;
- (ii) planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place;
- (iii) disclosure of information;
- (iv) consultation with stakeholders;
- (v) addressing and responding to grievances; and

- (vi) reporting to stakeholders.

Concerned officials of the Government of Azerbaijan, rayon's, municipalities will be informed about the Project, and their assistance will be solicited in the conduct of the inventory of affected assets and the Census of APs. Also, prior to the finalization of the RP and its submission to project authorities, the APs will be informed and consulted on the results of the Census, and their preferences on compensation or other resettlement assistance will be given due consideration. The processes and mechanisms followed ensuring active involvement and participation of cross-section of APs will be recorded and summary of the same will be attached as appendix in the RP.

The English and Azeri versions of the RPF will be disclosed in the info shop of the World Bank, as per the Bank Policy on Access to Information. The Azeri version of the RPF will be disclosed at the SAAAR official website. The copies of the RPF and RPs translated into Azeri language will be made available within local communities. The Azeri version of the RP will be disclosed to affected communities and a pamphlet in Azeri, summarizing compensation eligibility and entitlement provisions, will be sent to all PAPs, detailing pending land acquisition and resettlement activities, before the initiation of the compensation/rehabilitation process and before signing contract awards. The consultation process will be continued throughout the project cycle.

10 Annexes

10.1 Annex 1. Outline of Resettlement Plan

(More detailed Description can be referred to ESS5 Annex 1 - Involuntary Resettlement Instruments)

Outline of a Resettlement Plan

Introduction:

- Briefly describe the project
- List project components including associated facilities (if any)
- Describe project components requiring land acquisition and resettlement; give over-all estimates of land acquisition and resettlement

Potential impacts

- project components or activities that give rise to displacement
- zone of impact
- 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
- mechanisms established to minimize displacement, to the extent possible, during project implementation

Objectives

- The main objectives of the resettlement program

Minimizing Resettlement:

- Describe efforts made to minimize displacement
- Describe the results of these efforts
- Describe mechanisms used to minimize displacement during implementation

Census and Socio-Economic Surveys:

- Provide the results of the census, assets inventories, natural resource assessments, and socioeconomic surveys
- Identify all categories of impacts and people affected
- Identify characteristics of displaced 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 cutoff date, providing a basis for excluding ineligible people from compensation and resettlement assistance;
- establishing baseline conditions for monitoring and evaluation purposes
- Summarize consultations on the results of the various surveys with affected people

- Describe need for updates to census, assets inventories, resource assessments, and socioeconomic surveys, if necessary, as part of RP monitoring and evaluation

Legal Framework:

- Describe all relevant local laws and customs that apply to resettlement.
- Identify gaps between local laws and World Bank Group policies (particularly ESS5), and describe project-specific mechanisms to address conflict or gaps if any
- Describe entitlement policies for each category of impact and specify that resettlement implementation will be based on specific provisions of agreed RP.
- Describe method of valuation used for affected structures, land, trees, and other assets.
- Prepare entitlement matrix.

Eligibility

- Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cutoff 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

Resettlement Sites:

- Does the project involve allocation of agricultural land or pasture/rangeland?
- Have the individual households that will be allocated lands been involved in identifying potential new sites, and have they explicitly accepted the selected sites?
- Describe the specific process of involving affected populations in identifying potential housing sites, assessing advantages and disadvantages, and selecting sites
- Describe the feasibility studies conducted to determine the suitability of the proposed sites, including natural resource assessments (soils and land use capability, vegetation and livestock carrying capacity, water resource surveys) and environmental and social impact assessments of the sites.

Income Restoration:

- Are the compensation entitlements sufficient to restore income streams for each category of impact? What additional economic rehabilitation measures are necessary?
- Briefly spell out the restoration strategies for each category of impact and describe their institutional, financial, and technical aspects
- Describe the process of consultation with affected populations and their participation in finalizing strategies for income restoration
- How do these strategies vary with the area of impact?
- Does income restoration require change in livelihoods, development of alternative farmlands or some other activities that require a substantial amount of training, time for preparation, and implementation?
- How are the risks of impoverishment to be addressed?
- What are the main institutional and other risks for the smooth implementation of the resettlement programmes?
- Describe the process for monitoring the effectiveness of the income restoration measures
- Describe any social or community development programmes currently operating in or around the project area
- If programmes exist, do they meet the development priorities of their target communities? Are there opportunities for the project proponent to support new programme or expand existing programmes to meet the development priorities of communities in the project area?

Institutional Arrangements:

- Describe the institution(s) responsible for delivery of each item/activity in the entitlement policy; implementation of income restoration programmes; and coordination of the activities associated with and described in the resettlement action plan
- State how coordination issues will be addressed in cases where resettlement is spread over a number of jurisdictions or where resettlement will be implemented in stages over a long period of time
- Identify the agency that will coordinate all implementing agencies. Does it have the necessary mandate and resources?
- Describe the external (non-project) institutions involved in the process of income restoration (land development, land allocation, credit, training) and the mechanisms to ensure adequate performance of these institutions
- Discuss institutional capacity for and commitment to resettlement
- Describe mechanisms for ensuring independent monitoring, evaluation, and financial audit of the RP and for ensuring that corrective measures are carried out in a timely manner

Implementation Schedule:

- List the chronological steps in implementation of the RP, including identification of agencies responsible for each activity and with a brief explanation of each activity
- Prepare a month-by-month implementation schedule (using a Gantt chart, for example) of activities to be undertaken as part of resettlement implementation
- Describe the linkage between resettlement implementation and initiation of civil works for each of the project components

Participation and Consultation:

- Describe the various stakeholders
- Describe the process of promoting consultation/participation of affected populations and stakeholders in resettlement preparation and planning
- Describe the process of involving affected populations and other stakeholders in implementation and monitoring
- Describe the plan for disseminating RP information to affected populations and stakeholders, including information about compensation for lost assets, eligibility for compensation, resettlement assistance, and grievance redress
- Summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan
- Review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them
- 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 people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented

Grievance Redress:

- Describe the step-by-step process for registering and addressing grievances and provide specific details regarding a cost-free process for registering complaints, response time, and communication methods
- Describe the mechanism for appeal
- Describe the provisions for approaching civil courts if other options fail
- Describe 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

Costs and Budgets:

- Provide a clear statement of financial responsibility and authority
- List the sources of funds for resettlement and describe the flow of funds
- Ensure that the budget for resettlement is sufficient and included in the overall project budget
- Identify resettlement costs, if any, to be funded by the government and the mechanisms that will be established to ensure coordination of disbursements with the RP and the project schedule
- Prepare an estimated budget, by cost and by item, for all resettlement costs including planning and implementation, management and administration, monitoring and evaluation, and contingencies
- Describe the specific mechanisms to adjust cost estimates and compensation payments for inflation and currency fluctuations
- Describe the provisions to account for physical and price contingencies
- Describe the financial arrangements for external monitoring and evaluation including the

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

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

- Provisions for adapting resettlement implementation in response to unanticipated changes in project conditions, or unanticipated obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement outcomes

10.2 Annex 2. Public Consultation Minutes

Regional Connectivity and Development Project Rehabilitation Project of Selected Sections of Salyan-Bilasuvar Road Public Consultations on Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) Documents

(Conducted on February 18 and 19, 2021 with representatives of stakeholders from Salyan and Bilasuvar Rayons)

Background:

As part of the Environmental and Social Safeguards requirements for the processing of the ESF documents, Public Consultations (PC) were conducted within the Rayons of Salyan and Bilasuvar.

The Objectives and Purposes of the Public Consultations:

- Providing information on the Project scope (general details, objectives, components, etc.);
- Presenting RCDP Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) Documents (***ESMF, RPF, SEP, LMP and PreESMP specific for the Yenikend-Bilasuvar Road Section***) that describe potential socio-environmental impacts of the Project activities and corresponding mitigations;
- For responding questions related to the above-mentioned documentations; and
- Receiving comments and feedback to be incorporated into the final versions of environmental and social framework (ESF) documents.

Methodology:

Digital copies of Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) Documents have been posted on the official websites of SAAAR and Salyan and Bilasuvar Executive Power Offices on February 7, 16 & 18, 2021 respectively (see Appendix 1 for relevant weblinks). In addition, SAAAR official website also contains supplementary note indicating that any interested party may use the organization's official contact details (phoneline, email and postal addresses) for sending further feedback and suggestions.

Due to the restrictions on public meetings related to the COVID-19 pandemic situation, it was decided to hold a limited number of meetings with stakeholders. One meeting was held with stakeholders living in Bilasuvar region over the "Zoom" application, and three (3) group meetings were held with stakeholders living in Salyan Rayon.

The RCDP Public Consultations were organized with the assistance of the Local Executive Powers of the Rayons, who informed to their local citizens regarding the event, as part of the outreach activities. In addition to the Project information presented during the PC's, contact details of the PIU were provided for any future grievances, suggestions and communications. The Grievance Mechanism shall also be shared in the aforementioned websites for guidance of the stakeholders and the general public prior to the commencement of the actual work.

Location: Salyan Rayon, Yenikend village⁶

Date and time: February 19, 2021, 10:00 AM

Participants: 14 people (representatives of interested parties from Yenikend, Hasanli and Chukhanli villages)

- Executive Power local representative;
- Members of Municipalities;
- Village residents; and
- A representative of the service organization.

Minutes of the meeting

Elnur Abbaszade (representative of PIU2) informed that with financial support provided by the World Bank, the Government of Azerbaijan is in the process of preparation of the Regional Connectivity and Development Project aimed at rehabilitation of selected sections of Salyan-Bilasuvar road.

The drafts of Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) Documents describing potential socio-environmental impacts and the corresponding relevant mitigation activities have been produced as a part of the Project and in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards, as well as relevant legislative acts of the Republic of Azerbaijan. These documents are being disclosed to the public for questions and comments. E. Abbaszade gave a PowerPoint presentation describing general information on the Project, potential socio-economic impacts and mitigation activities. It was also been mentioned that the full electronic versions of documents are available on the official websites SAAAR and Salyan Executive Power Office.

The meeting continued with a question-and-answer session.

Questions	Responses (PIU)
P.Jafarov (Yenikend village excom) – We were looking forward to this project. After the construction of the new road, the existing road was put aside, and left out of attention. My question is related to the dust that will be generated during the construction of the road. What specific actions are planned to prevent this?	E.Abbaszade – As it was mentioned during the presentation water regularly will be sprayed along the routes, as well as all unpaved access roads to stop dust emission.
Z.Vahidov (Head of Chukhanli municipality) – In order to prevent the entry of strangers and domestic animals into the construction site mounting lights and barriers are necessary.	E.Abbaszade - Security barriers will be widely applied during construction. In addition, public awareness campaigns will be organized to draw their attention to security issues.

⁶ Given the current pandemic situation, representatives of various communities were invited to a meeting located nearby.

Questions	Responses (PIU)
<p>T.Rahmanov (Hasanli village excom) – Sometimes we observe that during the construction process the top layer of existing asphalt roads is removed and thrown to the side of the road. This is a serious threat to the soil.</p>	<p>E.Abbaszade - Firstly, I would like to inform you that according to the prepared ESF documents, areas for large-scale waste disposal will be identified at the pre-construction stage. A waste management plan with all details for waste disposal will be prepared by the contractors and approved by the construction technical supervision consultant. The Contractor will not dump any constructional materials on individual land plots without the permission of the landowner and the consent of the Engineer.</p>
<p>P.Gozalov (teacher) – Will the Grievance Redress Mechanism be approached as a tool to share our feedback and suggestion with you?</p>	<p>E.Abbaszade – During the preparation phase of the project, as well as during the active construction period the regular interactions can be established and maintained to express your feedback and suggestions to us.</p>
<p>A.Huseynov (school principal) – As I understood from the presentation the project envisages the development of roadside markets and, indirectly, the creation of new jobs. This is a very important direction. These markets are a very good opportunity for the people of our village to earn money by selling their products.</p>	<p>E.Abbaszade - You are absolutely right. The third component of the project envisages the development of such markets. However, before starting on these activities, there is a need for serious research. A decision will be made upon the results of relevant investigations, including consultations with the local population.</p>
<p>M.Abasov (Member of Hasanli municipality) – Is the land acquisition expected as part of the construction?</p>	<p>E.Abbaszade – No new areas are expected to be acquired as the rehabilitation of this road is planned to be carried out along the existing road axis. Nevertheless, in accordance with international standards, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been developed, which regulates the mentioned issue.</p>

Azərbaycan Avtomobil Yolları Dövlət Agentliyi
Regional Yollar və İnkişaf Layihəsi
Salyan-Biləsuvar yolunun seçilmiş hissələrinin bərpası
Sosial və ətraf mühitə təsirlər barədə sənədlərin ictimai müzakirəsi

Salyan R-NU, Yenixənd k. 19.02.21 10⁰⁰
yaşayış məntəqəsi (rayon, kənd) tarix və vaxt

İştirakçıların siyahısı

S.s.	Adı və soyadı	İş yeri və tutduğu vəzifə	İmza	Əlaqə nömrəsi
1.	Bərdəzli Əsədov	Yenixənd i. d. i. i. nümayəndəsi	[İmza]	050-221-14-78.
2.	Əbasov Əhsəb	Yenixənd kənd bələdiyyəsi sədri	[İmza]	050-350-45-30
3.	Rəhimov Tofiq	Həsənlı i. d. N. d. s. i. nümayəndəsi	[İmza]	050-632-23-22
4.	Cəbrayıl Faiq	Qardəli. Ə. N. d. i. N. d. s. i. nümayəndəsi	[İmza]	050-646-60-71
5.	Əbasov Əliqasım	Həsənlı bələdiyyəsi sədri	[İmza]	050-449-44-13
6.	Səlimov Bəqir	Müəllim	[İmza]	055-749-49-20
7.	Gözləli Fəxrət	Müəllim	[İmza]	050 361-14-84
8.	Əfəndiyev H. F. Z.	İkhtisab Direktoru	[İmza]	050-632-21-96
9.	Hüseynov Ərif	Direktor müəvini	[İmza]	050-327-27-38
10.	Dünnəliyev Sədrəddin	Su agentliyi	[İmza]	050-574-87-38
11.	Kəhribar Fəxrət	Cuxanlı bələdiyyəsi sədri	[İmza]	050-325-53-75
12.	Səfərov Əliqasım	Yenixənd i. d. i. i. nümayəndəsi	[İmza]	050-380-60-89
13.	Nəzirov Səhən	Mühasib	[İmza]	050-362-03-07
14.	Səfərova Zəminə	İkhtisab başçısı	[İmza]	070 340-57-56
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				



Yenikend village, Salyan Rayon, February 19, 2021



Yenikend village, Salyan Rayon, February 19, 2021

Location: Arbatan village, Salyan Rayon

Date and time: February 19, 2021, 11:30 AM

Participants: 11 people (representatives of interested parties from Arbatan, Marishli, Seyidsadigli and Sarvan villages)

- Executive Power local Representatives;
- Municipality members;
- Local people.

Minutes of the meeting

Elnur Abbaszade (representative of PIU2) informed that with financial support provided by the World Bank, the Government of Azerbaijan is in the process of preparation of the Regional Connectivity and Development Project aimed at rehabilitation of selected sections of Salyan-Bilasuvar road.

The drafts of Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) Documents describing potential socio-environmental impacts and the corresponding relevant mitigation activities have been produced as a part of the Project and in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards, as well as relevant legislative acts of the Republic of Azerbaijan. These documents are being disclosed to the public for questions and comments. E. Abbaszade gave a PowerPoint presentation describing general information on the Project, potential socio-economic impacts and mitigation activities. It was also been mentioned that the full electronic versions of documents are available on the official websites SAAAR and Salyan Executive Power Office.

The meeting continued with a question-and-answer session.

Questions	Responses (PIU)
F.Gafarov (Arbatan village excom) – Using internal roads during the construction may create a threat for our village residents. What measures are planned in this regard?	E.Abbaszade – A Transport Management Plan will be produced to prevent the mentioned negative situations. In addition, some measures will be taken such as informing the local population about the planned work in advance, placing flagmen and mounting temporary traffic lights in perilous areas, establishing pedestrian crossings and reducing the movement of large trucks, especially during rush hours.
A.Huseynov (Head of Marishli municipality) – Construction materials or waste spilled from trucks during construction are a source of danger on the roads. Please impose strict control on this issue.	E.Abbaszade - Trucks carrying soil, gravel, and stones will be covered with a tent or any material that can effectively prevent spillage. Drivers and contractors bear responsibility for loading materials and transporting them safely, especially when passing through residential areas.

Questions	Responses (PIU)
<p>I.Mammadov (Resident of Sarvan village) – Will local people be employed or people from other areas be invited here to get a job in construction?</p>	<p>E.Abbaszade - Job competitions will be organized to attract employees. Of course, local labor will be preferred, if they have the necessary qualifications and skills.</p>
<p>A.Farajov (Head of Arbatan municipality) – Are there any other works planned to be done for our village within the project?</p>	<p>E.Abbaszade - The third component of the project involves the implementation of certain social and economic activities. This includes providing support for the planning and development of the roadside market and logistics facilities. On the other hand, it is also planned to develop a curriculum and then provide special training and consulting services for small agricultural producers and agro-logistics operating in the project area. Trainings will be open to everyone in the communities living in the project area.</p>

Azərbaycan Avtomobil Yolları Dövlət Agentliyi
Regional Yollar və İnkişaf Layihəsi
Salyan-Biləsuvar yolunun seçilmiş hissələrinin bərpası
Sosial və ətraf mühitə təsirlər barədə sənədlərin ictimai müzakirəsi

Salyan R-nu, Arbatan k. 19.02.21 11 ³⁰
yaşayış məntəqəsi (rayon, kənd) tarix və vaxt

İştirakçıların siyahısı

S.s.	Adı və soyadı	İş yeri və tutduğu vəzifə	İmza	Əlaqə nömrəsi
1.	Dəfərov Fiqurət	Arbatan enx		051413001
2.	Fərəcov Aslan	Arbatan Bələdiyyə İdarəsi		051-753-15-00
3.	Küseynov Məhəmməd	Mənzeli Bələdiyyəsi Səhiyyə		050-451-05-67
4.	Usulov Vüqar	Mənzeli İdarəsi Nümayəndəsi		050-391-22-89
5.	Səfərov Akif	Arbatan Ş.Ü.H. Mənzeli		059-390-84-0.
6.	Məmmədov İntiqam	Sarıvan 13812		0503635799
7.	Səfərov Elmiz	Sarıvan 13812		0507803536
8.	Nəbirovdə Fərid	Sarıvan 13812		0513265064
9.	İsmədov Cəmal	Sarıvan 13812		0513497301
10.	Səmədov Arar	Sarıvan 13812		0515534808
11.	Məhəmmədov Əmir	Sarıvan 13812		0514262987
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Arbatan village, Salyan Rayon, February 19, 2021



Arbatan village, Salyan Rayon, February 19, 2021



Arbatan village, Salyan Rayon, February 19, 2021



Marishli village, Salyan Rayon, February 19, 2021

Location: Salyan Rayon, Sarvan village

Date and time: Feb 19, 2021, at 01:30 pm

Participants: 10 people (representatives of interested parties from Shorsulu, Sarvan and Gizilaghadj villages)

- Executive Power local Representatives;
- Members of Municipalities;
- Local people.

Minutes of the meeting

Elnur Abbaszade (representative of PIU2) informed that with financial support provided by the World Bank, the Government of Azerbaijan is in the process of preparation of the Regional Connectivity and Development Project aimed at rehabilitation of selected sections of Salyan-Bilasuvar road.

The drafts of Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) Documents describing potential socio-environmental impacts and the corresponding relevant mitigation activities have been produced as a part of the Project and in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards, as well as relevant legislative acts of the Republic of Azerbaijan. These documents are being disclosed to the public for questions and comments. E. Abbaszade gave a PowerPoint presentation describing general information on the Project, potential socio-economic impacts and mitigation activities. It was also been mentioned that the full electronic versions of documents are available on the official websites SAAAR and Salyan Executive Power Office.

The meeting continued with a question-and-answer session.

Questions	Responses (PIU)
<p>G.Hasanov (Gizilaghaj village excom) – There are several secondary school buildings along the road. How will the safety of the population, especially schoolchildren, be ensured during construction?</p>	<p>E.Abbaszade – A Traffic Management Plan will be developed to regulate increasing traffic in the area. In addition, some measures will be implemented too. For example, additional advocacy work may be carried out in schools so that children can be introduced to safety rules during construction. On the other hand, additional measures may be undertaken in areas some areas, such as placing flag persons and mounting temporary traffic lights, establishing pedestrian crossings, and reducing the movement time of large trucks, especially during rush hours. In addition, safety signs will be installed in prominent places.</p>

Questions	Responses (PIU)
<p>S.Javadov (Shorsulu village excom) – I think there will not be such a serious problem. I urge you to minimize the impact on the soil and the environment as much as possible, simply because our area is an agricultural zone.</p>	<p>E.Abbaszade - Efforts will be made to ensure that all activities carried out under the project do not have a negative socio-environmental impact. As you can see from the presentation, preventive measures will be proposed to be taken for all types of impacts.</p>
<p>F.Mammadov (Head of Shorsulu municipality) – We have some suggestions on the technical aspects of the project. How can we present them?</p>	<p>E.Abbaszade - the World Bank's 10th Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) includes stakeholder engagement and disclosure. Public hearings should also be held in accordance with the requirements of the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment and the Law on Public Participation. At the same time, the existence of an open and transparent relationship between the stakeholders in the project is considered an essential element of international practice. Effective stakeholder participation can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects and make a significant contribution to the more successful design and implementation of the project. For this purpose, additional consultations will be held with you during the preparation of the project. In addition, a continuous information exchange mechanism will be established and operated throughout the project between the stakeholders involved in the project.</p>
<p>B.Sadigov (Member of Gizilaghadj municipality) – Land plots of some villagers are situated in close vicinity of the road. We would like to minimize the impact on those lands during construction.</p>	<p>E.Abbaszade - As you saw in the presentation, a number of preventive measures have been taken to minimize the environmental impact of the construction work. During the construction period, contractors will not be allowed to dump excess materials on individual plots of land without the permission of the landowner. All</p>

Questions	Responses (PIU)
	temporarily affected areas should be rehabilitated at the end of the project.
I.Hasanov (teacher) – If there is a plan to rehabilitate the affected areas as you mentioned earlier, is it possible that the vegetation, for example, cut trees, will be replaced with new ones?	E.Abbaszade - If there will be an inevitable impact on trees, then mature trees will be removed for replanting or three new trees will be planted instead of every single cut tree.

Azərbaycan Avtomobil Yolları Dövlət Agentliyi
Regional Yollar və İnkişaf Layihəsi
Salyan-Biləsuvar yolunun seçilmiş hissələrinin bərpası
Sosial və ətraf mühitə təsirlər barədə sənədlərin ictimai müzakirəsi

Salyan R-nu, Sarvan K. 19.02.2021 13³⁰
yaşayış məntəqəsi (rayon, kənd) tarix və vaxt

İştirakçıların siyahısı

S.s.	Adı və soyadı	İş yeri və tutduğu vəzifə	İmza	Əlaqə nömrəsi
1.	Məmmədov Fərid	Sorsulu kəndi Bələdiyyə sədri		050-055 393-33-23
2.	Hələyev Binyad	Qızılağac kəndi Bələdiyyə sədri		051-421-41-00
3.	Cavadov Şahmən	Sorsulu kəndi Nümayəndəsinin müavini		0503336797
4.	Həsənov Əlibəyqan Qəribə oğlu	Qızılağac kəndi 1.2.Ş.21.N-9		0503743941
5.	İsmayılov Fəxrət Rəşad	Sarvan kəndi Nümayəndəsi		0506407004
6.	Baqirov Rəşad Hidayət	Sarvan kəndi Nümayəndəsi		0505030960
7.	Sadıyev Bəhram Məmməd oğlu	Qızılağac kəndi Müəllim		050-552-17-37
8.	Həsənov İsmayil M.	Müəllim		05058249-12
9.	Dadaşov Samxat Ə.	Müəllim		0503404571
10.	Həsənova Cəmilə Fərid	Mərkəz		0505030960
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In addition to the group meetings listed above two more individual meetings were held with Mr. Etibar Huseynov, Deputy head of Salyan Executive Power Office and Mr. Sarvaddin Jafarov, head of Salyan Municipality.



Sarvan village, Salyan Rayon, February 19, 2021



Sarvan village, Salyan Rayon, February 19, 2021



Sarvan village, Salyan Rayon, February 19, 2021



Sarvan village, Salyan Rayon, February 19, 2021

Location: Administrative office of SAAAR (a distance meeting over the Zoom application)

Date and time: February 18, 2021, 3:00 PM

Participants: 23 people (representatives of interested parties from Khirmandali, Beydili and Ashaghi Jurali villages of Bilasuvar Rayon)

- Executive Power local Representatives;
- Municipality members
- Local people.

Minutes of the meeting

Elnur Abbaszade (representative of PIU2,) informed that with financial support provided by the World Bank, the Government of Azerbaijan is in the process of preparation of the Regional Connectivity and Development Project aimed at rehabilitation of selected sections of Salyan-Bilasuvar road.

The drafts of Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) Documents describing potential socio-environmental impacts and the corresponding relevant mitigation activities have been produced as a part of the Project and in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards, as well as relevant legislative acts of the Republic of Azerbaijan. These documents are being disclosed to the public for questions and comments. E. Abbaszade gave a PowerPoint presentation describing general information on the Project, potential socio-economic impacts and mitigation activities. It was also been mentioned that the full electronic versions of documents are available on the official websites SAAAR and Salyan Executive Power Office.

The meeting continued with a question-and-answer session.

Questions	Responses (PIU)
A.Imanov (resident of Khirmandali village) – We are facing certain challenges while our domestic animals cross the newly built road. I hope there will be no such ban on this road. It is important to have special temporary crossings for this purpose during the construction of the road.	E.Abbaszade – In accordance with the initial technical documentation, I can say that this road will have the 2 nd category and there will be no restrictions on the crossing of domestic animals through designated locations. Temporary safety barriers and road signs to be installed during construction will help to organize movements.
A.Jafarov (Baydili village excom) – As a result of the project, the mobility of people living in the area will increase. For this reason, we are ready to support the project within our authorities. My concern is about the use of local labor. Please, increase the involvement of the rural population in construction as much as possible.	E.Abbaszade – Preference will be given to local labor if they have the necessary qualifications and skills.

Questions	Responses (PIU)
<p>I.Azizov (Head of Khirmandali municipality) – The existing road is situated at a very close distance to our village. Noise during construction will disturb the villagers. Therefore, I ask you to monitor this case.</p>	<p>E.Abbaszade - Some measures will be taken to reduce noise and not cause inconvenience to residents. For example, restricting working hours during certain hours of the day or not allowing noise to exceed a certain norm. In addition, if necessary, the local population will be notified in advance about activities that could cause a loud noise.</p>
<p>G.Baghirov (Ashaghi Jurali excom) – Where will construction waste be transported?</p>	<p>E.Abbaszade - An area for large-scale waste collection will be identified prior to construction. Garbage bins will be provided for each work area and waste and non-hazardous waste will be collected at designated disposal sites. Waste disposal sites will be agreed with local municipalities and relevant authorities.</p>

 <p>Elnur Abbaszade, PIU2</p>	 <p>Galib Baghirov, Ashaghi Jurali Executive Power local Representative, Bilasuvar Rayon</p>
 <p>Azad Imanov, resident of Khirmandali village, Bilasuvar Rayon</p>	 <p>Rahib Hajiyeve, Khirmandali village Executive Power local Representative, Bilasuvar Rayon</p>
 <p>Ilqar Karimov, Head of Beydili municipality, Bilasuvar Rayon</p>	 <p>Adil Jafarov, Beydilil village Executive Power local Representative, Bilasuvar Rayon</p>
 <p>Salamat Rahimov, resident of Ashaghi Jurali village, Bilasuvar Rayon</p>	 <p>Gabil Baghirov, resident of Ashaghi Jurali village, Bilasuvar Rayon</p>

Azərbaycan Avtomobil Yolları Dövlət Agentliyi
Regional Yollar və İnkişaf Layihəsi
Salyan-Biləsuvar yolunun seçilmiş hissələrinin bərpası
Sosial və ətraf mühitə təsirlər barədə sənədlərin ictimai müzakirəsi

Biləsuvar rayonu, Aşağı Cürəli kəndi
yaşayış məntəqəsi (rayon, kənd)

18 fevral 2021-ci il saat 15:00
tarix və vaxt

İştirakçıların siyahısı

S.s.	Adı və soyadı	İş yeri və tutduğu vəzifə	İmza	Əlaqə nömrəsi
1.	Bağırzadə Qəlib Nədir	Əhliorji Cürəli kəndi İctimai mərkəzin rəhbəri		050 344 9884
2.	Sirincov Əli Hüseyn	Əhliorji Cürəli kəndi İctimai mərkəzin rəhbəri		051 308 7801
3.	Bağırzadə Qəlib Nədir	kənd sakinisi		050 546 7616
4.	Rəhimov Səlahət Əliyev	kənd sakinisi		050 743 8585
5.	Rəcəf Əliyev Hüseyn	kənd sakinisi		050 614 9137
6.	Hüseynov Əbdullə Əliyev	kənd sakinisi		051 854 8847
7.	Əliyev Ələz Əli	kənd sakinisi		050 370 0481
8.	Rəcəf Əliyev Hüseyn	kənd sakinisi		051 768 4346
9.	Məmmədov Məhəbbət Əliyev	kənd sakinisi		070 215 1284
10.	Əliyev Təpdiq Qədir	kənd sakinisi		050 580 5395
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Azərbaycan Avtomobil Yolları Dövlət Agentliyi
Regional Yollar və İnkişaf Layihəsi
Salyan-Biləsuvar yolunun seçilmiş hissələrinin bərpası
Sosial və ətraf mühitə təsirlər barədə sənədlərin ictimai müzakirəsi

Biləsuvar rayonu, Xırmandalı kəndi
yaşayış məntəqəsi (rayon, kənd)

18 fevral 2021-ci il saat 15:00
tarix və vaxt

İştirakçıların siyahısı

S.s.	Adı və soyadı	İş yeri və tutduğu vəzifə	İmza	Əlaqə nömrəsi
1.	İmranov İrad	Mülkiyyətçi		070-900-94-30
2.	Muradov Səlim	Mülkiyyətçi		057-845-39-85
3.	Zizov İlqar	Bələdiyyə Sədri		070-677-18-84
4.	Bəyova Fəridə	KİM-də Müvəhin		010-258-45-38
5.	Mamədov Eldar	Mülkiyyətçi		051-772-11-46
6.	Abdulayev Balağlan	Mülkiyyətçi		051-592-43-49
7.	Abdulayev Bəyqəran	Mülkiyyətçi		050-583-25-02
8.	Mamədov Təhran	Mülkiyyətçi		050-578-44-64
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Azərbaycan Avtomobil Yolları Dövlət Agentliyi
Regional Yollar və İnkişaf Layihəsi
Salyan-Bilasuvar yolunun seçilmiş hissələrinin bərpası
Sosial və ətraf mühitə təsirlər barədə sənədlərin ictimai müzakirəsi

Bilasuvar rayonu, Bəydili kəndi 18 fevral 2021-ci il saat 15:00
yaşayış məntəqəsi (rayon, kənd) tarix və vaxt

İştirakçıların siyahısı

S.s	Adı və soyadı	İş yeri və tutduğu vəzifə	İmza	Əlaqə nömrəsi
1.	Cəfərov Adil Vəkil	İcra nümayəndəsi		0708927132
2.	Kərimov İsmayil Səlim	Bələdiyyə sədri		0509735057
3.	Baqirəv Kərim Kərim oğlu	Bələdiyyə mühəssisi		0513560955
4.	Mirzəyev Adil Kərim	Bələdiyyə operatoru		0514171235
5.	Baqirəv Rəşad Rəşad oğlu	İN-yə mühəssis		0518165050
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Bilasuvar r/n Bəydili kənd İcra nümayəndəsi
 İsmayil Kərimov
 S. V. Cəfərov

In addition to the group meetings listed above an individual consultation was held with Mr. Rovshan Badalov, a representative of the architectural department of the Executive Power Office of Bilasuvar Rayon.

Appendix #1.

ESF Documents issued on the official website of SAAAR on February 7, 2021

<http://www.aayda.gov.az/az/pages/287/>



AAY
DÖVLƏT AGENTLİYİ

*Yol - iqtisadiyyat, mədəniyyət, bir sözle
hayat deməkdir!*
Heydər Əliyev

Baş sahifə Azərbaycan Haqqımızda Sənədlər Yollar Xəbərlər Galereya Fəaliyyət Əlaqə Zəfər yolu

Regional Yollar və İnkişaf Layihəsi

Təsnifat

- Layihələr
- Respublika əhəmiyyətli
- Yerli əhəmiyyətli
- Avtomobil yollarının xəritəsi
- Layihələr barədə təqdimat

1. Ətraf Mühit və Sosial İdarəetmə üzrə Çərçivə Sənədi (ƏMSİÇS)
2. Köçürülmə Siyasəti üzrə Çərçivə Sənədi (KSÇS)
3. Maraqlı Tərəflərin Cəlb Olunması Planı (MTCOP)
4. Əməyin İdarəedilməsi Prosedurları (ƏİP)
5. İlk Ətraf Mühit və Sosial İdarəetmə Planı (ƏMSİP)

1. Preliminary Environmental and Social Management Plan (PreESMP)
2. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
3. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
4. Labor Management Procedures (LMP)
5. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Sənədlərlə bağlı sual və təkliflərinizi AAYDA-nin rəsmi elektron ünvanlarına göndərə bilərsiniz.

ESF Documents issued on the official website of the Executive Power Office of Salyan Rayon on February 16, 2021

<http://salyan-ih.gov.az/news/997.html>

AZƏRBAYCAN RESPUBLİKASI
SALYAN RAYON
İCRA HAKİMİYYƏTİ

Ana sahifə İcra Hakimiyyəti Qanunvericilik Xəbərlər Elektron xidmətlər Əlaqə Foto qalereya

Rayon haqqında
İcra Hakimiyyəti
İnfrastruktur
Qanunvericilik
Azərbaycan
İnternet linkləri
Etik davranış
Qələbə qəzeti
Apellyasiya şurası
Ölkə Bağçısı Salyanda
Yaşılıq xəritəsi
Könüllülük fəaliyyəti
Yenidənqurma işləri

Unvan: AZ-5200, Salyan şəhəri,
T.Xəlilbəyli küçəsi, 136
Faks: 021-255-50-31
E-mail: mail@salyan-ih.gov.az

Heydər Əliyev
Əməliyyatçı Lider

Heydər Əliyev
fondunun veb saytı

Azerbaijan

Xəbərlər
Regional Yollar və İnkişaf Layihəsi
2021-02-16

AZƏRBAYCAN RESPUBLİKASI

AZƏRBAYCAN AVTOMOBİL YOLLARI DÖVLƏT AGENTLİYİ

Regional Yollar və İnkişaf Layihəsi

Ətraf Mühit və Sosial Məsələlər üzrə Çərçivə Sənədinin (ƏMSİÇS) hazırlanması
KÖÇÜRÜLMƏ SIYASƏTİ ÜZRƏ ÇƏRÇİVƏ SƏNƏDİ (KSÇS)

Fevral 2021

Ətraflı sənədlər

[Köçürülmə Siyasəti üzrə Çərçivə Sənədi \(KSÇS\)](#)

[Ətraf Mühit və Sosial İdarəetmə üzrə Çərçivə Sənədi \(ƏMSİÇS\)](#)

[İlkin Ətraf Mühit və Sosial İdarəetmə Planı \(ƏMSİP\)](#)

[Marafli Tərəflərin Cəlb Olunması Planı \(MTCOP\)](#)

[Əməyin İdarəedilməsi Prosedurları \(ƏİP\)](#)

← əvvəlki

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ESF Documents issued on the official website of the Executive Power Office of Bilasuvar Rayon on February 16, 2021

<http://www.bilesuvar-ih.gov.az/news/940.html>