

Bilasuvar 445 MW_{ac} Solar PV Azerbaijan

Draft Resettlement Action Plan



October 2024



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5Cs PROJECT MANAGER	Barney Chesher
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APPENDIX D– NOTIFICATION OF CUT-OFF DATE

APPENDIX E– VALUATOR’S CERTIFICATE

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AoI	Area of Influence
AZN	Azerbaijan Manat (national currency)
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
E&S	Environmental & Social
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction & Development
EP	Executive Power
ESF	Environmental & Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
ESS	Environmental & Social Standards
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	Heads of Households
ILO	International Labour Organisation
LLA	Land Lease Agreement
LLC	Limited Liability Company
MENR	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
MoE	Ministry of Energy
MoM	Minutes of Meeting
NTP	Notice to Proceed
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
OHTL	Over Head Transmission Line
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PR	Performance Requirement
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SCAR	Social Compliance Audit Report
SR	Safeguards Requirements
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TBC	To Be Confirmed
5 Capitals	5 Capitals Environmental & Management Consultancy

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Project

Masdar signed implementation agreements with Azerbaijan's Ministry of Energy in June 2022 to develop a renewable energy program on a bilateral basis, with a total capacity of 10 gigawatts (GW) across multiple technologies.

Subsequently, Masdar signed joint development agreements with the State Oil Company of the Republic of Azerbaijan (SOCAR) for onshore wind and solar projects, and integrated offshore wind and green hydrogen projects, with a total combined capacity of 4 GW.

The Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Masdar signed an Implementation Agreement relating to the assessment, development, and implementation of a 4 GWac pipeline of solar photovoltaic (PV) and onshore wind projects in the Republic of Azerbaijan starting with 2 GWac as the first phase.

The Bilasuvar Solar PV Plant (the Project) is one of three projects making up the first phase and it is the focus of this report. On 26 October 2023, Masdar and the Ministry of Energy entered into an investment agreement for the Project. The Project will assist in achieving Azerbaijan's 2025 vision and beyond for the inclusion of renewable energy electricity within its generation mix, with Azerbaijan hosting the United Nations Climate Change Conference / Conference of the Parties (COP29) in November 2024.

1.2 Objectives of the Draft Resettlement Action Plan

This document constitutes the draft Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Project, and is part of the wider Environmental and Social Impact Assessment prepared by 5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals).

The objectives of the draft RAP are to:

- Provide the guidelines that sets out how the Project will address physical and economic displacement resulting from its development through resettlement and livelihood restoration and ensuring that the standards of living of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are not worse off following Project implementation;
- Identify the gaps between national law and lenders requirements) and identify how to overcome such gaps;
- Ensure the PAPs without legal lease agreements/contracts or any recognisable legal rights to land are eligible for compensation for loss of non-land assets and livelihood restoration;

-
- Determine the existence of vulnerable groups among the PAPs in order to ensure they are provided with applicable additional support;
 - Outline provisions to improve living conditions among displaced herders through provision of adequate housing including identification of suitable alternative grazing land;
 - Provide the PAPs eligibility criteria and entitlement matrix according to type of lost assets;
 - Outline a framework for sustainable livelihood restoration of the project affected households (PAHs);
 - Outline the Grievance Mechanism that will be followed in order to address any concerns/complaints, request for additional information etc of the PAPs. It should be noted that this GRM is related to the on-going project GRM that the PAPs can also access;
 - Establish organisational arrangements and processes to monitor the implementation of the final RAP and take corrective actions as necessary; and
 - Set out the monitoring requirements of the resettlement and livelihood restoration outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of the PAPs is carried out, and whether the objectives of the final RAP have been met.

2 PROJECT SUMMARY

This section provides a brief overview of the project and details relating to the land required for its development. Additional details relating to the project and its components are provided in the standalone project specific draft ESIA and SEP documents.

2.1 Key Project Information

Table 2-1 Key Project Information

PROJECT TITLE	Bilasuvar 445 MW _{ac} Solar PV Project
PROJECT DEVELOPER	Masdar and SOCAR Green LLC
EPC CONTRACTOR	North West Electric Power Design Institute (NWEPTI) part of China Energy Group
O&M COMPANY	Masdar Specialised Technical Services (MSTS)
MASDAR REPRESENTATIVE	Murad Sadikhov Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company PJSC – Masdar Baku, Azerbaijan
SOCAR REPRESENTATIVES	Elmir Musayev and Alish Lemberanskiy SOCAR Green LLC Baku, Azerbaijan
ESIA CONSULTANT	5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals) PO Box 119899, Dubai, UAE Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Fax: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com

2.2 Project Location

The Project is located in Bilasuvar district of Shirvan-Salyan region, Azerbaijan, approximately 140 km south of Baku.

The administrative centre of Bilasuvar and the main residential areas of the district are located 11 km from the Project area, while the nearest residential areas: Shorsulu, Dayikend and Sarvan communities are located to the north-east of the Project site at a distance of approximately 7 km.

Figures 2-1 and 2-2 below depict the national and regional location of the Project.

Note: The OHTL connecting the Project to the power transmission grid will be approximately 90km and is subject to a separate ESIA and land acquisition process (ref. chapter 3 below).

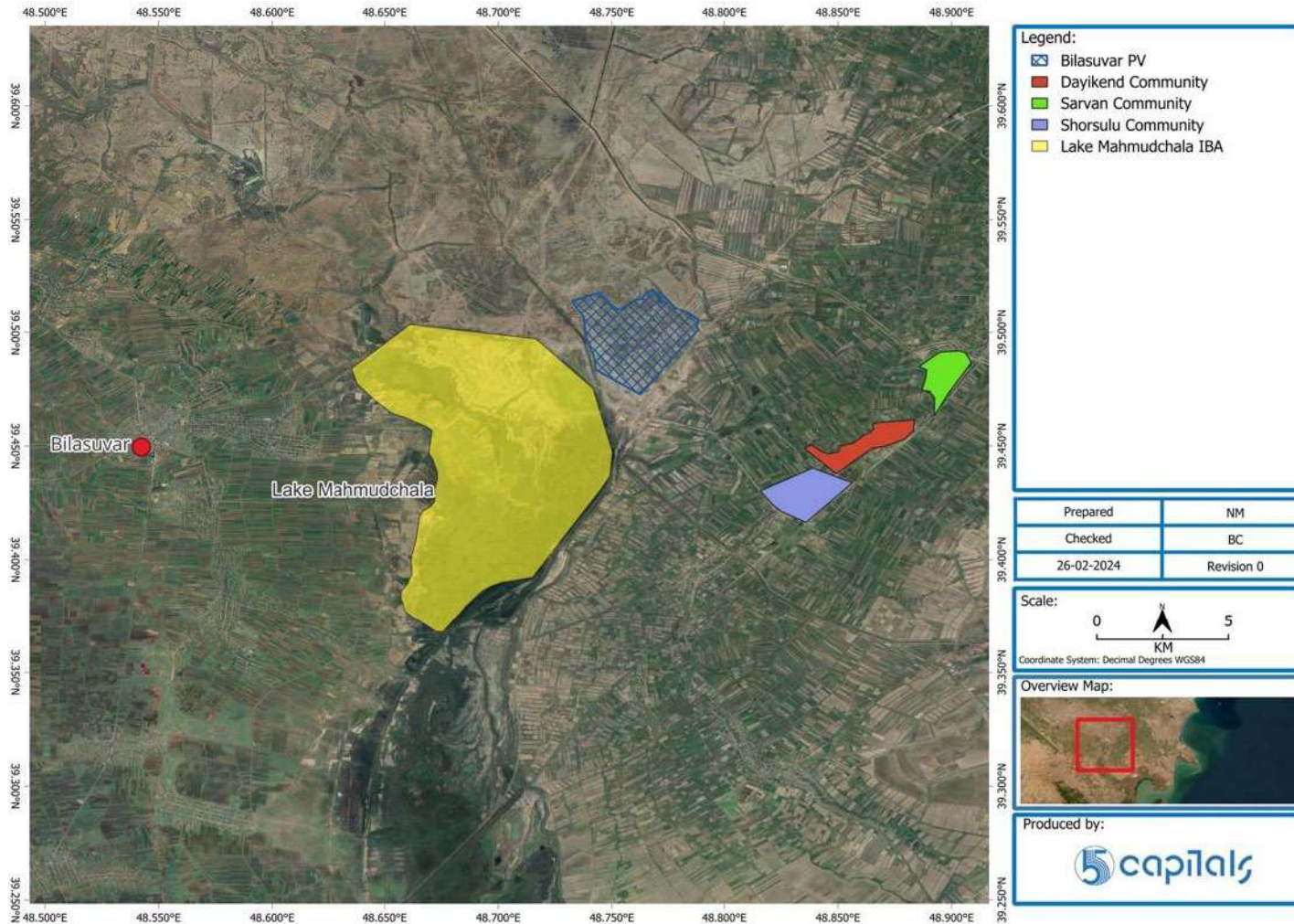


Figure 2-1 Local Project Context

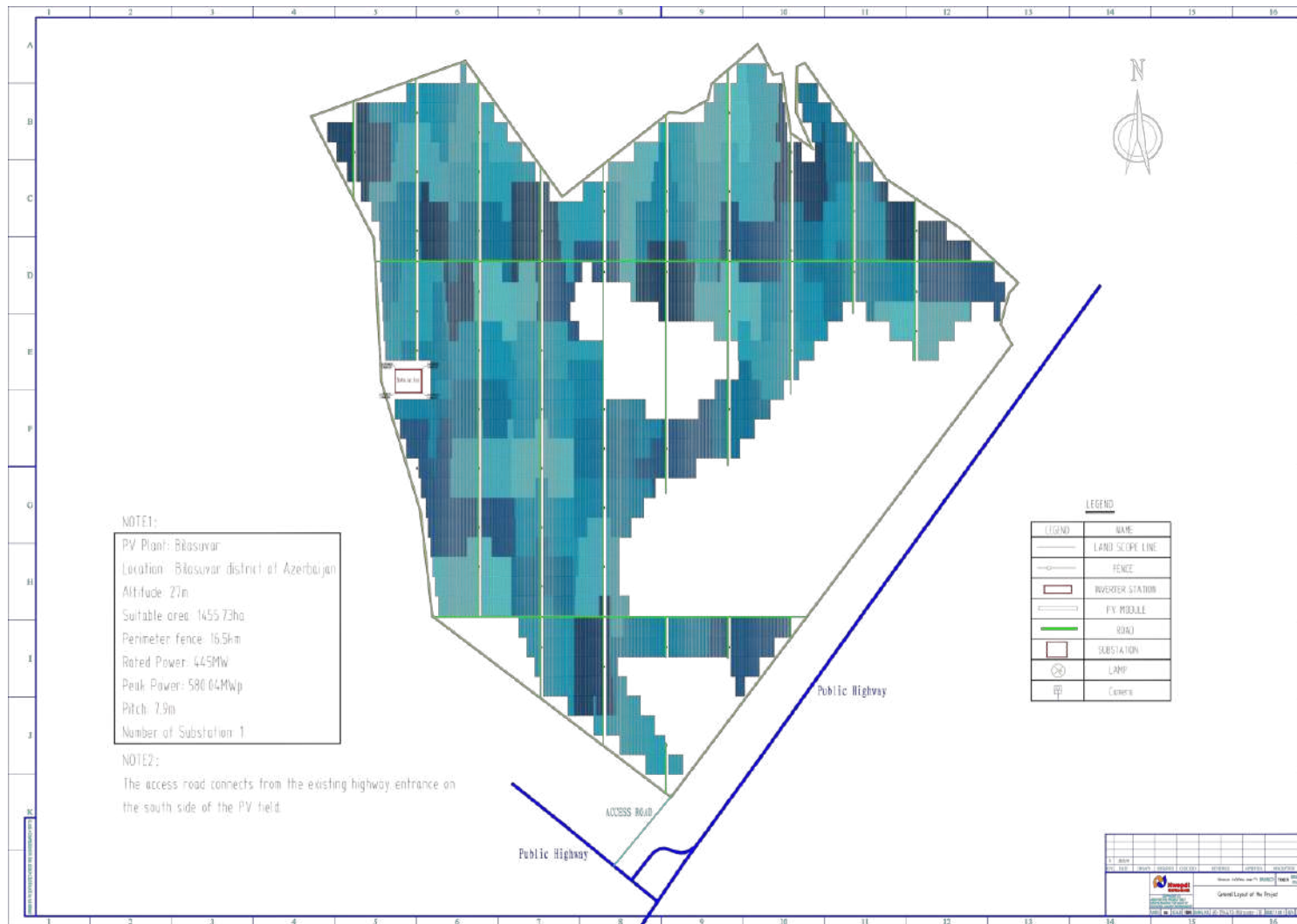


Figure 2-2 Indicative Project Layout

2.3 Project Technology

An overview of the project technology is provided in the table below and further details can be found in the project specific draft ESIA.

Table 2-2 Project Details

PARAMETER	DETAILS
DC Capacity	Approximately 580 MWp
Module Type	N-type Bifacial Module
Inverter Type	String or Modular Inverter
Mounting Structure Type	Single Axis, E-W tracking. Tracking range -55° to +55° or better
Maximum AC Export Capacity at Point of Connection	445 MW
Ground Coverage Ratio	20% – 30%
Interconnection Voltage	330 kV
Grid Compliance	According to Azerbaijan Grid Code
Project Design Lifetime	30 years

PROJECT COMPONENTS

The Project will have following main components:

- PV Modules
- Inverters
- Mounting Structures
- LV/MV Transformers
- PV Plant substation including Power Transformer and Switchgears
- Civil Infrastructure (Roads, Fences, drainage as required, etc.)
- Other balance of plant such as cables, protection, SCADA system etc.

2.4 Construction Phase Land Requirements

At this point it is understood that the temporary construction area will be within the project boundaries and therefore within the land already allocated to the project. As such, no additional land will be required during the construction phase of the project.

The project road which will be established to enable access to the PV plant site extends between the southern boundary of the PV plant site and the E119 highway, measuring a total

area of 0.36 ha. This is found on an existing track used to access the site that will need to be upgraded.

Consultations undertaken as part of the draft ESIA, and this draft RAP revealed that land in and around the access road is part of the state land reserve encompassing the PV plant site, and the same pre-existing land-use zone. No potentially impacted land users with unresolved claims to the land from any past instances of land expropriation were identified within this portion of the project area.

2.4.1 Accommodation facilities

It is understood that workers' accommodation may consist of either temporary on-site facilities or rented off-site accommodations. If the accommodation facility is constructed outside of the project boundaries, the Project Company will engage an E&S Consultant to assess any land-related impacts, in line with the principles outlined in this draft RAP. The results of this assessment will be submitted to and approved by the project lenders prior to the commencement of accommodation facility construction.

2.5 Operational Phase Land Requirements

The project's operational phase will not require any additional land beyond what has already been allocated within the project boundaries. Furthermore, no land use restrictions will arise during this phase, as all operational and maintenance activities will take place within the fenced project site.

2.6 Project Milestones

Table 2-3 Project Milestones

MILESTONE	SCHEDULED DATE
PPA Signature	3 rd June 2024
Target Financial Close	November 2024
Site handover	1 st November 2024
Mobilisation & Early Works	Q1 2025
Main Construction Works Commencement	Q2 2025
Commercial Operation Date	January 2027

3 OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINE

The connection to the grid will be via a 90 km 330 kV double circuit line to the Navahi substation (Figure 3-1). The line heads north and passes to the northwest of the Shirvan National Park.

Enhancement of the grid network, including the construction and operation of the transmission lines, construction and enhancement of substations, investments in SCADA upgrades, control systems, and battery energy storage, are being jointly financed by the World Bank and by the Government of Azerbaijan, with the entities funding different assets.

The World Bank refer to the Project as Azerbaijan Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Project (AZURE) and the Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary¹ was published on the 26th of March 2024. The plan is for the transmission lines for Bilasuvar Solar PV (and Banka Solar PV) to be operational by April 2026.

3.1 Compliance Requirements

Although the Government of Azerbaijan is developing and financing the transmission line which connects the Bilasuvar project to the Navahi substation, the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan and associated mitigation measures and monitoring will be agreed with the World Bank and will be required to follow World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards. The World Bank are therefore still overseeing any gaps in the building and design of transmission line and ensuring alignment with their requirements including those related to land acquisition.

Both Azerenerji and the World Bank have engaged environmental and social consultants to undertake ESIA's for their respective parts of the grid enhancement. The ESIA for the 330kV OHTL, which will connect the project to the Navahi substation, is being prepared on behalf of Azerenerji by the Azerbaijan Scientific-Research and Design-Prospecting Energy Institute. The scoping report for this ESIA has been prepared and is dated August 2024.

A meeting was conducted with the Ministry of Energy (MoE), the consultants preparing the ESIA on behalf of Azerenerji, the potential lenders for the Bilasuvar Project, and the lenders' environmental and social advisor, on the 9th August 2024. In this meeting, the consultants preparing the ESIA on behalf of Azerenerji outlined the status of the ESIA, what studies had been included as part of this ESIA, and the next steps. The process of preparing and submitting

1

http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099051524112523470/pdf/P505208113e2ec0201b79a13de9603dd3bf.pdf?_gl=1*11e0qxe*_gcl_au*MTQ1NzU2NDcyLjE3MTgyNjQwNDY.

the ESIA to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR) for approval is currently ongoing.

3.1.1 Land Acquisition

In relation to the land acquisition, Azerenerji has prepared and disclosed a Resettlement Policy Framework² (RPF) for the AZURE project, consistent with the requirements of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). It's stated that the fundamental purpose of the RPF is to establish the terms of agreement between relevant authorities in the Republic of Azerbaijan and the World Bank regarding principles and procedures to be used in subsequent preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

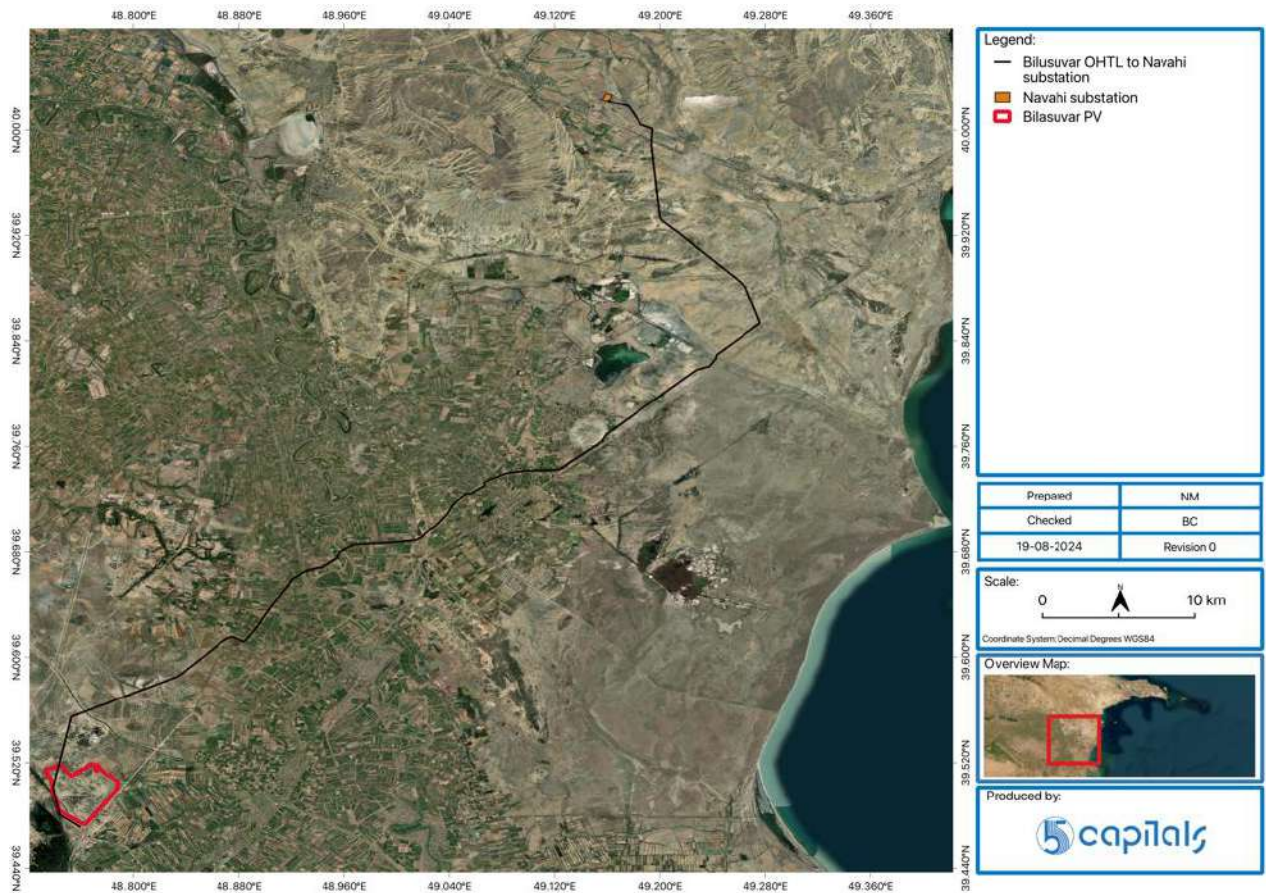
In addition, it is stated that the World Bank's approval of the RAP will be required before the project authorities can invite bids for any contracts in which works are expected to involve physical or economic displacement as a result of land acquisition or restrictions on access or use of natural resources.

3.1.2 Details of the transmission line

The line will be a 90km 330kV double circuit line to the Navahi sub-station as shown in the figure below.

²<https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099080524100521639/p5052081847dfa04d18e6c107aa851a0dcc>

Figure 3-1 Transmission Line Connecting the Project to Navahi Substation



3.2 Land Use

One of the key risks associated with the development of the line includes:

- Land acquisition, where the transmission line route will require land which is currently being utilised.
- The Scoping Report states that 'all land acquisition, either permanent or temporary will be undertaken in compliance with the relevant Azerbaijan legislation and international requirements (World Bank Environmental and Social Standards 5)'.

Based on the recognition of the above risk, the identification of the land ownership and use along the OHTL has been undertaken and is provided in the table below.

Table 3-1 Land ownership and use along the OHTL

No	REGION	VILLAGES	NUMBER OWNERS/TENANTS	TITLE TYPE	PROPERTY TYPE	DESIGNATION
1	Salyan	Xurşud village	3	Property	Private	cropland

NO	REGION	VILLAGES	NUMBER OWNERS/TENANTS	TITLE TYPE	PROPERTY TYPE	DESIGNATION
		Aşağı Noxudlu	6	Property	Private	cropland
		Yuxarı Noxudlu	9	Property	Private	cropland
		Çuxanlı village	7 individuals	Property	Private	cropland
			3 legal persons	Property	Private	cropland
		Abadkand	7	Property	Private	cropland
		Xalac	9	Property	Private	cropland
		Yenikand	7	Property	Private	cropland
		Şakarlı	7	Property	Private	cropland
		Xalac baladiyyasi	1	İstifada	Baladiyya	pastural
		Salmanlı village	3	Property	private	cropland
2	Hacıqabul	Qızılburun	7	Property	Private	cropland
		Navahi	3	Property	Private	cropland
Total number of owners			72	N/A	N/A	N/A
Data on leased land plots						
3	Bilasuvar	Bilasuvar region	4 tenants (legal person)	Lease	State	cropland/pastural
4	Salyan	Salyan region	5 tenants (hüquqi va individuallar)	Lease	State	cropland/pastural
5	Hacıqabul	Rayon Executive Power	3 tenants	Lease	State Land Fund	cropland
Total number of tenants			12	N/A	N/A	N/A

3.3 Conclusion

Based on the above information the development of the OHTL will require compliance with the World Banks ESS (specifically ESS5). This will be required even for the sections of the OHTL that will not receive financing from the WBG. As such, the assessment of the land acquisition in relation to the OHTL has been excluded from this draft RAP Report.

4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 National Regulations

4.1.1 Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan (adopted on November 12, 1995, (with amendments made by the national vote (referendum) dated August 24, 2002 and March 18, 2009 and September 26, 2016)

Article 13 of the Constitution of Azerbaijan recognizes three types of property ownership: State, Municipality, and Private. It guarantees citizens the right to own, use, and dispose of property. The Constitution also ensures that no one can be dispossessed of their property without their consent or a court decision, and that expropriation for state needs is permissible only after fair compensation is paid (Article 29). Article 19 stipulates that land ownership may be restricted by law to serve social justice or to ensure the efficient use of land.

4.1.2 3.1.2 Land Code (adopted on June 25, 1999, the last changes were made on February 24, 2023)

The Land Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan governs land legislation and outlines the roles of participants in land relations, including State bodies, Municipalities, Citizens, and Legal entities. It also encompasses foreigners and stateless persons, foreign legal entities, international associations and organizations, and foreign states. The Land Code recognizes three types of land ownership: State, Municipal, and Private. All property types are treated equally and protected by the state.

Key provisions of the Land Code include:

- Sub-Sections 12.3 and 13.3: Agricultural lands can be repurposed for non-agricultural uses only if the Cabinet of Ministers redesignates them under exceptional circumstances.
- Article 13: Designated Use of Agricultural Lands
 - Agricultural lands are utilized for the production and processing of agricultural products, as well as for scientific research, education, and practical testing in the agricultural sector.
 - These lands may also be used for constructing communication facilities, temporary structures, and other installations essential for effective agricultural operations, provided they meet environmental and technical standards.
- Article 16: Use of Pastures, Grazing Fields, and Meadows
 - Summer and winter pastures are allocated to individuals and entities with their own livestock. State-owned pastures are assigned to administrative units based on the needs of state livestock farms and executive authority decisions.

- Municipalities can allocate their pastures for livestock breeding to municipal enterprises by decision and lease them to other legal entities and private individuals.
- Municipal lands for public grazing are available for common use, while remaining meadows and grazing sections in reserve can be leased to legal entities and individuals according to legislation.
- Common grazing sections are available for indefinite public use. Municipal reserve pastures, grazing fields, and meadows can be leased to entities and individuals for 10 to 15 years. Lease agreements can be extended based on land bids or tenders. If the livestock on leased pastures decreases significantly, or if there is a change in ownership, the lease and use agreements must be reconsidered as per legislative procedures.
- Article 22, Clause 3: Landowners, users, and lessees within a protection zone retain their land rights unless the zone's regulations require complete withdrawal from economic use. They must comply with the rules for these zones.
- Sub-Section 48.4: Lands can be allocated for ownership, use, or lease only according to their designated purposes.
- Article 58: Construction on Land Plots
 - Landowners, users, or lessees have the right to construct, demolish, or build temporary or permanent facilities on their land, provided they comply with town planning, residency, environmental protection, and cultural heritage regulations, and adhere to relevant legal and regulatory acts.
 - Temporary structures erected by the user or lessee must be removed at their expense upon the expiration of the land use or lease agreement, unless otherwise specified by legislation or the lease agreement.
- Article 73, Clause 1: The rights of ownership, use, or lease of land may be terminated in the following cases:
 - Voluntary relinquishment or expropriation of the land.
 - Expiration of the use or lease period.
 - Termination of a legal entity's operations.
 - Non-compliance with the land's intended purpose.
 - Termination of individual employment contracts related to temporarily used land.
 - Breach of use or lease agreement terms.
 - Non-payment of land tax and rent for one year without valid reason.
 - Unused agricultural land for two consecutive years or non-agricultural land for one year without a valid reason.
 - Deterioration of soil quality, contamination, or environmental harm during use.
 - Necessity for state acquisition of the land.
 - Transfer of ownership of buildings or facilities on the land.
 - Death of the landowner or user (lessee) without heirs.
 - Non-fulfillment of mortgage obligations.
- Article 86: Specific regulations regarding land transactions:
 - Clause 2: State lands, municipal agricultural lands for general use, and lands leased to legal entities and individuals cannot be bought or sold.

- Clause 3: Lands can be sold to state, municipal, and private ownership within the Azerbaijan Republic.
- Clause 5: Ownership, use, and lease rights can be traded through land auctions or competitions, with the owner's or their representative's consent.
- Clause 6: Municipal land transactions must align with development plans and are conducted via land auctions and competitions.
- Clause 7: Direct sale of privately owned lands or lease rights requires notarized purchase agreements between the parties.
- Clause 8: The purchase and sale of land are regulated by relevant Azerbaijani legislation.
- Article 101 - Article 101 mandates that compensation must be provided in full to landowners, users, and lessees for any damages resulting from land acquisition, temporary land use, restrictions on their rights, or any degradation of soil quality. This includes covering costs incurred due to early termination of obligations made to third parties. The article also addresses land disputes and illegal land use, specifying that any damage caused by illegal occupation must be compensated by the land user, as detailed in Articles 110 and 111.

4.1.3 Land Acquisition Law for State Needs (April 20, 2010, the last amendments were made on February 17, 2023)

The Land Acquisition Law of Azerbaijan outlines the regulations for acquiring land for state needs, including the calculation and payment of compensation and other related processes. Key provisions include:

- Article 4, Clause 4.1: Land required for state needs or held in shared ownership must be transferred to the state based on an agreement with the owner(s).
- Article 4, Clause 4.2: The state must strive to reach an agreement with affected individuals and is obligated to pay either the market or replacement price for the land. The state cannot exercise its powers under this law until this obligation is fulfilled.
- Article 5, Clause 5.1: Land that may be acquired for state needs, irrespective of existing lease and use restrictions, includes:
 - Privately owned lands.
 - Municipal lands.
- Article 7, Clause 7.2: Individuals affected by land acquisition have the right to receive compensation as per the procedures established by this law.
- Article 7, Clause 7.3: The following persons are considered affected by the acquisition:
 - Individuals with state-registered ownership, use, or lease rights to land, as well as those with legal but unregistered use or lease rights confirmed by written documents.
 - Individuals with legally recognized but unregistered ownership, use, or lease rights, provided these are documented at the time of registration. Contracts or agreements made without legal compliance cannot invalidate their land rights.

- Sub-lessees, third-party users, or short-term land users, provided their rights are supported by oral or written agreements.
- Individuals who have long-term land use recognized by law, giving rise to land rights.
- Individuals living on land without legal rights.
- Article 7, Clause 7.4: All persons listed above, except those without legal rights to the land, are entitled to compensation and assistance related to their lost land under this law.
- Article 7, Clause 7.5: Individuals without legal rights to the land are entitled only to relocation assistance and compensation for personal property damage incurred during relocation, excluding real estate.
- Article 8, Clause 8.2.5: Compensation must be paid or resettlement must occur in compliance with this law before taking possession of the land from affected persons.
- Article 10, Clause 1: The acquiring authority must gather all necessary information to comply with the law while preparing the land acquisition proposal.
- Article 54, Clause 1: All persons affected by land acquisition are entitled to fair compensation as specified by this law for their land or related rights.
- Article 54, Clause 2: Compensation is provided through the project necessitating the land acquisition.
- Article 56, Clause 1: Compensation should be based on:
 - Ensuring that the property, livelihood, income, and standard of living of affected persons are restored to their pre-acquisition conditions within a reasonable timeframe.
 - Accounting for current inflation in the assessment of compensation.
 - Covering all costs and losses incurred if relocation or change in residence, business, or workplace is required due to the acquisition.

4.1.4 Other relevant legislation

The table below provides summary of other relevant legislation applicable for Project.

LEGAL ACT	SUMMARY
Civil Code (adopted on December 28, 1999, the last changes were made on July 12, 2023)	Articles 246, 247, 248, and 249 outline provisions for land acquisition for state needs, relevant to the proposed project. According to the code, the appropriate executive authority must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide written notice to affected persons regarding the planned acquisition. b) Pay compensation to the affected persons within 90 days of finalizing the land transaction agreement. c) Assist affected individuals in vacating the land and relocating to a new residence, in accordance with the law. d) Compensate for any affected assets. Article 246 specifies that compensation will be calculated based on market value, and if this is not feasible, replacement cost will be used.

LEGAL ACT	SUMMARY
	<p>Article 247 details the forms of compensation, which include a comparable land plot or living structure in terms of quality, size, and production capacity, a lump-sum cash payment, continuous food provision, or training opportunities.</p>
<p>Housing Code (adopted on November 15, 2011, the last amendments were made on December 15, 2023)</p>	<p>The Housing Code of Azerbaijan, adopted on November 15, 2011, with the last amendments made on December 15, 2023, regulates the legal framework concerning residential housing within the country. It addresses various aspects including property rights, rental agreements, construction standards, maintenance responsibilities, and dispute resolution related to housing. The code aims to ensure safe, equitable, and sustainable housing conditions for all residents of Azerbaijan, promoting stability and development in the housing sector.</p>
<p>Law on Land Market (adopted on May 7, 1999, last amended on February 17, 2023)</p>	<p>The Law of Azerbaijan on the Land Market, adopted on May 7, 1999, and last amended on February 17, 2023, governs the functioning and regulation of the land market within Azerbaijan. It outlines the legal framework for land transactions, including ownership, lease, and use rights, as well as procedures for land registration and market operations. The law aims to facilitate fair and efficient land market activities, promote investment in land, and ensure sustainable management of land resources across the country.</p>
<p>Law on assessment activities (June 25, 1998, last revised on April 20, 2012)</p>	<p>The Law of Azerbaijan on assessment activities, enacted on June 25, 1998, and last revised on April 20, 2012, regulates the practice of assessment (appraisal) in the country. It establishes guidelines, standards, and procedures for conducting assessments of property, land, and other assets for various purposes such as taxation, transactions, and development projects. The law aims to ensure transparency, accuracy, and fairness in assessment practices, contributing to informed decision-making and effective economic activities across Azerbaijan.</p>
<p>Law "On Land Lease" (December 11, 1998, last revised on February 24, 2023)</p>	<p>The Law of Azerbaijan "On Land Lease," enacted on December 11, 1998, and last revised on February 24, 2023, governs the leasing of land within the country. It establishes the legal framework, rights, and obligations related to land leases, including procedures for obtaining leases, terms of lease agreements, and conditions for land use. The law aims to regulate and promote the effective utilization of land resources, ensuring sustainable development and economic</p>

LEGAL ACT	SUMMARY
	efficiency in land management practices across Azerbaijan.
Decree of the President on additional measures related to the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the Acquisition of Land for State Needs" (February 15, 2011, the last amendments were made on July 18, 2023)	The Decree of the President on additional measures related to the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the Acquisition of Land for State Needs" (initially enacted on February 15, 2011, with amendments as of July 18, 2023) outlines supplementary actions to ensure effective application of the law. It likely includes directives for government bodies on acquiring land for state purposes, procedures for compliance, and mechanisms for monitoring and enforcing the law. The decree aims to clarify and strengthen the legal framework governing land acquisition in Azerbaijan, enhancing transparency and efficiency in its implementation.
Decree of the President No. 06-III QD 506-3 QD dated December 7, 2007 on ensuring the implementation of the Law "On Additions and Amendments to the Civil Code"	Decree No. 06-III QD 506-3 QD, issued on December 7, 2007, aims to ensure effective implementation of the Law "On Additions and Amendments to the Civil Code." It provides detailed guidelines for interpreting and applying the amendments, specifies administrative procedures for government agencies, outlines transitional provisions for existing legal situations, sets up mechanisms for monitoring and enforcing compliance, and includes steps to inform the public about the changes. Overall, the decree enhances legal clarity and consistency in applying the amended Civil Code provisions.
Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on approving the "Regulation on preparation of resettlement plan and resettlement instructions" (February 24, 2012)	This regulation outlines the guidelines for preparing a resettlement plan, including an example of the plan's content, and offers general directions. A Resettlement Plan is mandatory only when the number of displaced persons reaches 200 or more. (The project does not meet this impact threshold.) The law is enforced to ensure compliance with the Presidential Decree of the Azerbaijan Republic No. 263, dated May 24, 2010, concerning the withdrawal of lands for state needs.
Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on approving the "Rule for the selection of the person or organization preparing the resettlement plan or resettlement instructions" (April 21, 2011)	The Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan (April 21, 2011) sets guidelines for selecting individuals or organizations to prepare resettlement plans or instructions for development projects. Key points include: Objective: Establish a structured method for appointing qualified parties to ensure fair and efficient resettlement. Selection Criteria: Expertise: Experience and relevant qualifications in resettlement planning.

LEGAL ACT	SUMMARY
	<p>Capability: Adequate resources and knowledge of regulations.</p> <p>Compliance: Adherence to national and international standards.</p> <p>Selection Process:</p> <p>Announcement: Publicly announce the need.</p> <p>Submission: Collect proposals from interested parties.</p> <p>Evaluation: Review based on expertise and compliance.</p> <p>Decision: Select and notify the best candidate.</p> <p>Responsibilities: Draft detailed resettlement plans, including assessments and strategies, and engage with affected communities.</p> <p>Monitoring and Reporting: Regular progress updates to authorities.</p> <p>Implementation: Oversight by the Ministry of Economy and other relevant bodies.</p> <p>This decision aims to ensure transparent and systematic resettlement, minimizing disruption and safeguarding community welfare.</p>
<p>Resolution No. 110 of the Cabinet of Ministers on approval of the Rule for calculating the inventory value of buildings owned by natural persons (June 28, 1999)</p>	<p>Resolution No. 110 by the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan (June 28, 1999) establishes rules for calculating the inventory value of buildings owned by individuals for administrative and fiscal purposes, such as property taxation. Key points including Scope and Purpose, Calculation Method, Base Prices and Coefficients, Data Collection, Documentation and Reporting, Revisions, and Updates, Implementation</p> <p>This resolution ensures consistent and fair property assessments for taxation and legal matters.</p>
<p>Decision of The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan on "Dimensions of power grid protection zones and requirements for conducting economic activities in those areas". May 16, 2024, No. 261</p>	<p>The decree mandates the establishment of a Grid Security Zone around low to high-voltage overhead transmission lines.</p> <p>A buffer with a lateral extent (from outer most conductor) of 30 metres is required 330-500 kV overhead power lines, where land use such as construction and demolition of buildings, high-rise irrigation and machinery as well as trees are prohibited.</p> <p>Grid security zones and relevant land use restrictions do not apply to PV power plants.</p>

4.1.4.1 Project context

The Land Acquisition Law for State Needs of April 20th, 2010, as amended in February 17th 2023 addresses various aspects of land use and ownership, including informal land use. However, it is noted that this law primarily focuses on legally recognised landowners and users who are

entitled to compensation. Article 7 states that persons who do not have legal rights to land they live on shall only be provided with assistance related to their relocation, with the exception of immovable property and assistance aimed at compensating the damage caused to the movable property of these persons during relocation. This means that provisions for informal land users are very limited. Additionally, Article 58 of the Land Code states any temporary structures erected by the user must be demolished at their own expense after the lease period ends. In addition, Article 73 provides the basis under which the rights to ownership may be terminated one of which is breach of use of lease agreement terms.

The project will impact informal land users who have structures within the site. These users had their lease agreements terminated between 2016 and 2019 due to violation of their lease terms (see Section 8 for details). Since their agreements were terminated, they are not eligible for government assistance, including relocation support, as outlined in Article 7 of the Land Acquisition Law for State Needs. As such, the project will be required to close this gap to meet the lenders requirements.

4.2 Lender Requirements

The Proposed project is expected to receive financing from international lenders which include Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

As such, compliance is required in relation to:

- ADB SR2: Involuntary Resettlement
- EBRD PR5: Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement.
- Including the EBRD PR5 Guidance Note.
- AIIB ESS 2 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
- Other good practice guidance, such as the WBG EHS Guidelines.
- The relevant host country laws, regulations, and permits that pertain to land acquisition and resettlement and social issues.

As such, the applicable lender policies and requirements for land acquisition and resettlement are outlined in below sub-sections.

4.2.1 ADB

4.2.1.1 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)

ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009 sets out the policy, objectives, scope, triggers and principles for the following three key Safeguards Requirements:

- Environmental Safeguards: requires screening and assessment of projects according to type, location, scale, and sensitivity and the magnitude of their potential environmental impacts, including direct, indirect, induced, and cumulative impacts.
- Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards: include screening and assessment of projects impacts of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and proposes measures to address the impact identified.
- Indigenous Peoples Safeguards: screen and assess projects on impacts on Indigenous Peoples according to magnitude of impact in terms of customary rights of use and access to land and natural resource, socio-economic status, cultural and communal integrity, health, education, livelihood, social security status, the recognition of indigenous knowledge, and the level of vulnerability of the affected Indigenous Peoples community.
- This Safeguard is not applicable to the proposed project based on the assessment undertaken under section 6.3.2 of this report.

INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT SAFEGUARD (SR2)

ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Requirements aims to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimise resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

SR2 also applies to full or partial, permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

ADB also requires that the client disseminates information to the affected persons and consult with them in a manner that commensurate with the anticipated project impacts on the PAPs. The client is required to inform and consult with the affected persons on resettlement and compensation options and to provide them with project-related information during resettlement planning and implementation. The information should be disclosed in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language that the affected persons can understand.

According to ADB, a project's involuntary resettlement category is determined by the category of its most sensitive component in terms of involuntary resettlement impacts. It is considered that the proposed Project falls under Category B because less than 200 persons will experience significant impacts.

ADB requires Category B projects to have a resettlement/livelihood restoration plan and assess social impacts.

4.2.1.2 ADB's Social Protection Strategy, 2001

The Social Protection Strategy requires the Borrower to comply with applicable national labour laws in relation to the project, and take the measures to comply with the core labour standards of the International Labor Organisation (ILO).

4.2.1.3 ADB's Gender and Development Policy, 1998

ADB's policy on gender and development (GAD), approved in 1998, adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity. This requires gender concerns to be treated as a cross-cutting theme influencing all social and economic processes.

The GAD policy provides a policy framework; introduces institutional mechanisms to address gender concerns in ADB's programme of activities; and supports a greater emphasis on gender issues in all ADB operations.

3.2.2 Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

AIIB's ESS 2 (Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement), states that If the Project is likely to involve Involuntary Resettlement, AIIB requires the Client to address this in the social section of the assessment report, complemented by more in-depth coverage, as required under ESS 2.

The Client covers this in a plan or framework, as applicable, which may be called a land acquisition and resettlement plan, land acquisition plan or resettlement plan (LARP/LAP/RP) or, in the case of a framework, a land acquisition and resettlement planning framework, land acquisition planning framework or resettlement planning framework (LARPF/LAPF/RPF). This plan or framework is to be provided to AIIB as a freestanding document, an annex to the assessment report, or incorporated as a recognizable element of the report.

3.2.3 European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has an internal Environmental and Social Policy (2019) and a set of specific Performance Requirement (PRs) covering key environmental and social components for consideration, assessment and management in their investments. The requirements specific to physical and economic displacement include:

- PR 5-Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement.
- EBRD Guidance and Good Practice.

The objectives of PR 5 include:

- Avoid or when unavoidable, minimise, involuntary resettlement by exploring alternative project design.
- Avoid forced evictions.

- Mitigate adverse social and economic restrictions on affected persons and land by providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation and the informed participation of those affected.
- Restore or, where possible, improve the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons to pre-displaced levels.
- Improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing, including security of tenure at resettlement sites.

According to PR 5 “ In cases where physical displacement cannot be avoided through project design, the client will develop a resettlement plan that covers, at a minimum, the applicable requirements of this PR regardless of the number of people affected.”

Note: The proposed Project will result in economic and physical displacement.

Other relevant international good practices are as briefly discussed below.

4.2.2 International labour standards (ILO) conventions

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) Governing Body fundamental conventions are as included in the table below.

Table 4-1 ILO conventions and ratification status by Azerbaijan

INSTRUMENT	DATE
Convention No 29 on Forced Labour adopted in 1930	19 th May 1992
Convention No 87 on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, adopted on 17 th of June 1948	19 th May 1992
Convention No 98 on the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining adopted on 8 th of June 1949	19 th May 1992
Convention No 100 on Equal Remuneration adopted 6 th of June 1951	19 th May 1992
Abolition of Forced Labour Convention No.105, 1957	9 th August 2000
Convention 111 on Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) adopted 4 th of June 1958	19 th May 1992
Convention 138 on Minimum Age adopted 6 th of June 1973	19 th May 1992
Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour adopted 17 th June 1999	30 th March 2004
Convention 155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No.155)	29 th May 2023
Convention C187 Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety & Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187)	Not ratified
Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930	Not ratified

4.3 Gap Analysis between National & Lenders Requirements

The following table outlines a gap analysis between national and lender requirements, it also provides measures to bridge the gap.

Table 4-2 Gap Analysis Between National and Lender Standards

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB's RS2, ADB's GENDER & DEVELOPMENT POLICY, 1998 ADB ACCESS TO INFORMATION POLICY, 2018	AZERBAIJAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
Avoid or minimise displacement	The client will avoid or at least minimise physical and/or economic displacement	The Project will avoid involuntary resettlement whenever possible to minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.	Any land required for state needs can be transferred to the state upon reaching an agreement with the owner. Avoidance and minimisation of displacement is not required by national law	The project site has been allocated for the Project development through an Order of the Cabinet of Ministries in 2024, as such, full avoidance is not possible. It is noted that Masdar have updated the layout of the project leaving approximately 250ha on the east side of the project undeveloped. Masdar has also initiated discussions with MoE and Executive Power so that this undeveloped land can be used for grazing activities. The preparation of the project specific draft ESIA and this draft RAP has also been undertaken to ensure that the impacts to the land users are minimised, mitigated through appropriate entitlements and meaningful consultation and monitoring requirements implemented throughout out design and implementation of the RAP.
Planning process	The client will prepare a resettlement plan proportionate to the risk and impacts associated with the project.	The client will prepare a resettlement plan if the proposed project will have involuntary resettlement impacts including collection of census data of the affected persons.	There is no requirement for preparing a dedicate report (RAP/LRP). However, there is a requirement for socio-economic data collection during land acquisition process.	This draft RAP has been developed for the proposed project to meet this requirement. It includes the feedback received from lenders and their advisers, project affected people and other local stakeholders consulted during its preparation and that of the ESIA.
Eligibility for compensation	PR5 identifies 3 main categories of PAPs: Those who have formal legal rights to the land (including customary & traditional rights recognised under national laws). Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the census, but who have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under the national laws. Those who have no recognisable legal right to claim the land that they occupy.	ADB identifies 3 categories of PAPs: Persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part. Persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claim of such lands that are recognizable under national laws. Persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognised or recognizable claims to such land. ADB also requires that: Those with no formal/recognizable right on the land are entitled to be compensated for their non-land assets at replacement cost and for rehabilitation assistance. Land compensation (instead of cash) for PAPs whose livelihoods are land-based is preferred.	The Azerbaijan Land Acquisition Law recognises four (4) groups of persons eligible for compensation as a result of land loss and one (1) group entitled to only receive assistance. According to Article 7(7.4) of the Azerbaijan Land Acquisition Law, persons who have legal rights to the land where they live are eligible for compensation while those without legal rights will be provided with very limited rights as described in section 4.1.4.1 above.	The eligibility for compensation and scope of this draft RAP includes all PAPs within the Project site including those without any recognisable legal rights to the land that they are using the land for grazing/farming purposes. Ref. Chapter 11 for details on the eligibility and entitlements.
Inventory of affected assets & establishment of a cut-off date	The client shall carry out an inventory of affected assets including land, structures, crops, communal amenities & natural resources to establish the basis for further valuation of such assets. The client shall also establish a cut-off date for eligibility either (i) as foreseen in applicable legislation; or (ii) using the end date of the census or of the inventory (whichever is the latest).	An inventory of displaced persons and their assets will be documented. In addition, the client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be documented & disseminated throughout the project area.	The compensation methodology requires for the client to carry out inventory. However, this does not include any specific requirement for the establishment of a cut-off date	The cut-off date for the Project site was publicly disclosed to all the PAPs in accordance with EBRD & ADB and other lenders' requirements. Inventory surveys has been conducted with PAPs individually to record and assess types of loss.
Grievance mechanism	The client is required to establish a grievance mechanism consistent with PR5 and PR10 in order to receive and address concerns regarding the	The client is required to establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances about physical	Following land acquisition, the receiving authority is required to establish a land acquisition group that will accept,	A grievance mechanism has been set up as part of the draft SEP and draft RAP for the Project in

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB's RS2, ADB's GENDER & DEVELOPMENT POLICY, 1998 ADB ACCESS TO INFORMATION POLICY, 2018	AZERBAIJAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
	Project in a timely manner. The GM will include a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes and complaints in an impartial manner.	and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups.	respond to and attempt to resolve any complaints made by PAPs. There is no requirement to establish a land acquisition group for compensation purposes.	order to allow the PAPs and other stakeholders to submit their grievances.
Information disclosure	The client should summarise the information for public disclosure to ensure that the affected people understand the compensation procedures and know what to expect at the various stages of the project (for example, when an offer will be made to them, how long they will have to respond, grievance procedures, legal procedures to be followed if negotiations fall).	The Client will provide relevant resettlement information, including information on the resettlement framework, resettlement plan and monitoring reports in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. For illiterate people, other suitable methods will be used.	Public meetings are required to be held to disclose information to land users & owners on the land acquisition process.	PAPs will be provided with relevant information throughout the implementation of the approved draft and final RAP as per the EBRD PR5, ADB and other lenders' requirements.
Stakeholder consultations	Following disclosure of all relevant information, the client is required to consult with affected persons and communities and facilitate their early informed participation in decision making process.	The client will conduct meaningful consultation with affected persons, their host communities, and civil society for every project and subproject identified as having involuntary resettlement impacts. The ADB Access to Information Policy states that information should be provided to project affected people and other stakeholders in a way that allows them and other stakeholders to provide meaningful inputs into project design and implementation. The Gender & Development Policy requires gender sensitivity, analysis, planning, mainstreaming, agenda setting as part of the project. Mainstreaming includes consideration of gender issues in all aspects accompanied by efforts to encourage women's participation in the decision-making process in development activities	Public meetings are required to be held to disclose information to land users and owners on the land acquisition process	To close this gap, the project will consult with the identified PAPs, vulnerable groups and other relevant stakeholders in line with the lenders' requirements throughout the land acquisition, RAP implementation, construction and operation processes. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has also been developed for the project.
Vulnerable groups	PR 5 requires special attention to be paid to vulnerable groups and ensure that they are not disadvantaged in the compensation process and are fully aware of their entitlements and rights.	The client will identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. The client will ensure that the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups are improved and not merely restored. The Social protection strategy requires for social assistance and welfare service programs for the most vulnerable groups with no other means of adequate support	There is no requirement for vulnerable groups in relation to livelihood restoration.	Vulnerable groups identified will be provided assistance in accordance with EBRD, ADB and other lender's requirements.
Compensation	The client will offer PAPs compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and any other required transitional support.	All compensation of assets at full replacement cost and assistance should be provided prior to displacement including provision of additional support. Compensation for losses at full replacement cost and transitional support will be provided prior to handing over the site for civil works. Para 18 Appendix 2 of ADB safeguards states that the developer will pay adequate attention to gender concerns, including specific measures addressing the need of female headed households, gender-inclusive consultations, information disclosure, and grievance mechanism to ensure	All persons affected by acquisition are entitled to fair compensation in accordance with the Land Acquisition Law Article 4 (4.2) of Azerbaijan Land Acquisition Law states that " <i>The state is obliged to make every effort to reach an agreement with the affected persons and to pay the market price or replacement price for the land</i> ".	All PAPs will be compensated for the losses incurred at full replacement cost and transitional support provided to them. Compensation will include retrospective payments and entitlements to be delivered prior to impact. In addition, specific Livelihood Restoration (LR) packages will be developed in consultation with female and male PAPs to ensure gender balanced programmes are developed. (Ref. Chapter 11 of this draft RAP).

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB's RS2, ADB's GENDER & DEVELOPMENT POLICY, 1998 ADB ACCESS TO INFORMATION POLICY, 2018	AZERBAIJAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
		<p>that both men and women receive adequate and appropriate compensation for their lost property and resettlement assistance, if required, as well as assistance to restore and improve their incomes and living standards.</p> <p>The Social Protection Strategy requires for special consideration of gender issues because women tend to receive less assistance than men do. This is because many programs are focused on households and do not consider intrahousehold differences. In the context of the proposed Project, it will be important to ensure that the proposed approaches do not disadvantage the women including those who are engaged in project related activities.</p> <p>The Gender and Development Policy requires ADB to facilitate gender analysis of proposed projects, including program and sector loans, and ensure that gender issues are considered at all appropriate stages of the project cycle, including identification, preparation, appraisal, implementation, and evaluation.</p>		
Loss of jobs	<p>Employees should be provided targeted assistance in respect of any work stoppage resulting from the impact to the enterprise so that their livelihoods are maintained during the suspension of income, and/or their termination or suspension of employment should be addressed in compliance with PR2.</p>	<p>ADB requires for the client to compensate for loss of income and help restore the income earning capacity of those affected.</p> <p>This should also include providing equal opportunities for women and men in accordance with the Gender Development Policy.</p>	<p>The Acquisition of Lands for State Needs legislation includes compensation for loss of business and income.</p>	<p>The affected herders and workers will be provided with compensation based on the entitlements in the approved draft and final RAP.</p> <p>Additionally, female PAPs will also be provided with equal opportunities during the recruitment process.</p>
Displacement	<p>Forced evictions are prohibited by EBRD ESP and PR5</p>	<p>ADB requires project affected persons to be protected against forced evictions. This is to ensure that the rights of the non-titled land users are not violated.</p>	<p>Article 29 of the Constitution states that nobody maybe deprived of his/her property without a court decision and that the outright confiscation of property is prohibited..</p>	<p>The Government issued a letter to all PAPs in the project area between 15th and 23rd August 2024 to vacate the site by 1st September 2024.</p> <p>As a result, Masdar engaged the Government to delay the displacement process to allow more time to the PAPs to relocate.</p> <p>The Government rescinded this letter and issued a new to allow sufficient time for the PAPs to relocate from the site and for the project to implement the draft and final RAP process by 1st November 2024.</p> <p>In the period between the government issuing a letter to inform the herders to vacate the land and rescinding of this letter one herder with the permanent residence on site moved from site. Another herder fully demolished his structures, while a third has partially done so.</p> <p>An assessment of this situation and the actions undertaken by the project are outlined in chapter 9 of this report and the Project's standalone SCAR.</p>

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB's RS2, ADB's GENDER & DEVELOPMENT POLICY, 1998 ADB ACCESS TO INFORMATION POLICY, 2018	AZERBAIJAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
<p>Monitoring of RAP Implementation</p>	<p>PR 5 requires consultations to continue during the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payment and resettlement so as to achieve outcomes consistent with the objectives of the PR.</p>	<p>ADB requires monitoring & assessment of outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions & the results of resettlement monitoring.</p> <p>In addition, the Gender and Development Policy requires for monitoring and evaluation processes to systematically incorporate attention to gender in all activities.</p> <p>As part of this, the following reports are prepared for the Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Resettlement Plan Compliance Report – Upon completion of compensation payments. Semi-annual social monitoring report throughout the construction period. A Resettlement Plan evaluation report upon completion of the Project. 	<p>No provision for monitoring is provided in the Azerbaijan Laws</p>	<p>The client will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the approved draft and final RAP. A RAP completion audit will also be required.</p>

5 LAND ACQUISITION BACKGROUND

The Project's land acquisition process began with early-stage feasibility studies, including a solar resource assessment, to identify sites which are potentially suitable for economically viable and utility-scale generation of solar power. Site selection for solar PV projects is governed by a number of feasibility factors, mainly:

- Solar resource availability (i.e., predominant solar irradiation/ insolation levels)
- Land area
- Geotechnical and hydrological conditions
- Usage and topography of surrounding land
- Climatic extremes and hazards

5.1 Project Alternatives

5.1.1 No Project Alternative

The No Project Alternative would place a greater reliance on generating power from fossil fuel sources, and would not be in line with achieving Azerbaijan's 2025 vision for the inclusion of renewable energy electricity within its generation mix, with Azerbaijan hosting the COP29 in November 2024. On the COP29 website³, it states that "Azerbaijan is committed to developing its renewable energy potential, which is an important part of the country's plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2050. The country intends to increase renewable power capacity to 30% by 2030 and diversify its existing energy system to become a leader in green energy."

The website further states that, due to Azerbaijan's favourable climate, there is the potential for up to 23 GW of solar and outlines that the 230 MW Garadagh Solar PV Plant was inaugurated. The Bilasuvar 445 MW Project is therefore an important Project in Azerbaijan realising its solar potential.

5.1.2 Locational alternatives

The Government of Azerbaijan, through the Ministry of Energy, earmarked a pre-selected site for the Project. As the Project Developer was not involved in the early-stage feasibility investigation and site selection, information on alternative project sites and specific criteria accounting for the final site selection were not available at the time of this assessment.

³ <https://cop29.az/en/green-energy-transition-initiatives>

Nevertheless, to minimise on-going displacement impacts and address long-term impacts to livelihood of the affected households, Masdar has initiated discussions with the MoE and Executive Power so that the undeveloped piece of land allocated for the project can be allocated to some of the herders (especially H5) for grazing purposes (refer to sections 9.3.3 figures 9-2 and figure 9-3 for further details).

In addition, the layout arrangements of projects components during construction and operation (such as con of the project are expected to be confined to the allocated land, apart from the access road, land take for which will be minimal (0.36 ha) and will not affect people's livelihoods.

5.2 Land Acquisition

In 2023, the Executive Power Committee of Bilasuvar District issued a Land Allotment Order (LAO) which served as a foundational directive for delivering some 1,454 ha of state land reserves under the Committee's ownership to the Ministry of Energy, for the implementation of the Project. The LAO was furthered and mandated by the Resolution No. 212, which was enacted by the Cabinet of Ministers on 16 April 2024. The re-designation of land targeted for the Project entailed the reallocation of land from 'state agricultural land funds' to 'state industrial land funds'.

In June 2024, the Project Developer entered into a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The establishment of a binary Land Lease Agreement (LLA) will mark the end of the land acquisition process, in furtherance of the PPA and the project mandate.

On 3rd June 2024, the primary section of the LLA was signed by the Project Developed and Ministry of Energy, for subsequent signing and execution by the Project Company and Bilasuvar Executive Power Committee in September 2024.

Upon securing the leasehold tenure of the land, the Project Developer will hand over the site to the EPC Contractor, for the duration of construction works. Following the completion of construction activities, the Project Developer will maintain sole access to the site, for the full term of the PPA.

5.2.1 Project land requirements

The total extent of land-take and conversion is itemized in the summary table below. There will be permanent land take for the 1,454ha located within the project boundaries including the 0.36ha required for the access road. All the construction phase activities and O&M facilities will be located within the boundaries of the project.

Table 5-1 Preliminary land-take estimates for the project facilities

SN	PROJECT SITE	OVERALL AREA (HA)
1	PV power plant (including all construction-phase and O&M facilities)	1,454
2	Access road	0.36

Note: Masdar have updated the project layout as shown in figure 5-1 leaving the east-side of the project undeveloped. It is estimated that approximately 250ha out of the 1,454ha of land allocated to the project will not be impacted. Masdar has initiated discussions with the MoE and Executive Power so that this undeveloped piece of land can be allocated to some of the herders (especially H5) for grazing purposes.

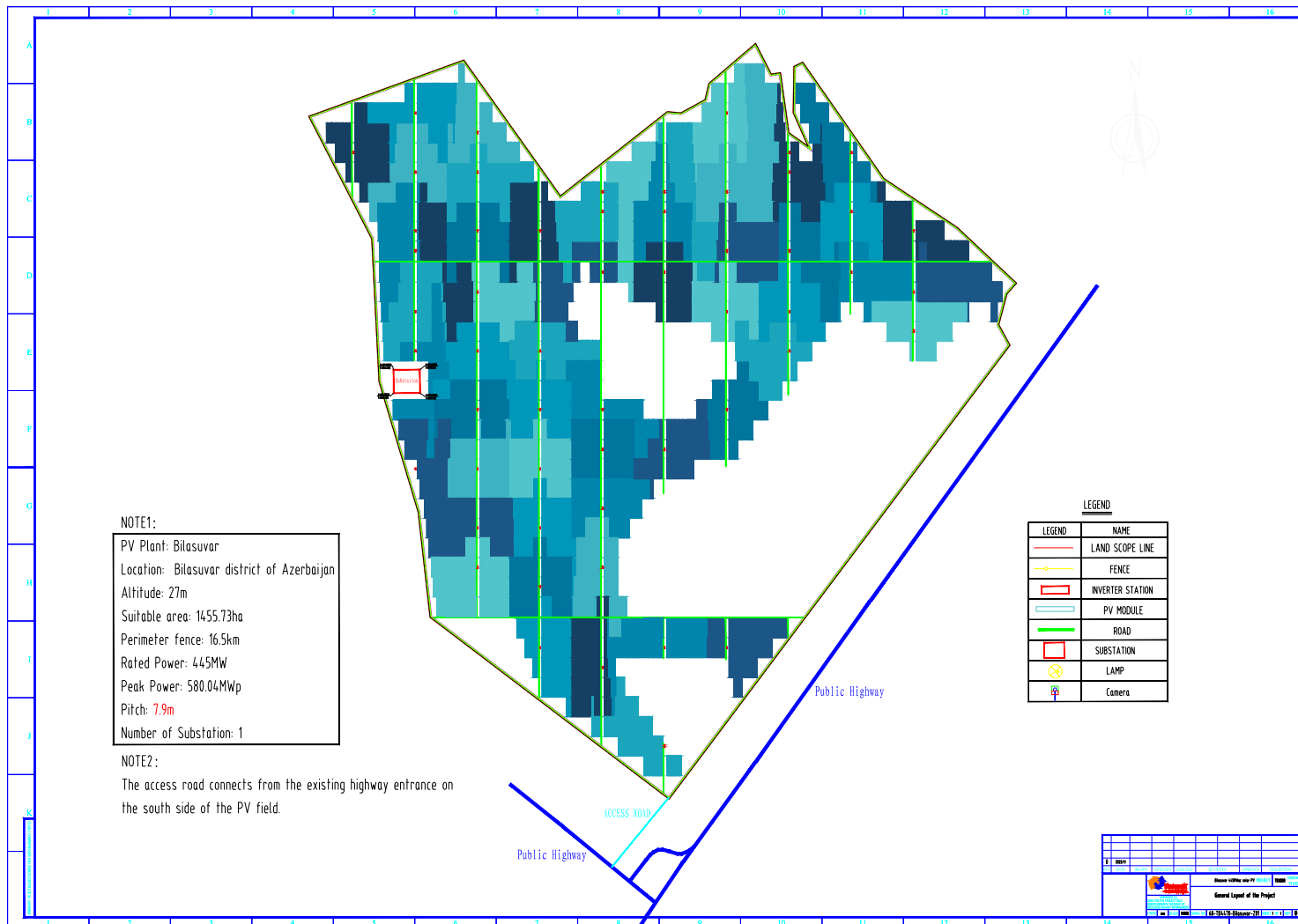


Figure 5-1 Indicative Project Layout

5.3 Pre-Project Land-Use Context

The following sub-sections provide a purposive overview of pre-project land use and tenure in and around the project sites. Further information on the project-affected entities and their socioeconomic baseline are provided in Section 5 of this Plan, whereas livelihood impacts associated with land acquisition are elaborated in Section 8 and 9 of this Plan.

For an exhaustive narration of historical land tenure within the project site and unresolved legacy from past rounds of expropriation associated with earlier (non-project) developments, please refer to the Social Compliance Audit issued in tandem with this Plan.

5.3.1 Economic land-use

The PV power plant site measures an area of 1,454 ha and sits within an arid steppe landscape characterized by patches of grassland with a sparse distribution of low-lying shrubs. A survey of historical satellite imagery and government publications, consultations with local leadership and field reconnaissance revealed that the land has been utilized solely for grazing and livestock farming, over the past 15 years.

Consultations with the Executive Power Committee and its cadastral offices indicated that the site lies within a tract of land that was formerly categorized as agricultural land and zoned for pastoral use. In the field, ongoing pastoral activity was evidenced by livestock herds (mainly sheep), livestock farm buildings and fixtures. The resident vegetation, soil characteristics and uniform landscape character of the site and the 1-kilometre sweep of its immediate surrounds are consistent with pastoral use. The majority of the project site encompasses land parcels that were annexed into the Government's state land reserves prior to the outset of the Project.



Figure 5-2 Livestock farm structure and pastures in the PV plant site

5.3.2 Residential land-use

The entire site is located within a tract of agricultural land, which is designated for grazing and livestock farming. No residential communities are located within the PV plant site or its surrounds. Nevertheless, pastural land within the PV plant site was marked by a total of eight (8) informal structures, most of which are used as seasonal (temporary) shelter for grazing activities in the winter. Out of these, one (1) is used for permanent residency, one (1) has remained unused since 2019 and the other six (6) are temporary residences used during the winter grazing period.

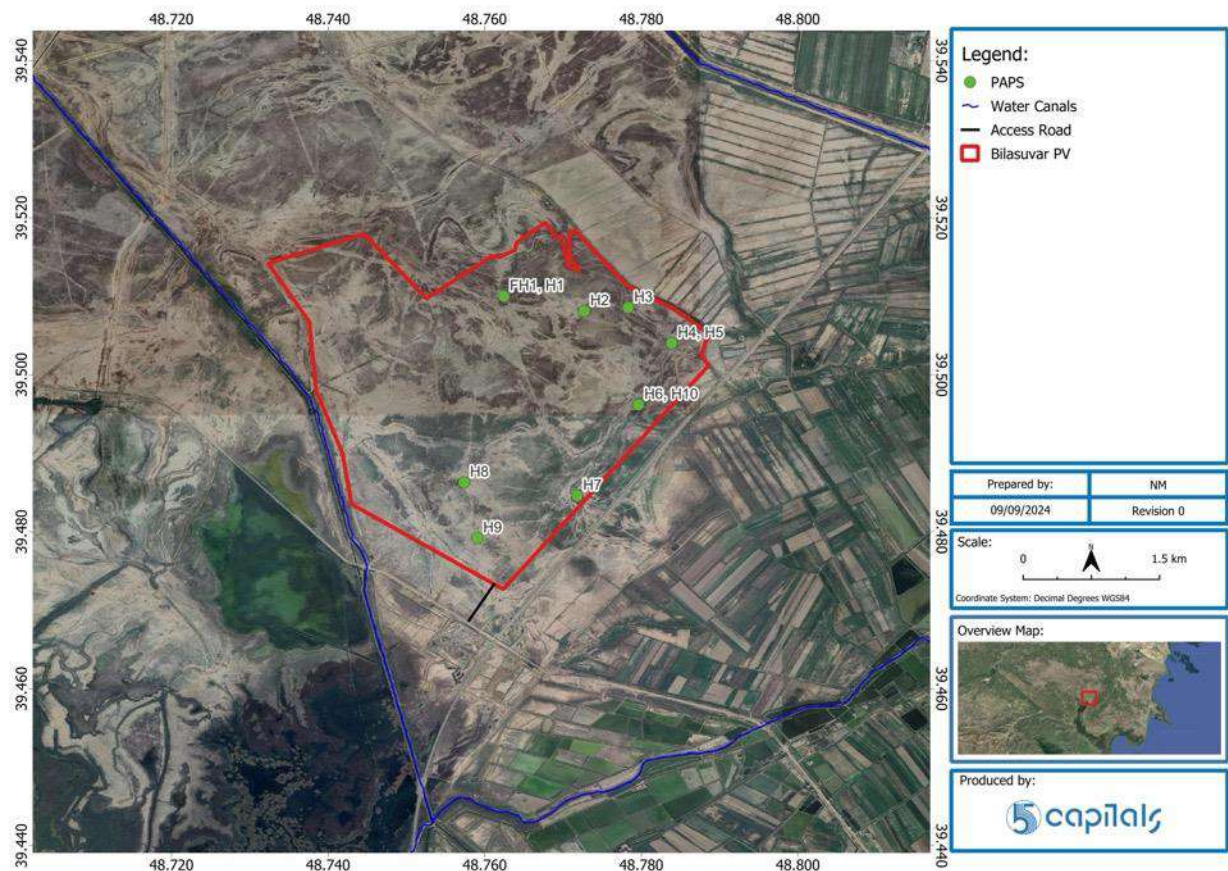


Figure 5-3 Location of PAP property (structures) within the site

5.3.3 Access road

The project road which will be established to enable access to the PV plant site extends between the southern boundary of the PV plant site and the E119 highway, measuring a total area of 0.36 ha. This is found on an existing track used to access the site that will need to be upgraded.

The ESIA-stage and draft RAP-stage surveys indicated that land in and around the access road is part of the state land reserve encompassing the PV plant site, and the same pre-existing

land-use zone. No potentially impacted land users with unresolved claims to the land from any past instances of land expropriation were identified within this portion of the project area.

6 CENSUS AND SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY

6.1 Survey Objectives

6.1.1 Draft RAP census

The objectives of the draft RAP census include the following:

- To identify the types of land use within the project sites.
- To establish the number of project-affected landholdings within the project sites, and the pre-project tenure of all privately held land parcels.
- To quantify potential livelihood impacts in terms of the number of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). In this respect, PAPs hereinafter refers to both individual (natural) and institutional (legal) entities.

The draft RAP census commenced with an early-stage investigation into potentially impacted property and entities subject to associated livelihood impacts. The first round of the census entailed a series of written and in-person consultations, and cadastral reviews with Bilasuvar Executive Power Committee. The purpose of these engagements was to delineate land parcels situated within the project sites and gather general information on pre-existing land-use and ownership.

Note: The initial draft RAP census and socioeconomic surveys were designed and implemented to capture all historical land users with legal and informal claims to land parcels designated for the Project immediately prior to the outset of the project and the onset of expropriation procedures.

Further, this round of census involved walkovers to identify establishments within the project sites. The second and final stage of the census was carried out in parallel with the socioeconomic and asset inventory surveys, to garner more specific information for the quantification and categorization of PAPs. The census survey was conducted through questionnaire-guided consultations with PAPs, on their respective property.

6.1.2 Categorization of PAPs

Based on the outcome of the initial draft RAP surveys and consultations, the land users at the proposed project site can be classified as follows:

- Formal land users: FH1 is the only formal land user using the site.
- Informal land users: There are 10 herders who are either grazing or using the structures on site without legal lease agreements. This includes 9 herders and 1 worker (H10/W1) who also owns livestock.
- Informal workers: There are 2 informal workers.
 - W1/H10 is employed by H6 but instead of earning a salary, he is allowed to graze his own livestock and that of his brother H1 (on H6 land).
 - W2 is employed by H7 and does not own any livestock. He is paid a salary.
- Members of the affected herders and workers households which includes women, children, the young, elderly, etc. These have been identified as 62 PAPs.
 - Out of the 62, 11 directly support in undertaking herding activities at the project site.

Based on the above, the total number of affected persons in the project is 74. Out of these, 30 are female and 44 are male.

Note: The reclassification of PAP W-1 as affected land user, now coded as H-10/W1, was determined after additional rounds of review and in-depth consultations. These consultations revealed that H-10 has an informal arrangement with his employer H6, which allows him graze H6's livestock without charge. In exchange, H-10/W-1 is allowed to graze both their livestock and that of his brother, H1.

6.1.3 Draft RAP socioeconomic survey

The draft RAP census, which was established based on ESIA-stage surveys and cadastral reviews, established that the Project will impact on a number of households. The census further indicated that no other institutions are subject to project-related land expropriation and other livelihood impacts.

The draft RAP-oriented socioeconomic survey was carried out with all of the Project-Affected Households (PAHs) who were available for in-depth consultations, along the mandatory asset inventory (valuation) surveys. The objectives of the socioeconomic survey include the following:

- To gather household-specific information for profiling the pre-project (baseline) structure and socioeconomic situation of PAHs.
- To garner supplementary information on potentially impacted landholdings and attached assets.

- To obtain information regarding household-specific preferences and priorities in terms of compensation and livelihood restoration initiatives.
- To identify PAHs that are socioeconomically vulnerable in the context of livelihood restoration planning, and to gain an understanding of any particular collective needs within the project-affected communities, in relation to general/mutual livelihood impacts.

The socioeconomic survey was conducted within the PAHs' affected property, alongside the advanced census survey and asset inventory survey, between 8th May 2024 and 1st June 2024 using survey questionnaires in Azerbaijani language. The survey was undertaken based on the availability of the land users and their workers.

6.2 Scope of the Draft RAP Census and Socioeconomic Survey

The scope of the draft RAP census and socioeconomic survey analysis presented in the following sub-sections of this draft RAP was limited to the core project facilities, which include the PV power plant, relevant access road and all temporary (construction-phase) facilities to be established within the PV power plant site.

6.3 Survey Results

6.3.1 Project-Affected Persons and Households

With regard to the core project facilities (i.e., PV power plant, related access road and construction facilities), the draft RAP census and socioeconomic survey identified a total of 12 PAHs. Eleven of these PAHs were categorized as land users with either formal or informal tenure of land plots within the Project area. One of the 12 PAHs was classified as a worker employed on a plot of land held by one of the project-affected land users. These households are comprised of 74 PAPs.

Both the land users and worker households are subject to project-related impacts on assets and income streams relating to herding and livestock farming. A comprehensive categorization of these PAPs, on the basis of organization, land use and land tenure, is covered in Section 8 of this Plan.

6.3.2 Gender and ethnicity

All 12 PAHs are led by male household heads. No female household headship was recorded in the surveys. Of the 74 PAPs recorded within PAHs, 30 are female whereas 44 are male.

All of surveyed PAPs are Azerbaijanis.

According to the data reviewed from the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)⁴, there are no Indigenous Peoples or vulnerable ethnic groups in the region and the project area.

The assessment against the lenders requirements for Indigenous Peoples demonstrates that none of the four criteria are met, as shown in table 6-1 below.

RELIGION

The question of religion was not included in the socio-economic survey due to its sensitivity in the Project area which includes the PAPs Households. However, through secondary data, it is estimated that the majority of people belonging to the Azerbaijani nationality are Muslims.

⁴ <https://iwgia.org/en/countries.html>

Table 6-1 Indigenous peoples' evaluation of the PAPs

ADB's SAFEGUARD REQUIREMENT 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE	EBRD PR 7 INDIGENOUS PEOPLE	CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PAPs	ADB's CRITERIA IS TRIGGERED?
<i>Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others.</i>	<i>Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others.</i>	The PAPs identify themselves as Azerbaijanis. Approximately 92% ⁵ of the people in Azerbaijan identify as ethnically Azerbaijani and they are not considered as belonging to a distinct cultural group.	No
<i>Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories.</i>	<i>Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, traditional lands or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories.</i>	The PAPs have no attachment to the land allocated to the proposed project. This land is designated for grazing purposes by the state and existing and terminated leases were held with Executive Power. In addition, the characteristic of the land (habitat) allocated to the project is like majority of state land designated as grazing land in Azerbaijan. It is noted that apart from H5/MH6, the other herders and workers live outside the project area in Lerik, Bilasuvar and Jalilabad and they come to the project site for the purposes of winter grazing.	No
<i>Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture.</i>	<i>Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions, laws or regulations that are separate from those of the dominant society or culture.</i>	The PAPs identify as Azerbaijanis and are therefore part of the mainstream cultural, economic, social and political institutions. As such, the PAPs are part of the dominant society and culture.	No

⁵ <https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/ethnic-groups-of-azerbaijan.html>

ADB'S SAFEGUARD REQUIREMENT 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE	EBRD PR 7 INDIGENOUS PEOPLE	CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PAPs	ADB'S CRITERIA IS TRIGGERED?
<i>A distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.</i>	<i>A distinct language or dialect different from the official language or dialect of the country or region.</i>	The PAPs speak the Azerbaijani language which is considered as the official language in the Republic of Azerbaijan.	No

6.3.3 Age & marital status

All of the household heads (HH) representing the 12 PAHs are married. Four of the household heads are elderly, considering the retirement age in Azerbaijan, which is 64 years for women and 65 years for men. Child headship was not reported for any of the households.

While age-related information was collected and analysed for PAHs in their entirety, the age ranges for household heads are presented below, for the purposes of this analysis.

Table 6-2 Age Structure of the HH

PAPs HH	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Herders		1	2	3	2	2
Workers				1	1	

6.3.4 Education

The following table shows a high literacy level of household heads with 100% having high school level education. The workers HHs were also recorded to have at least a high school education. None of the household heads and their respective spouses were recorded as being illiterate.

Table 6-3 Education Level of Surveyed HHs

EDUCATION STATUS	HERDERS		HERDERS' SPOUSES		WORKERS		WORKERS' SPOUSES	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High School	10	100	9	100	2	100	2	100
Special school Education/ Technical/College Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	100	9	100	2	100	2	100

6.3.5 Health

The socio-economic survey established that one of the herders suffers from a hearing disability and receives a welfare allowance from the State. The survey also identified three HH support a member of their extended family who suffers from chronic illness and disability.

For worker PAHs, one PAH supports a member of their extended family who suffers from chronic illness.

The following chronic illnesses were reported by four of the HH:

- Hearing problem, for H-6
- Diabetes, for W-2
- Epilepsy, for H-5
- Parkinson's disease, for H-2

6.3.6 Employment and income sources

Employment and income data were collected for the HH and their spouses. Nine of 10 of the land users rely on herding activities as their only source of income, while one engages in herding for their primary income which is supplemented by a salary from being a civil servant.

Both worker households rely on herding activities exclusively for their income. The majority of the spouses in the 12 households are housewives without formal employment. The occupations of household heads and their respective spouses are provided in the table below.

Table 6-4 Type of Employment

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT	HERDERS		WORKERS	
	HHs	SPOUSE	HHs	SPOUSE
Only working as Herders (owner)	7	-		
Only working as herders' workers		-	2	-
Civil servant	1	1		
Pensioner	3	1		
Private sector				
Seasonal worker				
Housewife		7		2

The socio-economic survey also captured the pre-project income levels of PAHs, and the proportion of household income impacted by project-related land-take and loss of productive assets and resources. In two instances, interviewed household heads exercised their volition, and opted out of disclosing their income status.

Information on baseline levels of household income and the relative contribution of project-affected livelihoods (i.e., herding and livestock farming) towards household earnings is disaggregated by household in the table below.

Table 6-5 Primary and secondary sources of income and relative contribution of project-impacted income streams by household

No	PAH CODE	PRIMARY INCOME SOURCE		SECONDARY INCOME SOURCE		FRACTION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IMPACTED BY PROJECT WITHOUT MITIGATION
		CATEGORY	EARNINGS (AZN)(ANNUAL)	CATEGORY	EARNINGS (AZN) MONTHLY	
1	FH-1	Livestock farming	Declined to disclose.	Teaching	900	N/A
2	H-1	Livestock farming	12,000	Pension	760	94%
3	H-2	Livestock farming	25,000	None	0	100%
4	H-3	Livestock farming	10,000	Police force	0	100%
5	H-4	Herding and livestock farming	12,000	Pension	300	98%
6	H-5	Herding and livestock farming	11,000	None	0	100%
7	H-6	Livestock farming	11,000	Pension	650	94%
8	H-7	Livestock farming	Declined to disclose.	Teaching, pension	1265	N/A
9	H-8	Livestock farming	15,000	Worker	0	100%
10	H-9	Livestock farming	15,000	None	0	100%
11	H-10/ W-1	Herding and livestock farming	15,000	None	0	100%
12	W-2	Herding and livestock farming	14,400	Disability allowance, odd job in Baku City	250	98%

The average annual income within the herders and workers households is about 14 000 AZN (8 300 USD). The herders' household with the highest annual income is approx. 25 000 AZN (14 705 USD) while the lowest earning is 10 000 AZN (5 882 USD).

The approximated amount for workers salary is about 800 – 1,200 AZN (470 to 705 USD)

6.3.7 Expenditure

The main source of expenditure for the PAHs is food provisioning, followed by loan repayment expenses. Overall, the survey shows that herders' households have more expenditures than the workers' households.

An overview of the average itemized expenditure by household is provided in the table below.

Table 6-6 Average Household Expenditure

EXPENSES	HERDERS		WORKERS	
	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN AZN	USD	MONTHLY EXPENSES IN AZN	USD
Food	580	340	450	265
Education	100	58	100	58
Medical	165	97	-	-
Loan repayment ⁶	250	147	470	276
Livestock	450	264	-	-
Veterinary services	40	23	-	-
Agricultural	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Transport	87	51	125	73
Other (gas, water, heating)	20	11	30	17

Note: The workers' expenses exceed their income, as reported during socio-economic surveys. They frequently rely on financial support from relatives nearly every month to sustain their households.

6.3.8 Accommodation and living conditions

All of the herders and workers households', reported being largely based within primary residences located outside of the project site, with the exception of the H-5 and his wife MH6, who resided within the project site on a full-time basis, without any alternative residential property. The average distance between the primary residential locations and their herding sites within the project area can be summarized as follows:

- The primary residences of H-1, H-3, H-4, H-6, H-7, H-10/ W-1 and W-2 are located in Lerik District, 150-200 km from the project site.
- The primary residence of FH-1 is located in Jalilabad District, 60 km from the project site.
- The primary residences of H-2, H-8 and H-9 are in Bilasuvar District, between 10 and 45 km from the project site.
- The primary residence of H-5 and his wife MH6 is located within the project site (plot coded P-4), in Bilasuvar District.

⁶ 3 out of 10 herders, and 1 worker have taken loans

6.3.8.1 Accommodation facilities within the Project site

Based on the collected information it is concluded that all herders (apart from H5) are not within the project site during the summer period, and this means they only spend between October and start of spring in April at the project site. The structures at the project site are seen as workstations from where they take care of their livestock in winter before returning to their primary homes and going to the summer pastures. The duration of stay is between 5-6 months and is dependent on the prevailing winter conditions. However, the herders do not stay beyond the winter period.

Table 6-7 Residential context of PAPs associated with the PV power plant site

No	PAP CODE	LOCATION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE	DURATION OF RESIDENCE ON PROJECT SITE – HOUSEHOLD HEAD	DURATION OF RESIDENCE ON PROJECT SITE – SPOUSE
1	FH-1	Gunashli Village, Jalilabad District	No residence on-site, hired worker resides in establishment on remnant grazing land outside of project site.	No residence on-site.
2	H-1	Durghan Village, Lerik District	No residence on-site, the built property on land plot leased by FH-1 is not in use.	No residence on-site.
3	H-2	Ovchubere Village, Bilasuvar District	The household head and his son reside on the project site for an average period of 6 months, depending on duration of summer season and rate of vegetative (pastural) growth.	The wife of household head visits the dwelling on the project site one to two times a week, to assist with housekeeping and food preparation.
4	H-3	Soruschay Village, Lerik District	The household head and his son reside on the project site for an average period of 6 months, depending on duration of summer season and rate of vegetative (pastural) growth.	The wife of household head resides on the project site for 3 to 4 months, to assist with housekeeping and food preparation.
5	H-4	Molalan Village, Lerik District	The household head resides on the project site for an average period of 6 months, depending on duration of summer season and rate of vegetative (pastural) growth.	No residence on-site.
6	H-5	Project site, Bilasuvar District	The household head resides on the project site	The wife of the household head resides on the

No	PAP CODE	LOCATION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE	DURATION OF RESIDENCE ON PROJECT SITE – HOUSEHOLD HEAD	DURATION OF RESIDENCE ON PROJECT SITE – SPOUSE
			on a full-time, permanent basis.	project site on a full-time, permanent basis.
7	H-6	Molalan Village, Lerik District	The household head resides on the project site for an average period of 6 months, depending on duration of summer season and rate of vegetative (pastural) growth.	No residence on-site.
8	H-7	Zövne Village, Lerik District	The household head resides on the project site for an average period of 6 months, depending on duration of summer season and rate of vegetative (pastural) growth.	No residence on-site.
9	H-8	Askerabat Village, Bilasuvar District	The household head and his son reside on the project site for an average period of 6 months, depending on duration of summer season and rate of vegetative (pastural) growth.	The wife of household head visits the dwelling on the project site one to two times a week, to assist with housekeeping and food preparation.
10	H-9	Kirmandalı Village, Bilasuvar District	The household head resides on the project site for an average period of 6 months, depending on duration of summer season and rate of vegetative (pastural) growth.	The wife and mother of household head visits the dwelling on the project site one to two times a week, to assist with housekeeping and food preparation.
11	H-10/ W-1	Durghan Village, Lerik District	The household head resides on the project site for an average period of 6 months, depending on duration of summer season and rate of vegetative (pastural) growth.	The wife of household head resides on the project site for the duration of the winter grazing period (6 months on average), to assist with housekeeping and food preparation.

No	PAP CODE	LOCATION OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE	DURATION OF RESIDENCE ON PROJECT SITE – HOUSEHOLD HEAD	DURATION OF RESIDENCE ON PROJECT SITE – SPOUSE
12	W-2	Evile Village, Lerik District	The household head and his son reside on the project site for an average period of 6 months, depending on duration of summer season and rate of vegetative (pastural) growth.	No residence on-site.

(i) Occupancy of on-site dwellings

Based on the information provided by the herders and workers (refer to table 5-6 above), it can be concluded that they all have primary homes outside of the project site apart from H5 who permanently lives within the project site. As currently assessed, only H5 is considered physically displaced while the other herders and workers will only be economically displaced. However, these herders and workers will require to be provided with support to ensure that their grazing activities are not disrupted during the winter period when they cannot access the site. This is further assessed in the chapters below and the corresponding entitlements have been established. The conditions of the primary homes and livelihood situation of the herders and workers (apart from H5 and his wife) as well as adequacy of the intended interim support measures will be additionally ascertained.

(ii) Power access within on-site dwellings

Power supply for on-site dwellings was accessed via an overhead distribution line in and around the project site. However, following the outset of project-related land reallocation and subsequent land-use survey by Bilasuvar Executive Power Committee, the pre-existing connections to the grid were severed by Azerenerji in June 2024, as the dwellings were deemed to be illegitimate post expropriation.

(iii) Water supply within on-site dwellings

No water sources or supply systems are available for domestic consumption, within the project site. Potable is delivered to the site by dedicated water supply (tanker) service providers based in Bilasuvar District. Water for livestock is often sourced from water sources nearby the project site, specifically the Salyan Mugan canal and Makhmudchala lake. At the peak of the dry season (summer), due to the extended absence of rainfall and resultant increase in the salinity of surface water sources, some of the PAPs organize the purchase and delivery of supplemental (tankered) freshwater to on-site water pools, for livestock upkeep/ consumption.

Water is purchased one to two times a week, at AZN 30 per delivery, and stored within on-site tanks which are refilled with each delivery.

(iv) Sanitation facilities within on-site dwellings

Each of the eight dwellings within the livestock farm establishments on the project site is attached to a toilet block with an immediate cesspool. Bathrooms are available within two of the dwellings.

(v) Food provisioning

For PAPs who reside within their respective on-site dwellings, food supplies are either delivered by their spouses every once or twice a week (from Lerik and Bilasuvar District) or sourced from the nearest communities within Bilasuvar District Centre and Salyan District. None of the dwellings include dedicated kitchens, however small cooking stoves and ovens are used for preparing meals and bread.

Note: It is noted that H5, H7 and H9 have already experienced displacement details of which are provided in chapter 9 below and in the Social Compliance Audit Report for the Project.

6.3.8.2 Household facilities within primary residences

The accommodation structures within and near the project site (owned by affected land users) have very basic amenities. The main common items within these structures include free standing woodstoves, gas cylinders and basic sleeping areas. However, as earlier stated, the land users and workers have other residences in their home communities where they own more household items as shown in the following table.

Table 6-8 Household Items in PAPs HHs

HOUSEHOLD ITEM	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			
	HERDERS		WORKERS	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
Car	7	3	2	0
Motorcycle	0	10	0	2
TV	10	0	2	0
Satellite dish	10	0	2	0
Washing machine	7	3	2	0
Refrigerator	8	2	1	1
Air conditioner	2	8	0	2
Greenhouse	0	10	0	2
Personal computer	0	10	0	2
Mobile Phone	10	0	2	0

HOUSEHOLD ITEM	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			
	HERDERS		WORKERS	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
Internet connection (including mobile phone data)	6	4	1	1

6.3.8.3 Access to utilities and services within primary residences of PAHs

None of the affected herders or their workers with structures within the Project site have access to centralised gas supply, heating or sewage system. In the Project site, there are power lines built during the Soviet period, and the buildings in the fields are supplied with electricity.

Herders and workers at the project site mainly uses water brought from the on-site canal - both drinking and household purposes.

In addition, consultations with herders and workers show that they burn their waste in the Project site and use pit latrines for their sanitary needs.

All land users and workers who have houses in the villages of Bilasuvar, Lerik and Jalilabad districts have electricity supplied to their houses. The majority of villages where herders live have access to gas supply.

It is also noted that no villages have access to garbage/waste collection services.

They also have access to quality drinking water in their villages.

The closest medical clinic to Project site available to the herders and their workers is in Bilasuvar district center at the distance of 30 – 35 km, while in the villages they go to the relevant village medical point, hospital in district center, e.g. Lerik district center (20-40 km) or neighbouring villages (2-5 km). For some specialized medical service, the affected people from Lerik district use medical services in Lankaran district center (70-80 km).

There are no public transport means to the Project site and therefore, the PAPs rely on private means of transport, car to commute between the project site to their home communities/districts.

There is no access to public transport in the villages in Lerik district, and PAPs usually use private transportation means. Unlike Lerik district, there are various types of public transportation services operating in Bilasavuar and Jalilabad districts.

6.3.9 Ownership of livestock

According to the survey, 11 herders and a worker own livestock. Two of the herders have employed a worker each to support with herding activities.

Note: One of the worker (W-2) will be impacted by Project, and another worker has been relocated for continued herding and livestock farm labour as his employer (affected land user) owns a remnant (unaffected) piece of grazing land next to the Project site.

The total number of livestock owned by herders and their workers is provided in the table below.

Table 6-9 Total number of livestock owned by PAPs

PAPs	NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK
Herders	3,195
Workers	100
Total	3,295

Public veterinary services are provided to all herders twice a year and this mainly involves the injection of various vaccines. Public services provided by the state are free. Herders are responsible for veterinary service expenses that not included into public services. They mainly purchase various medicines from their own funds and their main expenses are related to medicines. The average cost of veterinary cost per year is approximately 300 AZN (176 USD). However, this depends on the number of livestock and frequency of service. Veterinary services are provided by service providers based in Sarvan and Dayikend Villages in Salyan District (20 km from the project site), and in Molala Village in Lerik District.

The busiest months are the winter months. In winter, it is difficult to look after the animals due to the weather conditions, and the winter season is the lambing season, when the number of animals and the volume of work increase respectively. The shearing season is also busy which is undertaken two times a year in April to May and September to October.

The number of livestock changes at certain times of the year. Their number increases mainly during the lambing period and decreases during the holidays and sales seasons. Livestock are mainly sold at the Bilasuvar livestock market, Salyan livestock market, or sold directly from the farm. The sale price of livestock is not constant throughout the year. Prices increase during holidays, especially Eid al-Adha. Project-affected land users sell off livestock at a rate of 20 to 200 sheep per year and 6-12 cattle annually, depending on household needs (for returns).

6.3.10 Source of labour for herders

The herders rely on permanent workers, to provide labour in their livestock activities. But they are also supported by their family members. A breakdown of the workers employed by each herder is provided in the table below.

Table 6-10 Source of Labour for Herders

HERDER'S CODE	PERMANENT WORKERS	SEASONAL WORKERS
H6	1 (also herding his own livestock)	-
H7	1	-

Overall, 11 members of the herders and workers' households support with grazing activities, as detailed in the table below.

Table 6-11 Household members involved to grazing activities

NO	HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ID	RELATION TO HERDER	SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
1	MH1	Wife of H2	Wife of H2 supports her husband with cleaning and cooking activities.
2	MH2	Son of H2	MH2 supports his father by helping him to graze livestock during the grazing season at Project site
3	MH3	Son of H3	MH3 supports his father by helping him to graze livestock during the grazing season at Project site
4	MH4	Wife of H3	MH4 provides support to her husband by cooking and cleaning activities.
5	MH5	Wife of H5	MH5 lives on the site together with her husband. She is taking care of household chores, such as cleaning, cooking etc
6	MH6	Wife of H8	MH6 supports her husband by supporting him with settlement cleaning and cooking activities
7	MH7	Son of H8	Son of H8 stays and helps him with grazing activities during the grazing period at project site
8	MH8	Wife of H9	MH8 support her husband by daily activities such as cleaning, cooking etc. She and her mother-in-law comes to the site Project site turn by turn.
9	MH9	Mother of H9	MH9 helps to H9 with supporting settlement chores. She and her daughter in law (MH8) comes to Project site during grazing period turn by turn. However, MH9 spends more time at the site than MH8
10	MH10	Wife of W1	MH10 mainly supports her husband by cleaning the structures, cooking etc.

No	HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ID	RELATION TO HERDER	SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
11	MH11	Son of W2	MH11 is supporting his father in grazing activities during the winter period

6.3.11 Women impacted by the project

The socio-economic studies show that there is no female led household among PAHs.

The majority of the women in the surveyed households are full time housewives. This includes 70% and 100% of herders' and workers' spouses respectively. Other herders' wives are civil servants (10%) and pensioner (10%).

6.3.12 Vulnerable households

The household survey identified the following vulnerable groups as provided in the table below.

Table 6-12 Number of Vulnerable Households Impacted by the Project

PAHs	CHRONIC ILLNESSES	ELDERLY (OVER 60 YEARS)	WITHOUT LEGAL LEASE AGREEMENT	HERDING IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME	HERDERS WITHOUT PERMANENT RESIDENCE	HAS EXPERIENCED IMPACT FROM DISPLACEMENT
Herders	3 HHs support a member of their family with chronic illness. 1 HH himself has hearing problem	4	9	10	1	3
Workers	1 worker support a member of their family who is chronically ill (diabetics)	1	1	2	-	1

The table above provides a general overview of PAHs that are likely to be more vulnerable. Based on this, a vulnerability analysis has been undertaken to identify more context specific groups of vulnerable PAHs. This is as described below:

- PAHs with disabilities: This includes one herder HH member who is considered disabled while three other herder's HHs have members who suffer from chronic illnesses. These HHs may be disproportionately impacted due to loss of grazing land, their ability to meet the medical expenses (of their family members) will be impacted.

- Elderly: There are 3 PAHs with elderly members above the age of 60 years. In the event that their livelihoods are impacted, it will be difficult to transition to other income generating livelihoods.
- Informal land users (without legal agreement with Bilasuvar Executive Power). These PAPs are based in the villages of Bilasuvar, Lerik, and Jalilabad districts and their land use rights are not recognised under the Azerbaijani law. Any impact on their grazing activities may potentially affect their livelihood and their ability to secure another land to continue grazing.
- All households have herding activities as their main source of income. In addition, the winter season is about to commence, and the herders will be coming back to site from their summer pastures. In the absence of timely completion, approval and implementation of the draft initial and final RAP, these PAPs livelihoods could be disrupted leaving them worse off than they were before the project.
- 3 (H5, H7 and H9) herders and 1 (W2) worker have experienced displacement (refer to chapter 8 for more details). This makes them vulnerable as they will not be able to move back to the project site at the start of winter and they do not have suitable animal shelters at their primary residence.
 - H5 and his wife MH6 has also been physically displaced and their current living conditions are not considered adequate.

Based on the assessment above, all the 74 PAPs are considered vulnerable. This is because an impact on the household income (which is primarily from herding activities) will have a cascading effect on the ability of the PAPs households to meet their needs leaving them worse off than they were before the project.

6.3.13 Impacts of the project as perceived by the PAPs

The herders and workers were asked to list some of the perceived impacts and benefits of the Project based on the information provided. Their feedback is as provided below.

HERDERS

- Household income will be impacted due to loss of grazing land.
- Decrease in grazing land for the herders.
- All of the herders indicated they have no concerns if the same conditions of grazing land and structures they have will be provided.
- One herder does not have any other house to live in except for his settlement.

WORKERS

- Fear of losing their job if the herders lose their grazing land.

7 ASSET INVENTORY SURVEYS AND VALUATION

7.1 Valuation Expertise

The valuation process has been conducted by an assigned evaluator from PRIVAT Co Firm who is registered on the February of 1999 at the Ministry of Justice of Azerbaijan. The evaluator has prepared compensation for calculating of assets at Project site (refer to Appendix E).

7.2 Valuation Standards

The valuation of the affected land impacted by the Project was made in accordance with lender requirements and the Azerbaijan legislative requirements. Further information about the relevant legal requirements is provided in Chapter 3 Legal Framework & Compliance Obligation.

This section describes the valuation methodology adopted for the Project compensation which has been applied for all impacted PAPs.

7.2.1 Compensation for loss of grazing land

Compensation for land loss is calculated according to Article 55 and 58 of the Azerbaijan Land Acquisition Law. This law requires that the amount of compensation for acquired land shall be calculated by determination of market price of acquired land. The market price of the land will be determined based on the average value of top three (3) prices specified in land transactions which were registered in notary within three (3) months prior to census date. For determination of land price on the basis of its market price, then market price for acquired land shall be based on price of acquired land within the territory with the coverage of 100 meters from acquired land, in case of absence of land market in this territory - the territory with coverage of 250 meters from acquired land, in case of absence in this territory of land market - in the territory with coverage of 500 meters from acquired land.

It is noted that the Law requires for all compensation to be paid will be based on principle that all affected persons shall have their livelihoods, income, living standards and conditions restored so that they are not worse off. As such, compensation will be provided to all PAPs before the commencement of any site work.

7.2.1.1 Additional Lender Requirements for the Project

In-kind compensation i.e., land for land will be provided to the PAPs in the form of replacement land based on their preference. This land will be of equal size, productivity etc., as what has

been lost by the PAPs. Where this is not available, cash compensation will be provided. Additional support will also be provided in line with the entitlement matrix.

7.2.2 Compensation for residential and non- residential structures

Loss of or damage to building structures, fences, walls and other impacted structures will be compensated based on the replacement value. Cash compensation will be available as a preferred option for structures. The applicable replacement costs for construction materials, and associated labour costs needed to build replacement structures, will be used to calculate the values.

- Replacement values will be based on:
- Drawings of private building structures and support services;
- Average replacement costs of different types of buildings and structures based on information on the quantity and type of materials used for construction (e.g. bricks, decorated aluminium roofs, doors);
- Prices of these items collected in Bilasuvar district market;
- Costs for the transportation and delivery of these items to be acquired or replacement land or building site; and
- Estimates of construction cost of new buildings including the labour required

Compensation for loss of settlements has been calculated by using the following approach:

The total cost of the affected structures was calculated using the following formula:

$$T=(S\times Mt)+(S\times Lt)\times \% \text{ of Actual wear of structure}$$

Where:

T represents the total cost of the affected asset.

S is the size of the impacted asset.

Mt is the cost of materials per unit size of the affected asset.

Lt is the labor cost per unit size of the affected asset.

While calculating the final compensation for structures %of actual wear of structures was omitted to ensure the following the requirement of "full replacement costs".

7.2.2.1 Additional Lenders Requirements for the Project

Lenders require compensation to be provided in full replacement value and as such the cost of depreciation will not be deducted from the compensation packages of the PAPs.

Where in kind compensation is preferred by the PAPs, and appropriate replacement structures are available, the value of the replacement residential and/or non-residential structure will be equal to or over the full replacement cost of structures that have been lost.

7.2.3 Compensation for loss of trees

The Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 261 specifies the Grid Security Zone (GSZ) for OHTLs. According to this law, 330kV have a GSZ buffer of 30 metres from each outermost conductor. The cultivation of trees is amongst the economic activities forbidden within the GSZ. In line with compensation regulations, the amount of compensation payable for the permanent removal of trees and associate loss of agricultural income is calculated as:

Gross annual income from tree harvests within cultivated area x Time (years) for growing trees to the maturity and current productivity.

7.2.4 Compensation for workers

Calculating compensation proposed in the Labour Code of Azerbaijan (Chapter VI) suggests the average amount by considering the number of worked days and months. However, it is suggested to apply the best which is to consider a minimum wage for three (3) months, as these herders do not have agreements.

The calculations will be based on their current salaries but the Azerbaijan minimum wage for 2023 which is 345 AZN⁷ will be used if their salaries are lower.

7.2.5 Additional lenders requirements for the project

According to PR5, Guidance Note under Valuation of Business “Where the enterprise cannot be re-established for whatever reason, providing employees for six months of lost income is generally adequate. Assistance to re-employment, including training, can also be proposed.”

The same principle will be applied to the workers within the Project site with compensation for lost income provided for six months for permanent informal workers.

7.2.6 Compensation for vulnerable groups

The Azerbaijan law does not provide any requirements for the support or assistance of vulnerable groups in relation to livelihood restoration as a result of Project development. However, the Project will be required to provide support to vulnerable groups in order to meet

⁷ https://www.sosial.gov.az/post_509945

Lenders' requirements. The vulnerable PAPs have been identified in the socio-economic survey.

7.3 Survey Process

7.3.1 Survey objectives

As outlined in Section 5, the asset inventory and valuation survey were conducted in parallel with the initial draft RAP census and socioeconomic survey.

The objectives of the asset inventory survey include the following:

- To delineate and value any land owned by PAPs on a freehold basis, to determine due compensation for permanent loss of residential land.
- To inventory and value all constructed (immovable) structures and fixtures on residential and non-residential land plots, to determine due compensation for loss of built assets attached to potentially withdrawn land.
- To delineate and inventory the cultivation of annual and perennial crops, to determine compensation for (i) standing perennial crops, and (ii) the loss of agricultural income from all cultivated crops during the intervening period leading up to the re-instatement of pre-project productivity on replacement land.
- To inventory livestock fed on potentially withdrawn pastoral land, by formal and/or informal land rights holders employed in herding and/or livestock rearing, to determine compensation for the loss of pastoral resources and associated income diminution.
- To inventory all employees that are subject to a loss of employment from substantial withdrawal of productive land and income-generating establishments, to determine transitional support prior to the absorption of severed workers into new jobs/ labour.

The overall purpose of the asset inventory and valuation survey was to establish compensation entitlements for all land rights holders that had access to residential and economically useful land parcels, prior to the start of land expropriation.

7.3.2 Survey timeline

The cut-off date can be defined as that which marks the completion of asset inventory and valuation surveying within each project site. Any investments into project-affected land parcels past the cut-off date will not qualify for additional valuation and due compensation. The cut-off date establishment is a precautionary measure which seeks to ensure the following:

- To prevent opportunistic land developments by pre-existing land users, which may be undertaken to inflate compensation entitlements.

- To prevent opportunistic land developments by informal entities that did not have any access to project-affected land prior to the start of land expropriation, for spurious compensation claims.

The determination of the cut-off date involved challenges arising from confirmation of ownership of structures existing within the Project site. In addition, the absence of some herders in their areas due to health issues. The herders also expressed that they were not keen to attend regular meetings with the Project team because it disrupted their herding activities and rotational work shifts.

As such, the cut-off date was determined based on engagement with the herders and their workers and it was tailored to their work schedule in order to ensure their herding activities were not disrupted. Before establishing cut off dates notification letters were issued to PAPs in one week advance (Appendix E).

The following table shows the cut-off dates established for the Project.

Table 7-1 Duration and cut-off dates of asset inventory surveys by project site

PROJECT COMPONENT	CUT-OFF DATE ISSUED	TARGETED PAPs	TARGETED ASSETS	COMMENTS
Project footprint	10th May 2024	All herders	Structures and other assets located within the project site	The inventory of herders' assets within the Project site was conducted including socio-economic surveys.
	10th May 2024	Herder's Workers	N/A	Targeted workers working for herders with structures within the project site and those living outside the project site.

Any absentee PAPs not identified prior to the initial draft RAP cut-off date and excluded from the initial draft RAP survey, will be able to register for identification, validation and subsequent support, through the RAP Committee described in Section 12 of this Plan.

7.4 Survey procedures

The asset inventory and valuation survey were conducted by an expert team including expert valuers from a licensed service provider. Household heads and other designated representatives from all PAP categories were engaged in the survey. The asset inventory surveys were conducted within the project site boundary.

7.4.1 Valuation

Following the completion of the on-site asset inventory survey rounds, an initial valuation analysis was carried out to determine the compensation due, in line with mandatory requirements.

An additional round of valuation was conducted subsequently, to bridge the gaps between mandatory compensation requirements and relevant standards stipulated by Project Lenders. Please refer to Sections 11 of this draft RAP, for an overview of compensation entitlements incorporated on the basis lender-related compensation principles (i.e., eligibility criteria and valuation standards). The total sums for compulsory and conditional monetary compensation, which were established through the valuation analysis, are presented in Section 12 of this draft RAP.

7.4.2 Verification of draft and final RAP entitlements

Prior to the disclosure of draft and final RAP packages to all PAPs and subsequent signature of bilateral compensation agreements, the Consultant will undertake a verification (asset inventory and valuation) survey, with the aim of verifying individual and collective entitlements of PAPs to compensation and supplementary assistance (i.e., transitional support and livelihood restoration initiatives).

With regard to compensation entitlements, where PAPs contest the asset inventory and valuation results, the following remedial measures will be implemented, depending on the validity of the objections raised:

- In the event that a valid objection is raised on the basis of apparent valuation gaps and/or errors, a validation survey will be carried out on site, prior to the revision of valuation workings and relevant preliminary and updated compensation entitlements.
- In the event that the objection raised is not valid (i.e., based on a misunderstanding or misinterpretation of applicable valuation and compensation criteria and parameters), the RAP team will provide due clarification to address any such objections.

7.4.3 Management of related grievances

During the review and validation process, all additional requests and objections were and will be addressed during bilateral and collective meetings with PAPs.

PAPs have the opportunity to lodge grievances where the remedial response is deemed unsatisfactory and subject to further corrective action. All such grievances are investigated and redressed through a systematic process involving the Consultant's technical experts,

Project Developer, and where necessary, the RAP committee, in accordance with the Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

7.5 Disclosure of the Approved RAP and Compensation Packages

Following the verification of monetary compensation and transitional support entitlements, the disclosure of the approved draft and final RAP and compensation packages will be organized with PAPs, on a bilateral and collective basis, as relevant (refer to section 13.2.4 for the preliminary disclosures undertaken to date).

This draft RAP has been developed through meaningful consultation, participatory discussions with PAPs, local authorities, agricultural experts, and other relevant stakeholders. To ensure a transparent and inclusive process, PAPs have been/will be consulted on both the compensation methodology and the support measures—whether in cash, in kind and on livelihood restoration measures beyond compensation.

This participatory decision-making approach ensures that the concerns and inputs of those directly affected are integrated into the draft RAP, reflecting a collaborative effort that takes into account local knowledge, expertise, and community needs. Following the disclosure of the draft RAP to wider stakeholders and further reviews and enhancements, it will be updated to final RAP, ensuring that the final plan is responsive and aligned with the broader community's perspectives and expectations.

8 PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT

8.1 Identification of land-use and PAPs

The identification and delineation of land-use and PAPs within the sites earmarked for the Project's core (i.e., PV power plant and related access road) involved ESIA-stage and draft RAP-stage site surveillance and consultations with land-users and local executive authorities.

Due to the intricate history of land reallocation and appropriation within the PV plant site, prior to the project outset, relevant plot boundaries could not be obtained from the Executive Authority's cadastral department, at the time of this assessment.

Nevertheless, an approximate overview of effective boundaries for the non-demarcated set of land plots within the PV plant site was derived through land-use mapping consultations with Bilasuvar Executive Power Committee and relevant PAPs.

8.1.1 Formal land-use prior to project commencement

There is only one formal herder among those identified to be using the project site. FH1 had a lease agreement for 200ha which he signed with the Executive Power on 14th November 2016 for a period of 15 years. Records provided by the Executive Power show that his lease for 110ha was terminated on 20th November 2023 based on his own application after he was informed about the project. The Executive Power then sent a request to the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Service on Property issued on 29th December 2023 requesting for permission to allocate new land to FH1. This request was approved for land located near the project site (see figure below) and the process of signing the LLA is currently on-going.

Consultations undertaken with FH1 between 21st and 31st August revealed that the herder intends to continue using the remaining 90ha of land unimpacted by the project. In addition, he does not intend to rent any additional land to offset the impacts from the project now as the replacement land has been identified by Executive Power and he still has access to the project site.

However, FH1 stated that he had incurred approximately AZN 6000 as part of the yearly lease payment and this amount was not refunded to him after the cancellation of his lease. As such, a reimbursement of the costs incurred and those related to the allocation of replacement land will be covered by the project.

8.1.1.1 Replacement land for FH1

As stated above, the Executive Power have identified replacement land for FH1 and the process of signing the LLA is currently on-going. It is noted that this land and that allocated to

the project is under state reserve under the Executive Power Committee of Bilasuvar. According to the Land Lease Law, the leasing of state land follows the following process:

- The person who wishes to lease a plot of land owned by the state shall apply to the relevant district Executive Power (in this case Bilasuvar Executive Power) through the Electronic agricultural Information System (www.eagro.az) operated by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- The application is then channelled through Executive Power Committee which is responsible for reviewing the application within 10 days of the online application. If this meets their requirements, the Committee forwards the application and LLA request to the State Service Property Department.
 - In relation to FH1, this request was sent to the department on 29th December 2023 and consent to allocate the land was obtained.
- After consent is obtained from the State Service Property Department, the Land Lease Law requires the city or district Executive Power to sign an agreement with the applicant.
 - The process of signing a lease agreement between Bilasuvar Executive Power and FH1 is currently on-going.
 - Since this is state land, it will not undergo through an auction process and the lease will be signed directly with the herder.

The PAP undertook a site visit to the replacement land on 2nd September 2024 and confirmed that the land was suitable to him for use as grazing land and it was accessible because it was located near the project site and close to the highway. This land is also located within the general area of the Project site (outside of the boundaries) and is therefore the same land type and condition as what the herder previously had access to at the project site.



Figure 8-1 Location of FH1 110ha replacement land

8.1.2 Informal land-use prior to project commencement

As outlined in Section 5 of this plan, the site was originally designated for mixed farming, under agricultural cooperatives that were operational prior to post-Soviet reforms and privatization schemes for collective farmland. Following the reforms and shift towards private sector productivity, active cooperatives within the area were disbanded over time, and areas of farmland within the site were eventually abandoned. Clusters of farm unregistered buildings established for the collective farming were vacated. Despite best efforts to work out the chain of ownership for built assets attached to the land, the handover of these assets remains obscure due to lacking documentary evidence to substantiate various anecdotal accounts and non-notarized documents.

By 2007, Bilasuvar Executive Power Committee had reallocated the abandoned farmland to the pastoral land constituting the district's state land funds. At this time, a number of herders entered into 15-year pastoral Land Lease Agreements (LLAs) with the Committee. The LLAs stipulated certain terms and conditions for designated land-use, which included the proscription of land improvements and establishments, which are not associated with grazing and livestock rearing. Buildings and structures which remained on the land by the time it was repurposed and privatized were not demolished, and the new pastoral lessees were allowed to utilize these assets for livestock farming.

By the time the land was reclaimed for private pastoral use through bilateral LLAs, one livestock farmer (H-1) appropriated one of the building clusters for livestock farming within the project site, without any regularized tenure. In the initial draft RAP interviews, this PAP claimed that he inherited the built property from his deceased father, who had a claim to the establishment from the prior collective farming era. FH1 signed a LLA of land the land plot encompassing the buildings appropriated by the livestock farmer H-1 allowed this informal user continued access to the inherited building out of goodwill, while assuming overall control of his legal (leased) landholding.

In January of 2019, Bilasuvar Executive Committee terminated a total of five LLAs in the project site, with the overall intention of establishing a pastoral LLA with a larger corporate livestock farming enterprise, namely Agro-Technical LLC. After the Land Allotment Order (LAO) was issued by the Committee to establish an LLA with the corporation in July in April 2023, a dispute arose between the parties and a court case was launched. The newly executed LLA with Agro-Technical LLC was terminated on grounds of breach of LLA terms, based on a court decision reached in April 2023, before displacement of the former land users,

It is understood that the former land users and their workers remained on their respective property, in anticipation of subsequent LLA renewals with Bilasuvar Executive Committee. Nevertheless, the ex-lessees never registered their appeals for pastoral LLA renewals with the committee, and their reinstatement of their leaseholds never materialized despite continued land use. Land administrators from the Committee acknowledged they allowed the land use to continue past the cancellation of the LLAs as a sign of goodwill.

Note: Ex-lessees who relinquished their land rights during earlier expropriation were not legally eligible for default compensation as (i) the pastoral land was used on a lease basis, and (ii) these PAPs did not have legal (demonstrable) ownership of the built assets and structures associated with withdrawn land plots. On this account, the ex-lessees did not receive any compensation or supplementary livelihood restoration assistance from Bilasuvar Executive Committee in connection with the expropriation.

By the time the Committee issued a new LAO for the reallocation of land within the project site to industrial (renewable energy generation) state land funds in 2023, the informal herder and his worker associated with pastoral land within the project site were utilizing their respective land parcels and occupying resident buildings (mostly during the winter).

8.2 Physical Displacement

Based on the information provided by the herders and workers, it can be concluded that they all have primary homes outside of the project site apart from H5 who permanently lives within the project site. As currently assessed, only H5 is considered physically displaced while the other herders and workers will only be economically displaced. However, these herders and workers will require to be provided with support to ensure that their grazing activities are not disrupted during the winter period when they cannot access the site. In addition, there will be a requirement for the project to either construct and/or reinforce the animal structures in their primary homes to make them suitable for winter use. The conditions of the primary homes and livelihood situation of the herders and workers (apart from H5 and his wife) as well as adequacy of the intended interim support measures will be additionally ascertained.

8.2.1 H-5 and his wife MH6

As discussed in the sections above, H5 and his wife MH6 resided at the project site before their displacement in August 2024. They do not have another home and consultations with his brother and mother showed that he cannot go back to live with them in Lerik. As such, the magnitude of physical displacement impact for H5/MH6 is significant which also makes them vulnerable to the project impacts.

Refer to chapter 9 for more details on the displacement of H5 and his wife MH6.

Table 8-1 Magnitude of physical displacement impacts for land users associated with the PV power plant site

No.	PAP CODE	PLOT CODE	DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE	ENTITY TYPE	PRIMARY LAND USE	SECONDARY LAND USE	DISPLACEMENT CATEGORY	AFFECTED STRUCTURES	SEASONALITY OF RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS / HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	HISTORICAL LAND TENURE	DATE OF LLA TERMINATION	IMPACT DURATION	IMPACT HAS OCCURRED
4	H-5	P-4	Bilasuvar	Household	Livestock farming/herding	Permanent residence	Physical and economic displacement	Dwelling and sanitation facilities attached to farm building	Year-round residence	2	Joint, informal sub-lease (expired)	2016	Permanent	yes

Note: The conditions of the primary homes and livelihood situation of the herders and workers (apart from H5 and his wife) as well as adequacy of the intended interim support measures will be additionally ascertained.

X

8.2.2 Access road corridor

Site surveillance, consultations with district authorities and cadastral reviews confirmed the absence of any seasonal or permanent land use within the access road footprint and its Right of Way.

8.3 Economic Displacement

8.3.1 PV power plant site

8.3.1.1 Loss of land assets, buildings, and common property resources

Permanent land-take within the PV power plant site will result in the loss of land assets which were held and occupied for the purposes of grazing and livestock rearing business, prior to the onset of project-driven land acquisition. Overall, economically displaced herders stand to lose 55% to 100% of their grazing lands. Out of 12 total affected households within project site; only one has formal lease agreement. The others include 10 informal land users (H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, and H10/W1) who do not have legally demonstrable claims to their respective land parcels and one (W2) is an informal worker without any legal or informal land use status.



Figure 8-2 Livestock pen and pasture on the PV plant site

Full and partial land losses and permanent impacts leading up to mobilization and construction activities will necessitate the relocation of project-affected people and their moveable productive assets. Most of the displaced livestock farmers will be fully and permanently disposed of winter pastures, which have been the sole source of feed for their stock in the winter period. Most of the PAHs reported herding their livestock (within their designated plots) on the project site between the onset of the winter in October and the start of the spring in April.

Beyond the loss of pastures, the livestock farmers will lose access to public water sources for livestock upkeep. The socioeconomic surveys revealed that most of the livestock farmers draw

drinking water for their stock from (i) one canal located immediately West of the site, and (ii) another canal located 3 km North-East of the site. These PAHs will also lose access to value chains (e.g., veterinary care centres and fertilizer retail outlets), marketplaces and social capital which contribute to their small-scale livestock business within Bilasuvar District. With regard to stock sales, most of the PAHs have a well-established customer base, and some customers would visit the farms for on-site purchases. Some of the livestock is also traded on public livestock markets including (but not limited to) the livestock markets of Bilasuvar and Salyan, which are located within 25 km of the project site.

In addition, the livestock farmers will lose access to the livestock upkeep facilities attached to the impacted land, including livestock shelters, storage sheds and drinking chambers. While most of the immovable structures were appropriated by the PAHs and built before the households gained access to the pastoral land, the PAHs invested into upgrading and renovating these assets, over the course of their land use and subsequent land occupation.

Based on the project impacts on winter grazing land, consultations were also undertaken with the herders and workers to establish whether they have access to other lands and/or animal shelters that could be used during winter. The outcome of these consultations is provided in chapter 9 below.

In addition to livestock, H5, H10/W1, W2, H9 and H8 also rear poultry. These are kept in the animal sheds and/or stables, and they feed them leftovers and store-bought livestock feed. Consultations undertaken with herders and workers revealed that the poultry is mostly kept inside and left to roam freely. The poultry kept at the site during winter and then taken back to the PAPs primary homes in summer. As such, the provision of animal feed for the project will also include poultry feed for the applicable PAPs.

The table below provides an overview of the impact magnitude for the PAHs subject to economic displacement associated with the Project.

Table 8-2 Magnitude of economic displacement impacts for land users associated with the PV power plant site

No	PAP CODE	PLOT CODE	DISTRICT OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE	ENTITY TYPE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA OF AFFECTED PLOT (HA)	IMPACTED AREA OF AFFECTED PLOT (HA)	% LAND TAKE	HISTORICAL LAND TENURE	DATE OF LLA TERMINATION	DISPLACEMENT CATEGORY	IMPACT DURATION	AFFECTED LIVESTOCK	NO OF ASSETS	DESCRIPTION OF ASSETS	IMPACT HAS OCCURRED
1	FH-1	P-1	Jallilabad	Household	Livestock farming/herding	200	110	55%	Formal leasehold	20-Nov-23	Economic displacement †	Permanent †	250 sheep, 50 cattle, 10 horses	N/A	This herder has no structures on site.	No
2	H-1	P-1	Lerik	Household	Livestock farming/herding	110	110	100%	Informal land user	N/A	Economic displacement †	Permanent †	150 sheep, 6 cattle, 1 horse	5 Unused	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation structure Animal stable Unfinished structure Handmade stove "Su Havuz" loosely translated as water storage which is a closed structure used to store water in storage containers for their daily use. 	No
3	H-2	P-2	Bilasuvar	Household	Livestock farming/herding	45	45	100%	Informal sub-lease (expired)	24-May-19	Economic displacement †	Permanent †	130 sheep, 43 cattle, 1 horse	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation structure 2 animal stables Farm building Two concrete animal pools Handmade stove Toilette/bathroom 	No
4	H-3	P-3	Lerik	Household	Livestock farming/herding	50	50	100%	Informal sub-lease (expired)	14-Nov-16	Economic displacement †	Permanent †	250 sheep, 150 cattle, 1 horse	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two accommodation structures 3 animal stables "Su Havuz" loosely translated as water storage which is a closed structure used to store water in storage containers for their daily use. Toilette Handmade stoves. 	No
5	H-4	P-4	Lerik	Household	Livestock farming/herding	80	80	100%	Joint, informal sub-lease (expired)	2016	Economic displacement †	Permanent †	200 sheep	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two accommodation structures 6 animal stables 2 "Su Havuz" loosely translated water storage which is a closed structure used to store water in storage containers for their daily use. Toilette 	Yes, based on the demolition undertaken by his brother H5
6	H-5	P-4	Bilasuvar	Household	Livestock farming/herding	80	80	100%	Joint, informal sub-lease (expired)	2016	Economic and physical displacement †	Permanent †	40 cows, 50 chicken and 40 ducks		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toilette 	Yes
7	H-6	P-5	Lerik	Household	Livestock farming/herding	110.7	110.7	100%	Formal lease holder (expired)	22-Jan-19	Economic displacement †	Permanent †	250 sheep, 3 cattle	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation structure 3 animal stables Farm building 	No

No	PAP CODE	PLOT CODE	DISTRICT OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE	ENTITY TYPE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA OF AFFECTED PLOT (HA)	IMPACTED AREA OF AFFECTED PLOT (HA)	% LAND TAKE	HISTORICAL LAND TENURE	DATE OF LLA TERMINATION	DISPLACEMENT CATEGORY	IMPACT DURATION	AFFECTED LIVESTOCK	No OF ASSETS	DESCRIPTION OF ASSETS	IMPACT HAS OCCURRED
															<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Su Havuz" loosely translated as water storage which is a closed structure used to store water in storage containers for their daily use. • Handmade stove • Toilette 	
8	H-7	P-6	Lerik	Household	Livestock farming/herding	266	266	100%	Formal lease holder (expired)	22-Jan-19	Economic displacement †	Permanent †	250 sheep, 40 cattle	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 accommodation structure • 6 animal structures • 1 shed • 1 bathroom & 1 toilette • Farm building • "Su Havuz" loosely translated water storage which is a closed structure used to store water in storage containers for their daily use. • Farm building 	Yes
9	H-8	P-7	Bilasuvar	Household	Livestock farming/herding	188	188	100%	Formal lease holder (expired)	20 th April 2018	Economic displacement †	Permanent †	400 sheep, 40 cows, 100 chicken and 50 turkeys	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation structure • 5 animal stables • Handmade stove • 2 farm buildings • "Su Havuz" loosely translated water storage which is a closed structure used to store water in storage containers for their daily use. • Toilette 	No
10	H-9	P-8	Bilasuvar	Household	Livestock farming/herding	20	20	100%	Formal sub-lease (expired)	10-Sep-19	Economic displacement †	Permanent †	150 sheep, 5 cows, 1 horse and 50 chicken	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation structure • 2 animal stables • Farm building • "Su Havuz" loosely translated water storage which is a closed structure used to store water in storage containers for their daily use. • Shed • Toilette 	Yes
11	H-10 (W1)	P-5	Lerik	Household	Livestock farming/herding	110.7	110.7	100%	Informal sub-lease (expired)	22-Jan-19	Economic displacement †	Permanent †	150 sheep, 2 cattle, 13 goats and 40 chicken	N/A	N/A	No
12	W2	P6	Lerik	Household	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Economic displacement †	Permanent †	80 chicken	N/A	N/A	Yes

No	PAP CODE	PLOT CODE	DISTRICT OF PRIMARY RESIDENCE	ENTITY TYPE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA OF AFFECTED PLOT (HA)	IMPACTED AREA OF AFFECTED PLOT (HA)	% LAND TAKE	HISTORICAL LAND TENURE	DATE OF LLA TERMINATION	DISPLACEMENT CATEGORY	IMPACT DURATION	AFFECTED LIVESTOCK	No OF ASSETS	DESCRIPTION OF ASSETS	IMPACT HAS OCCURRED
													and 15 gees			

Note: Refer to chapter 9 for more details on the impacts that have occurred to date and the corrective actions undertaken by the project.

8.3.1.2 Access severance

A ring fence will be established along the perimeter of the PV plant site. Seasonal rounds of site investigation and extensive consultations integrating into the draft RAP indicate the absence of livelihood risks associated access severance. No intersecting stock routes were identified within the PV plant and access road sites, besides those used by the project-affected herders and their workers discussed in the sub-sections above.

8.3.1.3 Loss of employment

In relation to the project, W-2 may lose his long-term job under H7. He has worked for H7 for approximately 24 years and earns a monthly salary of AZN 800. Consultations with H7 revealed that W2 may lose his job if he is not able to identify suitable winter grazing land which will impact his household income as grazing is his primary source of income making them vulnerable.

Additionally, H7 (refer to chapter 9 below) has already experienced displacement from the site. While his livestock is at the summer pastures in Semeguni, he plans to return from these pastures by end of October or early November (depending on the weather) and he does not have access to an alternative suitable winter grazing land. This leaves W-2 a high risk of losing his job the project entitlements are not implemented in a timely manner. Consultations undertaken with H7 on 2nd October 2024, revealed that W2 is still employed and is currently with the livestock at the summer pastures.

W2 also keeps his poultry at H7's structures on site during the winter period before taking them back to his primary home in summer. As such, he will be entitled to receive the chicken feed and construction, or reinforcement of the poultry shelter to make it suitable for winter.

Table 8-3 Magnitude of livelihood impacts for one worker associated with the PV power plant site

No.	PAP CODE	DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE	AFFECTED LIVELIHOOD	DURATION OF IMPACT	PAP CODE OF EMPLOYER	EMPLOYMENT MODE	PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT	SEASONALITY	NUMBER OF JOBS	JOB STATUS	IMPACT HAS OCCURRED?
1	W-2	Lerik	Livestock farming/ herding	Permanent	H-7	Informal agreement	Unlimited	October – May	1	May lose his job	Yes

8.3.2 Access road corridor

Site surveillance, consultations with herders and workers and interviews with local authorities established that no private property exists within the footprint and Right of Way of the Project's access road.

9 IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH PAST LAND ACQUISITION BEFORE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DRAFT & APPROVED RAP INCLUDING CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN

During the consultations undertaken with the Executive Power and some PAPs on 20th August 2024, it was revealed that letters dated 15th August 2024 had been issued by the Executive Power instructing the PAPs to leave the project site before 1st September 2024. The Executive Power stated that they were still trying to identify alternative land for the PAPs, but no additional support or compensation was to be provided before 1st September 2024. Based on this, 5 Capitals reached out to all the PAPs to determine who had received this letter, when it was received and if any explanation was provided by executive power officials who delivered the letter.

9.1 Notification issued to the PAPs

The project team reached out to all the PAPs during the two site visits undertaken between 21st and 31st August 2024, to confirm whether they had received the letter from Executive Power notifying them to leave the project site by 1st September 2024. The outcome of the consultations is summarised in the table below.

Table 9-1 Timeline when the notification letters were issued to PAPs

PAP CODE	DATE OF ISSUE FOR THE NOTIFICATION LETTER	METHOD OF NOTIFICATION
FH1	This PAP was a former legal lease holder, and the Executive Power is in the process of finalising the allocation of 110ha replacement land (to replace what was affected by the project). As such, he did not receive the letter from Executive Power.	N/A
H1	23 rd August 2024.	Via mail
H2	This herder was not certain when he received the letter, but he stated it was either on 22 nd or 23 rd August 2024.	Collected the letter at Executive Power office.
H3	Verbal notification 22 nd August 2024	He was given a verbal notification because he declined to go and collect his letter from Executive Power offices.
H4	This herder stated that he did not receive the letter, but he received a verbal notification sometime in August 2023 though he was not sure about the exact dates.	Collected the letter at Executive Power office.

PAP CODE	DATE OF ISSUE FOR THE NOTIFICATION LETTER	METHOD OF NOTIFICATION
H5	15 th August 2024. This notification would have also applied to H4 above as he uses the same grazing area and land as his brother H5.	
H6	23 rd August 2024	Collected the letter at Executive Power office.
H7	22 nd August 2024	Via mail .
H8	15 th August 2024	Via mail .
H9	15 th August 2024	Via WhatsApp message.
W1	The workers did not receive any notification letters as they work under H6 and H7.	N/A



Based on the above, the PAPs received the notification letters or verbal notices between 15th to 23rd August 2024 notifying them to vacate the site. This would mean the PAPs had between 2 weeks (H5, H4, H8, H9) and 1 week (H1,H2,H3,H6, H7) to vacate the site by 1st September 2024.



Based on the consultations undertaken with the herders in August 2024, it was established that none of them had challenged the termination of their land leases between 2016 and 2019 in court as provided for in the law on Land Lease. Therefore, the terminations between 2016 to 2019 are still considered effective. As such, the notification from Executive Power to vacate the site was issued on the back of these terminations that happened through court resolutions as per the Law on Land Lease.


9.2 Actions undertaken by the PAPs after receiving the notification letter



Due to the stated 1st of September 2024 notice in the letter to leave the site, some of the herders began the process of demolishing their structures and relocating from the site. The summary of the actions taken by the herders is provided in the table below.




Table 9-2 Summary of actions taken by the herders


PAP CODE	ACTION TAKEN	CURRENT PHOTOS OF THE HERDERS' ASSETS	IMPACT HAS OCCURRED?
FH1	This herder did not receive the notification letter and as such no action was taken. He is currently waiting for the allocation of 110ha replacement land.	N/A	No
H1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultations with this herder and his wife revealed that they had not started to demolish their unused structure from the project site. Additionally, they had not been provided with any support from the government. The notification letter had not affected their grazing activities because his brother W1 was using the summer pastures (away from the site). H1 stated that he had made a verbal application to Bilasuvar district asking for allocation of land, but this had not occurred. The project's social team informed him that application for land must be within the established system (which he confirmed to be familiar with). Him and his wife requested for alternative land to be provided as they rely on grazing as their source of income and their age does not allow for them to explore other alternative jobs. 	 <p>This is the unused structure owned by H1 and it has not been demolished.</p>	No
H2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H2 has not demolished his structures but he planned to take the roof materials back to his residential home and construct a livestock shelter there. He stated that he had made a verbal application with Bilasuvar district on the allocation of alternative land. The project's social team informed him that application for land must be within the established system (which he confirmed to know about). Additionally, he stated that he was looking to rent land from other herders, but this would be expensive and difficult to find. 	 <p>These are the structures owned by H2 and they have not been demolished.</p>	No

PAP CODE	ACTION TAKEN	CURRENT PHOTOS OF THE HERDERS' ASSETS	IMPACT HAS OCCURRED?
	<p>He was also looking to start applying for land in other districts outside of Bilasuvar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He stated that grazing is his family's main source of income, and they do not have income alternatives in his village. 		
H3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H3 has not demolished any of his structures on site. • He has also made a verbal application to Bilasuvar district asking for new land to be allocated to him. He stated that he did not know what the land application process was (this information was provided to him by the social team). • He stated that there had not been any impact on his grazing activities as his livestock were using the summer pastures. However, lack of access to the site would mean he would have to look for alternative winter pastures. • He stated that his and his wife's age means that they are not able to get other jobs because grazing is their main source of income. 	 <p>H3 structures are still in place, and they have not been demolished.</p>	No
H4	<p>This herder shares the structure and grazing area with his brother H5 (see more details below). He stated that there was no impact from the issuance of the letter as his livestock were still at the summer pastures.</p>	<p>Refer to the photos under H5 below</p>	<p>Yes, based on the demolition undertaken by his brother H5</p>
H5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H5 and his wife MH6 started the demolition of their structures on 15th August 2024. The herder stated that this impacted his primary residence and the livestock shelter, but some structures remain at the project site. H5 noted that Executive Power had made an offer to demolish the structures on his behalf, but he declined. • During the consultations H5 and MH6 stated that it took 4 days to demolish and salvage some of the construction materials through the help of family and friends. 	 <p>H5 structure before demolition</p>	Yes

PAP CODE	ACTION TAKEN	CURRENT PHOTOS OF THE HERDERS' ASSETS	IMPACT HAS OCCURRED?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The salvaged materials were transported to a temporary grazing 20ha land allocated to him by the Executive Power for approximately 400 AZN. Presently, this herder is living on a 20ha of land in a repurposed van structure, and he has also built a temporary animal shelter for his livestock. This land is still within Bilasuvar district and close to the proposed project site. This land belongs to another herder who is understood from Executive Power to have a legal land use and H5 can only stay at this location on a temporary basis (see section 6.6.5 for the corrective actions taken by the project). A site visit to H5 & MH6 relocation area revealed that the temporary living arrangements do not meet adequate housing requirement, and they do not have access to proper sanitation, clean and safe drinking water and lighting. MH6 also stated that the temporary shelter they are living in is hot and there are a lot of insects. There is difficulty in accessing water for the livestock. H5 also stated that the grazing land within the 20ha land was the same as that at the project site but without their residence and animal shelters that they had established. H5 also revealed that they had made an application of an 80ha of land through the support of the Executive Power. However, the uncertainty on the availability of the 80ha replacement land is what necessitated the project design to be updated leaving approximately 250ha of land undeveloped. As such, H5 and his wife will be relocated here (see section 6.6.5 below). H5 and MH6 stated that leaving the site had been difficult for them and had affected their finances and their current living conditions were not good. <p>(See actions taken by the project further below).</p>	 <p>H5 demolished his structures from the site</p>	

PAP CODE	ACTION TAKEN	CURRENT PHOTOS OF THE HERDERS' ASSETS	IMPACT HAS OCCURRED?
H6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H6 and his wife stated that they had not begun demolishing the structures within the project site. He made a request to the project developer to have a phased construction process until the herders can find alternative winter grazing areas. H6 and his wife stated that they had made an application for land for a period of 15 years, but this application was still under review. However, if the land is not available, they would be forced to sell their livestock and stop grazing. The herder stated that they are anxious about having to leave the site as it will be difficult to start a new livelihood because it is difficult to start a new business in their home village as the customer base is limited. H6 stated that he hoped they would get support from the government and the project developer so that their livelihood is not impacted. 	 <p>H6 structures are still in place.</p>	No
H7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H7 and his son and wife stated that the livestock shelter and some sections of the storage area have been demolished. The herders stated that due to his age, he allowed a relative to undertake the demolitions and salvage any materials he could. However, the remaining structures and any salvaged materials may not be of use for him as they cannot be resold. This herder has made a verbal application for land (about 50ha), but he has not made the application through the system as required by the land code. He also stated that he knows how to make an application for land through the government system. H7 stated that lack of alternative land would mean that he would have to sell his livestock, and they do not have viable options to start alternative livelihoods. 		Yes

PAP CODE	ACTION TAKEN	CURRENT PHOTOS OF THE HERDERS' ASSETS	IMPACT HAS OCCURRED?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further consultations undertaken with this herder on 2nd October 2024, revealed he is not planning to return to the project site as he does not consider the remaining structures to be suitable for his winter grazing activities. The herder also stated that his livestock is currently in Semeguni for summer pastures until end of October or early November (depending on the weather). He stated that he has not made any arrangements for winter grazing, and he was hoping that the compensation would be paid on time. W2 is with the livestock at the summer pastures. Based on the above, this herder is going to receive interim support to ensure there is no disruption in the herding activities once he is back from his summer pastures. 	<p>Before demolitions</p>  <p>H7 has demolished his structures</p>	
H8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He received the notification letter on 15th August 2024. This herder has not demolished any of his structures. He stated that he would need support if he is required to demolish his structures and salvage any materials. Consultations undertaken with H8 on 2nd October 2024 reveal that he is currently back at the project site as he is being paid to look after some of the geotechnical equipment that has been set up on site as part of the technical studies. 	 <p>H8 has not started the demolition of his structures</p>	No
H9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This herder demolished the structures on 27th and 28th of August 2024. This took 2 days with the help of his friend. He stated that he had not made an application for new land, and he did not know how to make an application through the government system. If no alternative land is available, he would sell some of his livestock and look for alternative winter grazing land for the 	 <p>Before demolition</p>	Yes

PAP CODE	ACTION TAKEN	CURRENT PHOTOS OF THE HERDERS' ASSETS	IMPACT HAS OCCURRED?
	<p>remaining livestock. In follow up consultations on 2nd October 2024, the herder stated that he intends to lease another winter structure if he receives his compensation on time. If not, he will keep his livestock with a member of his extended family, but this will result to additional costs in animal feed and land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further consultations undertaken with the herder in October 2024 reveal that his livestock is still at the summer pastures located 30km from his home in Khirmandali. He also stated that the livestock will remain at the summer pastures until mid-November 2024. • Based on the above, this herder is going to receive interim support to ensure there is no disruption in the herding activities once he is back from his summer pastures (see CAP for more details) 	 <p>Demolition of H9 structures</p>	

All the herders who have not experienced displacement (apart from H5, H7 and H9) have been provided with an extension to access and use the site until end of November 2024. This is further detailed in the section below.

Based on the above, H5 and his wife MH6 have relocated to a shelter on a piece of land outside of the project site (across the main road). Their current living conditions are considered inadequate which makes them particularly vulnerable. In addition, H7 and H9 have been displaced from the site while the others H1, H2, H3, H6, H8, W1 and W2 have not been displaced and still have access to the site.

Based on the outcome of consultations with the herders who had started demolition of their structures on site, it was revealed that no government representatives (including those from Executive Power) and no enforcement authorities had been present during this process. Instead, they mobilised the help of family and friends to support in the demolition process and paid for the transportation of the salvaged materials.

Based on Masdar's commitment to align with the lenders requirements of ensuring compensation and entitlements are provided before displacement, consultations were undertaken with the government with an aim to have the notification letter rescinded (see sections below for more details). As an outcome of these consultations, Masdar's CLO contacted all the herders via telephone on 28th August to inform them that the notice to leave the site by 1st September 2024 had been rescinded. Additionally, a meeting was held on 30th August between the representatives from Ministry of Energy, Executive Committee, Masdar, 5 Capitals and the PAPs. During this meeting, an official letter was issued each herder and their workers stating that the order to vacate the site by 1st September 2024 had been rescinded. The outcome of this meeting is provided below.

It is noted that some herders (H5, H7 and H9) demolished their structures before receiving the call from Masdar's CLO on 28th August 2024 and attending the meeting on 30th August 2024, where the notification letter was rescinded. When consulted, these herders stated that they made a voluntary decision to demolish their structures as they did not want to wait until the last minute to do so. In contrast, herders who were mostly in their summer pastures outside the project site at the time did not demolish their structures. Therefore, it is understood that the decision on the demolition of structures was based on their availability when the notice was issued, and there was no coercion or intimidation on the part of authorities during the process of demolition (H5, H7, H9) and relocation (H5).

Based on the process undertaken by the government, the following gaps were identified in relation to the lenders' requirements:

- The preparation of this draft RAP is still on-going and disclosure of the entitlements and compensation packages to the PAPs had not occurred. In addition, the PAPs had not received their entitlements.
- Physical and economic displacement of H5 and his wife MH6 occurred before compensation was provided at full replacement cost including other entitlements.

- Economic displacement occurred to H7 and H9 before compensation was provided at full replacement cost including other entitlements.
- The PAPs received between one to two weeks' notice to vacate the site which is not considered sufficient for the herders and their workers to transition into other areas.
- No support was provided to the herders all of whom are considered as vulnerable to ensure they are not worse off because of the project.
- The project has not implemented the required livelihood restoration programs for the PAPs.
- No support measures were envisaged for workers who will also be significantly affected on return from summer pastures.

To ensure compliance with the lenders' requirements, the project has undertaken the corrective actions below.

9.3 Corrective Actions taken by the Project Developer

It is understood that the notification letters were issued by the Executive Power without the knowledge of Masdar who have expressed their commitment to aligning with the lenders requirements and respecting the rights of the PAPs. Based on this, Masdar undertook the following immediate actions:

- Consultations were undertaken with the government to inform them that the lenders' land acquisition processes were still on-going, and compensations and other entitlements packages had not been disclosed or paid to the PAPs. Consequently, no displacement should occur, and the letter issued to PAPs needed to be rescinded.
- Masdar's CLO contacted the herders on 28th August to inform them that the notice to leave the site by 1st September 2024 had been rescinded.
- Consultations began with H5 to provide him and his wife emergency housing (see further details below).
- Masdar's social consultant (5C) scope was extended to include additional site visit (undertaken between 28th to 31st August 2024) to identify the impacts of the letters issued by the Executive Power so that these can be further assessed and corrective action taken.
- A meeting was organised on site on 30th August 2024 between the PAPs and representatives from the Ministry of Energy, Executive Committee, Masdar and 5 Capitals to provide details about the project, on-going RAP process and the project implementation timeline.
- Masdar CLO is required to undertake on-going consultations (and site visits) with the PAPs.
- In addition, the option for providing alternative housing and grazing land is currently being assessed in consultation with the PAPs.

9.3.1 Rescinding of the notification letter

A meeting was held on 30th August 2024 between the PAPs, representatives of the Ministry of Energy, Executive Committee, Masdar and 5 Capitals. The purpose of the meeting was as follows:

- To issue the official letter rescinding the 1st of September 2024 notice to vacate the project site.
 - FH1, H8, H3, W1, W2, H5, H4 and H9 attended the meeting in person while H7 was represented by W2, H1 was represented by his brother W1, and H6 was represented by his father. It is noted that H2 did not attend the meeting, but 5 Capitals social team called to inform him regarding the outcome of the meeting.
 - A copy of the letter stating that the PAPs could use the site until 1st November 2024 was issued to the PAPs.
 - To ensure sufficient time to undertake the corrective actions required for the project, the 1st of November 2024 notice has been extended to 30th November 2024. As a result, the PAPs that have not experienced displacement can still access and use the site (see section 9.3.5) for more details.
- Provide the PAPs with details of the grievance mechanism and the principles that govern it. For instance, no retaliation to grievant etc.
- Provide an update to the PAPs on the on-going RAP process including the assessment of impacts and determination of the compensation packages and other entitlements.

The key actions from this meeting include:

- The compensation and entitlements would be disclosed and disbursed to the PAPs before their relocation from site. This would be undertaken by 1st of November 2024.
 - The outcomes of the disclosure of preliminary compensation packages to PAPs occurred between 21st and 26th September 2024.
- Executive Power would undertake a site visit with FH1 to show him the boundaries of the 110ha replacement land that was going to be allocated to him.
 - This action was completed on 2nd September 2024 based on the feedback received from the PAP.
- Executive Power in coordination with Masdar will verify the boundaries of the 188ha land leased to H8 in relation to the project boundaries.
 - Additional consultations undertaken by Masdar's CLO with the Executive Power in September 2024 revealed that H8 lease agreement was terminated on April 20th, 2018, and as such he was also an informal land user. It is noted that the Executive Power has not been able to determine the boundaries of the 188ha of land, but it is assumed that it will be impacted by the project development and the impacts have been assessed in chapter 9 above under economic displacement.
 - The Executive Power provided a figure on 2nd of October 2024 showing that the land previously allocated to H8 is within the project site. However, the exact coordinates have not been provided and

consultations are still on-going between Masdar's CLO and Executive Power to establish these exact coordinates so that they can also be provided to H8.

- The assessment of the impacts on H8 structures and grazing land has been assessed in this plan under chapter 8.
- Executive Power will fast track the allocation of the 67ha of land to H5 and 20ha to H9.
 - Additional consultations undertaken by Masdar's CLO with H5, and his wife revealed that H5 had rejected the 67ha of land because it is not easily accessible, and it lacks availability of water for his livestock.
 - Based on the above, Masdar has updated the project design which leaves approximately 250ha of land undeveloped and H5 and his wife will be relocated to this site (see section below for more details).
 - Executive Power has not provided any further direction on whether the 20ha of land will be available to H9 or not.
- Masdar would provide support to the PAPs in transporting the salvaged materials from the project site.
 - The impacts that have occurred have been assessed within this plan and the applicable entitlements established.

9.3.2 Current situation of Herder 5 & His Wife MH6

As discussed above, H5 and his wife MH6 are currently living in a repurposed structure which does not meet the requirements for adequate living standards. They have relocated to a site across the proposed project site. It is noted that this land is already allocated to another herder and therefore H5 and his wife will be required to move eventually. Based on this, and to ensure the security of tenure, the project has consulted with the herder to determine the best option for providing him with adequate housing as provided in the section below:

- The project will identify a suitable accommodation in the area which will include livestock shelter. The project would pay for its rent.
- H5 and his wife should identify a suitable accommodation option, and the project would pay for the rent.
- The project will provide a prefabricated accommodation which would be transported to the site since the Land Code does not allow for permanent structures to be established within grazing land.

Based on the options above, the herder and his wife stated that they prefer for the prefabricated accommodation which would also allow them to stay within the grazing area. Due to the knowledge that the provision of the prefabricated accommodation would take considerable procurement and transportation time, the project is undertaking the following immediate actions to improve the living conditions of the PAP:

- Provision of a bio-toilet which will include provision of collection services.

- Provision of 80lt of potable water per week.
- Provision of 2 water trucks per week for his livestock.
- Provision of solar panel for lighting purposes.

In addition to the above, the project is also undertaking the following interventions to ensure that H5 and his wife are provided with adequate housing. The provision of the prefabricated accommodation is summarised in the table below.

Table 9-3 Next steps in providing the prefabricated accommodation

ELEMENT	COMMENT	UN ADEQUATE HOUSING CRITERIA	TIMELINE FOR PROVISION
Location for H5 & his wife MH6	The herder will be relocated back to the project site in the next three weeks. Masdar has updated the project layout which leaves the east side undeveloped (see discussion below on the layout updates)	Security of tenure	The redesignation of land from state industrial land to agricultural land will take approximately 6 to 7 months. However, the herder will already be relocated to the site while this process is happening. The project will cover the relocation costs.
Prefabricated accommodation	The total size of the accommodation is 12*3m and this will include a kitchen area, and basic furniture. It will also include electrical wiring and main switch on plug. There will also be an AC and electric stove included.	habitability	3 weeks to be procured and transported to the project site.
Sanitation	The prefabricated accommodation will include a septic tank and shower area.	Availability of services	3 weeks
Potable water	The project will continue to provide potable water for the herder for the next 3 months.	Availability of services	For the next 3 months
Water for livestock	2 water trucks will be provided twice a week for the next three months	Availability of services	For the next 3 months
Connection to the grid	The herder will still have access to the solar panel provided. However, Masdar will consult with the relevant authorities so that the prefabricated accommodation can be connected back to the grid. The cost of connection will be covered by the project.	Availability of services	3 weeks

ELEMENT	COMMENT	UN ADEQUATE HOUSING CRITERIA	TIMELINE FOR PROVISION
Energy for cooking	The herder and his wife used a wooden stove for cooking which is still available to them. In addition to this, the prefabricated accommodation will come with an electric stove.	Availability of services	Provided as part of the prefabricated accommodation in the next 3 weeks.
Heating	There was no heating in the house previously owned by the herder. It is noted that the prefabricated accommodation comes with wall and roof insulation.	Availability of services	Provided as part of the prefabricated accommodation in the next 3 weeks.
Location	The herder and his wife will be relocated back to the project area (the area that will not be developed) which is easily accessible to the main highway. This will provide them with access to social facilities such as health care, markets etc.	Location	In 3 weeks once they are relocated back to site.

Figure 9-1 Example photos showing how the prefabricated accommodation looks



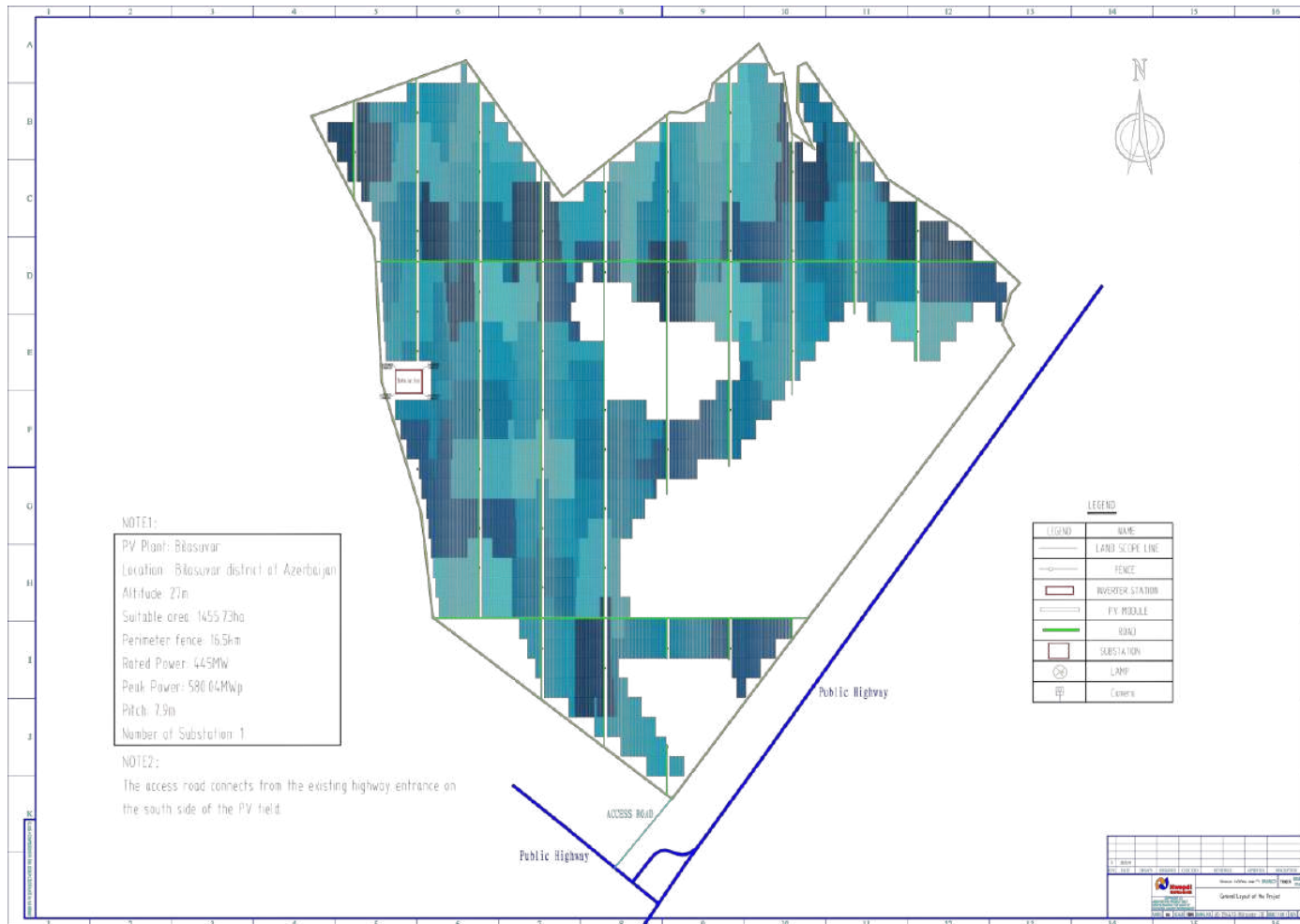
9.3.3 Update of the project layout

Due to the challenges experienced in identifying suitable replacement land Masdar has updated the project layout. The updated layout includes the optimisation of the space within the project boundaries resulting to less land being required for the project development as shown in figure 6-3 below. Based on this, the following actions will be implemented:

- H5 and his wife will be relocated back to the east of the project site because this will not be developed as part of the project.
 - This land will be approximately 250ha.
- Masdar has engaged the MoE and Executive Power to redesignate the land that will not be developed back to grazing land after which, a lease can be issued to H5 to be able to use the land as a formal land user.

-
- This process of redesignating the land back to grazing land will take approximately 6 to 7 months, but this will not hinder the herder from being relocated back immediately.

Figure 9-3 Current indicative project layout (September 2024)



9.3.4 Provision of land for other herders

Consultations are on-going between Masdar and the government on a possibility to allocate alternative land on a temporary basis for the affected informal herders. However, since this is yet to be confirmed Masdar is committed to provision for animal fodder during the winter period as a guaranteed interim solution as provided in the entitlement matrix in chapter 10.

9.3.5 Extension to use the site

As part of the on-going corrective actions, Masdar has extended the duration by which the PAPs can use and have access to the site until 30th November 2024. Based on this, all PAPs were contacted by 5 capitals social consultant on 2nd October 2024 informing them about the extension. The notification was undertaken via phone call since all the herders and workers have access to a phone.

This is in line with the 3 months notification required as part of the draft RAP entitlements for the PAPs who have not experienced displacement. In addition, this updated notification allows the project to implement the corrective actions as provided in Chapter 8 including the implementation of the compensation and other entitlements.

Refer to the Bilasuvar Social Compliance Audit Report for the Corrective Action Plan.

10 PAPs LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PREFERENCES & FALLBACKS

During the preparation of the draft RAP, a series of follow-up consultations were held with the PAPs between 15th August and 31 August 2024. One of the main objectives for this engagement was to initiate the disclosure of livelihood restoration assistance entitlements, particularly the broad livelihood restoration initiatives, to garner informative feedback with regard to suitable and preferred areas of support. Bilateral, semi-structured interviews were held with the PAHs to confirm key aspects regarding their remaining (unaffected) livelihood assets and resources, and gain an understanding of their needs, interests and capabilities with regard to provisionally proposed interventions for long-term re-instatement or enhancement or pre-project productivity and welfare. The discussion was expanded to cover specific information on household members besides the household head (e.g., spouses, other employed household members, dependents etc.).

The table below provides an overview of the livelihood restoration means and preferences indicated by interviewed PAPs. In general, most of the PAPs include elderly breadwinners, who are specialized in livestock farming, and therefore maintain a strong preference for livelihood support action based around the acquisition of replacement grazing land. The interviews also confirmed that household income is generally centred on profitable livestock farming, which most if not all household members partake in, for collective returns. Very few of the household members work waged jobs, and the minority of civil, professional jobs reported are located in distant urban centres such as Baku. The reluctance towards transition into alternative livelihood ventures in the absence of replacement land is based on the high unemployment rates and limited commercial activity within the PAP's home communities (i.e., villages in Lerik, Bilasuvar and Jalilabad districts), as well as senior age of some of the PAHs.

Nevertheless, some of the PAHs did indicate some consideration for fallback options in small-scale enterprise and professional/ waged occupation, assuming adequate trainings and project-related employment would be rendered to this end.

Table 10-1 Outcomes of impact monitoring and livelihood restoration consultations (August, 2024)

PAP CODE	RESIDENTIAL AREA	OTHER PROPERTY	WHERE STOCK IS KEPT IN THE SUMMER	LIMITATIONS FOR LIVESTOCK ASSETS ON OTHER PROPERTY	LIVESTOCK SALES	ALTERNATIVE LAND PREFERENCES	OTHER LIVELIHOODS	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PREFERENCES	ACCESS TO ENTERPRISE RESOURCES	ADDITIONAL REQUESTS
FH-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gunashli Village, Jalilabad District. - Owner of residential plot measuring 0.35 ha - 40 km from project site 	Crop farm measuring 1.3 ha on the residual plot near project site (Bilasuvar District)	<p>50% in his home; 50% in his friend's home</p> <p>Fodder is cultivated and purchased to supplement grazing</p>	Home shelter not fit for winter-time accommodation	100 -150 sheep sold annually in December	<p>A new 110 ha has already been allocated for him in Bilasuvar District</p> <p>LLA application submitted in June 2024, replacement land and LLA anticipated in September 2024</p>	<p>HH is employed as village cultural centre head; Spouse is employed as teacher.</p> <p>He will resume livestock farming on replacement land.</p>	No need for new livelihood	No access to microfinance facilities	The household head (HH) has requested for joint visit to demarcate replacement land boundaries
H-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Durghan Village, Lerik District - Owner of residential plot measuring 0.1 ha 	Crop farm measuring 2ha ha 3 km away from residence (Lerik District)	<p>All of the livestock is herded on brother's pastoral land</p> <p>Fodder is purchased to supplement grazing (300 bundles per year)</p>	Home shelter not fit for winter-time accommodation, and not sufficient for all stock	20 sheep and 5 cattle sold annually	<p>Household hopes to obtain replacement land, where establishing a livestock shelter and water access will be crucial.</p> <p>Household will need to sell off their stock if land is unavailable.</p>	<p>Other household members are not employed, no other sources of income.</p> <p>HH and spouse are pensioned/ elderly.</p>	<p>Limited SME resources and markets in the village.</p> <p>They are open to SME/ vocational training for younger household members</p>	Outstanding loan of AZN 1,700 from Government banks	
H-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ovchubere village, Bilasuvar District - Owner of residential plot measuring 0.4 ha 	Crop farm located 500 meters from residence, used for cultivating fodder	<p>Pastural land plots are leased seasonally in Cellabad District and Salyan District</p> <p>1,000 bundles of fodder purchased annually</p>	<p>No livestock shelter at his home, he intends to make one but there isn't enough space (space for 5/6 cattle)</p> <p>He would also have to purchase fodder for the winter season</p>	100 sheep and 12 cattle sold off annually	<p>Household hopes to obtain replacement land, if not in Bilasuvar, in the districts of Sabirabad and Salyan</p> <p>Maximum distance from residential location should be 45-50 km.</p> <p>Minimum of 100 ha needed for his livestock, and water access.</p> <p>Household will have to sell off nearly all of their</p>	<p>No secondary income.</p> <p>HH has driving experience.</p> <p>HH spouse has animal farming experience.</p> <p>One son in army with wage.</p>	<p>They are open to SMEs (including poultry or livestock) but would need a leasehold</p> <p>HH open to driving job or vocational training in plumbing</p> <p>Limited job opportunities concern the household</p>	He has an outstanding agricultural loan totalling AZN 15,000	They are concerned about losing their sole source of income

PAP CODE	RESIDENTIAL AREA	OTHER PROPERTY	WHERE STOCK IS KEPT IN THE SUMMER	LIMITATIONS FOR LIVESTOCK ASSETS ON OTHER PROPERTY	LIVESTOCK SALES	ALTERNATIVE LAND PREFERENCES	OTHER LIVELIHOODS	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PREFERENCES	ACCESS TO ENTERPRISE RESOURCES	ADDITIONAL REQUESTS
						stock if land unavailable				
H-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soruschay Village, Lerik District Owner of residential plot measuring 0.04 ha 	Crop farm measuring 1.2 ha 4 km away from residence (Shorschay District)	Pastural land plots are leased seasonally	<p>He has no shelter on home plot</p> <p>He will need to purchase 2,500 fodder bundles each winter</p>	40 sheep, 15-16 cattle sold off annually	He would like replacement land preferably in Bilasuvar with at least 50 ha and water access	<p>All household members unemployed except one who works for police force</p> <p>One of the sons has a driving license</p>	They are open to driving and security jobs	He has an outstanding loan of AZN 15,000	They need assistance with moving livestock shelter
H-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Molalan Village, Lerik District Owner of residential plot measuring (inherited) measuring 1 ha 	Crop farm measuring 1.2 ha 5 km away from residence (Lerik District) They use it for wheat calculations	<p>Leased grazing land 50 km from home</p> <p>No other source of feed</p>	Temporary livestock shelter on home plot can only accommodate 5/6 cattle	155 sheep and 10 cattle annually in April	<p>He hopes to get alternative land that he will share with H-5.</p> <p>He is OK with land being in Bilasuvar but it should have water access.</p> <p>They will have to sell off livestock to settle loan.</p>	<p>No secondary income source, one member pensioned (AZN 300)</p>	<p>They are open to jobs in driving or trainings in electrical technician, or SME training</p> <p>HH has driving skills</p> <p>Unemployment and limited markets in home village</p>	Outstanding loan payments of AZN 536 monthly until January	<p>They prefer replacement land in the same location</p> <p>They are concerned about income stability for childcare</p>
H-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bilasuvar District They do not have any residential property 	No other property	<p>He used the winter pastures all year round</p> <p>He purchased 500-600 fodder bundles to supplement feed annually</p>	No other plot	6/7 cattle sold annually depending on needs	<p>Household applied for replacement land with area of 80 ha.</p> <p>This land should have main road and water access.</p>	No secondary income source	They're elderly, so he can work in retail	<p>They would be open to trainings in suitable waged jobs or SMEs</p> <p>Considering his own age, the HH feels he could only try to work in sales/retail</p>	They have requested accommodation assistance (near livestock) until replacement land is available
H-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Molalan Village, Lerik District 	Crop farm measuring 3 ha 4 km away from	<p>Leased grazing land</p> <p>They supplement with 500-600</p>	<p>Insufficient livestock shelter on home plot for only 5/6 cattle</p> <p>Not fit for winter</p>	100 sheep and 2 cows sold off annually	They have applied for replacement land in Bilasuvar District.	<p>No secondary income source</p> <p>Son works in Baku, another leases</p>	<p>Unemployment in village</p> <p>They are open to SME or vocational</p>	None	20 ha of remaining land not usable due to spoils from road works

PAP CODE	RESIDENTIAL AREA	OTHER PROPERTY	WHERE STOCK IS KEPT IN THE SUMMER	LIMITATIONS FOR LIVESTOCK ASSETS ON OTHER PROPERTY	LIVESTOCK SALES	ALTERNATIVE LAND PREFERENCES	OTHER LIVELIHOODS	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PREFERENCES	ACCESS TO ENTERPRISE RESOURCES	ADDITIONAL REQUESTS
	- They own residential property (0.01 ha)	residence (Lerik District)	bundles of fodder annually			Land should have at least 50/60 ha and water access, and should be close to original site so they can easily move salvaged materials. They will have to sell all stock without land.	agricultural machinery All household members involved in livestock business	trainings, especially veterinary business Other options for sons are driving, security guard, electrical technician, equipment maintenance		
H-7	- Zövne Village, Lerik District - They own residential property (0.16 ha)	Crop farm measuring 3 ha 1 km away from residence (Lerik District)	Leased grazing land, 10 km from home He supplements with 1,000 bundles of fodder	Insufficient livestock shelter on home plot with capacity for just 50 sheep, 25 goats, 4 cattle	600 sheep sold in March and January annually	He would like replacement land with 300 ha, water source and heating He would have to sell off his stock otherwise and purchase a home in Sumgait or Baku and relocate	No secondary income, except one teacher (son) HH and spouse are pensioned	They might be interested in poultry farming but need land for this too Sons can be trained in driving, electrical technician, or book-keeping There are limited business opportunities otherwise Elderly HH not interested in alternative livelihoods	Outstanding loan of AZN 1,000 until December 2026	They need funds to reconstruct livestock shelter on new land Demolished materials stored at nearby plot of relative, 5 km from the site
H-8	- Askerabat Village, Bilasuvar District - They own residential property (0.08 ha)	Crop/ fodder farm measuring 3 ha 10 km away from residence (Bilasuvar District)	Leased grazing land He supplements with 1,000 bundles of fodder	He does not have any livestock shelter on residential land	200 sheep and 15 cattle throughout the year	Water access and access to structures are crucial, at least 80 ha of land for grazing They will sell some stock if they lose land	No secondary income, but one is a security guard	Funds and training for SMEs, they can't work due to age and medical conditions Driving and security jobs preferred	Outstanding AZN 800 loan	Compensation in case their structure lies within the project site
H-9	- Kirmandali Village, Bilasuvar District	Crop/ fodder farms measuring 2 ha, 5km from	Leased grazing land	Insufficient livestock shelter on home plot with capacity for 4 cattle	100 sheep and 1 or 2 cattle a year	He would like to get alternative land with 20 ha minimum and	No secondary income sources	If he doesn't find land, he will seek a job as a herder	None	

PAP CODE	RESIDENTIAL AREA	OTHER PROPERTY	WHERE STOCK IS KEPT IN THE SUMMER	LIMITATIONS FOR LIVESTOCK ASSETS ON OTHER PROPERTY	LIVESTOCK SALES	ALTERNATIVE LAND PREFERENCES	OTHER LIVELIHOODS	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PREFERENCES	ACCESS TO ENTERPRISE RESOURCES	ADDITIONAL REQUESTS
	- They own residential property (0.08 ha)	home plot (Bilasuvar District)	They supplement with 700 fodder bundles a year			maximum of 10 km from residential area The plot should have sufficient pastures and access to water They have to sell livestock without land		Spouse can work in cleaning/ housekeeping jobs, HH can be driver for project employment		
H-10	- Durghan Village, Lerik District - They own residential property (0.07 ha)	Crop/ fodder farms measuring 2.8 ha, 5km from home plot (Lerik District)	Leased grazing land, 7 km from their residential area They supplement with 1,000 bundles of fodder	Insufficient livestock shelter on home plot with capacity for 15 cattle Not fit for the winter	They sell 60 sheep annually in March or April	They prefer alternative land with 50h, and access to water They will try to find an alternative sub-lease, will not sell stock	No secondary income source	Open to training in horticulture but lack water source for this	Outstanding loan of AZN 5,000	Support for reconstruction of shelter
W2	- Evile Village, Lerik District - They own residential property (0.1 ha)	Crop/ fodder farms measuring 1 ha, not used	N/A	Insufficient livestock shelter on home plot with capacity for 10 cattle			No secondary income, one son works in Baku at certain times Poultry farming for subsistence	He is trying to find another job All household members experienced in husbandry.		Provision of 5 or 6 cattle as support to restore livelihood

As provided in the table above, most of the land users indicated a strong preference for maintaining at least part of their pre-project livelihood, in the absence of suitable winter grazing land for the following reasons:

- Livestock farming is considered one of the most lucrative activities in the context of the PAP's winter pasture (project-affected) and summer pasture (residential) locations.
- Limited semi-skilled and professional job opportunities and high unemployment rates in the aforementioned rural locations.
- Limited markets and supply chains for SMEs in the rural locations.
- High-school level educational attainment and limited professional/ waged work experience for pursuit of waged employment or formal business start-ups.
- Advanced age of the household heads, and other members of the household (i.e., spouses, adult children).

Due to the current absence of replacement pastoral land, the key means to retain a basic level of pre-existing livestock productivity is the establishment or expansion and reinforcement of livestock farming assets on the PAP's remaining/ leftover property. Some of these properties includes the PAH's residential plots, most of which are located in Lerik District, unaffected land parcels adjoining the project site, and potentially, new winter pastureland in Bilsuvar and neighbouring districts.

Dedicated consultations with the herders, workers, and agricultural departments of local Executive Authorities within Lerik and Bilsuvar Districts uncovered several existing and potential challenges in relation to livestock farms on residential property, particularly within Lerik District:

- Nearly all of the PAPs (with exception of FH-1) indicated that their existing livestock shelters do not have a sufficient capacity to accommodate all of their livestock. Current shelters can house 5-20% of the existing livestock.
- The investment cost for upgrading one shelter (for about 200 sheep) ranges between AZN 30,000 and 40,000.
- At least three waged workers would be required for upkeep labour (i.e., feeding, cleaning etc.) within each major livestock shelter on residential property.
- Breeding and reproduction of sheep appears to be much higher within open pastures in the winter months, and confining sheep to shelters between December and May might limit productivity.
- In Lerik District, where most of the PAPs reside, winter-time temperatures are very low, and the shelters become un hospitable for livestock at this time.

- In Lerik District, dedicated shelters have to be developed for sheep, cattle, and goats as they cannot be kept in a single shelter.
- Livestock feed markets do not exist in Lerik District, and fodder would have to be transported from the nearby districts of Masalli, Jalilabad, Neftchala, and Bilasuvar Districts, at a significant cost.
- Existing communal pastures in Lerik and Bilasuvar Districts belong to the resident municipalities. While residents are allowed to graze, fodder harvesting for export or transfer to project-specific feed banks is prohibited.

To overcome the challenges above and provide sustainable solutions to the herders and workers, the project will engage the services of an agricultural expert. The expert will engage the herders and agricultural departments of local Executive Authorities within Lerik and Bilasuvar Districts before providing the way forward on the requirements for construction and/or reinforcement of existing livestock (including poultry where they exist) structures among other measures. This will be part of the project obligations in ensuring livelihood restoration for the impacted PAPs.

Additionally, the project will be required to support the PAPs in paying for their agricultural loans (where they exist), as they are directly tied to their incomes, which will be impacted by the project if mitigations are not implemented. This support will help prevent the PAPs from potentially falling into financial hardship in meeting their loan obligations, which could otherwise leave them in a worse position and hinder their ability to access future credit.

11 ENTITLEMENTS TO COMPENSATION AND SUPPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE

The footprint of the Project's core and associated facilities will trigger physical and economic displacement, due to the temporary land use during construction, and/or permanent land-take for the operation of project facilities through legal land expropriation and reallocation protocols.

Pursuant to national legislation and DFI performance requirements relating to land access and involuntary resettlement, the Project Developer will ensure the implementation of mitigation and offset measures to abate livelihood impacts. These measures can be categorized as follows:

- **Compensation** for loss of privately held physical assets and legally recognized income streams, for the re-instatement of pre-project livelihood statuses.
- **Livelihood restoration initiatives**, for the re-instatement or enhancement of pre-project livelihood statuses, in addition to, or in the absence of, compensation.
- **Transitional support**, for short-term mitigation against immediate losses associated with physical and/or economic displacement.

11.1 Entitlements Framework

The applicability and scope of the above measures differs according to the magnitude of livelihood impacts and pre-existing tenure of the project-impacted land use and/or common resource property.

Accordingly, the entitlements matrix sets out the eligibility criteria for specific aids constituting the overarching compensation, livelihood restoration initiatives and transitional support measures. It is noted that the entitlements matrix below does not cover requirements for associated facilities.

Table 11-1 Entitlement matrix for various PAP categories subject to loss of land access and related livelihood impacts

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
1	Residential structures	Permanent loss of access to residential structures on state owned pasture lands	Formal resident owners with title deeds for freehold tenure	<p><u>Compensation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Azerbaijan law provided for compensation at market value and where this cannot be identified, replacement cost. Monetary compensation at full replacement value (exclusive of depreciation coefficient) for loss of residential houses based on the current price of building materials within local markets and related expenses for re-construction without applying depreciation, to enable the establishment or acquisition of property with equivalent value (in line with IFI standards for adequate housing and sanitation, for residential buildings). <p><u>Transitional support</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monetary compensation to cover both demolition and reconstruction and any transaction cost 	Not triggered for PV plant site

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<p>related expenses for loss of built assets based on replacement costs (exclusive of depreciation coefficient) to enable the establishment of acquisition of property of similar value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moving allowance to cover moving expenses associated with transfer of moveable assets and salvaged materials to replacement property or the PAP's residential location. - Support in ensuring decent living conditions - Eligibility for vulnerability support. <p><u>Livelihood Restoration (LR initiatives)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of PAPs including women and the youth. <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p>	

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of a written and signed notification notice, 3 months in advance of displacement. - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to resettlement. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Recourse to the judicial system (i.e., court of law) for appeals against the decision 	
			<p>Informal Resident owners without title deed to the asset (using the residential structure permanently)</p>	<p>Compensation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for informal residential houses built on state owned pasture lands is not applicable as per Azerbaijan legislations. However, cash compensation will be paid at full replacement cost to all PAPs for their lost assets/residential buildings in line with IFI requirements. 	<p>Triggered for PV plant site</p>

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<p><u>Transitional support</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monetary compensation to cover both demolition and reconstruction and any transaction cost related expenses for loss of built assets based on replacement costs (exclusive of depreciation coefficient) to enable the establishment of acquisition of property of similar value. - Moving allowance to cover moving expenses associated with transfer of moveable assets and salvaged materials to replacement property or the PAP's residential location. - Immediate support in ensuring decent living conditions in the temporary accommodation (until permanent accommodation is provided). 	

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eligibility for vulnerability support. <p><u>Long-term sustainable solution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of alternative adequate housing with security of tenure for the PAPs who lost their permanent housing. The alternative accommodation will meet adequate housing requirements of the IFIs and will be provided in a location agreed with the PAPs. <p><u>Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 11.2 below. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of PAPs including women and the youth. <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p>	

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of a written and signed notice, 3 months⁸ before displacement. - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to resettlement. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - On-going meaningful engagement with PAPs and regular monitoring impacts throughout the process. 	
			Informal Resident owners without title deed to the asset (using the residential structure temporarily)	<u>Compensation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for informal residential houses on state owned pasture lands is not applicable as 	Triggered for PV plant site

⁸ Not applicable in cases where displacement has already occurred.

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<p>per Azerbaijan legislations. However, cash compensation will be paid at full replacement cost to all PAPs for their lost assets/residential buildings including (shelters used as temporary residential house for minimum 6 months every year)</p> <p>Option 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monetary compensation at full replacement value (exclusive of depreciation coefficient) for loss of built assets (structures), based on the current price of building materials within local markets and related expenses for re-construction without applying depreciation, to enable the establishment or acquisition of property with equivalent value (in line with IFI standards for adequate housing and sanitation, for residential buildings). 	

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<p>Option 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of in-kind compensation for PAPs with a strong preference for reconstruction of structures close to alternative grazing lands rather than cash compensation (in line with IFI standards for adequate housing and sanitation, for residential buildings). <p><u>Transitional support</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monetary compensation to cover both demolition and reconstruction and any transaction cost related expenses for loss of built assets based on replacement costs (exclusive of depreciation coefficient) to enable the establishment of acquisition of property of similar value. - Moving allowance to cover moving expenses associated with transfer of moveable assets and salvaged materials to 	

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<p>replacement property or the PAP's residential location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support in ensuring decent living conditions <p><u>Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 11.2 below. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of PAPs including women and the youth. <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of a written and signed notice, 3 months before displacement. - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to resettlement. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. 	

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - On-going meaningful engagement with PAPs and regular monitoring impacts throughout the process. 	
2	Pastural land	Permanent loss of access to pastural land, and associated income losses	Formal land users (livestock farm owners) with lease agreements for fixed-term lease tenure	<p>Compensation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Azerbaijan law does not require compensation for state owned pastureland, even if it is leased by PAPs. However, in line with the IFI requirements formal land users will be entitled to access to the following support for the restoration of their livelihood losses due to restricted access to pastureland. <p>Interim Transitional support :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Option 1.1: Provision of fodder crop support during the winter period of 	Triggered for PV plant site

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<p>six months, for three (3⁹) years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Option 1.2: Monetary compensation to PAPs to purchase fodder crops for three years. - Option 2: Facilitate and support in the process of securing temporary land (where available). <p><u>Long-term sustainable solution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Option 1: Facilitate and support in the process of securing alternative land, selected by a PAP, with secured tenure. This will include all fees, auction, land registration related fees in relation to the replacement land. <p><u>Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 11.2 	

⁹ This support will be provided to the PAPs during the winter period for three years, regardless of whether replacement land is identified during this time.

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<p>below. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of women and the youth.</p> <p>Other supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritisation of PAPs or their family members including females and the youth during the recruitment in project labour. - Settlement of outstanding agricultural loans. <p>Additional requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of a written and signed notice, 3 months before displacement. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. 	

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On-going meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process. 	
			<p>Informal land users (livestock farm owners) without lease agreements for fixed-term lease tenure</p>	<p>Compensation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Azerbaijan law and IFIs do not require compensation for the state-owned pastureland used informally by the PAPs. However, in line with the IFI requirements informal land users will be entitled to access to the following supports for restoration of their livelihood losses due to restricted access to pasture lands. - This will also include all taxes and fees to secure the tenure as well as the legal process support. <p>Interim Transitional support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Option 1.1: Provision of fodder crop support during the winter period of six months, for three (3) years. - Option 1.2: Monetary compensation to PAPs to 	<p>Triggered for PV plant site</p>

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<p>purchase fodder crops during the winter period for six months, for three (3) years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Option 2: Facilitate and support in the process of securing temporary land (where available) - Priority recruitment in project labour including for female members and the youth in the households. - Settlement of outstanding agricultural loans. <p><u>Long-term sustainable solution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate and support in the process of securing alternative land, selected by a PAP, with secured tenure. This will include all fees, auction, land registration related fees in relation to the replacement land. <p><u>Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as 	

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<p>described in section 11.2 below. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of PAPs including women and the youth.</p> <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of a written and signed notice 3 months before displacement. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - On-going meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process. 	
		<p>Temporary loss of access to pastural land, and</p>	<p>All livestock farmers and herders (formal and informal land users) with</p>	<p><u>Compensation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Azerbaijan law does not require compensation for temporary access to 	<p>Not triggered for PV plant site</p>

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
		<p>associated income losses</p>	<p>potentially impacted pastoral land</p>	<p>state owned pastureland. However, in line with the IFI requirements pastureland users will be entitled to access to the following support for the restoration of their livelihood losses due to temporary restricted access to pasturelands.</p> <p><u>Transitional support</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Option 1:</u> Provision of fodder crop support for the duration of the impact. - <u>Option 2:</u> Provision of access roads to alternative pasture lands available for their use outside the project site (where feasible). <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of construction works notice one (1) month in advance of early works. - Post-construction land restoration. 	

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
3	Perennial crops (trees)	Permanent loss of access to land for the cultivation of perennial crops (trees), and associated income losses	All crop farmers and (formal and informal land users) with potentially impacted perennial crops (trees)	<p><u>Compensation</u> Compensation at full replacement cost for all types of trees based on the applicable methodology.</p> <p><u>Transitional support</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Felled trees will be kept by the farmers and transport allowance provided to transport the trees/firewood to the PAP chosen storage location. - Replacement of juvenile trees (or equivalent amount to purchase such trees) will be provided. <p><u>Livelihood restoration initiatives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eligibility to the livelihood restoration support inclusive and tailored to the needs of PAPs including women and the youth. <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p>	Not triggered for PV plant site

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of construction works notice one (1) month in advance of early works. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Post-construction land restoration. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - Ongoing meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process. 	
4	Annual crops	Loss of arable land	All crop farmers and (formal and informal land users)	<p><u>Compensation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation at full replacement cost for the duration of the impact until the land is fully recovered for cropping. <p><u>Transitional support</u></p>	Not triggered for PV plant site

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of pre-construction notices to allow crop harvest prior to land clearance. - Priority in project recruitment including for female members of the household. <p><u>Livelihood restoration initiatives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eligibility to the livelihood restoration support. <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of construction works notice one (1) month in advance of early works. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. 	

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post-construction land restoration. - Ongoing meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process. 	
5	Built assets	Loss of immovable built assets (such as barns, storage areas etc)	All land users (formal and informal) with potentially impacted	<p>Compensation</p> <p>Option 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Azerbaijan law does not require compensation of assets built on state owned pasture lands. However, monetary compensation will be paid at full replacement value for loss of built assets (structures), based on the current price of building materials within local markets and related expenses for reconstruction without applying depreciation, to enable the establishment or acquisition of property with equivalent value (in line with IFI standards). <p>Option 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of in-kind compensation for PAHs 	Triggered for PV plant site

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<p>with a strong preference for reconstruction of structures rather than purchase of land plots and attached buildings (in line with IFI standards)</p> <p><u>Transitional support</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monetary compensation to cover both demolition and reconstruction and any transaction cost related expenses for loss of built assets based on replacement cost (exclusive of depreciation coefficient) to enable the establishment or acquisition of property of similar value. - Moving allowance to cover moving expenses associated with transfer of moveable assets and salvaged materials to replacement property or the PAP's residential location. - Eligibility for LR initiatives and vulnerability support. <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p>	

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of a written notification notice, 3 months in advance of the displacement. - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to displacement. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - Ongoing meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process. 	
6	Employment	Loss of employment and associated income streams, due	All retrenched workers within potentially impacted livestock farming establishments	<p>Compensation Not applicable</p> <p>Transitional support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly severance allowance equalling the Azerbaijan minimum 	Triggered for PV plant site

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
		to permanent land take		<p>wage , or the PAP's current salary (whichever is higher), for a transitional period of six (6) months.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priority recruitment in project labour including vulnerable people, female members including and the youth of the households. <p><u>Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 11.2 below. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of PAPs including women and the youth. <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of notice to affected workers, 3 months in advance of the termination of their contract/work. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial 	

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<p>system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing meaningful engagement with the workers and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process. 	
7	Support for vulnerable PAPs	<p>Destitution due to critical declines in subsistence capacity resulting from land-take</p>	<p>All vulnerable project-affected households with potentially impacted residential or pastoral land (includes all the herders and workers households i.e., women, youth)</p>	<p><u>Transitional support</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly subsistence allowance equalling to the Azerbaijan minimum wage for a transitional period of 6 months. - Administrative assistance for enrolment in suitable welfare programs offered by Executive Authorities, Municipalities, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, within the PAP's residential community. <p><u>Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the PAPs will be eligible to the LR initiatives as described in section 11.2 below. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to 	<p>Triggered for PV plant site</p>

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<p>the needs of vulnerable people including elderly, disabled, women and the youth.</p> <p>Additional requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Payments will be staggered at monthly intervals. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - Ongoing meaningful engagement with the vulnerable people and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process. 	
8	Other small businesses	Temporary impacts on businesses due to	General businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation for a period of disruption due to a project impact based on valuation 	Not triggered for PV site

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
		<p>construction activities</p>		<p>methodology adopted for the land. This will also include compensation of workers for the duration or disruption.</p> <p><u>Transitional support</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be determined based on the assessment of impacts. <p><u>Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the PAPs will be eligible to the LR as described in section 8.4 below. The LR will be tailored to the needs of businesses and their workers including women and the youth. <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - Ongoing meaningful engagement with the businesses and regular 	

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				monitoring of impacts throughout the process.	

11.2 Livelihood Restoration Initiatives

Beyond compensation for loss of assets and transitional support to directly impacted land rights holders, the Project Developer will implement livelihood restoration initiatives. This line of assistance includes long-term measures designed to reinstate and further enhance the income earning capacity of PAHs within pre-existing (project-affected) livelihoods and/or alternative income sources.

The Project Developer will engage an agricultural expert to identify opportunities for the reinstatement and enhancement of project-affected pastoral livelihoods and adapt livelihood restoration initiatives by PAH. The developed livelihood restoration programs following expert feasibility studies, and the analysis of synergies with agricultural development programs will be presented in the final RAP and rolled out in close coordination with local executive authorities in the project-affected districts.

Note: The Project Developer will ensure best efforts to encourage female members of PAHs to participate in the livelihood restoration trainings, with a view to ensuring equitable capacity-building at the household level and higher returns from an increased economic involvement of female household members.

11.2.1 Livelihood restoration strategies

Based on the draft RAP census, socioeconomic and valuation surveys, and advanced household-level consultations livelihood to support the long-term recovery of pastoral land users subject to physical and economic displacement in connection with the project.

This strategy will be refined and executed on a case-by-case basis, as developmental circumstances, capabilities and preferences will differ by PAH.

11.2.1.1 Strategy for landholder subject to both physical and economic displacement (H-5)

As detailed in the Entitlement Matrix the PAP will receive monetary compensation for the loss of built assets. Besides the above measures, a two-pronged livelihood restoration strategy is set for the landholder subject to physical displacement (i.e., H-5). This tiered and adaptive approach will consist of the following initiatives, which have been formulated with due consideration of different recovery scenarios:

- Administrative assistance for the acquisition of a new lease for a replacement pastoral land plot.

- Delivery of a tailored livelihood restoration program following expert feasibility studies.

11.2.1.2 Facilitation and Support towards replacement of pastoral land

As detailed in the Entitlement Matrix (Table 11-1) economically displaced land users with pre-project ownership of built assets on the project site, will receive monetary compensation for the loss of these assets.

In addition to the above measures, a threefold livelihood restoration strategy has been framed for the land users subject to economic displacement (i.e., FH-1, H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4, H5, H-6, H-7, H-8, H-9 and H-10)). This tiered and adaptive approach will consist of the following initiatives, which have been formulated with due consideration of different recovery scenarios:

- Facilitation of PAP-guided efforts to identify and establish a LLA for replacement pastoral land plots for winter-time use. The affected land users will be encouraged to exercise initiative and leverage their networks and publicly accessible land allocation platforms, for a more proactive identification of potentially suitable grazing land (as pastoral land parcels become available with the expiry and/or termination of resident leaseholds or new land releases from state and municipal reserves).
- Material or financial assistance in expanding and/or reinforcing livestock shelters on the PAH's residential property (or alternative/ leftover property).
- Delivery of a tailored livelihood restoration program following expert feasibility studies.

The ultimate scope and breadth of these measures is contingent on the success of near-term land replacement efforts (i.e., by March 2025). In the event that the reinstatement of equally profitable pastoral leaseholds is achieved within six months' time from September 2024, offset measures for enhancing residual pastoral productivity on residential property and creating equivalent income within alternative economic sectors/ activities will be revisited in conjunction with the principle staying 'no worse-off' principle and based on the outcomes of the RAP monitoring and consultations.

11.2.1.3 Facilitation and Support towards replacement of pastoral land

At the time of this assessment, Bilasuvar Executive Power Committee indicated that replacement grazing land plots were not immediately available for allocation to the PAPs.

The Project Developer will engage with the PAPs further, to propose the establishment of a voluntary Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), which will solidify the Parties' respective commitments to identifying suitable grazing land, in replacement of withdrawn land. Specifically, the MoU will highlight the following recourse:

- The PAPs will be encouraged to take initiative in identifying potentially suitable plots of winter grazing land in Bilasuvar District, or in nearby districts (where such land is potentially available).
- The Project Developer will facilitate the process for acquiring replacement grazing land by organizing an orientation workshop to familiarize the PAPs with the official procedures for lodging applications for pastural land leaseholds (and the land auction process for municipality-owned land offerings).
- The Project Developer will further facilitate the acquisition of replacement grazing land by covering all transaction costs associated with the establishment of new Land Lease Agreements (LLAs) (including application and notarization fees).
- Depending on the location of potentially suitable replacement land, in the event that replacement land is disadvantaged by lacking access to water for livestock farming, the Project Developer will consider additional support for facilitating access to water sources or supply services.
- Provided pastural land plots are not identified in a span of six months (by March 2025), the Project Developer undertakes to take on a supporting/ facilitation role in PAP-guided efforts to identify one or two large pastural land parcels, within a viable distance from the PAPs' residential locations. The affected land users will be encouraged to exercise initiative and leverage their networks and publicly accessible land allocation platforms, for a more proactive identification of potentially suitable grazing land (as pastural land parcels become available with the expiry and/or termination of resident leaseholds or new land releases from state and municipal reserves in Bilasuvar and nearby districts).
- In the event that one or two land parcels of this scale are identified, the Project Developer will facilitate the establishment of one or more collective leaseholds, if the PAHs can wilfully associate to establish a Joint Agricultural Household Enterprise with eligibility for this leasehold modality.
- Provided a collective LLA is established for one or two blocks of seasonal pastures, the Project Developer will establish one or more collective livestock farming establishments (including shelters, feed bank and water sources), which will be designed to provide suitable conditions for livestock accommodation. Where collective pastoral property is established, the Project Developer will collaborate with resident authorities to introduce superior livestock breeds with a higher productivity (per livestock head) and breeding success during winter-time enclosure (as opposed to permanent open grazing on winter pastures).

At the time of this assessment, follow-up consultations with local authorities in the districts of Bilasuvar and Lerik ascertained the current absence of grazing land, for individual and collective livestock farming establishments alike.

Going forward, however, the MoU will promote enabling measures to aid the PAPs' search for candidate sites of equivalent size, productivity and locational advantages (relative to their original pastural landholdings), in a more instrumental capacity. The introduction of the MoU will be subject to the PAPs' collective feedback and buy-in.

The delivery of this livelihood restoration solution will be adapted with support of expert feasibility studies.

11.2.1.4 Support for constructing and/or upgrading livestock shelters on alternative property

Based on the feedback received from the PAPs (refer to chapter 10 above), the project will engage the services of an agricultural expert who will provide their expertise on the measures required to construct and/or reinforce existing livestock shelters at the PAPs primary homes or alternative land.

This will enable for the determination of appropriate structural design (separate units for different stock and fodder storage), appropriate heating systems, recruitment of farm workers, selection of suitable breeds for greater productivity, and fodder provisioning.

The details of how the construction and/or reinforcement of the winter structures will be undertaken and the sustainability of the proposed approach, will be provided to the lenders and disclosed to the PAPs prior to implementation. This will include any potential additional costs that may arise for the PAPs due to this initiative and the corresponding mitigation measures.

11.2.1.5 Support towards multiple income sources

In the absence of replacement land, income from the re-establishment of livestock farms on residential property is not likely to restore pre-project returns due to the limitations discussed in the chapter 9 above. It is therefore important to complement this initiative with a more radical development of income earning capacity.

Supplemental income can be potentially generated through the establishment of SME start-ups and entry into semi-skilled or professional occupations, as provided above. Considering the challenges and risk factors inherent to a departure from long-standing, land-based livelihoods, this set of measures would constitute a last-resort course of efforts to restore pre-project income levels and related welfare.

It is noted that the design of this alternative livelihood restoration solution will be undertaken with support of expert feasibility studies.

11.2.1.6 Strategy for affected worker (W-2)

The project-affected worker (PAP W-2) will be eligible for transitional support, construction or reinforcement of his poultry shelter, chicken feed, and one of the capacity-building initiatives planned for livelihood restoration.

The delivery of the livelihood restoration solutions for the workers will be adapted with support of expert feasibility studies. These may, among other, include training in livestock husbandry, marketing and sustainable pasture management.

11.2.1.7 Measures targeted to adult female PAPs

The Project Developer will partner with a women-based organisation to explore livelihood restoration solutions and suitable provide capacity building to female PAPs. Solutions will consider proximity of activities to the PAPs homes and time of the day (outside of the hours the women are supposed to be undertaking their household chores). This will be determined in consultations with all the female PAPs.

11.3 Payment of Compensation

Monetary compensation and transitional support packages will be disbursed by bank transfer to the registered bank accounts of PAPs (i.e., beneficiaries from PAHs and corporate entities). As detailed in above best efforts has been made to schedule compensation payments ahead the start of restrictions on site access. Additionally, income tax and any other charges applicable to the transfer of compensation funds to the PAPs will be settled in full, at the time of the compensation disbursement.

All financial records pertaining to compensation payments (i.e., payment slips) will be archived for the purposes of internal monitoring and audits discussed Section 15 of this Plan. Any grievances or claims related to outstanding compensation payments will be registered, investigated, and resolved through the Project's external (community) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which is outlined in Section 13.

11.4 Delivery of Supplementary Assistance

Supplementary assistance including transitional support and livelihood restoration initiatives discussed herein will be delivered according to the timeline presented in Section 14.

Monitoring and reporting related to the implementation of these measures will meet the requirements discussed in Section 15. Any grievances or claims related to the execution and outcomes of supplementary assistance will be registered, investigated, and resolved through the Project's external (community) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

12 BUDGET AND RESOURCES

This section provides an overview of the funding and staffing requirements for the implementation of the draft RAP.

12.1 Implementation Budget

12.1.1 Cost breakdown

The indicative budget for the implementation of the draft RAP includes numerous direct costs and indirect expenses associated with the delivery of compensation, transitional support, and livelihood restoration initiatives.

This is as provided in the table below.

Table 12-1 Indicative RAP implementation cost breakdown

No.	RAP COMPONENT	Cost (USD)
1	Compensation for the loss of built assets	118,215
2	Immediate Support for H5	8,000
3	Provision of prefabricated accommodation for H-5	25,000
4	Demolition and Transport ¹⁰	4,290
5	Construction and/or reinforcement of winter structures	150,000
6	LLA and registration fees for replacement land, reimbursement of previous lease amount	8,027
7	Livestock feed (6 months/year for 3 years)	187,130
8	Subsistence allowances (6 months)	14,616
9	Severance allowances (6 months)	4,236
10	Loan settlement support	14,786
11	Livelihood restoration initiatives	300,000
12	Management of RAP implementation, including: Full-time Social Supervisor (CLO) Social Manager (to cover both Banka and Bilasuvar projects) Consultancy services for livelihood restoration trainings	50,000 120,000 12,000
13	Interim RAP Compliance Review Audit	25,000
14	RAP close-out audit	25,000

¹⁰ This is an estimate based on fees known for demolition and transport costs incurred by H5 after he demolished and transported his structures.

No.	RAP COMPONENT	COST (USD)
-	Indicative Sub-total	1,066,300
	Indicative Contingency Sum (15%)	159,945
	Indicative Total RAP cost	1,226,245

12.1.2 Contingency Sum

The indicative draft RAP delivery budget detailed above excludes budgetary arrangements for livelihood restoration safeguards pertaining to the 90-km OHTL. Furthermore, the budget will be reviewed and updated based on the outcomes of the additional review provisioned in the SCAR CAP and additional corrective measures, if any. Further, 15% of the total budget has been apportioned to the management of unforeseeable or contingent livelihood impacts, which cannot be definitively assessed at this stage. Contingencies potentially include project-related power outages, operational downtime, additional support measures. The contingency fund will also provide for the delivery of compensation and supplemental livelihood assistance to any PAPs identified and validated post the original cut-off date for the census.

The delivery of compensation, transitional support and livelihood restoration initiatives for livelihood impacts which are not covered herein will follow the principles and criteria set out in this plan and the budget will be updated to reflect the updates for the final RAP.

12.2 Human Resources

The Project Company will establish an E&S department, which will undertake the development and implementation of the project Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), for the duration of the Project.

The E&S department will include a team of specialists that will be responsible for the implementation of this plan related commitments. Relevant in-house staff will include:

- Project Company E&S Manager
- Social Manager (to cover both Banka and Bilasuvar)
- Project Company Community Liaison Officers (CLOs)

In addition, the Project's EPC Contractor will also set-up an internal E&S organization, which will include CLOs. While the EPC Contractor does not have any direct involvement in land acquisition and livelihood restoration, the Contractor's CLOs will support the delivery of this plan through the observation of relocation and construction timelines, and the management of any livelihood impacts associated with property damage during construction.

The Project Company will also engage independent consultants over the course of approved initial draft and approved RAP implementation, including:

- Specialized local consultant(s) for the provision of expert studies and trainings constituting the livelihood restoration initiatives described herein.
- The Lenders' Environmental and Social Advisor (LESA) designated for E&S monitoring post ESDD completion, which will include a focus on the progress and outcomes outlined herein.

Please refer to Section 14 for a comprehensive description of relevant roles and responsibilities.

13 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

13.1 General Overview

Stakeholder identification and consultations were initially conducted during the Scoping and ESIA Stage. The stakeholder identification process identified impact based, interest based and decision-making stakeholders as detailed in the Project draft ESIA and SEP.

The methods used for the on-going stakeholder engagement process include bilateral meetings, emails, telephone calls and letters with national, regional and local authorities.

13.1.1 Summary of Consultations at the Project Site

- Bilasuvar Executive Power. Face to face consultation held on 20th February 2024 with participation of Head and deputy head of Executive Power. The agenda of consultation included the following:
 - Land ownership and process of land allocation to the Project.
 - Number of formal and informal land users at the Project site.
 - Land use cases at Project site by local communities, if applicable.
 - The role of Executive Power in relocation of existing land users and their structures.
 - Availability of alternative land for existing land users.
- Individual phone call consultations with potentially affected land users. Consultations were conducted over phone calls during April 2024. The agenda of consultation included followings:
 - Providing information about Project.
 - Type of land use.
 - Ownership of structures existing at Project site.
 - Number of livestock and frequency of grazing activities.
 - Providing GRM details to land users.
- Face to face meeting with formal and informal PAPs in the office of Bilasuvar executive Power on May 8th 2024. The agenda of consultation included the following:
 - Explanation of types of upcoming surveys to be conducted in framework of Resettlement Action Plan;
 - Identification of preliminary dates for socio-economic and inventory surveys.
- Consultations during the inventory surveys on May 10th 2024.
- Consultations during the socio-economic surveys between May 8th to June 1st 2024.
- Consultations with Molalan Executive Power and mother of H5;

- Consultations with Bilasuvar Executive Power and PAPs and their household members involved to grazing activities as a part of Social Audit Report August 20-21, 2024;
- Meeting with Executive Power, PAPs and Masdar to dissolve the issue with early displacement on August 30th 2024;
- Consultations with PAPs on livelihood restoration programs August 27-30th 2024.

13.2 Consultations as Part of the Draft RAP

As demonstrated previously, consultations were conducted at various stages of the draft ESIA process for the Project site. In addition to public consultation as part of the overall ESIA process, additional consultations with the PAPs were undertaken as part of socio-economic surveys and assets inventory and valuation outcome. Consultations with PAPs will be on-going during the RAP update and implementation process and during the construction and operational phase of the Project.

13.2.1 Identification of Stakeholders and Method of Consultations

A systematic approach was used to identify the PAPs and those who may have interest in the Project. The key stakeholders identified for the Project include:

Table 13-1 Stakeholder Engaged During the Draft RAP (Ongoing)

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS AND METHODS
Land Users (Physically and economically displaced Affected Persons PAPs)	Herders with structures on site	A: Direct impacts due to physical displacement and loss of grazing land.	Issues regarding physical displacement and loss of grazing land. Formal meetings & Bi-lateral meetings
	Herder without structure at the Project site	A: Direct impacts due to partial loss of grazing land.	Herder is going to lose more than half of his land plot due to the Project Formal meetings & Bi-lateral meetings
Workers	Permanent workers employed by the herders.	A: Loss of job and grazing area due to the relocation of herders with structures within the Project boundary.	Issues regarding disruption of their herding activities and any impacts relating to their income.

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS AND METHODS
			Formal meetings, Bi-lateral meetings & Consultations through phone calls
Regional Government Authorities	Bilasuvar Executive Power	D: responsible for relocation of PAPs and their structures from Project site and allocation of alternative land for herders to continue grazing	Determine land ownership at Project site, timeline and process of relocation of PAPs, availability of alternative land for PAPs. Official meetings & letters
Government Ministries/Agencies	Ministry of Energy	D: Responsible for the development of the Project	Consultations to be undertaken by Masdar as applicable.
	Ministry of Ecology	D: Decision on providing approval for National EIA for the Project	Providing conclusion for ESIA report to enable the start of construction activities. Official Correspondence
Financial Institutions	EBRD/ADB	I: Interest in ensuring that the relocation and livelihood restoration is conducted in accordance with their requirements.	Ensuring that relocation and livelihood restoration is conducted in accordance with their requirements and conduct consultations in any arising issues. Official Correspondence, Calls, Emails.

13.2.2 Consultations with Government Bodies

13.2.2.1 Consultations with Bilasuvar Executive Power (land owner)

Initial consultations with Bilasuvar Executive Power were arranged on February 20th 2024, to understand land ownership as well as land use at area allocated for Project site. A summary of the meeting is provided below:

DATE OF CONSULTATION	February 20 th 2024
TIME	10:30 – 12:00

VENUE	Office of Bilasuvar Executive Power
LANGUAGE	Azerbaijani language
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	6
BILASUVAR EXECUTIVE POWER	Head of Bilasuvar District Executive Power Deputy Head, Head of Department of Analysis of Socio-Economic Development and Prediction
MASDAR	Masdar CLO
SOCAR	One Representative
5 CAPITALS	Two representatives
MATERIALS USED	Project leaflet
Main Outcomes	
<p>Meeting Summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Allocation and Lease Termination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bilasuvar Executive Power stated that the 1,454 hectares of land allocated for the project were previously leased to one herder and "Agro Technical" LLC. This land has now been returned to the state reserve. • The herder's lease, which included 200 hectares, was terminated last year, resulting in a loss of 110 hectares. • The lease agreement for "Agro Technical" LLC was terminated by the Power due to improper land use. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of structures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Power confirmed the existence of 8 structures within the project boundaries, still in use by herders who lack formal agreements. As it was stated these structures were constructed long time ago (approximately during soviet period) and herders were using them by reconstructing and renovating. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation Plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Executive Power will handle the relocation of these structures and herders from the project site. • Provision of Alternative Land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative land will be provided to the formal herder who lost 110 hectares, as local legislation mandates land-for-land compensation for formal land users only. • The Executive Power indicated they would not be able to support informal herders, as informal land use is restricted under Azerbaijani law. 	
POST MEETING INFORMATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consultant team requested assistance from the Executive Power to obtain a list of both formal and informal land users and to facilitate socio-economic and inventory surveys. • The Executive Power confirmed that all necessary assistance will be provided. 	

13.2.3 Consultations with PAPs

13.2.3.1 Meeting with PAPs on May 8th 2024

DATE OF CONSULTATION	May 8 th 2024
TIME	10:00 – 14:00
VENUE	Office of Bilasuvar Executive Power
LANGUAGE	Azerbaijani
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	6
PARTICIPANTS	Masdar CLO 5 Capitals Local Social Specialist PAPs
MATERIALS USED	Project leaflet and GRM contacts
Main Outcome of the Meeting	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The organization of the inventory survey and the participation of the representative of the Executive Power in this assessment were discussed with the representatives of the executive power. In addition, discussions were held regarding PAPs who could not be contacted, and Executive Power representatives stated that they will continue to try to contact those persons. Socio-economic surveys were conducted with 5 herders and 1 worker (surveys were undertaken individually with each PAP) 	
Post Meeting Information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dates for further inventory surveys were agreed with PAPs. 	

13.2.3.2 Meeting with PAPs on May 10th 2024

DATE OF CONSULTATION	May 10 th 2024
TIME	10:00 – 18:00
VENUE	At the Project site
LANGUAGE	Azerbaijani
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	8
PARTICIPANTS	5 Capitals Social Consultant and Valuator Bilasuvar Executive Power PAPS - 8 informal herders and 2 workers
MATERIALS USED	Project leaflet and GRM contacts
Main Outcome of the Meeting	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory surveys for 8 existing structures were conducted by independent valuator with presence of PAPs claiming ownership for structure. 	

13.2.3.3 Meeting with Molalan village head and PAP's relatives on July 5th 2024

5 Capitals, in collaboration with Masdar's Baku office, visited the Lerik district to verify the permanent residence status of an informal herder (H5) who claimed to reside permanently in a structure slated for relocation due to the Bilasuvar Solar PV project. They conducted face-to-face consultations with a representative from Molalan village, where the herder is officially

registered. Additionally, 5 Capitals' local social specialist met with the herder's mother at her home. Further consultations with the herder were held to discuss his residency plans following displacement. The summary of these meetings is provided in the table below.

1	Date of the visit/consultation	July 5 th 2024
2	Time of the visit	13:00 – 15:00
3	Venue	Office of Molan village administration Herder's house
4	Language of the meeting	Azerbaijani
5	Number of participants	4
6	5 Capitals representative	5 Capitals local social specialist
7	Masdar, Baku office	Masdar Baku office CLO
8	Molalan village administration	Head of Executive Power of Molalan administrative territorial unit
9	PAP's relative	Mother of herder
10	PAP	Impacted herder (H5)
11	Materials used	N/A
Main outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations were held with the village administration who confirmed that H5 does not live in the village. Additionally, face to face consultations were undertaken with the herders' mother who stated that her son lives at the project site and cannot return to live with them in Lerik district. • Consultations with H5 revealed that he planned to build a house where he can live with his wife MH6 after leaving the site. In the interim, he stated he did not have an alternative place to live but he could look for another herder's structure in the area (similar to what he had at the site). 		

13.2.3.4 Meeting with PAPs, Project Sponsors, Bilasuvar Executive Power, Ministry of Energy and 5 Capitals on 30th August 2024 to Discuss Livelihood Restoration Measures

DATE OF CONSULTATION	30 August 2024
TIME	15:00-18:00
VENUE	Bilasuvar EP Office Building
LANGUAGE	Azerbaijani / English language
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	23
MINISTRY OF ENERGY	Two representatives
MASDAR	Representatives from Masdar including the Country Manager and CLO
SOCAR GREEN	Three representatives
BILASUVAR EXECUTIVE POWER (EP)	Three representatives including the Head and the Deputy Head.
PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE (PAPs)	(FH1), (H8), (H3), (W1), (W2), (H5), (H4), (H9).
PAPs WHO DID NOT ATTEND BUT WERE REPRESENTED	H7 –didn't attend to the meeting, but he gave his worker W2 the permission to represent him. H1 –didn't attend but gave permission to his brother – W1 to present on behalf of him as well. H2 – didn't attend although he was informed of the schedule H6 –represented by his father
5 CAPITALS (5Cs)	Two representatives
Main Outcomes	
<p>Summary of meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new notice rescinding the letter issued by Executive Power was issued to all the PAPs informing them that they would have access to the project site until 1st November 2024. The PAPs were also provided with the updates on the ongoing draft RAP studies which includes the determination of the compensation packages based on the inventory undertaken and the assessment of the impacts. The PAPs were informed that the draft RAP entitlements will be disclosed to them for their review and input in the final RAP. The PAPs were informed that support will be provided in the transportation of their salvaged materials including other support measures as will be determined in the RAP. The PAPs were informed that they will be prioritised for employment opportunities and their household members based on their skills and abilities. <p>2. Issues raised by PAPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Power (EP) confirmed that they have allocated land to FH1 (110ha). FH1 committed to provide the applicable documentation to facilitate in the application process. It was agreed that EP would show the boundaries of the land to FH1 and this was undertaken on 2nd September 2024 where FH1 expressed satisfaction with the land provided. The PAPs asked Masdar to undertake construction in a phased manner so that they would be able to continue grazing. 	

- H8 requested to know the boundaries of his 188ha land and it was agreed that EP would provide the coordinates to confirm if the land was within the project boundaries or not.
- Since H5 and his wife have been displaced, there was a discussion on what options of housing would be provided to him to ensure he was living in adequate conditions. H5 stated that he wanted to remain within the grazing area with his animals and therefore a prefabricated accommodation would be the best option.

Stakeholder feedback was also gathered during the detailed consultations for impact monitoring and livelihood restoration preferences.

In addition, on 12 September follow-up consultations were held with the Executive Power Committees of Bilasuvar and Lekir Districts, to assess the prospect of establishing or upgrading livestock farming facilities on the PAH's residential property. The outcomes of these consultations are discussed in Section 8 of this Plan.

13.2.4 Disclosure of compensation packages to PAPs

The disclosure of the preliminary compensation individual packages to the PAPs has been undertaken based on the table below. Consultations undertaken included the discussion of the cash compensation in relation to assets, livestock feed and subsistence allowance. The PAPs were also informed that this was the first phase of their entitlements (cash compensation) disclosure and additional meetings would be held to discuss the other entitlements and their feedback sought on the same.

Following further review of the on-going impacts and the update of the draft RAP, specifically its entitlement matrix, the updated compensation packages will be developed and presented to the affected people. Additionally, the PAPs will be engaged in finalising the livelihood restoration strategies to be implemented by the project.

Table 13-2 Disclosure schedule for the preliminary compensation packages to PAPs and summary of outcomes

PAP CODE	DISCLOSURE DATE	VENUE	REMARK	SUMMARY OF FEEDBACK FROM PAPs
H5 & his wife MH6 (impact has occurred)	21 st September 2024	Relocation site	The disclosure of the package was undertaken in the presence of the herder and his wife.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> However, a grievance was received from him on 27th October asking for clarification on why his compensation was lower compared to other herders and he had more structures. This grievance was acknowledged and logged and is currently being resolved through the GRM.
H9 in the (impact has occurred)	21 st September 2024	At his primary residence in Kirmandalı Village	Disclosure occurred in the presence H9, his wife and mother.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He stated that he would like to receive his compensation as soon as possible as he wanted to start preparing for the winter season.
H7 (impact has occurred)	26 th September 2024	Zövne Village	The disclosure occurred at his home in Sumgayit village in the presence of his spouse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He asked for clarification on whether the area where he cleans his sheep had been included in the compensation package. He was informed that this would be checked against the inventory record and a response will be provided to him. This was recorded as a grievance that is currently being addressed.
H6	24 th September 2024	Molalan Village	The disclosure occurred in the presence of his father and spouse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He asked for support in finding suitable alternative land. He was informed that the project will

PAP CODE	DISCLOSURE DATE	VENUE	REMARK	SUMMARY OF FEEDBACK FROM PAPs
				facilitate and support this process.
H4		Molalan Village	Disclosure occurred in the presence of his wife and mother. It is noted that H4 and H5 are brothers but the mother lives with H4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H4 asked for support in securing alternative land for him and his brother H5. Consultations were also undertaken with their mother who stated that she has no objection with her sons (H4 & H5) getting the compensation. She believes that the compensation will help H5 secure some funds to construct a new residence. She expressed concern that they did not have suitable winter shelters at their home to keep the livestock in winter.
W1		Durghan Village	Disclosure occurred in the presence of his wife	He did not have any comments on the information provided but he was informed he can submit additional request for information or grievance through the GRM.
H1		Durghan Village	Disclosure occurred in the presence of his wife	He asked for the project to support him in identifying alternative land.
W2		Evile Village	Disclosure occurred in the presence of his wife	He did not have any comments on the information provided but he was informed he can submit additional request for information or grievance through the GRM.

PAP CODE	DISCLOSURE DATE	VENUE	REMARK	SUMMARY OF FEEDBACK FROM PAPs
FH1	25 th September 2024	Gunashli Village,	His spouse was not able to attend the meeting.	He suggested that he can support the project company in arranging events.
H2		Ovchubere village	In the presence of his spouse	He did not have any comments on the information provided but he was informed he can submit additional request for information or grievance through the GRM.
H8	26 th September 2024	Project site	His spouse was present during the disclosure	During the meeting he asked whether his bathroom had been recorded in the inventory. He was informed that this would be checked against the inventory records and a response would be provided to him. This was recorded as a grievance that is currently being addressed.

After the disclosure process, the PAPs were provided with a period of one week to review and provide comments and/or request for additional information in relation to their preliminary compensation packages via the GRM contacts below.

13.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism

EBRD and ADB require the client to establish a Project specific grievance redress mechanism with suitable grievance redress procedure to receive and facilitate resolutions of affected people's concerns, complaints and grievances. As a result, a Project level grievance mechanism has been established to allow the PAPs to submit their grievances arising from the land, assets compensation and livelihood restoration or any other issues in relation to the Project. The grievance mechanism for the Project will comply with the following principles:

- Inform the affected PAPs (and other stakeholders) of the grievance mechanism, purpose and how to access it during the engagement process;
- The process will be scaled to the risks and impacts of the Project;
- The grievance mechanism will be made clear, understandable and easily accessible by providing information in the local language and orally where PAPs (and communities) cannot read;
- Ensure transparency, discretion and accountability to all stakeholders by putting it into writing, publicising it and explaining it to relevant stakeholders;
- Providing responses to complaints, concerns and/or request for Project information in a timely manner;
- Provision of the mechanism at no costs, retribution or retribution associated with lodging a grievance;
- Precautionary measures such as clear non-retaliation policy, confidentiality measures and safeguarding of personal data collected in relation to a complaint, as well as an option to submit grievances anonymously will be in place;
- Consideration of when to engage third-parties as mediators to resolve grievances between the Project and PAPs;
- The grievance mechanism will not impede access to judicial or administrative remedies; and
- Monitoring and analysis of trends that the grievance mechanism has established are of concern to PAPs and other stakeholders.

The established grievance mechanism for the Project allows for the following:

- PAPs to submit their complaints/concerns in written or verbal form.
- 5 Capitals through local social specialist to review and, within their authority be responsible for resolving submitted grievances (in co-ordination with Masdar).

The following details have been provided to the PAPs in order to submit their grievances or comments regarding the on-going valuation and compensation process.

Table 13-3 Grievance Mechanism Contact Details

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS
Masdar Yashar Godjayev – Community Liaison Officer	E-mail: ygojayev@masdar.ae Mob: +994 50 273 04 21
5 Capitals Sardar Huseynov – Social specialist	E-mail : sardarhuseyn@gmail.com Mob: +994 55 566 04 20
5 Capitals Vusala Rustamova – Social specialist	E-mail : vusala2013@gmail.com Mob: +971585073424

The Project specific GRM as provided in the Project specific SEP uses an understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible at no cost; so, all affected parties will have the opportunity to raise a complaint. Under the Project specific GRM, the PAPs are allowed to seek redress/resolution mechanisms outside of the established Project GRM such as the courts.

The process flow and timeline below is being followed as part of the GRM. Where complex grievances, or other factors are extending the investigation time, the Grievant is informed of this delay and advised of an updated expected timeline for response.

Table 13-4 Grievance Process and Timeline

STAGE	TIMELINE
Grievance Received/Submitted	-
Grievance logged and acknowledged	Within 7 working days of grievance being submitted
Grievance investigated	Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted
Proposed resolution conveyed to grievant	Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted
IF APPLICABLE FOLLOWING DISSATISFACTION OF RESOLUTION BY GRIEVANT	
Actions to re-assess grievance/propose new solution/inform Grievant of final decision	Within 14 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by Grievant
In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved between the two parties a mediator will be involved i.e. local leaders who understand the culture and practices within the Project site.	Within 14 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by the Grievant.
Grievances that are not resolved at the project level - a grievance committee involving senior management from Masdar, local communities, municipalities and any other relevant authorities (if required).	Within 30 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by the Grievant.

Note: Where complex grievances, or other factors are extending the investigation time, the Grievant will be informed of this delay and advised of an updated expected timeline for response.

13.3.1.1 Draft and final RAP Implementation Phase GRM

The following details will be provided to the PAPs during the implementation of the RAP in order to be able to submit their grievances or comments regarding the compensation and livelihood restoration processes.

Table 13-5 Implementation Stage - Grievance Mechanism Contact Details

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS
Project Developer Masdar	mail: ygojayevev@masdar.ae Mob: +994 50 273 04 21
Project Company	Address: To be confirmed Telephone number: To be confirmed Email: To be confirmed
EPC Contractor	To be confirmed (before the start of the construction phase)
O&M Company	To be confirmed (before the start of the operational phase)

The GRM implementation stage will be in line with the grievance process flow and timeline provided in the table above.

Masdar and the Project Company will provide the details of the grievance mechanism to the government agencies that will play a role in the implementation of the draft and final RAP. Follow ups with these agencies will be undertaken by the E&S Implementation Manager /CLO (and social experts) in order to ensure grievances relating to the Project are resolved in line with the principles established herein.

The E&S Implementation Manager/CLO will ensure on-going consultations with these agencies in order to be able to establish and monitor on-going government led resettlement processes as far as practicable and ensure that they fulfil their roles and responsibilities herein.

PUBLICISING THE GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

All the PAPs identified in this draft RAP were fully informed of their rights to the GRM and of the procedures for lodging a grievance, addressing it whether verbally or in writing in accordance with the Project specific draft SEP. Information about the availability and accessibility of the GRM was communicated to the PAPs during socio-economic as well as inventory surveys carried out in April to May 2024. In addition, further engagements with PAPs in August 2024 also informed PAPs as well as their household members on GRM timeline and contact points.

13.3.2 Grievances Received

At the time of writing, there are no unresolved court cases in connection with the land proposed for the project or the process of taking back the land to State use.

In total 5 grievances have been received by the project (refer to table 13-2) and they can be summarised as below:

- The displaced PAP (H5) was asking for support in improving his conditions of living as this is currently inadequate. This grievance was received on 26th August 2024, and it is currently being addressed in line with the measures outlined in section 6.5.5 above.
- 3 grievances were launched between 26th and 27th September 2024 by three PAPs seeking clarification on how their compensation was calculated and if all the assets had been reflected in the inventory. These 3 grievances are currently being processed through the GRM.
- One PAP submitted a grievance on 2nd October 2024 requesting for information on the boundaries of the land he uses for grazing purposes. This is currently being processed through the GRM.

14 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

14.1 Institutional Framework

This section describes the institutional set-up for the implementation of the draft and final RAP.

While the Project Developer is overall responsible for the assessment, management and monitoring of livelihood impacts associated with the Project, a range of other entities have designated roles which should be fulfilled as part of the implementation process.

The table below identifies the implementing parties, with a non-exhaustive overview of their respective roles and responsibilities.

Table 14-1 Institutional framework for the delivery of this Plan and key roles and responsibilities

ENTITY	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>Project Developer (including Project Company)</p>	<p>The Project Developer has a spearheading role in the development and implementation of the draft and final RAP. On the Project Company level, responsibilities are mainly distributed between top management and technical staff dedicated to the implementation process.</p> <p>Project Company Chief Executive Officer The PC/SPV CEO will serve an executive role in the implementation of the RAP, in line with corporate and project-level E&S policies. Relevant responsibilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execution of the Project Company's Land Lease Agreements (LLAs) with Bilasuvar Executive Power Committee. • Oversight of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) engagements, including the management of livelihood risks and impacts through the implementation process. • Allocation of sufficient resources for the implementation process. • Coordinating with the Off-Taker (Azerenergy) for the implementation of RAP safeguards related to the Project's associated facility (i.e., 90-km OHTL). • Signature of compensation agreements for PAPs entitled to compensation and other monetary assistance. <p>E&S Manager The E&S Manager will be entrusted with the management of the Project Company's E&S department, which includes in-house social specialists responsible for the implementation of this plan. This duty involves, among other responsibilities, technical oversight and support for the implementation of social safeguards in line with the project E&S policy, draft ESIA, draft RAP and ESAP, as well as the coordination of E&S resources, throughout the Project's lifetime.</p>

ENTITY	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with the Project Company's top management for the establishment of an E&S team within the Project Company, which will include CLOs who will be directly involved in the implementation of this plan. • Coordination with the Project Company's top management for the recruitment of external experts required for the delivery of livelihood restoration initiatives for PAPs. • Coordination with the Project Company's top management for the engagement of Lenders' E&S Advisor, for undertaking regular, independent monitoring of the draft and final RAP and the final RAP completion audit. • Institution of the project-level E&S Policy, which will include a commitment towards the management of livelihood impacts in line with legal requirements and compliance obligations. • Coordination with the Project Company's financial department for the disbursement of tax-inclusive payments for monetary commitments specified herein (i.e., internal funding for compensation, transitional support, and livelihood restoration initiatives). • Coordination with the Project Company's Human Resource (HR) Department and the EPC Contractor's E&S Manager to ensure the delivery of transitional support for PAPs through project employment. • Review of compensation agreements, in coordination with the Social Manager and the Project Company's legal department. • Participation in site visits and stakeholder engagements integrating into internal and external E&S monitoring related to this plan. • Review of regular internal E&S monitoring reports, which will include information relating to livelihood impacts and the progress of relevant mitigation. • Maintaining an inventory of documents, internal E&S monitoring reports and grievance registers. • Review of external (community) grievances in relation to land access and livelihood impacts, and oversight of remedial action, in coordination with the Project's EPC Contractor and Ministry of Energy/ Azenergy, as relevant. • Management of Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) for any non-conformances during the project implementation. <p>Social Manager</p> <p>The Social Manager's position will cover both the Masdar Bilasuvar PV and the Banka PV projects. This role, involves among other responsibilities, implementing the requirements of this draft and the final RAP, draft & final SEP and the ESAPs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the requirements of this plan in coordination with the E&S Manager and the overall E&S team including the CLO. • Oversight over the roles and responsibilities undertaken by the CLO.

ENTITY	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure of the draft and final RAP reports within strategic centres in the project-affected district, and on the Project Developer's official website. • Development of the final RAP (i.e., through updates or addenda) over the course of the project implementation, if additional assessment and mitigation is required for additional impacts, or inadequately mitigated impacts. • Review of compensation agreements, in coordination with the E&S Manager and the Project Company's legal department. • Coordination with the Project Company's EPC Contractor to ensure the provision of construction updates to project-affected communities, and timely construction notices to PAPs. • Implementation of transitional support commitments and livelihood restoration initiatives, in collaboration with the EPC Contractor and expert consultants, as relevant. • Undertake site visits and stakeholder engagements integrating into internal and external E&S monitoring of this plan in coordination with the E&S Manager and CLO. • Prepare the internal monitoring reports in relation to livelihood impacts and the progress of relevant mitigations. • Maintain an inventory of documents, draft and final RAP monitoring reports, MoMs, grievances etc in coordination with the CLO. • Respond to grievances received in coordination with the E&S Manager and the CLO. • Implementation of CAP requirements in coordination with the E&S Manager and CLO. • Management of CAP for any non-conformances during the project implementation in coordination with the E&S Management. • Engagement with PAPs for the signature of bilateral compensation agreements between the PAPs and Project Company. • Monitoring of compensation and transitional support payments, and follow-up with PAPs to ensure compensation receipt, prior to displacement and/or site handover to the EPC Contractor. <p>Community Liaison Officer</p> <p>Designated CLOs play a subordinate role in the execution of the draft and final RAP, under the oversight of the E&S Manager.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the database, and the collection/ completion of contact and banking information for all PAPs registered in the initial draft RAP census. • Preparation of any outstanding compensation agreements for PAPs in coordination with the Social Manager. • Ensuring that a written and signed three-month notice has been delivered to PAPs subject to displacement and the demolition of built assets.

ENTITY	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>Ministry of Energy</p> <p>Azerenerji</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of transitional support commitments and livelihood restoration initiatives, in collaboration with the EPC Contractor and expert consultants, as relevant. • Registration and management of grievances, as well as related record-keeping via grievance forms and the grievance register in coordination with the Social Manager. • Preparation of internal E&S monitoring reports, which will include information pertaining to the implementation process. • Implementation of CAP commitments. <p>As a third-party with principal involvement in the development of the Project, the Ministry of Energy and Azerenergy will deliver on the following responsibilities with regard to the implementation process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and approval of the detailed design of the associated 90-km OHTL. • Initiation of land expropriation procedures where permanent land-take is required for the establishment of project facilities. • Signature of Land Lease Agreements (LLAs) with the Project Developer for the duration of the Project's construction and operational phases. • Enforcement of any regulatory land-use restrictions within the Grid Security Zone (30-metre buffer of 90-km OHTL). • Implementation of RAP commitments (i.e., compensation, transitional support, and livelihood restoration initiatives) pertaining to the Project's associated facility (i.e., 90-km OHTL), in line with the project RAP. • Management of RAP-related grievances pertaining to the Project's associated facilities.
<p>EPC Contractor</p>	<p>While the EPC Contractor does not have a direct involvement in land acquisition for the Project's construction and operational phases, the EPC Contractor's E&S department will fulfil the following responsibilities in relation to the implementation process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of a two-week notice ahead of land clearance within project sites, to allow for pre-construction harvesting by affected crop farmers. • Provision of a follow-up, two-month notice to PAPs subject to economic displacement involving the demolition of built assets, to allow for recovery of moveable assets and recovery of reusable materials after demolition, where applicable. • Development of a Soil and Erosion Management Plan and Water Management Plan, to avoid accidental damage to private assets on land holdings nearby the project sites, during earthworks and drainage works. • Development of a Traffic Management Plan, to avoid accidental damage to private assets on land holdings nearby the project sites, the disruption of herding movements and roadkill involving local livestock.

ENTITY	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of buildings within the Area of Influence of ground vibration impacts, for repairs of any damage attributable to project-related vibration. • Reporting any related incidents (e.g., land-related community protests and work stoppage) to the Project Company. • Preparation of regular E&S monitoring reports, which should include any impacts related to accidental property damage and related mitigation. • Site restoration following the completion of construction activities, to enable continued crop farming and grazing within agricultural land adjoining the Project's temporary (construction) footprint. <p>The local Executive Authority is charged with land-use planning and the oversight of development within their respective jurisdictions. The Committee will therefore support the implementation in the following capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of the land reallocation and expropriation process. • Issue of Land Allotment Orders for the re-allocation of land parcels to the Project. • Review and approval of the site-selection process as part of project design, to ensure minimum impact on high-value/ priority livelihood assets and development zones, in advance of project-related land expropriation. • Provision of cadastral information for the draft RAP census, for the preliminary identification of project-affected land and PAPs. • Facilitation in convening Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and other ad-hoc meetings related to the draft and final RAP development and monitoring. • Termination of LLAs with legal land users with rights to affected agricultural land parcels • Signature of Land Lease Agreements (LLAs) for the Project Company's use of designated project sites (i.e., PV power plant site) during operation. • High-level engagement in the resolution of related grievances and land-take objections from PAPs. • Engagement in E&S monitoring pertaining to draft and final RAP delivery.
<p>Bilasuvar Executive Power Committee</p>	<p>The local community leadership will maintain a supporting role in the following draft and final RAP commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of land users potentially affected by land-take, particularly informal settlers, and land users (e.g., informal herders). • Assistance in the identification of socioeconomically vulnerable households, as part of the initial RAP census.
<p>Local municipalities</p> <p>Executive Power Representative – Village Level</p>	

ENTITY	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>Bilasuvar Service Department of Shirvan City Regional Employment Office</p> <p>Non-Governmental Organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small and Medium Business (SMB) Development Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan in Bilasuvar District - Women's Resources Centre - Spring Veterans Cooperative - Bilasuvar poultry factory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of feedback regarding contextually appropriate livelihood restoration initiatives at the household and community levels. • Provision of contact information for legal land users who are not readily reachable for RAP surveys (including absent land users). • Facilitation in convening Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and other ad-hoc meetings related to the draft and final RAP development and monitoring. • Registration and issue of community grievances, through the project GRM. • Assistance in the announcement of project-related employment during construction, within project-affected communities. • Identification of vulnerable households and community sections within the project-affected communities. • Assistance in the announcement of project-related employment and recruitment during construction and O&M, within the project-affected communities and district. • Support with the development and implementation of livelihood restoration initiatives.
<p>Draft and final RAP Committee</p>	<p>Please refer to the section below.</p>
<p>Independent E&S Consultant</p>	<p>Project Developer's ESIA and RAP Consultant</p> <p>The Project Developer has appointed an E&S consultant for undertaking the project ESIA and RAP, in line with mandatory requirements and compliance obligations tied to E&S performance standards stipulated by the Project Lenders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Consultant is responsible for the conduct of the draft and final RAP-oriented data collection, expert valuation surveys, and the formulation of a responsive Plan, to ensure the implementation of avoidance, mitigation and offset measures for livelihood impacts related to project-related land expropriation. • As part of this Plan completion, the Consultant will undertake the disclosure of the draft and final RAP compensation and

ENTITY	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	<p>assistance packages to the PAPs, for the PAPs' reference and feedback, in advance of subsequent compensation agreements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past the completion of the draft and final RAP and its acceptance by the PAPs, Project Developer and Project Lenders at the ESDD stage, the Consultant will be tasked with providing updates or addenda to the project final RAP, for any additional impacts associated with project facilities which are not included herein. • The Consultant will also be primarily responsible for implementing stakeholder engagement and grievance management in relation to land-take and livelihood restoration, in line with the Project draft and final SEP, up to the time of the final RAP completion and acceptance. The Project Company's and EPC Contractor's E&S staff will take over this task, upon the finalization of the final RAP. • Undertake mandatory capacity building trainings for the Project Company entire team dealing with the implementation of this plan. <p>Local Consultant for Specialized Livelihood Restoration Trainings</p> <p>At the draft and final RAP implementation stage, the Project Company will engage competent local consultants and experts for the development and delivery of the tailored livelihood restoration programs.</p> <p>Lenders' Environmental and Social Advisor (LESA)</p> <p>External E&S consultants (i.e., competent international and local companies) will be engaged for the following technical support in the capacity of LESAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESDD-stage review of the draft and final ESIA and draft and final RAP, prior to public disclosure and subsequent finalization for implementation. • Independent monitoring of the implementation outputs, outcomes, and impacts, post ESDD, which will involve the review of E&S monitoring reports prepared by the Project Company and the EPC Contractor, and verification site visits. • Formulation of Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) for -related non-conformances, in coordination with the Project Lenders. <p>Following the completion of the draft and final RAP and related ESDD, independent E&S monitoring will serve to ensure the success of mitigation commitments identified in the project final ESIA and the final RAP.</p> <p>Any significant residual impacts on the livelihoods of project-affected households, reflected by a decline from pre-project livelihood status (e.g., critical failure of livelihood restoration, impoverishment, homelessness etc), will be addressed by Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) during the E&S monitoring term.</p>

Project Lenders

The Project Lenders will seek to ensure that the draft and final RAP and its implementation effectively address significant, project-related livelihood impacts, in line with mandatory and the lenders' E&S performance policies and standards. This oversight involves:

ENTITY	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
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- Review and endorsement of the project ESIA and draft and final RAP, at the ESDD stage.
- Ensuring online and community-based public disclosure of the draft and final RAP documents, for any additional stakeholder feedback which may require updates to the draft RAP prior to its implementation.
- Review of Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) for any draft and final RAP-related non-conformances, in coordination with the LESA.

14.2 The Draft and Final RAP Committee

A RAP Committee will be established to support the delivery of the project draft and final RAP for PAPs associated with land-take within the PV power plant site.

The Committee will be instituted with the following objectives:

- To support the investigation and verification of any future claims to compensation and supplementary assistance, from entities that which were not included in the census, socioeconomic and asset inventory surveys.
- To provide an additional line of implementation monitoring, in the interests of PAPs, to ensure that all compensation and supplementary assistance is executed in line with the program.
- To highlight any severe, residual livelihood impacts on project-affected households (particularly PAHs identified as vulnerable), over the course of implementation monitoring, to ensure urgent remedial livelihood restoration assistance.
- To provide advisory inputs to the enhancement of livelihood measures established in in this Plan, in the event of a critical failure to meet the outcome targets.
- To support the resolution of grievances and disputes over the entitlements, as part of the Project's external GRM.
- To support the mediation or any related social incidents during construction.

The committee will therefore function in an intermediary and advisory capacity, to ensure an effective implementation of the draft and final RAP safeguards.

The Committee will consist of the following key constituencies:

- Representatives from Masdar's Baku Office.
- A representative from SOCAR.

-
- Representatives from the Ministry of Energy (as a public partner for project implementation).
 - A representative from the Jalilabad Regional Office of Public Legal Entity on State Cadastre and Register of Immovable assets (specifically to assist with compensation disputes).
 - One representative from the Executive Power of the communities where herders reside permanently.
 - An elected representative of affected herders and workers within the PV plant site.
 - One female representative from the PAPs
 - One CLO from the Project Company
 - The Social Manager from the Project Company.

The committee will be established upon the completion of the draft and final RAP and its role will prevail for the entire duration of the implementation.

15 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The draft and final RAP will be finalized and implemented to ensure that livelihood impacts resulting from project-related land expropriation are abated, such that the productivity, income earning capacity and general living standards of PAPs are improved to the extent feasible, or otherwise restored, in relation to the pre-project baseline.

The draft and final RAP implementation entails the delivery of compensation and supplementary assistance, associated monitoring and evaluation, as well as the management of grievances related to displacement and livelihood restoration. A forward schedule for the implementation of these activities is presented in the Gantt chart overleaf.

16 MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring and reporting will form an integral component in the implementation of actions discussed herein and subsequently in the implementation of the draft and final RAP. It is noted that the monitoring KPIs below will be further developed and updated once required reviews and livelihood restoration feasibility studies are undertaken and to reflect the updates for the final RAP. The RAP implementation KPIs will, among other, include:

- KPIs included in the Corrective Action Plan following Social Compliance Audit undertaken for the Project, covering among other:
 - Implementation of the immediate actions to improve the current living conditions of H5 and his wife MH6 by 4th October 2024.
 - Payment of compensation to H5, H7 and H9 by 7th October 2024 by 15th October 2024)
 - Relocation of H5 and MH6 back to the project site in the area that will not be developed by 18th October 2024.
 - Confirmation of security of tenure for H5/MH6 at the project undeveloped area by April 2025.
 - Confirmation that the herder has been allocated alternative grazing land through the auction process
 - Number of PAPs who have been able to secure alternative grazing land
 - Duration of the secured LLAs
 - Type of support and facilitation provided by the project.
 - Close monitoring and consultations with H5, H7, H9 and W2.
- Number and agenda of public discussions and consultations scheduled and held on the RAP development and implementation.
 - This must include the MoMs and signed attendance sheets.
 - Number of grievances received (open & closed) including repeat grievance.
- Compensation reports confirming timely payments.
- Livelihood Restoration feasibility studies report (s).

16.1 Internal Monitoring

The main objective for monitoring will be to assess the progress of implementing the draft and final RAP in regard to resettlement and livelihood restoration outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of the PAPs and whether the objectives have been achieved and/or if any corrective actions are required. The monitoring indicators provided above will be further updated and will form the basis of the monitoring process.

The monitoring program will be developed to include activity monitoring and outcome monitoring.

The monitoring period for the implementation will be undertaken until the RAP is deemed substantially complete including any corrective actions following the RAP completion audit. The monitoring will also include unanticipated physical & economic displacement impacts including grievances arising and corrective actions taken. During this period Masdar/Project Company will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to the lenders.

The monitoring reports will be disclosed on the respective lenders' websites based on their requirements.

14.2 Interim RAP Compliance Review Audit

An interim RAP compliance review audit will be undertaken once majority of the compensation and support measures are discharged to review progress in restoring PAPs' livelihoods. The report will be prepared and provided to the lenders for review and determination on progress with the project's RAP activities and whether further or adaptive actions are required.

16.3 Final RAP Completion Audit

This audit will be undertaken as deemed ready and indicatively in two years following the completion of the final RAP implementation to verify that the RAP, as implemented has met its objectives and that the livelihoods of all the PAPs have been restored to pre-project levels and/or have been enhanced.

A final RAP Implementation Compliance Report will be prepared and provided to the lenders for review and determination on whether further actions are required.

APPENDIX A – ORDER OF THE PM BILASUVAR



AZƏRBAYCAN RESPUBLİKASININ NAZİRLƏR KABİNETİ

Q Ə R A R

Biləsuvar rayonunun inzibati ərazisində dövlət mülkiyyətinə aid torpaq sahəsinin bərpa olunan enerji mənbələrinin ərazisi kimi müəyyən edilməsi haqqında

“Elektrik enerjisi istehsalında bərpa olunan enerji mənbələrindən istifadə haqqında” Azərbaycan Respublikasının 2021-ci il 31 may tarixli 339-VIQ nömrəli Qanununun tətbiqi barədə” Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin 2021-ci il 12 iyul tarixli 1387 nömrəli Fərmanının 2.4-cü bəndinə əsasən Azərbaycan Respublikasının Nazirlər Kabineti **qərara alır**:

1. Biləsuvar rayonunun inzibati ərazisində dövlət mülkiyyətində olan kənd təsərrüfatı təyinətli torpaqlar kateqoriyasına aid 1454,0 hektar torpaq sahəsi qoyuluş gücü 445 MVt olan günəş elektrik stansiyasının tikintisi məqsədilə bərpa olunan enerji mənbələrinin ərazisi kimi müəyyən edilsin (torpaq sahəsinin yerləşdiyi yeri, ölçülərini və sərhədlərini göstərən yerquruluşu xəritəsi əlavə olunur).

2. Azərbaycan Respublikasının Energetika Nazirliyi bu Qərarın 1-ci hissəsi ilə müəyyən edilmiş bərpa olunan enerji mənbələrinin ərazisində elektrik enerjisi istehsalçısının seçilməsi ilə bağlı tədbirləri Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin 2023-cü il 2 avqust tarixli 2285 nömrəli Fərmanı ilə təsdiq edilmiş “Bərpa olunan enerji mənbələrinin ərazisində elektrik enerjisi istehsalçısının seçilməsi Qaydası”nın tələblərinə uyğun həyata keçirsin.

3. Bu Qərar qüvvəyə mindiyi tarixdən elektrik enerjisinin istehsalı məqsədilə bərpa olunan enerji mənbələrinin ərazisi kimi müəyyən edilmiş 1454,0 hektar torpaq sahəsində günəş elektrik stansiyasının tikintisinə icazə “Elektrik enerjisi istehsalında bərpa olunan enerji mənbələrindən istifadə haqqında” Azərbaycan

Respublikası Qanununun 6.7-ci maddəsində nəzərdə tutulmuş müddətdə Azərbaycan Respublikasının Şəhərsalma və Tikinti Məcəlləsinə uyğun olaraq alınır.

4. Azərbaycan Respublikasının Dövlət Şəhərsalma və Arxitektura Komitəsi bu Qərarın 3-cü hissəsinə uyğun olaraq, tikintiyə icazə verildikdə həmin gündən, müəyyən edilmiş müddətdə tikintiyə icazə verilmədikdə isə müddət başa çatdığı gündən üç gün müddətində bu barədə Azərbaycan Respublikasının Nazirlər Kabinetinə məlumat versin.

5. Bu Qərarın icrasına nəzarət Azərbaycan Respublikası Nazirlər Kabineti Aparatının Aqrar və ekologiya şöbəsinə həvalə edilsin.

Əli Əsədov
Azərbaycan Respublikasının Baş naziri

Bakı şəhəri, 16 aprel 2024-cü il

№ 212

APPENDIX B— NOTIFICATION TO PAPs & RESCINDING LETTER

The notification letter to PAPs is a sample of what was sent out to the PAPs.



AZƏRBAYCAN RESPUBLİKASI
BİLƏSUVAR RAYON İCRA HAKİMİYYƏTİ BAŞÇISI APARATI

Az. 1300, Biləsuvar şəhəri, M.A.İbrahimov küçəsi 50, Tel/Faks: (025) 295-01-83, e-mail: mail@bilesuvar-ih.gov.az

№ 5-39/2.4/133/2024

« 15 » avqust 2024-cü il

XƏBƏRDARLIQ

Məlumat üçün bildiririk ki, Azərbaycan Respublikası Nazirlər Kabinetinin 16 aprel 2024-cü il tarixli 212 nömrəli Qərarı ilə Biləsuvar rayonunun inzibati ərazisində dövlət mülkiyyətinə aid 1454,0 hektar torpaq sahəsi berpa olunan enerji mənbələrinin ərazisi kimi müəyyən edilmişdir. Bu ərazidə yaxın vaxtlarda 450 MVT gücündə Günəş Elektrik Stansiyasının tikintisinə başlanacaqdır.

Həmin ərazidən vaxtilə Biləsuvar Rayon İcra Hakimiyyətinin 20.10.2006-cı il tarixli 386 nömrəli sərəncamı ilə 266,0 hektar qış otlaq sahəsi sizin icarənizə verilmiş və 20.10.2006-cı il tarixli 1107 nömrəli icarə müqaviləsi bağlanmışdır. Sonradan Şirvan İnzibati-İqtisadi Məhkəməsinin 31.10.2018-ci il tarixli qətnaməsinə əsasən icarə müqaviləsinə xitam verilmişdir. Qeyd edilən ərazidə aparılan monitoring zamanı sizə məxsus tikililər müəyyən edilmişdir.

Biləsuvar Günəş Elektrik Stansiyasının tikintisinin başlanılmasına çox az vaxt qalmasını nəzərə alaraq, 01.09.2024-cü il tarixədək tikililərin sökülməsi və daşınması sizdən tələb olunur.

Sizə məlumdur ki, Azərbaycan Respublikasının Energetika Nazirliyi və Masdar şirkəti arasında imzalanmış investisiya müqaviləsi çərçivəsində Biləsuvar Günəş elektrik stansiyası Layihəsi həyata keçirilir. Dövlət fondundan Layihənin inkişafı üçün Nazirlər Kabinetinin müvafiq Sərəncamı ilə təyinatı dəyişdirilmiş və Bərpa Olunan Enerji təyinatı ilə torpaq sahəsi ayrılmışdır.

Biləsuvar GES layihəsinə ayrılan torpaq sahəsində hüququ olan və olmayan istifadəçilərinin vəziyyətini, eləcə də təsirini müəyyən etmək və Azərbaycan və beynəlxalq tələblərə uyğun olaraq müvafiq hüquqların araşdırılması və müvafiq qaydada təmin etmək üçün təsirin qiymətləndirilməsini həyata keçirir.

Müvafiq qurumlar və investorlar tərəfindən qiymətləndirmə davam etdiyi üçün sizə bildirmək istərdik ki, 2024-cü il sentyabrın 1-dək ərazini boşaltmaq qərarına yenidən baxılaraq, 1 noyabr 2024-cü il tarixinədək müvafiq hüquqlar və onların layihənin təsirinə məruz qalan şəxslərə açıqlanmasının həyata keçirilməsini təmin etmək üçün iş aparılmaqdadır.

Energetika Nazirliyi və layihə qrupu yaxın həftələrdə mövcud dəstək və müvafiq hüquqlar və icra qrafiki ilə bağlı əgər sizin hər hansı sualınız, narahatlığınız və ya şərhiniz varsa, xahiş edirik aşağıdakı şəxslərlə əlaqə saxlayasınız.

Əlaqədar şəxs	Şirkət	Əlaqə məlumatları
Sərdar Hüseynov	5 Capitals	Email: sardarhuseyn@gmail.com Mob: +994 55 566 04 20
Yaşar Qocayev	Masdar	Email: ygojayev@masdar.ae Mob: +994 50 273 04 21
Vələhəddin Yunsurov	Biləsuvar İcra Hakimiyyəti	Email: yunsurov.v@gmail.com Mob: +994 50 362 87 77

APPENDIX D— NOTIFICATION OF CUT-OFF DATE

30th of April 2024

Re: Invitation to LRP inventory survey

Dear PAP,

The Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Masdar signed an Implementation agreement relating to the assessment, development, and implementation of a 4 GWac pipeline of solar PV and onshore wind projects in the Republic of Azerbaijan starting with 2 GWac as the first phase. Masdar are currently developing three greenfield projects consisting of two solar PV power plants and one onshore wind power plant, with an aggregate capacity of 1,000 MWac.

The Bilasuvar Solar PV Plant is one of three projects making up the first phase.

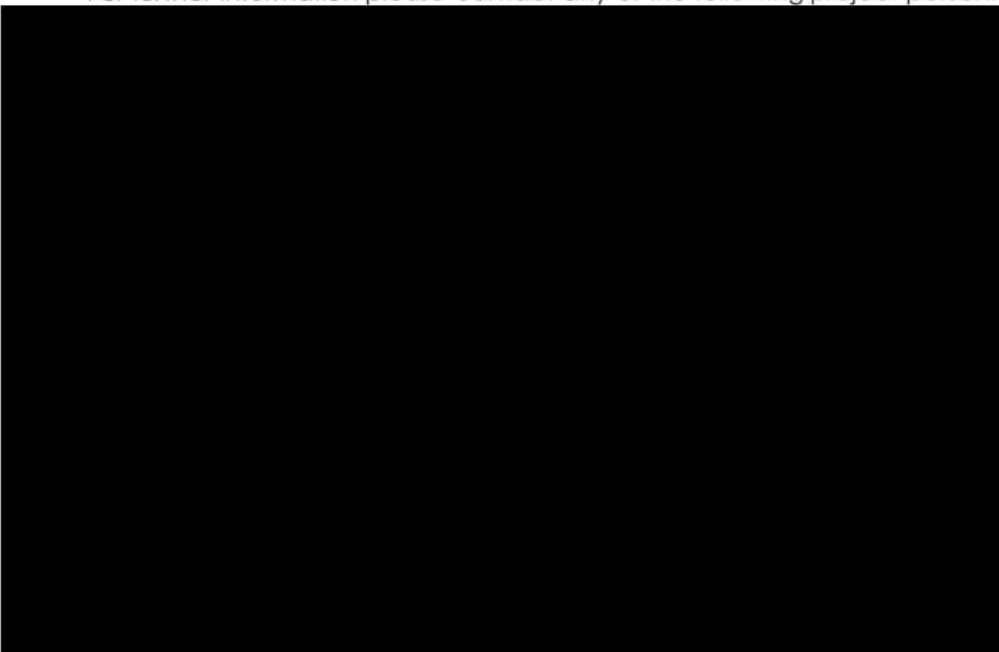
5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals) has been engaged by Masdar to undertake environmental and social studies, including livelihood restoration activities, during the development process of the Project's ESIA package.

As such, the inventory, census and socio-economic surveys work will be conducted from May 8th -10th, 2024. Please let us know the suitable date and time within proposed timeline.

You will be informed about further processes associated with resettlement either by Bilasuvar Executive Power or 5 Capitals.

We would like to notify you that any changes on your affected land plot occurred after inventory and valuation survey will not be reconsidered.

For further information please contact any of the following project personnel:



30 aprel 2024

Re: Dolanışiq Vasitələrinin Bərpa Planı çərçivəsində inventar sorğusuna dəvət

Hörmətli _____,

Azərbaycan Respublikasının Energetika Nazirliyi və "Masdar" şirkəti arasında birinci mərhələ kimi 2 GVt-dan başlayaraq Azərbaycan Respublikasında Günəş fotovoltaiq (FV) və külək enerjisi layihələrinin 4 GWac gücündə elektrik xəttinin qiymətləndirilməsi, işlənməsi və həyata keçirilməsi ilə bağlı İcra Sazişi imzalanıb. "Masdar" hazırda ümumi gücü 1000 MVt olan iki Günəş FV elektrik stansiyası və bir külək elektrik stansiyasından ibarət üç yaşıl sahə layihəsini inkişaf etdirir.

Biləsuvar Günəş FV stansiyası birinci mərhələni təşkil edən üç layihədən biridir.

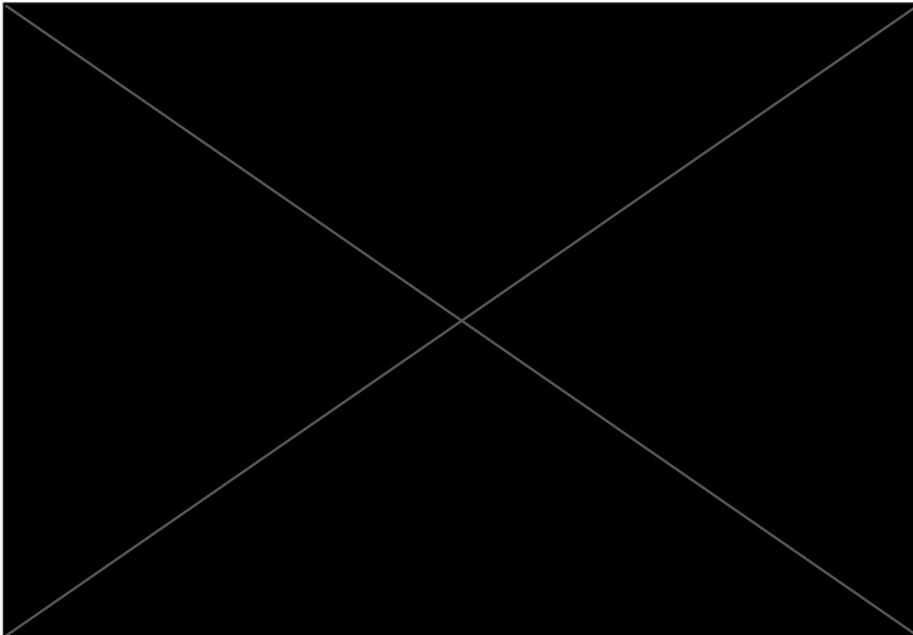
"5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting" (5 Paytaxt) şirkəti Layihənin Ətraf Mühit və Sosial Təsirinin Qiymətləndirilməsi paketinin hazırlanması prosesi zamanı dolanışiq vasitələrinin bərpası fəaliyyətləri də daxil olmaqla ətraf mühit və sosial tədqiqatlar aparmaq üçün "Masdar" tərəfindən layihəyə cəlb edilmişdir.

Beləliklə, inventarlaşdırma, siyahıyaalma və sosial-iqtisadi sorğular 2024-cü ilin 8 - 10 may tarixləri arasında aparılması nəzərdə tutulur. Xahiş edirik təklif olunan tarixlər arasında sizin üçün uyğun olan tarixi bildirin.

Ərazidən köçürülmə ilə bağlı növbəti proseslər barədə sizi ya Biləsuvar icra hakimiyyəti, ya da 5Captials şirkəti məlumatlandıracaq.

Nəzərinizə çatdırmaq istərdik ki, inventarizasiya və qiymətləndirmə sorğusundan sonra təsire məruz qalmış torpaq sahənizdə baş vermiş hər hansı dəyişikliklərə yenidən baxılmayacaq.

Əlavə məlumat üçün zəhmət olmasa, aşağıdakı layihə heyəti ilə əlaqə saxlayın:



APPENDIX E— VALUATOR'S CERTIFICATE



LİSENZIYA

Seriya AB

№ 048967

Qeydiyyat nömrəsi 13/2-27 " 13 " oktyabr 2000
199__ il

Azərbaycan Respublikası İqtisadiyyat Nazirliyi

(lisenziyanı verən orqanın adı)

QIYMƏTLƏNDİRMƏ (ƏMLAKIN QIYMƏTLƏNDİRİLMƏSİ) FƏALİYYƏTİNİ

(fəaliyyət növü)

həyata keçirməyə icazə verir

Lisenziya verilib "PRİVAT-Ko" firmasına

(hüquqi şəxslər üçün -lisenziyanı alan müəssisə,

Bakı ş., Yasamal r., İ. Səfərli küç. 12

təşkilat, idarənin adı və hüquqi ünvanı; fiziki şəxslər üçün - soyadı, adı,

atasının adı, pasport məlumatları (seriya, nömrə, kim tərəfindən və nə vaxt

verilib), yaşayış yeri)

Lisenziyanın qüvvədə olduğu müddət 2 (iki) il

Göstərilən fəaliyyət növünün həyata keçirilməsi şərtləri

Nazirlər Kabinetinin 16.02. 1998-ci il 29N-li Qərarı ilə təsdiq olunmuş şərtlər



M.Y.

İmza

N.N.Nəsrullayev

(soyadı, adı, atasının adı)

Lisenziya " " 199__ il tarixədək uzadılıb

M.Y.

İmza

(soyadı, adı, atasının adı)

Özünü tənzimləyən qeyri-kommersiya təşkilatı
“AZƏRBAYCAN QIYMƏTLƏNDİRİCİLƏR CƏMİYYƏTİ”

*12 fevral 1999-cu ildə Azərbaycan Respublikası Ədliyyə Nazirliyində qeydiyyatdan keçmiş,
qiymətləndirmə sahəsinin hüquqi tənzimləyicisinə kömək edən peşəkar bir birlikdir*

ŞƏHADƏTNAMƏ

Özünü tənzimləyən təşkilata üzv olmaq barədə

№ 0007

Verilib: 02.09.2019

“PRİVAT K_o” MƏHDUD MƏSULİYYƏTLİ CƏMİYYƏTİ

Qeydiyyat № (VÖEN) 1300357061

həqiqətən özünü tənzimləyən qeyri-kommersiya təşkilatı
“AZƏRBAYCAN QIYMƏTLƏNDİRİCİLƏR CƏMİYYƏTİ”nin
həqiqi üzvüdür

Reyestirdə qeydiyyat alınma tarixi: 02.09.2019

Reyestirdə qeydiyyat nömrəsi: 0007

Etibarlılıq müddəti: 5 il

“AZƏRBAYCAN QIYMƏTLƏNDİRİCİLƏR
CƏMİYYƏTİ”nin sədri:



N.R. İbrahimov