



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



TÜRKİYE EMERGENCY ROAD REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT



RESETTLEMENT PLAN
CNR-KGM-TERRRP-RP-001
Final

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| <i>The original project documents have been prepared in English. In case of discrepancies between the English and Turkish versions, the English version will prevail.</i> | |



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| AFAD | Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency |
| AIB | Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank |
| Aol | Area of Influence |
| ÇİMER | Presidential Communication Center |
| ÇINAR | Çınar Engineering Consultancy Inc. |
| CPI | Consumer Price Index |
| DEHA | Deha Altyapı A.Ş. (Contractor Company) |
| E&S | Environmental and Social |
| EM | Entitlement Matrix |
| ENKON | Enkon İnşaat A.Ş. (Contractor Company) |
| ESAP | Environmental and Social Action Plan |
| ESDD | Environmental and Social Due Diligence |
| ESEL | Environmental and Social Exclusion List |
| ESF | Environmental and Social Framework |
| ESIA | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment |
| ESMP | Environmental and Social Management Plan |
| ESMS | Environmental and Social Management System |
| ESP | Environmental and Social Policy |
| FEZA | Feza Taahhüt A.Ş. (Contractor Company) |
| GRM | Grievance Redress Mechanism |
| KGM | General Directorate of Highways |
| LAP | Land Acquisition Plan |
| LARP | Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan |
| LRP | Livelihood Restoration Plan |
| MoNE | Ministry of National Education |
| MoTI | Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| PIU | Project Implementation Unit |
| RIU | Regional Implementation Unit |
| RP | Resettlement Plan |
| SEA/SH | Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment |
| SEP | Stakeholder Engagement Plan |
| SGK | Social Security Institution |
| SIA | Social Impact Assessment |
| SNH | SNH İnşaat A.Ş. (Contractor Company) |
| TAG | Tarsus Adana Gaziantep |
| The Project | Türkiye Emergency Road Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project |
| TLS | Transitional Livelihood Supports |
| TRY | Turkish Liras |



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1 INTRODUCTION

The Türkiye Emergency Road Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (the Project) has been planned to be prepared and implemented by General Directorate of Highways (KGM) under the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (MoTI) to ensure efficient execution and compliance with national regulations and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) environmental and social framework.

The Project will rehabilitate and reconstruct roads, tunnels, and bridges damaged by the February 2023 earthquakes that occurred in the southeast of Türkiye. The Project activities will be implemented through five (5) subprojects which will entail rehabilitation and enhancement of transportation infrastructure to meet required safety and capacity standards, as well as integration of climate-resilient measures to mitigate and withstand the impacts of seismic events in the future. The subprojects are located within the jurisdictions of the 5th Regional Directorate of Highways (Mersin) and 8th Regional Directorate of Highways (Elazığ).

The phased approach on environmental and social (E&S) assessment will be utilized for the proposed Project given the urgent need of assistance because of the earthquakes. In this context, a contract was signed between 5th Regional Directorate of Highways and Çınar Engineering Consultancy Inc. (ÇINAR) on 14.02.2024 for the preparation of Environmental and Social Documentation in accordance with the AIIB standards and national legislation.

1.1 Project Description

The Project will rehabilitate and reconstruct roads, tunnels, and bridges damaged by the February 2023 earthquakes that occurred in the southeast of Türkiye. The Project activities will be implemented through five (5) sub-projects which will entail rehabilitation and enhancement of transportation infrastructure to meet required safety and capacity standards, as well as integration of climate-resilient measures to mitigate and withstand the impacts of seismic events in the future.

The sub-projects are located within the jurisdictions of the 5th Regional Directorate of Highways (Mersin) and 8th Regional Directorate of Highways (Elazığ).

The Main Project summary information is provided in Table 1 and the sub-projects that are classified according to related Regional Directorates are given in Table 2.

Table 1. Project Summary Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Name | Türkiye Emergency Road Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project |
| Project Number | P000848 |
| Sector/Subsector | Transport/Roads |
| Status of Financing | Under Preparation |
| Objective | To restore connectivity and enable safe and efficient movements of goods and people by rehabilitating essential transportation infrastructure located in the earthquake affected areas of Türkiye |
| Environmental and Social (E&S) Risk Category | Category B |
| Risk | Medium |



Table 2. Classification of the Sub-projects

| Responsible Regional Directorate | Subproject No. | Subproject Name | Province/ District |
|---|----------------|---|--|
| 5 th Regional Directorate (Mersin) | 1 | Tarsus-Adana-Gaziantep (TAG) Highway Aslanlı Tunnel (Km:214+490)-Nurdağı Junction (Km: 223+115) Section, Repair of All Kinds of Damages and Strengthening of Viaducts Against Earthquakes in This Section Construction Work | Gaziantep/ Nurdağı |
| | 2 | Islahiye-Hassa-Kırıkhan Road (Km:24+500-84+500), Antakya-Reyhanlı Road (Km:0+000-42+500) Hot Bituminous Mixture Repair Work, Hatay Airport Road Soil Works, Art Structures and Superstructure Construction Work | Hatay |
| | 3 | Antakya-Samandağ Road (Including Samandağ Crossing) Km: 0+000-26+850 Section Supply Construction Works | Hatay/ Samandağ |
| 8 th Regional Directorate (Elazığ) | 4 | (Malatya-Akçadağ) Junction - Gölbaşı Road (Construction Works of Erkenek Tunnel Damaged in Earthquake and Erkenek Tunnel-Karanlıkdere Section Damaged in Earthquake) | Malatya/ Doğanşehir Adıyaman/ Gölbaşı |
| | 5 | Repair of Technological Bridges Damaged in Earthquake (Tohma, Ağın, Beylerderesi Bridges Earthquake Damage Repair) | Malatya Elazığ |

The main project encompasses Hatay, Gaziantep, Malatya, Elazığ, and Adıyaman Provinces. A map presenting the locations of all sub-projects is provided in Figure 1.



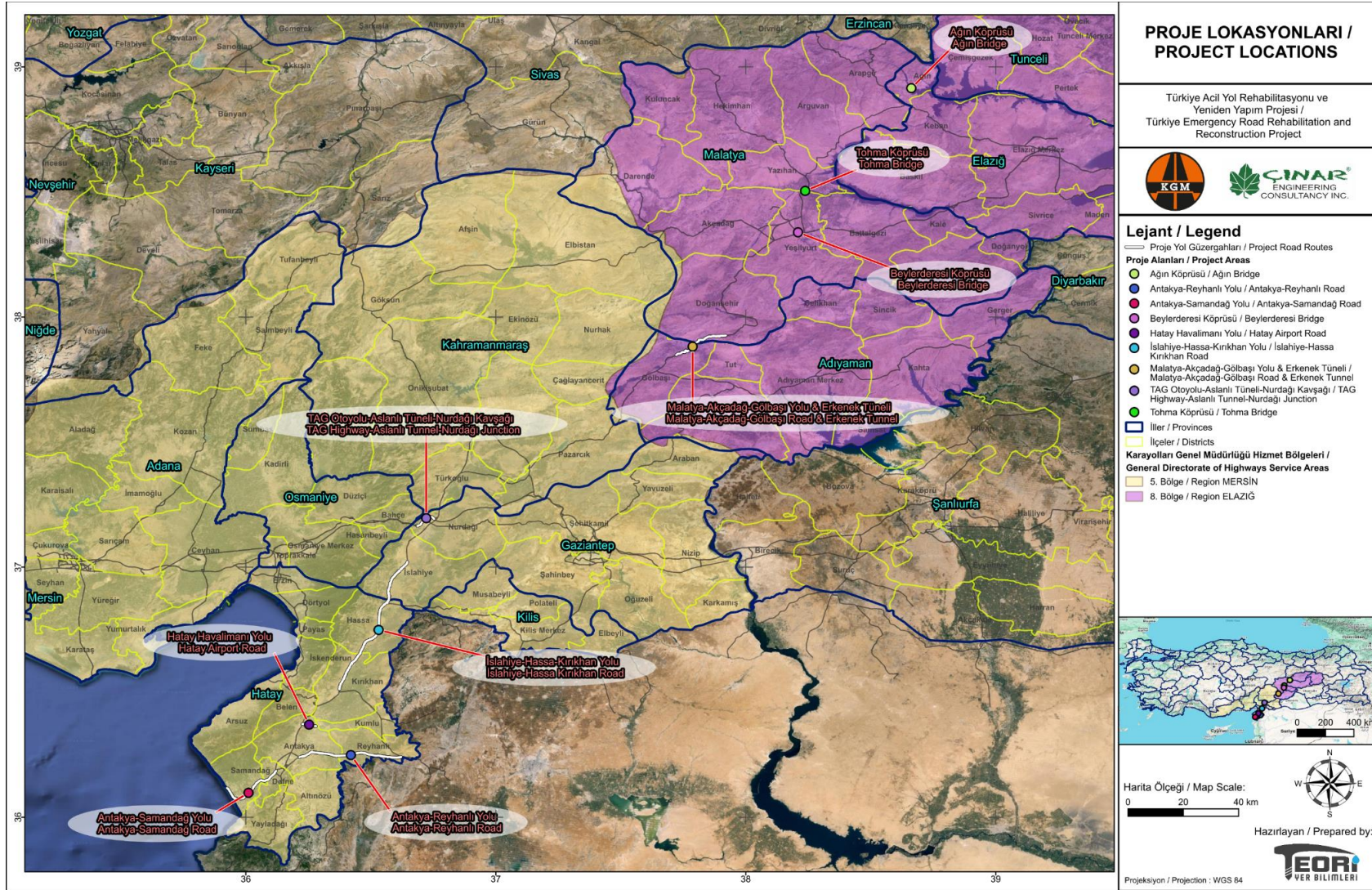


Figure 1. Project Locations Map



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1.2 Scope and Objectives

1.2.1 Objectives

The Project's land acquisition is very limited, and the impacts of land acquisition are also very limited.

This impact has been identified in the Project's Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the basic principles for mitigating these impacts have been set out.

This Resettlement Plan (RP) provides an assessment of the impacts on those affected by the Project's land needs and describes the approaches and measures to be implemented to prevent or minimize these impacts if they cannot be avoided.

This RP also includes an approach to restore the livelihoods of PAPs that may occur due to land acquisition. Therefore, mitigation measures developed to protect or improve the livelihoods and living standards of PAPs affected by land acquisition against the potential impacts of the Project are included in the Project's ESIA document as mitigation measures and in addition, the support to be provided to PAPs affected by land acquisition is included in this RP document of the Project.

This document describes how to implement measures to minimize the resettlement impacts of the Project and how to monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures in accordance with AIB ESS 2 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement to minimize impacts on affected people.

The objectives of this RP are as follows;

- Compensation for loss of assets on replacement cost,
- Developing resettlement activities and livelihood restoration in a way that is sufficient and feasible to protect or improve the livelihoods and living standards of PAPs,
- Informing people affected by the Project meaningfully during the stakeholder engagement process,
- To protect or improve the living conditions of physically displaced persons in cases where resettlement is required.

1.2.2 Scope

Since the project-related reconstruction and rehabilitation works will mainly be conducted within the existing right-of-way, no large-scale land acquisition is expected within the scope of the Project.

The only area where land acquisition will take place is in the Sutaşı District, Parcel 200/105. Of the 5,060 m² area of this parcel, 915 m² will be expropriated as part of the P3 Antakya-Samandağ Road sub-project, which falls within the jurisdiction of the 5th Regional Directorate of Highways. A private parcel numbered 200/105 in the Sutaşı neighborhood of the Defne district is in the process of expropriation for the Project. This RP sets out the scope to ensure that this land acquisition is managed in accordance with AIB ESS 2.

In addition, within the scope of the sub-project P5 Repair of Technological Bridges Damaged in Earthquake (Tohma, Ağın, Beylerderesi Bridges Earthquake Damage Repair) carried out under the responsibility of 8th Regional Directorate of Highways, a small area of a private parcel is rented by the Contractor from the land owner to be used as a campsite temporarily. The private parcel is not subject to involuntary physical or economical resettlement.

This RP document also ensures that the income losses of the land acquisition affected PAPs will be covered that may arise due to the construction of the Project.



2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 National Valuation Methodology

2.1.1 Basis of the Expropriation Process

The Constitution of the Republic of Türkiye is the basic legal document regulating land expropriation. In this context, Article 46 of the Constitution establishes the framework of the expropriation process by regulating that the public will have the right to fully or partially expropriate privately owned real estate and apply administrative easement rights when required by public interest.

The expropriation process in Türkiye is undertaken as per the requirements of the Expropriation Law (Law No. 2942, 1983). A summary of the expropriation process of the private lands to be implemented by the government as per the Expropriation Law of Türkiye (No. 2942, 1983) is given in Figure 2.

As part of the Project Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, General Directorate of Highways is the authority, which has been responsible from the Project-related expropriation works.

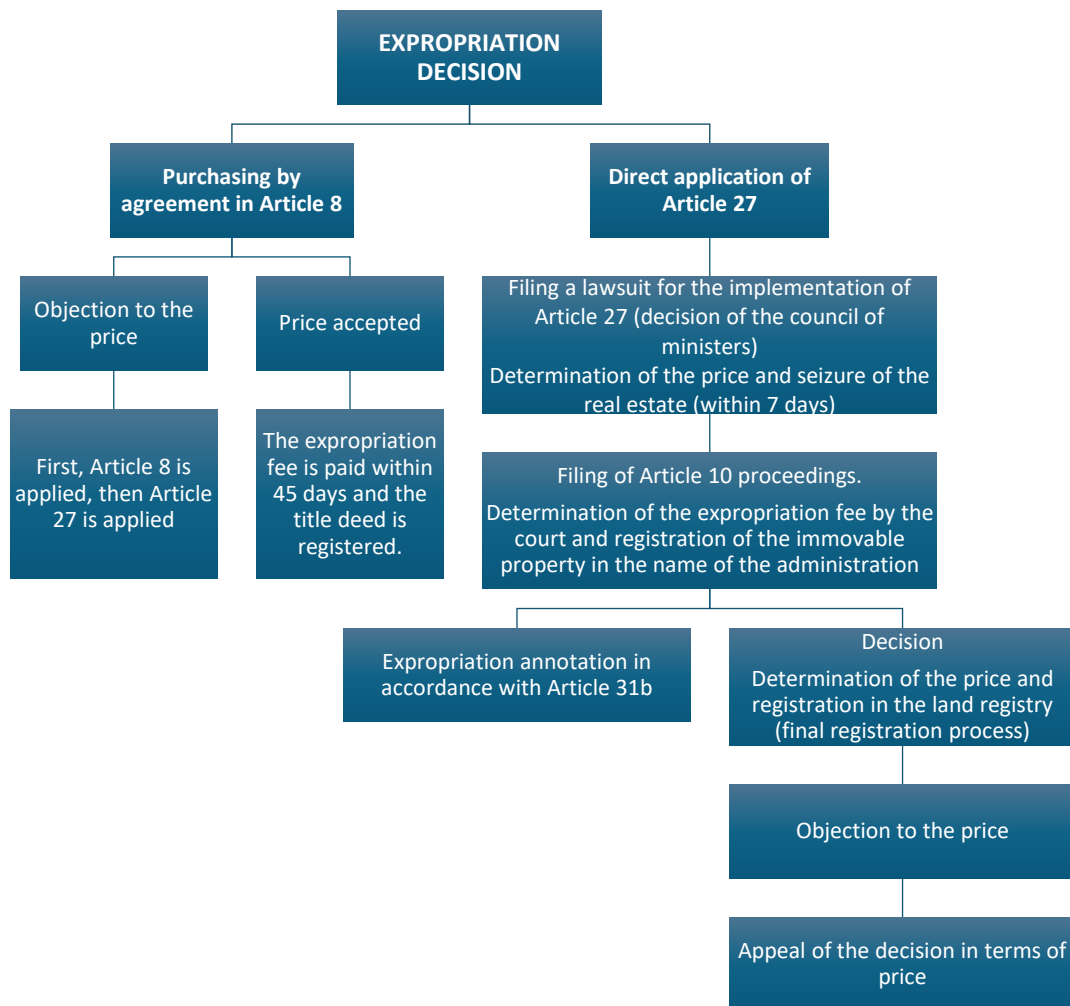


Figure 2. Expropriation Process of the Private Lands

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2.1.2 Expropriation Law (No. 2942)

In cases where public interest requires, the procedures regarding the expropriation of immovable properties belonging to real or legal persons subject to private law, calculation of the expropriation fee and registration of immovable properties and their annexes are regulated in accordance with the Expropriation Law No. 2942.

The main relevant articles of the Law that will be referred to during the land acquisition activities of the project are briefly explained in the following sections.

Article 3 - Basis for Expropriation

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

Article 5 – Authorities that Decide on Public Interest

Article 5 of the Law specifies the authorized entities that can take the public interest decision.

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

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

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

Article 8 – Procurement Procedure

According to Article 8, after the expropriation decision is taken, the administration will appoint one or more valuation commissions (consisting of at least 3 people) to value immovables. Additionally, one or more negotiation commissions (again consisting of at least 3 people) will be assigned for negotiations.

The administration prepares the amount agreed in the protocol within forty-five (45) days and asks the owner to transfer the ownership rights in the name of the administration on the date specified in the title deed. The expropriation fee is paid as soon as the transfer of rights is realized.

In cases where an agreement is not reached or transfer is not realized, action is taken in court either for Article 27 (Urgent Expropriation) or Article 10 (Determination of Land Value and Registration Case) of this Law.

Article 27 - Urgent expropriation

The Urgent Expropriation process in question must be published in the Official Gazette. After the Presidency decides on urgent expropriation, the administration puts an annotation in the title deed stating that it will carry out urgent expropriation of the relevant real estate. Owners



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cannot object to expropriation during urgent expropriation. However, they can object to the expropriation fee. If they object, the owners will file an objection lawsuit against the price.

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

In accordance with this article, an expert committee is appointed due to disputes in the expropriation price and then makes findings that will determine a fair and equitable expropriation price.

The fee determined as a result of the determinations is the expropriation fee of the real estate, resource or easement rights. The court gives the administration fifteen days to deposit the fee to the bank on behalf of the owner. In cases where the rightful owner cannot be determined, the court decides to register the real estate in the name of the administration, if the bank receipt showing the amount is blocked from being given to the rightful owner to be disclosed by law. This decision must be notified to the land registry office and the bank where the fee is deposited. The registration decision is final, and the parties reserve their right to object to the fee.

2.1.3 Valuation for Residential and Non-residential Structures

Valuation of the structures to be expropriated within the scope of the project is carried out by relevant asset valuation experts using unit prices determined in accordance with national legislation.

These valuations are based on official unit prices of structures made of primary materials (such as stone, brick or wood), published annually by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change.

These costs paid to the owner are prepared according to the cost method, which takes into account the completion rate, depreciation and debris costs. For this reason, building valuations are a valuation based only on the materials originating from the construction of the buildings and meet the national requirements, but do not meet the AIIB requirements, and therefore additional compensation is required for residential and non-residential buildings to be expropriated.

2.1.4 Impacts on Structures with Potential Commercial Use

There are no buildings for commercial use within the scope of the project. However, structures potentially used to support agricultural and livestock activities are also defined as livelihood support structures within the scope of the Project. Therefore, potential impacts that may occur on such structures will be evaluated within the scope of RP.

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

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

If the document to be obtained from the court indicating that a request for the identification of the expropriation fee and the registration in the name of the administration as per Article 10 is



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not submitted to the title deed offices within six months starting on the annotation date, this annotation is automatically dropped from title deed records by the title deed offices.

Article 30 – Transfer of an Immovable Owned by an Administration to Another Administration

This article articulates that immovable, resources and easement rights owned by public legal persons and agencies may not be expropriated by another public legal person or agency.

The expropriation process applied for lands under the rule and possession of the state is different from the private land acquisition process. The flow of this process is given in the figure below.



Figure 3. The Expropriation Process of the Public Lands

2.1.5 Resettlement Law (Law No. 5543, 2006)

Resettlement activities are regulated by Resettlement Law (Law No. 5543, 2006), providing for government-assisted resettlement in the rural and urban areas, and the Regulation for the Execution of Resettlement Law.

Resettlement Law deals with the families applying to related governmental agencies in the project region and requesting government assisted resettlement. Resettlement assistance of the government is provided for entitled families while expropriation compensation payments are paid to all individuals possessing immovable properties in the project area. According to the Article 3 of the Law, three types of resettlements can be applied as for that the choices and requests of affected families.

2.1.6 Cadastral Law (Law No. 3402)

The Cadastral Law determines the boundaries and legal status of immovable assets based on the national coordinate system and the cadastral or the topographic cadastral maps in order



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to register land and to constitute the basis of the spatial information system as the Civil Law (Law No. 4721) stipulates.

In accordance with the Project, section 4 (principles for the determination of ownership rights), 6 (financial provisions) and 9 (transitions and final provisions) of the Law will need to be referenced.

2.1.7 Land Registry Law (Law No. 2644, 1934)

In Türkiye, cadastral works are conducted primarily based on the Land Registration Law. The Law regulates the procedures and principles on the title deed transactions for real estate. This law specifies the authority that governs the registration of immovable properties.

- Law on Soil Conservation and Land Use (Law No. 5403, 2005)
- Agricultural Reform Law on Land Arrangement in Irrigated Areas (Law No. 3083)
- The Notification Law (Law No. 7201)
- Land Registry Code (Official Gazette No. 28738, 2013)
- Civil Law (Law No. 4721)

No forest or pasture land will be acquired within the scope of the project. Therefore, Forest Law (Law No. 6831, 1956) and Pasture Law (Law No. 4342) will not be implemented within the scope of the Project.

2.2 International Standards

2.2.1 AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework

AIIB is a multilateral financial institution, whose purpose, as set out in its Articles of Agreement (Articles), is to: (a) foster sustainable economic development, create wealth and improve infrastructure connectivity in Asia, by investing in infrastructure and other productive sectors; and (b) promote regional cooperation and partnership in addressing development challenges by working in close collaboration with other multilateral and bilateral development institutions.

The Articles require the AIIB's operations to comply with policies addressing environmental and social impacts, among other policies. The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) incorporates AIIB's policy addressing environmental and social impacts. The ESF amended in November 2022, replaces the May 2021 ESF and entered into effect on November 22, 2022.

The Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) of AIIB comprises mandatory environmental and social requirements for each Project and is accompanied by (a) three associated mandatory Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) setting out requirements applicable to Clients on; and (b) an Environmental and Social Exclusion List (ESEL) which sets forth activities and items that are excluded from financing by AIIB and that the Client is required to exclude from the Project.

The ESSs cover the following:

- ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management,
- ESS 2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and
- ESS 3: Indigenous Peoples.

ESS 1 (Environmental and Social Assessment and Management): When the Bank, AIIB, has determined, in consultation with the Client, that the Project is likely to have adverse environmental and/or social risks and impacts, it requires the Client to conduct an environmental and social assessment relating to these risks and impacts, and design



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appropriate measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, offset or compensate for them, all as required under ESS 1.

The objective of ESS 1 is to achieve the environmental and social soundness and sustainability of Projects and to support the integration of environmental and social considerations into the Project decision-making process and implementation.

ESS 1 applies if the Project is likely to have adverse environmental risks and impacts or social risks and impacts (or both). The scope of the environmental and social assessment and management measures are proportional to the risks and impacts of the Project. ESS 1 provides both for quality environmental and social assessment and for management of risks and impacts through effective mitigation and monitoring measures during the course of Project implementation.

ESS 2 (Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement): If the Project is likely to involve Involuntary Resettlement the Bank 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 provided to the Bank as a freestanding document, an annex to the assessment report, or incorporated as a recognizable element of the report.

The objectives of ESS 2 are: (a) to avoid Involuntary Resettlement wherever feasible; (b) to minimize Involuntary Resettlement by exploring Project alternatives; (c) where avoidance of Involuntary Resettlement is not feasible, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-Project levels and to provide resettlement assistance; (d) to understand and address gender-related risks and differential impacts of Involuntary Resettlement; (e) to improve the overall socioeconomic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups; and (f) to conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the Project to share in Project benefits.

ESS 2 applies if the Project would or may involve Involuntary Resettlement (including Involuntary Resettlement of the past or foreseeable future that the Bank determines is directly linked to the Project).

ESS 3 (Indigenous Peoples): If the Project would involve Indigenous Peoples the Bank requires the Client to address this in the social section of the assessment report, complemented by more in-depth coverage, as required under ESS 3. The Client covers impacts on Indigenous Peoples in an Indigenous Peoples Plan or Indigenous Peoples planning framework, which is provided to the Bank as a freestanding document, an annex to the assessment report, or incorporated as a recognizable element of the report.

ESS 3 is not applicable for the Projects in Türkiye, since there is no communities or groups of people which can be identified/defined as indigenous peoples in the country.

2.3 Gap Analysis between National Standards & AIIB ESS 2

There are gaps between AIIB ESS 2 and national legislation. The main gaps between Turkish Law and AIIB ESS 2 are summarized in Table 3.



Table 3. The Main Gaps Between Turkish Law and AIIB ESS 2

| Gap Subject | AIIB ESS2 | Turkish Legislation | Gaps | Gap filling strategy |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| Requirement to prepare a Resettlement Plan | If the Project is likely to involve Involuntary Resettlement, the Bank ensures that the Client addresses this in the social section of the assessment report and manages it in accordance with AIIB ESS2 by preparing a land acquisition and resettlement plan, land acquisition plan or resettlement plan (LARP/LAP/RP) or a land acquisition and resettlement planning framework (LARPF/LAPF/RPF) in accordance with AIIB ESS2. | No legal provisioning forces the Project proponents to prepare resettlement action plan under Turkish Law. | Resettlement planning is a key gap, since resettlement-related documentation only includes cadastral information, asset list and compensations. Livelihood impacts and losses are not addressed. | This RP has been prepared in accordance with AIIB ESS2 by the Consultant on behalf of KGM. |
| Inhabitants Without Title or Recognized Land Rights and Cut-off-date | The Bank does not endorse illegal settlement; However, it recognizes that significant populations already inhabit both urban and rural land without title or recognized land rights in its economies of operation. Given this situation, the Bank requires the Client to make displaced persons without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land eligible for, and to provide them with, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets, in accordance with cut-off dates established in the LARP/LAP/RP, and to include them in consultation processes. | Turkish Law requires preparation of inventory of assets. Land acquisition through expropriation requires the preparation of a census (full count) of affected immovable assets, and a full list of their owners, not users. According to Turkish Constitution, private users on public lands are not addressed by local laws or regulations unless they have an official rental agreement with the government. | National requirement is limited to census of immovable assets and legal titleholders. Users and are not included in the census. | An assets inventory is prepared. The cut-off date is the date when the "asset inventory observation" is made and the assets on the land are recorded. |
| Information Disclosure | Disclose the draft LARP/LAP/RP, including documentation of the consultation process, in the Project area, in a timely manner in accordance with the applicable provisions of AIIB ESS 1, Overview of Environmental and Social Information Disclosure, Language and Location of Environmental and Social Information Disclosed. | Public participation meetings are conducted by the requirements of the national EIA Regulation as part of the EIA process. This allows consultation with the Project-affected communities to a certain extent during the scoping phase of the national EIA process. Upon completion, EIA disclosure is compulsory. Public disclosure/information meeting is officially announced 10 days before the meeting. | Disclosure content is limited to EIA and does not include social issues / concerns. | A SEP specific to the sub-project was prepared SEP describes in detail Project disclosure. RP will be disclosed according to SEP. |
| Livelihood Restoration/ Loss of Access to Assets | Livelihood Restoration. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all persons displaced by the Project through: (a) where feasible, land-based resettlement | No legal provisioning forces the Project proponents to prepare a | Livelihood impacts and losses are not addressed.in the EIA | This RP includes the Project land acquisition impacted PAP's livelihood loss. |

| Gap Subject | AIIB ESS2 | Turkish Legislation | Gaps | Gap filling strategy |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| or Resources or Restrictions on Land Use | strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based or where land is collectively owned; or compensation cash at replacement value for land, including transitional costs, when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (b) prompt replacement of assets with assets of equal or higher value; (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (d) capacity-building programs to support improved use of livelihood resources and enhance access to alternative sources of livelihood | management plan to restore the livelihoods under Turkish Law. | or Turkish Expropriation Law | |
| Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Prior to the Project. | The Bank requires the Client to address, in accordance with ESS 2, any Involuntary Resettlement that was undertaken within three years prior to identification of the Project for possible Bank financing and which is directly linked to the Project. In certain situations, the Bank may require the Client to address Involuntary Resettlement undertaken earlier than during this three-year period, especially where ongoing legacy issues over such actions remain unresolved. | There is no provision regarding the minimization of resettlement in Turkish Laws. Resettlement entitlements are limited to certain categories of PAPs. According to Article 713 of the Turkish Civil Code No. 4721, a person who holds an immovable property that is not registered in the land registry and has possessed the immovable property for twenty years without a lawsuit or ownership may request the registration of the ownership right in the land registry. According to this provision, the right of ownership through use is only valid for immovable properties that are not registered in the land registry. | | Full replacement costs as defined by AIIB ESS 2 will be provided. Depreciation of the asset will not be taken into account. In brief, the compensation for lands and structures will be at replacement cost as defined in the AIIB ESS2. |
| Measures for Vulnerable Persons | Vulnerable groups or individuals refers to people who, by virtue of factors beyond their control: (a) are more likely to be adversely affected by the Project's environmental and social impacts; (b) are more likely than others to be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of Project benefits. Such an individual or group is also more likely to be excluded from or unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and may require specific measures or assistance (or both) to do so. | Under the Turkish Constitution, the State guarantees its citizens to continue their lives in peace and security, and also socioeconomically encourages them to reach a higher standard of living. In this context, the State applies several rules and measures to protect and support its needy, weak, helpless, and homeless citizens. | Turkish legislation does not specify vulnerable groups under Expropriation Law. | Within the scope of RP, vulnerable groups were identified and entitled. PAPs defined as vulnerable group members with the land acquisition of the project are evaluated within the scope of RP. PAPs that have an existing vulnerability will be provided with Vulnerability Assistance |
| Monitoring | Using suitably qualified and experienced experts, monitor and assess resettlement outcomes under the Project, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons and whether the objectives of the LARP/LAP/RP have been achieved, by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of | No provisions for monitoring the implementation or impacts of expropriation or resettlement. | Monitoring needs to have a plan and strategy for RP. | RP includes a Monitoring principle in accordance with AIIB ESS2. |

| Gap Subject | AIIB ESS2 | Turkish Legislation | Gaps | Gap filling strategy |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| | resettlement monitoring. The extent of monitoring is proportional to the Project's risks and impacts. Verify the implementation of the LARP/LAP/RP through submission to and approval by the Bank of a LARP/LAP/RP completion report upon completion of all required activities. Disclose these monitoring reports and the LARP/LAP/RP completion report in accordance with the applicable provisions of ESS 2. | | | |
| Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) | Establish a suitable Project-level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of persons displaced by the Project and inform them of its availability. | <p>In the expropriation process under national law, the owner's consent is sought for the immovable property in the first instance but not always consent is achieved, and expropriation becomes compulsory. Expropriation involves compulsory appropriation of the immovable property by the State for public interest. However, Expropriation Law allows that the owner and occupant of the immovable property subject to expropriation and other concerned parties may file actions against the expropriation procedure or appraised values and errors of fact before judicial courts.</p> <p>Reference can also be made to the Law on the Use of the Right to Petition no 3071 and Law on the Right to Information.</p> <p>There is the Presidential Communication Centre (CIMER) which is a central unit where public complaints are handled.</p> | There is no project specific grievance mechanism requirement. | The GRM will allow the problems of PAPs to be resolved quickly, fairly and transparently without resorting to legal remedies. The functioning of the mechanism is presented in detail in the RP and SEP. |



3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

This chapter presents the findings on the main socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs and households affected from the Project land need and land acquisition.

The chapter is based on the data collected through the socio-economic surveys undertaken in the Project area in order to understand the existing socio-economic situation and vulnerability of the PAPs households.

3.1 Methodology

Within the scope of the project, two field studies were conducted and qualitative and quantitative data were collected as a result of interviews with PAPs and mukhtars during the field study.

The first field study was conducted to develop the Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) report and within this scope, social assessments, observations, preliminary inspections and site visits were made on the routes of all Sub-Projects and current status determinations were reported.

The second field study conducted within the scope of ESIA & ESMP and RP was conducted in March 2024. Within the scope of the second field studies conducted for ESIA & ESMP & RP, household surveys and Mukhtar interviews were conducted in the Project impact area and construction sites were visited.

The details of the field studies are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Conducted Field Studies

| Sub-project No | Sub-project | Province/District | Mukhtar interviews held | Household surveys held | Stakeholder interviews with workplaces | Visited construction sites |
|----------------|--|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | TAG Highway Aslanlı Tunnel (Km:214+490)-Nurdağı Junction (Km: 223+115) Section, Repair of All Kinds of Damages and Strengthening of Viaducts Against Earthquakes in This Section Construction Work | Gaziantep/Nurdağı | Başpınar | 3 | - | SNH Ceyhan Construction Site and Accommodation Area 5 th Regional Directorate of Highways guest house (Bahçe Accommodation Area |
| | | | Arıcaklı | - | | |
| | | | Bademli | - | | |
| 2 | Islahiye-Hassa-Kırıkhan Road (Km:24+500-84+500), Antakya-Reyhanlı Road (Km:0+000-42+500) Hot Bituminous Mixture Repair Work, Hatay Airport Road Soil | Hatay | Muratpaşa | - | - | FEZA Kızılkaya Construction Site and Accommodation Area DEHA Kuruyer Construction Site and |
| | | | Narlıca Kuruyer | 2 | | |
| | | | Değirmencik (Islahiye) | - | | |
| | | | Demirköprü | 3 | | |
| | | | Alaattin | 2 | | |
| | | | Üzümdalı | - | | |
| | | | Ardıçlı | 7 | | |
| Demrek/Deliçay | 7 | | | | | |



| Sub-project No | Sub-project | Province/ District | Mukhtar interviews held | Household surveys held | Stakeholder interviews with workplaces | Visited construction sites |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| | Works, Art Structures and Superstructure Construction Work | | Aşağıoba | 5 | | Accommodation Area |
| | | | Paşaköy | 4 | | |
| | | | Madenboyu | 4 | | |
| | | | Konuk | 4 | | |
| 3 | Antakya-Samandağ Road (Including Samandağ Crossing) Km: 0+000-26+850 Section Supply Construction Works | Hatay/ Samandağ | Mağaracık | - | - | - |
| | | | Kurtderesi veya Yeni Mahalle | - | | |
| | | | Sutaşı/ Defne | 2 | | |
| | | | Ataköy | 2 | | |
| | | | Uzunbağ | 3 | | |
| 4 | (Malatya-Akçadağ) Junction - Gölbaşı Road (Construction Works of Erkenek Tunnel Damaged in Earthquake and Erkenek Tunnel-Karanlıkdere Section Damaged in Earthquake) | Malatya/ Doğanşehir Adıyaman/ Gölbaşı | Karanlıkdere | - | Workplace interviews were held with the following 3 recreational facilities: Hakan's Place Uncle Halil's Place blue Moon | - |
| 5 | Repair of Technological Bridges Damaged in Earthquake (Tohma, Ağın, Beylerderesi Bridges Earthquake Damage Repair) | Malatya Elazığ | Tohma Durucasu | - | Network fishing business meeting | ENKON Tohma Campsite Camping area right next to the Ağın Bridge |
| | | | Yakınca (Yeşilyurt) | - | - | |

3.2 Population and Demography

After the earthquake, it is still not possible to give an exact figure for the population in Project Area of Influence (AoI) and to obtain official current data. In addition, the sharp change in the population after the earthquake has not been reflected in the official figures.

One of the most important issues stated by the mukhtars in the settlements shown in Table 4 is that the population in Project AoI is still not settled, the population living in container cities and other cities is dense, and the population living in Project neighborhoods and districts is very low.

In this context and under these conditions, the distribution of the population in Project AoI at the district level is given in the table below according to gender.



Table 5. Population of the Project Aol Districts

| Province | District | Total | Male | Female |
|-----------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Gaziantep | Nurdağı | 39.465 | 20.275 | 19.190 |
| Hatay | Antakya | 298.620 | 152.567 | 146.053 |
| | Defne | 142.146 | 71.494 | 70.652 |
| | Samandağ | 120.600 | 59.840 | 60.760 |
| | Reyhanlı | 113.615 | 57.425 | 56.190 |
| | Kırıkhan | 106.975 | 54.147 | 52.828 |
| | Hassa | 55.604 | 28.482 | 27.122 |
| Malatya | Doğanşehir | 35.936 | 18.498 | 17.438 |
| Adıyaman | Gölbasi | 47.876 | 24.188 | 23.688 |
| Malatya | Akçadağ | 34.322 | 19.173 | 15.149 |
| | Darende | 26.318 | 13.382 | 12.936 |
| Elazığ | Ağın | 2.834 | 1.413 | 1.421 |

3.3 Education

In the provinces within the project Aol, education was one of the most important areas affected after the February 2023 earthquake, and education could not continue in school buildings due to inadequate physical security.

In addition, education and training were disrupted due to factors such as internal migration and population loss.

The Ministry of National Education (MoNE) has been carrying out many projects, activities and studies in the region after the earthquakes.

According to the 'Ministry of National Education Earthquake Zone Provinces Report' prepared by the MoNE, approximately 3.7 million students and approximately 220 thousand teachers in 11 provinces were affected by the earthquake disaster and these negative conditions are still ongoing.

Many projects and activities are currently being carried out in the provinces within the Project Aol and all earthquake provinces to renew the education infrastructure, meet the need for teachers and rebuild safe educational institutions.

3.4 Health

The health system in Türkiye is designed to provide comprehensive and accessible health services to the public under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health.

Primary Health Services: The primary health care system forms the basis of health services in Türkiye. It includes local health centers and family health centers.

Hospitals: Türkiye has a network of public and private hospitals that provide a wide range of medical services. Public hospitals fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health and provide services according to the patient's needs, including emergency care, surgeries, specialized treatments, and inpatient treatment.

Public hospitals often provide services at little or no cost to citizens and residents.



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Specialized Medical Services: Public hospitals in Türkiye offer specialized medical services in many different disciplines, such as cardiology, oncology, neurology, orthopedics, and more. These services are available in larger hospitals and university hospitals.

Emergency Health Services: Emergency care is provided in public hospitals and emergency rooms. Ambulance services are available to transport patients requiring urgent medical attention.

Pharmacies: Pharmacists provide prescription and over-the-counter medications, as well as guidance on medication use. Pharmacies are an important part of the healthcare system, providing access to medications and medical advice.

All infrastructure and healthcare services were damaged following the earthquakes in the Kahramanmaraş-based project area.

Following the earthquakes, rehabilitation, improvement, repair and reconstruction works were rapidly initiated in the health services in the region, as in all superstructures and infrastructure. The Ministry of Health established the Earthquake Information Platform to provide information about all health services during this process. However, due to the ongoing activities such as health services, hospital repairs and family health center reconstruction in the region, they cannot provide full capacity service.

3.5 Infrastructure

The infrastructure services of Adıyaman, Elazığ, Gaziantep, Hatay and Malatya provinces within the scope of the project impact area were damaged after the February 2023 earthquakes and improvement and reconstruction activities are ongoing. Therefore, the electricity, communication, water and sewage infrastructures in these provinces, which were sufficient before the earthquake, were damaged at many points due to the earthquakes.

In the Mukhtar interviews conducted during the Project ESIA field studies, it was stated that the electricity infrastructure of the provinces and districts in the region was sufficient before the earthquake, but there were interruptions and infrastructure problems after the earthquake and these problems still continue.



3.6 Demographic Characteristics of the Land Acquisition Affected Households

Demographic characteristics of the land acquisition affected households are assessed and users of the permanent and temporary acquired lands are given in Table 6.

Table 6. Characteristics of the permanent and temporary acquired lands' users

| Shareholder user | Province | District | Neighbourhood | Household member status | Age | Birth place | Gender | Marital status | Education | Work/ Occupation | Social insurance | Vulnerability |
|---|----------|----------|---------------|---------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|----------------|--|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Data collected for the Parcel 200/105 (within the scope of sub-project P3) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Naci HÜZMELİ | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Head of household | 46-55 | Antakya | Male | Married | Primary or secondary school graduate | Paid employee | Green card/no premium payment | Earthquake victim |
| | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Wife of the head of the household | 26-35 | Antakya | Female | Married | Primary or secondary school graduate | Paid employee | Green card/no premium payment | Earthquake victim |
| | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Children of the head of the household | Below 25 | Antakya | Male | Single | Primary or secondary school graduate | Student, child | Dependent on spouse and parents | Earthquake victim |
| | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Children of the head of the household | Below 25 | Antakya | Male | Single | Primary or secondary school graduate | Student, child | Dependent on spouse and parents | Earthquake victim |
| | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Children of the head of the household | Below 25 | Antakya | Male | Single | A child who has not yet completed a level of education | Student, child | Dependent on spouse and parents | Earthquake victim |

| Shareholder user | Province | District | Neighbourhood | Household member status | Age | Birth place | Gender | Marital status | Education | Work/ Occupation | Social insurance | Vulnerability |
|---|----------|-----------|---------------|---------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Tahsin HÜZMELİ | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Head of household | 56-65 | Samandağ | Male | Married | Primary or secondary school graduate | Farmer | No social security | Earthquake victim |
| | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Wife of the head of the household | 36-45 | Samandağ | Female | Married | Primary or secondary school graduate | Housewife | No social security | Earthquake victim |
| | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Children of the head of the household | 26-35 | Samandağ | Male | Single | Primary or secondary school graduate | Unemployed | No social security | Earthquake victim |
| | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Children of the head of the household | Below 25 | Samandağ | Male | Single | Primary or secondary school graduate | Paid employee | Social Security Institution (SGK) | Earthquake victim |
| Data collected for the Tohma Parcel (within the scope of sub-project P5) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ali Rıza YÜCEL | Malatya | Yeşilyurt | Sütlüce | Head of household | 56-65 | Malatya | Male | Married | Primary or secondary school graduate | Farmer | SGK | Earthquake victim |
| | Malatya | Yeşilyurt | Sütlüce | Wife of the head of the household | 46-55 | Malatya | Female | Married | Primary school graduate | Housewife | Dependent on spouse and parents | Earthquake victim |

3.6.1 Vulnerable Groups

Within the scope of the RP, vulnerable groups that may be differently or disproportionately affected by the Project or may have difficulty participating in the participation and development processes have been identified.

Vulnerable Groups (VGs) living in settlements within the entire AoI of the Project were identified through stakeholder interviews, surveys conducted with the Mukhtars of the Project-affected settlements and affected PAPs within the scope of field studies conducted in March 2024.

Assessments regarding the distribution of Vulnerable Groups in the Project impact area are presented in section 4.8.2 Basic Conditions of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report (CNR-KGM-TERRRP-ESIA-001) prepared for the Project.

The vulnerable groups identified throughout the Project are as follows:

- People with physical or mental disabilities
- PAPs with chronic diseases or bedridden people
- Female heads of households
- Poor people living on government or association aid within Project AoI
- Elderly people in need of care and social assistance
- Unemployed (even though they are looking for a job)
- People who are homebound due to chronic illness
- Illiterate adults
- Earthquake victims
- Refugees, migrants, citizens with limited Turkish language abilities
- Villagers who do not own land and work on other people's lands as daily wage earners.

The vulnerability statuses of PAPs affected by the Project's land acquisition within the scope of the Project RP are presented in Table 7.

Table 7. The Vulnerability Statuses of PAPs Affected by the Project's Land Acquisition

| Shareholder/ owner | Province | District | Neighbourhood | Shareholder/ owner status | Vulnerability |
|---|----------|----------|---------------|--|--|
| Data collected for the Parcel 200/105 (within the scope of sub-project P3) | | | | | |
| Naci HÜZMELİ | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Shareholder and land user (Defined as Shareholder-2 in the EM) | Earthquake victim: Since they can't find a place in a container city, they live with their family temporarily on the land to be expropriated |
| Tahsin HÜZMELİ | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Shareholder and land user (Defined as Shareholder-1 in the EM) | Earthquake victim: Since they can't find a place in a container city, they live with their family temporarily on the land to be expropriated |
| Fevzi HÜZMELİ | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Shareholder only | Old person over 65 years old |
| Yüksel ATAHAN | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Shareholder only | Earthquake affected but not have other vulnerability |
| Ali DİLEK | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Shareholder only | Earthquake victim: Since their house was destroyed in the earthquake, they |

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| Shareholder/ owner | Province | District | Neighbourhood | Shareholder/ owner status | Vulnerability |
|---|----------|-----------|---------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | live in the container city where they can find space. |
| Selva TUT | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Shareholder only | Illiterate women with illness |
| Sade HÜZMELİ | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Shareholder only | Illiterate women |
| Ali HÜZMELİ | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Shareholder only | Earthquake affected but not have other vulnerability |
| Nurul Sait HÜZMELİ | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Shareholder only | Old person over 65 years old |
| Faydo HÜZMELİ | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Shareholder only | Earthquake victim: Since their house was destroyed in the earthquake, they live in the container city where they can find space. |
| Serkan HÜZMELİ | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Shareholder only | Physically disabled person |
| Yeter HÜZMELİ | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | Shareholder only | Illiterate women |
| Data collected for the Tohma Parcel (within the scope of sub-project P5) | | | | | |
| Ali Rıza YÜCEL | Malatya | Yeşilyurt | Sütlüce | Owner | Earthquake affected but not have other vulnerability |



4 RESETTLEMENT AND LIVELIHOOD IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

4.1 Project Affected Settlements (PASs)

The settlements affected by the project are given in Table 2. The list of all settlements affected by the project is given in the ESIA and SEP document of the Project (Please see 5.3.1 Affected Parties and Other Interested Parties Section of the SEP; Table 6. Stakeholders of the Project). Additionally, detailed socioeconomic and demographic information about these settlements have been presented as a baseline in the Project ESIA document.

In Table 8, only the settlements affected by the land acquisition of the Project are shown. Potential economical and physical displacement project impacts that may occur in these settlements due to the Project land acquisition is considered within the scope of this RP document.

These potential economic and physical impacts will be managed through field observations to be made by KGM, regular stakeholder notifications, E&S monitoring studies and a Project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM).

Table 8. The Settlements Affected by the Project

| Responsible Regional Directorate | Subproject No. | Subproject Name | Settlements |
|---|----------------|---|---|
| 5 th Regional Directorate (Mersin) | 1 | TAG Highway Aslanlı Tunnel (Km:214+490)-Nurdağı Junction (Km: 223+115) Section, Repair of All Kinds of Damages and Strengthening of Viaducts Against Earthquakes in This Section Construction Work | No Project land acquisition affected Settlement |
| | 2 | Islahiye-Hassa-Kırıkhan Road (Km:24+500-84+500), Antakya-Reyhanlı Road (Km:0+000-42+500) Hot Bituminous Mixture Repair Work, Hatay Airport Road Soil Works, Art Structures and Superstructure Construction Work | No Project land acquisition affected Settlement |
| | 3 | Antakya-Samandağ Road (Including Samandağ Crossing) Km: 0+000-26+850 Section Supply Construction Works | Hatay/ Samandağ/ Sutaşı |
| 8 th Regional Directorate (Elazığ) | 4 | (Malatya-Akçadağ) Junction - Gölbaşı Road (Construction Works of Erkenek Tunnel Damaged in Earthquake and Erkenek Tunnel-Karanlıkdere Section Damaged in Earthquake) | No Project land acquisition affected Settlement |



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| Responsible Regional Directorate | Subproject No. | Subproject Name | Settlements |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | 5 | Repair of Technological Bridges Damaged in Earthquake (Tohma, Ađın, Beylerderesi Bridges Earthquake Damage Repair) | Malatya/ Yeşilyurt/ Sütluce |

4.2 Land Acquisition and Land Need of the Project

The project has implemented measures to avoid impacts resulting from land acquisition and to eliminate impacts resulting from land acquisition on residential areas, buildings, other structures and agricultural lands.

As a result of all the implemented avoidance measures, only 1 parcel within the scope of the Project is affected by land acquisition. In the entire project expropriation corridor, land acquisition is only necessary for the Antakya-Samandađ Road (Including Samandađ Crossing) Section Supply Construction Works, which is Sub-project No. 3 and is located within the borders of the 5th Regional Directorate of Highways. The parcel to be expropriated is Sutaşı District, Block 200, parcel 105. 915 m² of the 5,060 m² area from the parcel will be expropriated. Land need of the Project is summarized in Table 9. Within the scope of the sub-project P5, a small area of a private parcel is rented by the Contractor from the land owner to be used as a campsite temporarily.

The private parcel has been rented in accordance with a voluntary agreement made with the land owner is not subject to involuntary physical or economical resettlement for the Tohma Campsite under the Repair of Technological Bridges Damaged in Earthquake (Tohma, Ađın, Beylerderesi Bridges Earthquake Damage Repair) Sub-Project, carried out in the 8th Regional Directorate (Elazıđ).

Table 9. Land Need of the Project

| Responsible Regional Directorate | Sub-project No. | Sub-project Name | Expropriated Lands | Temporary rented lands | Province | District | Settlement | Parcel no | Remarks |
|---|-----------------|---|--------------------|------------------------|----------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|
| | | | Private Parcel | Private Parcels | | | | | |
| 5 th Regional Directorate (Mersin) | 1 | TAG Highway Aslanlı Tunnel Repair of All Kinds of Damages and Strengthening of Viaducts Against Earthquakes in This Section Construction Work | 0 | 0 | | | | | |



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| Responsible Regional Directorate | Sub-project No. | Sub-project Name | Expropriated Lands | Temporary rented lands | Province | District | Settlement | Parcel no | Remarks |
|---|-----------------|--|--------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|---|
| | | | Private Parcel | Private Parcels | | | | | |
| | 2 | İslahiye-Hassa-Kırkhan Road Hot Bituminous Mixture Repair Work, Hatay Airport Road Soil Works, Art Structures and Superstructure Construction Work | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | 3 | Antakya-Samandağ Road | 1 | 0 | Hatay | Samandağ | Sutaşı | 200/105 | Permanent involuntary displacement |
| 8 th Regional Directorate (Elazığ) | 4 | (Malatya-Akçadağ) Junction - Gölbaşı Road (Construction Works of Erkenek Tunnel Damaged in Earthquake and Erkenek Tunnel-Karanlıkdere Section Damaged in Earthquake) | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| | 5 | Repair of Technological Bridges Damaged in Earthquake (Tohma, Ağın, Beylerderesi Bridges Earthquake Damage Repair) | 0 | 1 | Malatya | Yeşilyurt | Sütlüce | N/A | Temporary voluntary land rental from the land owner |



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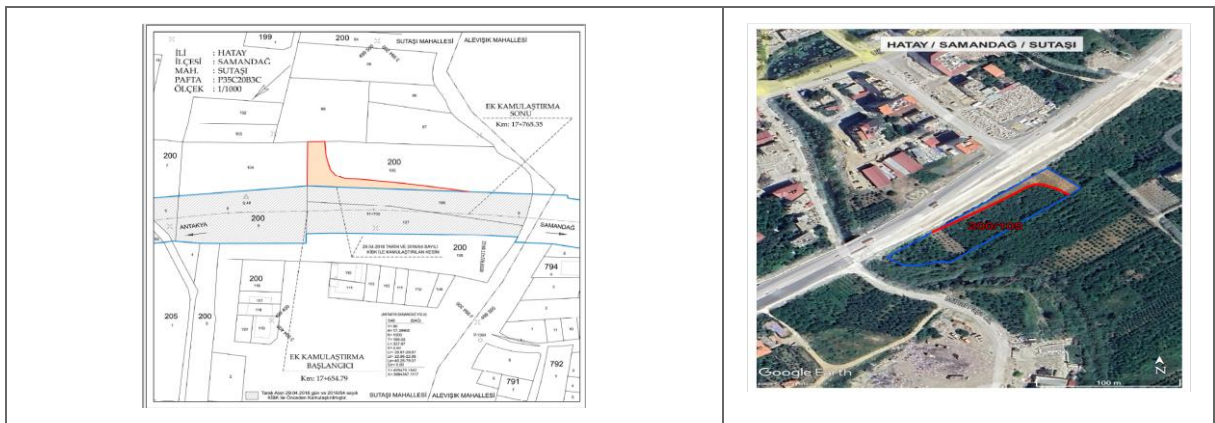
4.2.1 Permanent Land Acquisition

Since the project-related reconstruction and rehabilitation works will mainly be conducted within the existing right-of-way, no large-scale land acquisition is expected within the scope of the Project. The only area where the land acquisition will be required is located in Hatay province, within the scope of the sub-project P3 Antakya-Samandağ Road. This land is the only land to be expropriated within the scope of the Project and located within the borders of 5th Regional Directorate of Highways. The expropriation process has been started at the first quarter of the 2024.

The summary of the process carried out regarding this Parcel is as follows:

- The Expropriation Plan was approved and the Public Benefit Decision was taken.
- An assessment was made on the parcel based on the Valuation Expert Report and the outbuildings (tree, tree species, age, wall, pole, etc.) included in the expropriation corridor were determined.
- The immovable property subject to expropriation is within the 1/1000 zoning plan of Samandağ Municipality and benefits from the municipality's electricity, water, garbage collection, sewage, pesticide, lighting and transportation services.
- The immovable property has the features of Detached order 5 floors + commercial Comparable 1.50 in the zoning plan.
- The immovable is a plot of land, the value of the immovable property was determined by conducting comparable research (for this valuation, as a result of the correspondence made with Samandağ Land Registry Office, since it was determined that there were no current sales after the February 6 Kahramanmaraş centered earthquakes, 2 real sales were determined in the region before the earthquakes and the valuation was made based on these sales).
- The m² values of the immovable properties belonging to the determined peers were calculated by updating them according to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rates of the Turkish Statistical Institute as of May 2024.
- Purchasing negotiations have been started with the parcel shareholders.

The satellite image of the mentioned parcel and the area subject to land acquisition are presented in Figure 4.



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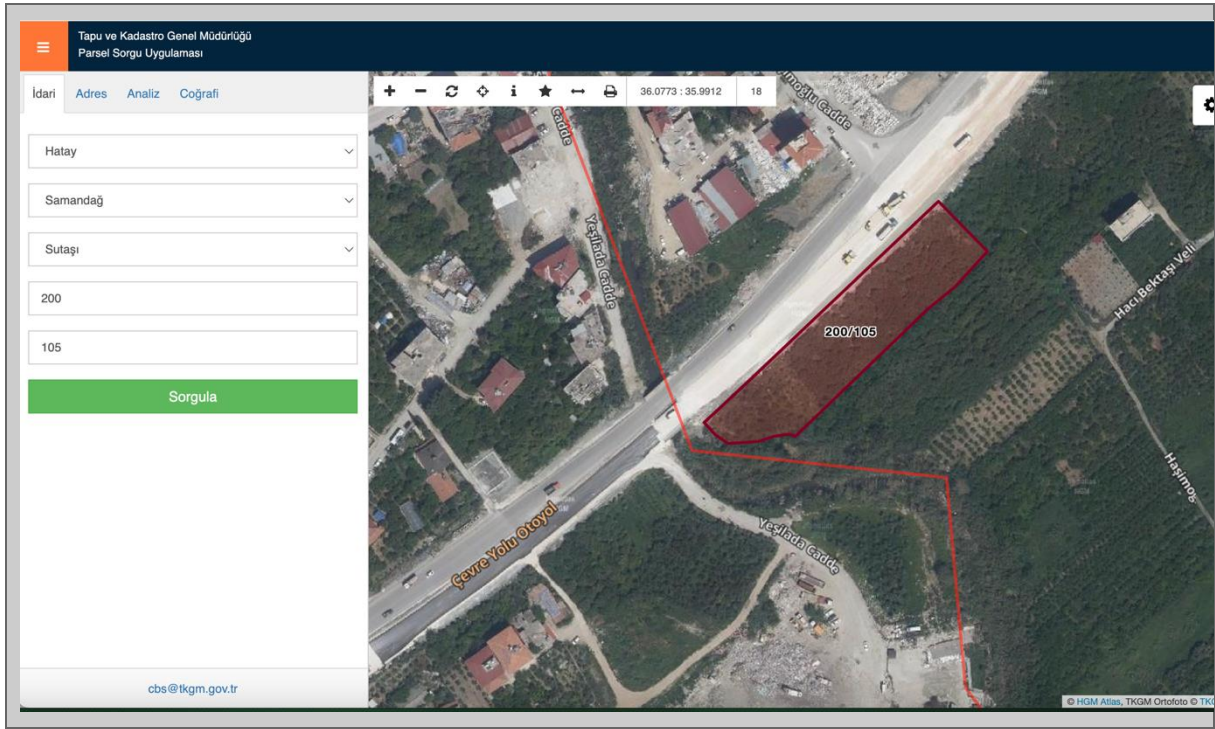


Figure 4 200/105 Parcel in Sutaşı District

A *Valuation Report* has been prepared by an expert for the parcel expropriation for KGM.

The Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure has prepared a valuation report on 10.06.2024 regarding the immovable properties decided to be expropriated on behalf of the General Directorate of Highways in response to the application made by the General Directorate of Highways on 22.1.2024 based on the Public Interest Decision No. 14.

The valuation report prepared by the members of the Valuation Commission is presented in Annex-2.

As explained in the Article 8 – Procurement Procedure section of the 2.1.2 Expropriation Law (No. 2942) section, the valuation commission assigned by the administration after the expropriation decision was taken, prepared the valuation report in May 2024 to determine the value of the immovable properties. This report includes the land valuation, valuation of trees on the land and valuation of fixed assets.

After this stage, one or more negotiation commissions will be assigned for negotiations. The expropriation fee is paid as soon as the transfer of rights is realized.

In cases where an agreement is not reached or transfer is not realized, action is taken in court either for Article 27 (Urgent Expropriation) or Article 10 (Determination of Land Value and Registration Case) of this Law.

Based on this valuation report, reconciliation negotiations will be held with 12 Shareholders, and the process is at the beginning stage of the RP report writing phase.

Detailed explanations regarding this process are provided under 2.1.2 Expropriation Law (No. 2942).

There is no residential structure on the parcel except for the portable container and portable structure. However, it has been determined that there are fixed assets such as a concreted



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field, wire mesh, concrete wall, iron pipe fence, concrete pole, iron profile electricity pole in the 915 m² area of the parcel to be expropriated.

In the determinations made during the expropriation process; more than one value was determined on the 200/105 parcel. Detailed evaluations are given below. Within the scope of the determinations, the land and the outbuildings on it are listed as follows.

These assets are shown in Figure 5, and listed in Table 10.



Figure 5. View of the Containers in Parcel 200/105

Table 10. Assessment of Parcel 200/105

| Total Parcel Area (m ²) | The Area to be Expropriated (m ²) | Assets on the Parcel | Ownership status of the Parcel | Who Use the Affected Containers |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| 5060 | 915 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 8.70 x 3.00 + 3.00 3.00 m2 concrete poured field ▪ 20 iron pipe fence posts measuring 1.50 square meters, 40 meters long, 2 meters apart ▪ 0.40 x 0.25 x 1.50 square meter concrete pole ▪ 0.10 x 0.10 x 6.00 square meter iron profile electric pole ▪ 25 Olive Trees, 7 years old ▪ 41 Tangerine trees, 40 years old ▪ 1 portable container on the parcel and additional portable structures (additional portable annexes serving as kitchen and toilet)¹ | Multi-shareholder parcel (12 shareholders) | 2 Shareholders users with their family |

¹ Portable container, additional portable structures (kitchen and toilet) are not included in the expert report because they are portable, but they were recorded during the inventory work within the scope of RP.



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1 portable container on the parcel and additional portable structures (additional portable annexes serving as kitchen and toilet) placed around this container are used as residences by two shareholder families. Information regarding these shareholder households is presented in Table 6.

In the only land to be expropriated within the scope of the project, parcel 200/105 in Sutaşı Neighborhood, the necessary mitigation measures have been taken to prevent involuntary physical resettlement.

Two brothers (Naci and Tahsin Hüzmeli), who are shareholder users and temporarily living on this land, are staying with their families. One of these households has gained the right to acquire an earthquake housing (Naci Hüzmeli) from the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD). A precautionary decision has been taken to prevent physical resettlement until this household acquires the house it has gained from this right. The relevant official letter received from AFAD is given in Appendix-1.

Within the scope of the official agreement made between KGM and AFAD for the household living in a portable container on the land, a family living in a container on the land will continue to stay on the land until the construction of the earthquake housing is completed by AFAD (estimated year 2025).

The other household, the shareholder user, has subsequently started living in this container. The household that could not qualify for earthquake housing also could not find a place in the container cities and therefore lives in these compound container structures that Naci Hüzmeli built on the land.

This household does not own any other land or house. Therefore, KGM will find a container for this household in the container cities in the region or provide rental support until they qualify for a house before the commencement of construction activities in the relevant land.

Details in this context are given in Section 5 Resettlement, Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Strategy and Entitlement Matrix table under the Section 5.3 .

4.2.2 Temporary Land Acquisition

Within the scope of the sub-project P5, a small area of a private parcel is rented by the Contractor from the land owner to be used temporarily. A private parcel that is not subject to involuntary physical or economical resettlement and is rented by voluntary agreement for the Tohma Campsite within the scope of the Project is another parcel that will be used temporarily within the scope of the Project.

This requirement emerged for the Repair of Technological Bridges Damaged in Earthquake (Tohma, Ağın, Beylerderesi Bridges Earthquake Damage Repair) Sub-Project carried out in the 8th Regional Directorate (Elazığ).

Private land has been rented from the property owner and user for the Tohma Construction. After the completion of the project, the land will be handed back to the land owner in a rehabilitated form and in accordance with the conditions specified within the scope of the contract. There will be no involuntary economic or physical resettlement within the scope of this parcel.

Detailed data regarding this parcel and detailed findings about the current status of the land owner and land acquisition were obtained from interviews conducted within the scope of field work with the land owner/user.

During the meeting, it was understood that the user and owner of the land rented the land to the construction site for 1 year and that the agreement was made for 1 year.



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The landowner has previously rented his land to similar projects or companies that needed land in order to obtain a second source of income. The landowner has a house built as a secondary residence on the rented land. This house is being used by the landowner after the earthquake until he acquires a new house.

The landowner, who is engaged in small-scale animal husbandry, raises his animals on another land away from the construction site and states that the Project activities have no impact on his livelihood.

Interviews with the landowner indicated that he is in constant communication with the contractor company officials and that he has no complaints about the current situation.

This temporary land acquisition will not cause any displacement and therefore will not create any negative effects caused by land acquisition.

In addition, in the event of potential impacts on livelihoods due to dust, restriction of access, damage to products or assets in Project activities and Project-related facilities during the construction phase, all necessary compensations (full replacement cost) will be provided against such damages through the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism. In addition, according to the agreement made with the land user, the land will be delivered in accordance with the conditions of delivery of the land, in accordance with the contract made, undamaged, and the agreement will be completed by means of a land delivery form clearly indicating that the Contractor has exited the land in compliance with all requirements of the contract and with the signature of the land owner.



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5 RESETTLEMENT, COMPENSATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION STRATEGY

This section explains the strategy of RP compensation and supports described above that will be implemented to address the gaps between local expropriation legislation and the AIIB ESS 2.

The Project's strategy for the resettlement, land acquisition and livelihood impact briefly outlined above is defined under this heading.

The land subject to expropriation is an irrigated agricultural land with multiple shareholders, including olive and fruit trees, concrete poured, iron pipe fence, concrete pole, iron profile electric pole. In addition, the portable container on the parcel is a permanent residence structure. This parcel and the assets are registered in the Expropriation List, however the container and outbuilding are not registered or assessed due to a mobile structure.

The land acquisition affected two households who are also affected by the earthquake are living in this temporary container shelter on the expropriated parcel.

In the letter of Hatay Governorship Provincial Disaster and Emergency Directorate dated 22.02.2024, regarding the one residence of the vulnerable households living in the parcel, it was accepted that the individual in question was entitled to have a house. One of the shareholder users of the parcel is defined as the rightful owner for the earthquake disaster house. Since the allocation process defined for the land owner is carried out by random selection among the earthquake disaster houses built in accordance with Law No. 7269, the allocation date of the houses cannot be determined at the moment. In the random selection process conducted by the Governor's Office, no other shareholder user household was selected for housing entitlement.

During the interviews, it was learned that both of the two households did not have any other housing alternative such as land or a house, until a permanent residence was provided.

Therefore, these households have been assessed as a Vulnerable Group.

While the strategy of the potential physical displacement was being developed, the vulnerable situations of the households were considered; one of the household has been entitled for a disaster house by the Government and the other shareholder has not been entitled. This RP sets out the scope to ensure that this land acquisition is carried out in accordance with AIIB ESS 2.

5.1 Entitlements According to the Project Land Acquisition

5.1.1 Ownership Entitlements

Within the scope of the expropriation of Parcel 200/105 in Sutaşı District, ownership of rights over land has been defined for 12 shareholders. Land shareholders are the rightful owners who are entitled to receive the land value, the costs of the trees and assets located on it, plus depreciation costs, without interruption and who will be fully compensated. The rights and entitlement conditions within the scope of the RP defined for shareholders are presented in the subsections below.

Based on the vulnerability status of the permanent and temporary acquired lands' shareholders, the relevant entitlements are defined in sections 5.3 Entitlement Matrix and 5.2.3 Vulnerability Assistances.



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5.1.1.1 Cash compensations at full replacement values of fixed assets

The compensation for fixed assets is paid to property owners in cash in addition to the expropriated land price in accordance with the National Land Expropriation Law. According to the law, this payment is calculated by making certain deductions from the valuation calculation made for fixed assets.

The expropriation prices to be paid for fixed structures on lands are presented in the **expropriation expert valuation reports** prepared by KGM Valuation Experts and Valuation Commission members which is added as Annex 2.

In these official calculations made according to the expropriation law, the depreciation price from fixed assets is defined as 3% depreciation share reduction.

Since the full replacement price of the land is not covered due to these deductions, the deducted amounts will be covered by KGM from the RP Fund in order to comply with AIB ESS2. Therefore, an additional payment is planned for the compensation of all fixed assets in order for the expropriation prices to reach the replacement value according to international standards.

The amounts to be paid are the 3% deduction amount deducted from the total replacement price of the fixed assets specified in the expert report.

This depreciation share deducted for the fixed assets located on the 200/105 parcel will be paid to the person who constructed these structures and is the shareholder user of the land. The entitlement definition and payment amount for these payments are given below, that will be completed before entering the land are explained in section 5.5 Entitlement Matrix.

Sales value according to comparable sales without special purpose before the expropriation day in lands (TRY): 12,265,556.00

Land Unit Value Based on Expropriation Price (TRY/m²): 13,400.00

Tree Price (TRY): 110,262.14

Structure Price (TRY): 58,406.03

A total of 3% depreciation fee was deducted from the structure price in the expert report (TRY): 1,806.37



| | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Kıymetine etki etmiş unsurlar ve irtifaklar (TL) | | | 0,00 |
| Emlak Vergisi Beyan Yılı ve Beyan Türü | | | 0,00 |
| Emlak Vergisi Beyan Değeri | | | 0,00 |
| Kamulaştırma Tarihinden resmi makamlarca yapılmış kıymet taktirleri (TL/m ²) | | | 0,00 |
| Arsalarda Kamulaştırma gününden önceki özel amacı olmayan emsal satışlara göre satış değeri (TL) | | | 12.265.556,00 |
| Yaygın Münavebe Sistemi | Arazilerde Kamulaştırma Tarihinde Halihazırda | Yıllık Ortalama Net Geliri (TL/da) | 0,00 |
| | | Kapitalizasyon Faiz Oranı (%) | 0,00 |
| | | Getireceği Net Gelir | 0,00 |
| Çıplak Toprak Değeri (TL/m ²) | | | 0,00 |
| Bedelin Tespitinde etkili Olacak Diğer objektif Unsurlar ve Değere Etkisi (%) | | | 0,00 |
| Kamulaştırma Bedeline Esas Arazi Birim Değeri (TL/m ²) | | | 13.400,00 |
| Arta Kalan Kısmın Kıymetinde Kamulaştırma Sebebiyle Oluşan Artış veya Eksiltiş (TL) | | | 0,00 |
| Kamulaştırmaya Esas Zemin Bedeli (TL) | | | 12.265.556,00 |
| Ağaçlar İçin Yıkıp Taşımak Üzere Kıymette Yapılacak Tenzilat (%) | | | 0,00 |
| Ağaç Bedeli (TL) | | | 110.262,14 |
| Yapı Enkaz Bedeli (TL) | | | 0,00 |
| Yapı Bedeli (TL) | | | 58.406,03 |
| Ürün Bedeli (TL) | | | 0,00 |
| Toplam Kamulaştırma Bedeli (TL) | | | 12.434.224,17 |
| <small>* Enkaz Mal Sahibine aittir. Ulaştırma ve Altyapı Bakanlığınca Karayolları Genel Müdürlüğü'nün 22.1.2024 tarihli 14 sayılı Kamu Yaranı Kararı dayanarak Karayolları Genel Müdürlüğü adına kamulaştırılması kararlaştırılan taşınmaz mallara ve müteammim cüzlere komisyonumuz tarafından 2942 sayılı kanunun 11. ve 12. maddelerine (değişik 4650/6. maddesine) göre takdir edilen kıymeti gösterir rapordur. Karayolları 2024 kıymet takdir komisyonu 8.1.2024 Tarih ve 212998 Sayılı olurları ile seçilen Kıymet Takdir Komisyon üyeleri 10.6.2024.</small> | | | |

Figure 6. Relevant Section of the Valuation Report

5.1.1.2 Cash compensations at full replacement values of trees

The compensation for the trees is paid to the property owners in cash in accordance with the national Land Acquisition Law. This payment will be based on the full replacement cost in accordance with the AIIB ESS2; in the calculations made according to the cost of the trees, deductions such as timber/wood share will be returned to the rightful owners.

In this context, the land and tree price calculations made within the scope of the Project were examined and it was seen in the expert reports that no deductions were made from the tree prices. In this case, it was seen that the full replacement costs for the trees were paid in accordance with AIIB ESS2. It is also seen in Figure 6, where the relevant section of the official document is presented, that these deductions were not made. Therefore, no additional payment will be made for the trees.

5.1.1.3 Movable asset transportation support

Support will be provided for the relocation of portable assets such as solar panels and base stations to another land. If necessary, container structures will also be relocated within the scope of this Project. Upon the request of the users or owners of the expropriated lands, the portable assets on the affected land may be relocated to another land in the same city by the Contractor under the supervision of the KGM.

5.1.1.4 Transaction Costs

The "transaction costs" for land and structures under the RP shall be paid for the provision of full replacement and shall include the following:

- The market value of the acquired land plus the cost of preparing it to levels similar or better than those of the affected land plus any registration costs and transfer taxes;



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- For land in urban areas: the market value of land of equal size and use, preferably located near the affected land, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services, plus any registration and transfer tax costs (notary fees, additional costs that may arise at the land registry office and requested from PAPs, etc.);
- For residential and public structures: the cost of purchasing or constructing a new structure of similar or better area and quality than the affected structure or the cost of repairing the structure, including registration and transfer fees for labor and contractor fees, and related taxes.

All of these costs are calculated according to the following “NOTARY FEE SCHEDULE FOR THE YEAR 2024” and will be provided to the relevant Shareholders as defined in the EM table under the Section 5.3.

The cost of preparing alternative lands is not included in the scope of the project. However, in addition to all expropriation costs, the notary cost required for the purchase and sale of the land, the title deed fee, and the travel costs for official transactions are included in the transaction costs to be paid to the shareholders. The title deed fee corresponds to 2% of the total land/building price.

When notaries prepare a real estate sales contract, they receive a notary fee of 1 per thousand of the sales value of the real estate. However, this fee cannot be less than five hundred Turkish liras and more than four thousand Turkish liras according to the value of the real estate².

In this context, the transaction costs of 1 per thousand of the real estate sales contract for the shareholders will also be covered by KGM during the title deed transfer transactions.

In addition to these figures, transportation costs for title deed transfer transactions, primarily VGs, will also be covered by KGM, and additional supports will be provided for title deed transfer transactions as specified in the Sections 5.2.3 Vulnerability Assistances and 5.3 Entitlement Matrix.

Transaction Cost is calculated based on the full compensation price of the expropriation fee. For this, the deductions specified in the valuation report are included and TC is calculated as explained in the following paragraph.

In accordance with the figures given under the Section 5.1.1.1, when the full expropriation since a 3% deduction was made from the construction prices, the full expropriation price was calculated by adding this deduction price (1,806.37 TRY) to the expropriation price, according to the figures given in Article 5.1.1.1.

2% fee is collected from purchase and sale transactions as the title deed fee. This price, according to 2% of the 12,267,362.37 TRY (12,265,566 TRY + 1.806,37 TRY) full expropriation price. Deed fee as an item of the Transaction Cost was calculated as 245,347.45 TRY.

Other item of the Transaction Cost is the Notary Fee. The amount of the Notary fee (of 1 per thousand of the sales value) is 12,267.36 TRY according to the calculations. However, since this amount exceeds the upper limit of four thousand Turkish liras, the Notary fee is calculated as 4,000.00 TRY.

5.1.2 Potential Physical Resettlement Entitlement of PAHs

The land to be expropriated parcel numbered 200/105 in Sutaşı, there is a portable container and portable outbuildings, and two shareholder user households live here. After the earthquake, due to the collapse of their houses, the households poured concrete on the land and made the land suitable for use by placing a container and additional outbuildings on it and

² <https://portal.tnb.org.tr/Tebliğler/Noterlik%20%C3%9Ccret%20Tarifesi.pdf>



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started living in this container. For these households affected by the earthquake, this container and the additional outbuildings were considered as the temporary residence they lived in until they were entitled to a new house from the earthquake residences or resettled in a container site.

The information on shareholder users, Shareholder-1 and Shareholder-2 are provided in Table 11.



Table 11. Shareholder Users Living on the Project Affected Parcel

| Settlement | Block/ parcel number | Parcel shareholder | User type of house according to ownership status | Use type of affected land | User/ ownership status | If user, where do you plan to move as a result of expropriation? | If user, what kind of losses may you suffer as a result of expropriation? | Vulnerability status |
|------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| Sutaşı | 200/105 | Shareholder-1 Tahsin Hüzmele | Shareholder user | Land shareholder/ container user | 50 square meter container/ residence | Their houses were destroyed by the earthquake, and they are staying in containers. They have nowhere to move to. There are containers in the expropriation area. They demand that KGM show them the location. Shareholder-1 did not qualify to become a homeowner in the disaster housing that is being built by the state. However, he stated that he could not find a place in a container city. As long as he could not find a place in a container city or could not find a permanent residence, their temporary residence is this container. | We can't find a new home, Moving expenses and the problem of not being able to find a home | The household is an earthquake victim and their house has collapsed |
| Sutaşı | 200/105 | Shareholder-2 Naci Hüzmele | Shareholder user | Land shareholder /Container owner/land user and owner of fixed assets on the land | 50 square meter container/ residence | Their houses were destroyed by the earthquake, and they are staying in containers. They do not have a residence to go to, they demand that KGM show them a place. Shareholder-2 has earned the right to own a house from the disaster housing units under construction by the state, but the construction of these houses will be completed in mid-2025 at the earliest. Until then, their temporary residence will be this container. | We can't find a new residence, I spent about 200,000 liras to buy and set up ground for these containers. We have nowhere to go. | The household is an earthquake victim and their house has collapsed |

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| Settlement | Block/ parcel number | Parcel shareholder | User type of house according to ownership status | Use type of affected land | User/ ownership status | If user, where do you plan to move as a result of expropriation? | If user, what kind of losses may you suffer as a result of expropriation? | Vulnerability status |
|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Sütlüce | Tohma Parcel | Ali Rıza Yücel | Owner user | | | He rented his land to the KGM Tohma Campsite for 1 year. There is no economic or physical forced resettlement. | | No vulnerability has been defined |



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In order to prevent compulsory physical resettlement for households living in the portable container housing in parcel 200/105, the completion of the housing entitlement of the household in the container housing in the parcel will be awaited and, after the household settles in the permanent housing, the land will be used within the scope of the Project.

However, while 1 shareholder user (Naci Hüzmei) living on the parcel has earned housing rights, the other shareholder user household (Tahsin Hüzmei) has not earned housing rights. KGM will find a container for this household in the container cities in the region or provide rental support until they qualify for a house before the commencement of construction activities in the relevant land. The current housing needs of this household will be solved by KGM within the scope of the Project, as well as the other shareholder users, and with the assistance of the Contractor when necessary.

If any physical resettlement is required, within the scope of RP, the shareholder user households will be entitled to have the following compensations.

5.1.3 Support for Finding a Residence/Place

Many housing constructions are still ongoing in the earthquake zone and since it is difficult to find a similar shelter area in the region, even if cash compensation is provided, support will be provided to find new accommodation area/land for PAPs. A container house in container cities (Sutaşı) that is preferred as a priority for shareholder users and is close to where they live can be considered as a priority. This request is also among the requests that the shareholder users interviewed can accept. In this context, KGM will contact the relevant institutional communication and provide support to the households by meeting this need before the commencement of construction activities in the relevant land. In order to identify potential land opportunities in the settlement to provide a replacement residence for the household, Mukhtar and local public institutions can be contacted to meet this demand.

5.1.4 Moving and Resettlement Support

Moving support will be provided in-kind during the physical resettlement of PAH. Moving and Resettlement Support will include;

- Support in finding housing/containers to move into
- Cost of making the necessary agreements/contracts for the house/container to be moved (including real estate agent and security fee),
- Cost of preparation for moving and registration
- Moving transportation cost,
- Installation support of items
- Costs for purchasing necessary services (electricity, water, heating, etc.).

Within the scope of the moving support budget, 25,000 TL moving support will be provided per 200/105 shareholder users based on the supports determined by AFAD to cover the above expenses listed. For Shareholder Users, support of 50,000 TL will be provided in total.

5.1.5 Movable Asset Transportation Support

Within the scope of movable asset transportation support, if containers and additional structures are to be moved;

- Support for finding land to be moved
- Cost of ground preparation of the land to be moved
- Dismantling/preparation work fee for the move
- Transportation cost



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- Distribution and installation support
- Costs of purchasing necessary services (electricity, water, heating, etc.).
- Support for moving movable assets such as solar energy panels and base stations to another land will be provided.

Upon the request of their owners, movable assets on the affected land can be moved to another land in the same city by the Contractor under the supervision of KGM. Although the shareholder users on the 200/105 parcel do not have another land or a request in this scope, if such a need or situation arises, all costs will be covered by KGM within the scope of RP.

5.1.6 Rent Assistance

After the expropriation decision is taken, in cases where the shareholder user households need physical resettlement and are able to move to a new permanent settlement as a tenant since they do not have another house (permanent residence), cash rental assistance will be provided to the households for six months. Taking into account similar practices, rental assistance can be extended up to 18 months within the scope of physical involuntary resettlement, taking into account the period of permanent housing acquisition³.

In this context, if rental assistance is required, the amount of rental assistance support, which can be extended up to 18 months for parcels 200/105, is calculated based on the officially announced amount of 7,500 TRY⁴.

Taking this figure into consideration, the budget was set as 18 x 2 households (shareholder user) x 7,500 TRY = 270,000 TRY.

5.1.7 Transitional Livelihood Support (TLS)

TLS will be provided to support the livelihood of shareholder user households during the transition period of the resettlement process due to project land acquisition.

For households identified as experiencing delays in restoring their livelihoods (those unable to find new places, land, etc. to sustain their livelihoods, etc.), TLS payments equal to the monthly net minimum wage will be made from the RP Fund for eligible PAPs, vulnerable PAPs as defined in the entitlement matrix.

TLS will be provided for these beneficiaries between 3-6 months according to the vulnerability or Project affected status.

Transitional Livelihood Supports (TLS) will be provided for income sources will be supported by the Project. TLS payments equal monthly net minimum wage will be made from RP Fund for vulnerable PAPs. The minimum wage amount in 2024 is 17,002.12 TRY (530 USD) net. TLS payments will be made according to the current minimum wage.

TLS is available under the following conditions specific for the Project for the shareholder user households of the acquired land:

- For Sub-Project P03, Project land acquisition impacted shareholder user households will be provided 6 months TLS, in case the shareholder user households will have to move from their current residence due to the Project.

³ <https://adiyaman.csb.gov.tr/kira-yardimi-muracaatinda-istenilen-belgeler-i-4829#:~:text=Kira%20yard%C4%B1m%C4%B1%20ayl%C4%B1k%20535%20T%C3%BCrk,s%C3%BCresi%20ise%2C%2018%20ay%C4%B1%20ge%C3%A7emez.&text=Ayl%C4%B1k%20kira%20bedeli%2C%20her%20y%C4%B1,T%C3%BCketici%20Fiyatlar%C4%B1%20Endeksi%20oran%C4%B1nda%20g%C3%BCncellenir.&text=Yap%C4%B1lacak%20kira%20yard%C4%B1m%C4%B1n%C4%B1n%20ilk%20be%C5%9F,dikkate%20al%C4%B1narak%20pe%C5%9Fin%20olarak%20C3%B6dene bilir.>

⁴ <https://webdosya.csb.gov.tr/db/altyapi/icerikler/kira-yardimi-artisi-2024-20240108121036.pdf>



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- Having the multiple vulnerability PAPs whose livelihood sources are also affected from the Project activities will be provided TLS during the Project impact duration (up to 6 months in case of multiple vulnerability),
- If a PAP whose livelihood is affected by the Project is also affected by another Project activity and suffers loss of livelihood, TLS will be provided for the duration of the Project activities affecting their livelihood (1-6 months) according to the impact duration.
- In case pasture/forest/lands access roads are restricted due to Project impacts, for shepherds who are unemployed will be provided up to 6 months according to the Project impact duration.

Transitional Livelihood Supports are calculated according to the scoring table given in the Annex 3.

Tohme Bridge Campsite Measures: The ESMP prepared for P5, ESIA of the Project and this RP have also assessed the livelihoods of the land user temporarily rented for the Tohma Bridge. The land owner has a two-story residence that he started using after the earthquake. No assets, structures, etc. within the scope of this land will be damaged and no resettlement will take place. When the Project activities are completed within the scope of the consent rental contract, the land will be delivered to the land owner in accordance with the conditions set out in the contract.

There will be no temporary or permanent physical or economic displacement for this land. The private land owner rented for the P5 subproject continues animal husbandry activities in lands located in an area far from the Project camp site area. Impacts such as dust and traffic that may occur on these activities will be monitored through the Project grievance redress mechanism.

Based on the calculation according to the Annex 3 the following calculations were made for two (2) shareholder users.

1. Shareholder user household (Naci Hüzmei): Earthquake victim whose house was destroyed (Scoring: 15) + Physical displaced PAHs (Scoring: 20) = Scoring total: 35
2. Shareholder user household (Tahsin Hüzmei): Earthquake victim whose house was destroyed (Scoring: 15) + Physical displaced PAHs (Scoring: 20) = Scoring total: 35

In this context, 3 months of TLS will be provided for both households.

Based on this approach, the TLS budget of the Project is calculated as;

$$3 \text{ months} \times 2 \text{ households} \times 17,002.12 = 102,012.72 \text{ TRY.}$$

5.1.8 Cut-off Date

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

The census survey has been conducted on 2-5 and 13-18 March 2024. The scope of impact presented in this RP is based on the result. Therefore, within the scope of RP, cut-off date is defined as on 18 March 2024.

5.1.9 Eligibility

PAPs who are eligible for compensation or support under the Project RP are defined as below.



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1. Those with formal rights to land,

In the permanent land acquisition within the scope of the Project, there are 12 formal shareholders and in the temporary land acquisition, there is 1 landowner who has voluntarily leased his land.

The 12 shareholders subject to compulsive resettlement are entitled to compensation for their losses or to be resettled according to national legislation. Under this RP, these rights holders are entitled to full compensation and compensation for their livelihoods against the damages that may occur due to the land acquisition.

5.2 Vulnerability Assurances

PAPs who are affected by the land acquisition of the Project and defined as vulnerable group members are evaluated within the scope of the eligibility for Vulnerability Assistance of the Project. Plan. Vulnerability Assistance will be provided to Project-affected Persons who have an existing vulnerability, independent of the Project.

Within the scope of the project, vulnerability assistance will be provided through two approaches. In the project, these two approaches are defined under the headings "Independent vulnerabilities" and "Project-related vulnerabilities" (dependent vulnerabilities).

5.2.1 Independent Vulnerability

Project ESIA and RP field studies identified the independent vulnerable groups. Poverty, gender, disability, age and landlessness are defined as the independent vulnerabilities of the PAPs in the Project Aol. In addition, a large proportion of the population in the Project impact area is a sensitive group of earthquake victims.

The field study also revealed that "poverty" should be considered as a cross-cutting issue as a vulnerability factor.

Evaluations regarding the distribution of Vulnerable Groups in the Project impact area are presented under the 4.8.2 Baseline Conditions section in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report (CNR-KGM-TERRRP-ESIA-001) prepared for the Project.

- People with physical or mental disabilities
- PAPs with chronic diseases or bedridden people
- Female heads of households
- Poor people living on government or association aid within Project Aol
- Elderly people in need of care and social assistance
- Unemployed (even though they are looking for a job)
- People who are homebound due to chronic illness
- Illiterate adults
- Earthquake victims
- Refugees, migrants, citizens with limited Turkish language abilities
- Villagers who do not own land and work on other people's lands as daily wage earners.

5.2.2 Dependent Vulnerability

Vulnerabilities that may arise as a result of Project impacts are also considered in the RP. To this aim Project related following vulnerabilities are defined.

- Shareholder users,
- Households that do not have their own land but continue their agricultural activities on rented land (Landless farmers),



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- Informal users,
- Affected by cumulative impact,
- Having multiple vulnerabilities cause from the project have been defined as Project related vulnerable groups.

5.2.3 Vulnerability Assistances

Vulnerability Assistances are defined as follow.

Local employment

Local employment is a mitigation measure offered under the ESIA. In addition, priority will be given to the employment of dependent vulnerable household members directly affected by the project's land acquisition.

As defined in the 3.6.1 Vulnerable Groups section under the Table 7. The vulnerability statuses of PAPs affected by the Project's land acquisition, according to the current situation, the assistance available to the 200/105 shareholder users who are vulnerable due to the earthquake are as follows.

It is known that these groups have difficulties in accessing information. compensations. and other supports.

Therefore, for the 12 shareholders, the following Vulnerability Assistances will be provided during the implementation of this RP;

- Reaching the bank,
- Meeting with the bank,
- Reaching the notary,
- Getting information from the notary,
- Sending and receiving documents (cargo. fax. e-mail. etc.),
- Signing any document at home,
- Transportation,
- Access to information and consultancy,
- Professional. lawyer. estate agent etc.
- Utilization in public services, and
- Engagement opportunities at home.

All these supports will be provided under the supervision of KGM PIU, the necessary supports will be provided by RIU 5th Region social experts and with Contractors' social experts supports, within the scope of RP. Providing daily services, providing assistance for official transactions to be carried out in places such as banks and notaries are the responsibility of KGM.

The budget for these supports to be provided for the 12 shareholders will be covered from the contingency determined as 10%. These supports are also defined in Entitlement Matrix.



5.3 Entitlement Matrix

Details regarding the use of RP tools defined within the scope of the project are explained in the table below.

Table 12. Entitlement Matrix

| Loss of Asset/ Description of Impact | Eligible Person | Entitlement | Explanation | Responsibility |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Loss of land and asset | 12 shareholders of the 200/105 parcel | Full compensation payments for the land and fixed assets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Full compensation payments the land and fixed assets will be provided through the reimbursement of all deductions made while calculating the expropriation costs within the scope of full compensation payments as defined in Section 5.1.1.1 <i>Cash compensations at full replacement values of fixed assets.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KGM |
| | | Full replacement values of trees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Full replacement cost will be provided as defined in Section 5.1.1.2. <i>Cash compensations at full replacement values of trees</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KGM |
| | | Transaction costs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KGM RIU will cover transaction costs, land transfer transaction expenses, additional bank expenses, notary expenses, and official fee payments as defined in Section 5.1.1.4. <i>Transaction Costs</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KGM RIU ▪ Contractor |
| | | Vulnerability assistance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within the scope of Vulnerability assistance, transportation support will be provided to notary, bank, official transactions as defined in Section 5.3 <i>Vulnerability Assistances.</i> ▪ Priority will be given to displaced household members within the scope of employment requests as defined in Section 5.3 <i>Vulnerability Assistances.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KGM RIU ▪ Contractor |
| Potential physical displacement | Shareholder-1 ⁵ (Household-1) | Movable asset transportation support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support for transportation of movable assets on the affected land to another land in the same city by the Contractor under the supervision of KGM as defined in Section 5.1.5. <i>Movable Asset Transportation Support</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KGM RIU ▪ Contractor |
| | | Vulnerability assistance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within the scope of Vulnerability assistance, transportation support will be provided to notary, bank, official transactions as defined in Section 5.3 <i>Vulnerability Assistances.</i> ▪ Priority will be given to displaced household members within the scope of employment requests as defined in Section 5.3 <i>Vulnerability Assistances.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KGM RIU ▪ Contractor |

⁵ Table 11. Shareholder Users Living on the Project Affected Parcel



| Loss of Asset/ Description of Impact | Eligible Person | Entitlement | Explanation | Responsibility |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | TLS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TLS will be provided to support the livelihood of households during the transition period of the resettlement process due to project land acquisition. ▪ TLS will be provided for the beneficiary shareholders according to the vulnerability or Project affected status as defined in Section 5.1.7 Transitional Livelihood Support (TLS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KGM |
| | | Rent Assistance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash rental assistance will be provided to the Shareholder-1 households as defined in Section 5.1.6. Rent Assistance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KGM |
| | | Support for Finding a Residence/Place | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support will be provided to find a new accommodation area/land for Shareholder-1 as defined in Section 5.1.3. Support for Finding a Residence/Place | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KGM RIU ▪ Contractor |
| | | Moving and Resettlement Support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Moving support will be provided in-kind and cash during the physical resettlement of PAH as defined in Section 5.1.4. Moving and Resettlement Support for Shareholder-1. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KGM RIU ▪ Contractor |
| Potential physical displacement | Shareholder-2 ⁶ (Household-2) | Movable asset transportation support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support for transportation of movable assets on the affected land to another land in the same city by the Contractor under the supervision of KGM as defined in Section 5.1.5. Movable Asset Transportation Support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KGM RIU ▪ Contractor |
| | | Vulnerability assistance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within the scope of Vulnerability assistance, transportation support will be provided to notary, bank, official transactions as defined in Section 5.3 Vulnerability Assistances. ▪ Priority will be given to displaced household members within the scope of employment requests as defined in Section 5.3 Vulnerability Assistances. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KGM RIU ▪ Contractor |
| | | TLS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TLS will be provided to support the livelihood of households during the transition period of the resettlement process due to project land acquisition. ▪ TLS will be provided for the beneficiary shareholders according to the vulnerability or Project affected status as defined in Section 5.1.7 Transitional Livelihood Support (TLS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KGM |
| | | Rent Assistance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash rental assistance will be provided to the Shareholder-2 households as defined in Section 5.1.6. Rent Assistance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KGM |
| | | Support for Finding a Residence/Place | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support will be provided to find a new accommodation area/land for Shareholder- 2 as defined in Section 5.1.3. Support for Finding a Residence/Place . | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KGM RIU ▪ Contractor |

⁶ Table 11. Shareholder Users Living on the Project Affected Parcel



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| Loss of Asset/ Description of Impact | Eligible Person | Entitlement | Explanation | Responsibility |
|--|-----------------|--|--|---|
| | | Moving and Resettlement Support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Moving support will be provided in-kind and cash during the physical resettlement of PAH as defined in Section 5.1.4. Moving and Resettlement Support for Shareholder-1 and Shareholder-2. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ KGM RIU ▪ Contractor |
| Temporary Land Loss | 1 Landowner | Receiving land back in accordance with the contract terms, preserving the previous existing land conditions. | <p>Following measures will be implemented as defined in Section Tohma Bridge Construction Site Measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The landowner will take back his land as stated in the land lease agreement, ▪ The land will be delivered in its current condition before the Project, and if possible, it will be delivered back to the landowner under better conditions. ▪ The Contractor will deliver the land as a result of the delivery report signed by the landowner with the consent of the landowner, together with the proof documents (before and after photos) that declare that all obligations have been met. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contractor ▪ KGM RIU |



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6 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

- Once the RP document is finalized and approved, a short, clear and simple non-technical summary of the report will be prepared by KGM RIU and will be provided to the Contractors.
- This summary will be published in Turkish on the Project website⁷ and announced to settlement Mukhtars and PAPs through other appropriate methods (such as non-technical presentations, brochures, posters) by Contractor and KGM RIU under the supervision of KGM RIU.
- Questions, feedback and suggestions received from PAPs through GRM and during the disclosure meetings, announcement process and will be reflected in the RP.
- Once the RP document is approved, a summarized version will be forwarded to Mukhtars in settlements within the Project Aol. During this process, verbal information meetings will be held, and information documents will be distributed. This process will be organized by KGM and carried out through Contractor E&S personnel.
- GRM will be kept active to provide rights to eligible PAPs.
- GRM will be operated as an application mechanism.
- KGM is responsible for establishing GRM and coordinating the provision of information.
- The Contractor is responsible for the establishment and operation of GRM.

6.1 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Project GRM was developed as part of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The mechanism provides a management tool designed to help address stakeholders' concerns regarding the Project implementation phase and facilitate the establishment of a trustworthy and constructive relationship between the parties. This GRM will also be used as a reference channel for the implementation of the Project's LRP tools.

This method will be included in the information tools at the information meetings prepared after the RP document is approved.

Communication channels, telephone addresses and e-mail addresses through which PAPs can reach GRM will be included in the information tools to be prepared.

The GRM of the project is the main instrument for LRP applications and, in parallel, all external complaint channels will also be used for applications and complaints regarding livelihood restoration rights and means, and all incoming questions and applications will be evaluated within the scope of the LRP.

Methods and tools of GRM are described in the project-level SEP including GRM document and below accordingly.

GRM Tools

The project's methods and tools for stakeholder engagement are described below, including the consultation tools currently used by KGM. These methods and tools will also be actively used within the scope of the GRM which is identified under the Section 7 of SEP document (CNR-KGM-TERRRP-SEP-001).

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): The GRM, which will include the operation of the process where the notifications, records, information and complaints of the stakeholders will be kept, the complaints will be evaluated and monitored and the results will be communicated

⁷ <https://www.kgm.gov.tr/Sayfalar/KGM/SiteTr/Projeler/DisKrediliProjeler.aspx>



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to the stakeholders with the feedbacks, is an important stakeholder engagement management tool and method to be used throughout the project.

KGM Websites: The websites given below will be active tools in the stakeholder engagement process and GRM throughout the life of the Project.

- KGM Website:
<https://www.kgm.gov.tr/Sayfalar/KGM/SiteTr/Root/SikayetGeriBildirim.aspx>
- Project Website:
<https://www.kgm.gov.tr/Sayfalar/KGM/SiteTr/Projeler/DisKrediliProjeler.aspx>

E-mail address to external stakeholders: Project authorized persons can reach stakeholders via e-mail addresses in order to reach stakeholders and/or provide feedback.

- KGM e-mail: info@kgm.gov.tr
- 5. Regional Directorate e-mail: bol05@kgm.gov.tr
- 8. Regional Directorate e-mail: bol08@kgm.gov.tr
- Project e-mail: diskrediliprojeler@kgm.gov.tr

Alternative Tools: The following tools and methods are planned to be used simultaneously in order to ensure stakeholder participation of vulnerable/disadvantaged individuals/groups such as illiterate population, people with disabilities and refugee groups who do not have access to the internet, smart phones, social media or e-mail.

Letter/post: Project brochures (including project information, grievance redress mechanism, etc.), postings, reports or announcements can be sent to disadvantaged or vulnerable groups or individuals who do not have access to the internet, smartphone, social media or e-mail.

Public boards: Announcements and information posters of communication channels related to the Project can be used in common public areas in surrounding settlements, mukhtar offices, municipalities.

Posters/brochures/flyers: Brochures/flyers with communication channels, announcements and information about the Project can be posted in the common public areas in the surrounding settlements, headman's offices, municipalities, provincial directorates, when necessary.

Local media: Announcements will be made in the printed and visual media at the stages and situations required by the Project.

Stakeholder visits: Face-to-face meetings will be held with stakeholders during the project process, and stakeholder visits will be made when necessary for monitoring and evaluation processes.

Consultation meetings: Consultation meetings can be held during the project process when needed and when stakeholders demand. Meetings will be held in places and places that will facilitate the participation of stakeholders.



7 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Implementation of the RP will include the compensation to be paid to all the PAPs as well as the monitoring of this process. Compensation of the PAPs will be undertaken before the commencement of resettlement, or any construction works.

The implementation of this RP will need to be scheduled as per the overall Project implementation schedule. KGM will therefore ensure that:

- Compensation is paid in full replacement cost to each PAP;
- All the other entitlements listed in this RP are provided to the PAPs; and
- On-going consultations take place, the grievance redress mechanism remains implemented and monitoring during the implementation of the RP continues.

The RP preparation and implementation schedule including the estimated total payment is given in Table 13.

Table 13. RP Preparation and Implementation Schedule

| Implementation steps | Schedule | Responsibility |
|---|--|----------------|
| Completion and approval of RP document | Before entering the lands | KGM RIU |
| Total of Parcel based RP Payments | Before the construction | KGM RIU |
| Transitional Cost Payments | Before the land acquisition and the construction process begin | KGM RIU |
| Rent Assistance Payments | Before and during the resettlement of the PAPs | KGM RIU |
| Total of TLS Payments | Before and during the resettlement of the PAPs | KGM RIU |
| Transportation/ Moving Support Payments | During the resettlement process of the entitled PAPs | KGM RIU |
| Monitoring of the RP Implementation | During the land acquisition and during the construction period | KGM RIU |
| RP Completion Report | Once the resettlement process of the entitled PAPs completed | KGM RIU |



8 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

KGM serves as the implementing agency for the Project, operating through its central offices in Ankara and two of its Regional Directorates (5th and 8th). Subprojects are being implemented and supervised by the Regional Directorate responsible for the area where they are located.

The project will have one PIU in Ankara and two RIUs within Regional Directorates 5 and 8. The PIU will primarily coordinate project preparation and implementation, while the RIUs will manage day-to-day activities, procurement, supervision, and monitoring specific to their respective subprojects. PIU established within KGM consists of the Project Director, PIU Head, Environmental and Social Specialist(s), Procurement Specialist, Financial Management (FM) Specialist, Technical Specialist and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist along with two RIUs. PIU and each RIU have E&S staff to be able to manage effective implementation of the project. Within the scope of this sub-project, the key local authorities are KGM 8th Regional Directorate (Elazığ) and KGM 5th Regional Directorate (Mersin), which operate under KGM as a regional organization.

Organizational structure defined in Figure 7.

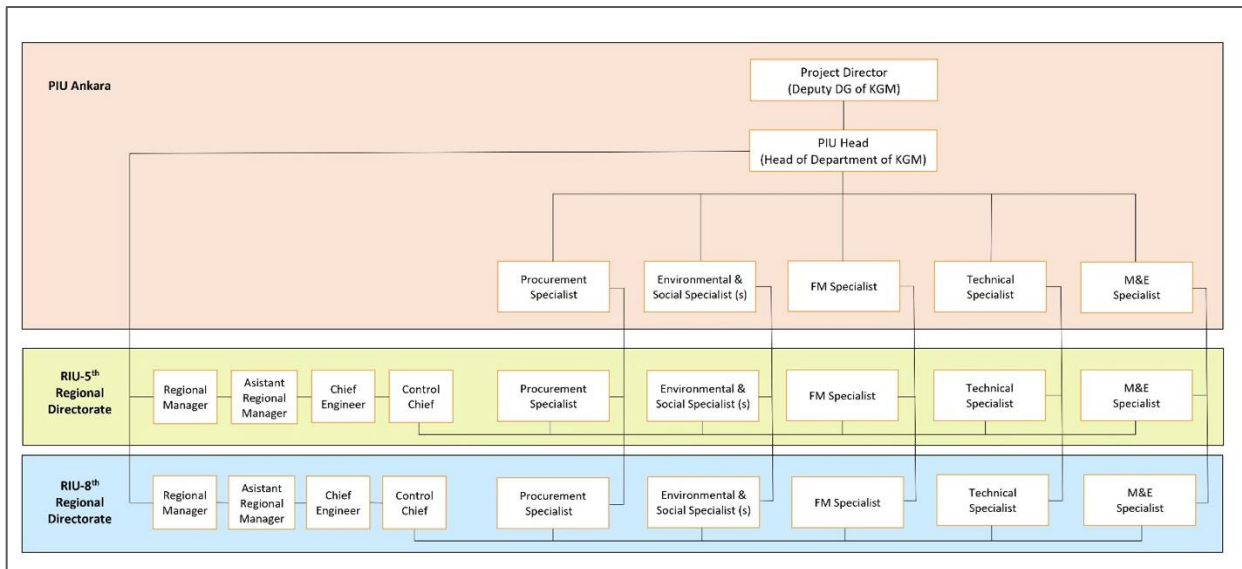


Figure 7. ESMS Organizational Structure

As the project owner, it is the responsibility of KGM to manage the environmental and social issues of the project and to ensure that the necessary mechanisms are developed and implemented by the Contractor. A framework regarding the roles and responsibilities of KGM PIU/RIU, Supervision Consultant and the Contractor is presented in Table 14.

Table 14. Roles and Responsibilities Regarding the Implementation of the RP

| KGM PIU |
|--|
| <p><u>Project Director and PIU Head</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responsible for the overall coordination and management of the project or program at the central level. ▪ Ensuring effective implementation of RP along with fulfillment of all commitments within the scope of RP. ▪ Ensuring the incorporation of the RP into the Contractors' civil work contract and sharing the RP with the Contractor by the RIU. |

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Environmental, Social and M&E Specialists

- Providing related to related Project staff on RP
- Providing the disclosure of the RP to stakeholders
- Auditing contractor activities in line with RP requirements.
- Ensuring the resettlement process is managed in accordance with the RP and GRM procedure.
- Monitoring and reporting the RP implementation and GRM records quarterly for AIIB.
- Ensuring compliance with the project standards, getting contractor to make necessary emergency corrections in case of non-compliance.
- Ensuring stakeholder participation, implementing the RP ensuring continuous information transfer through open communication.

KGM RIU

- Responsible for implementing project activities at the regional or local level according to the guidelines and instructions provided by the central PIU.
- Sharing the RP with the Contractor by incorporating it into the civil work contract, guiding the Contractor in preparing the implementation plans, approving these plans.
- Ensuring implementation of the RP and GRM along with fulfillment of all commitments within the scope of RP and SEP.
- Engagement with local stakeholders, including communities, government authorities, and NGOs, to ensure effective project implementation and address local concerns.
- Identifying and addressing implementation challenges and bottlenecks at the regional level, working collaboratively with the Central PIU and other stakeholders to find solutions.
- Periodic E&S reporting, determined to be semi-annually, will be provided to the KGM PIU and AIIB. Additionally, quarterly reports will be submitted regarding the implementation of the RP.

Supervision Consultant

- Ensuring initiation of corrective actions where necessary, ensuring implementation of mitigation measures by the contractor,
- Follow up and audit the contractor's activities periodically in line with the measures and commitments given in the RP, ESMP and other related sub-plans including SEP&GRM.
- Periodic monitoring and monthly reporting to the KGM RIU regarding the implementation of the RP, ESMP, SEP&GRM.

Contractor

- Fulfillment of all requirements of the RP and SEP&GRM.
- Implementation of additional commitments determined by KGM PIU/RIU and/or AIIB.
- By appointing a person responsible for RP, SEP and GRM, ensuring RP and GRM management under the responsibility of this appointed person
- Monitoring construction activities (including subcontractor activities, if any) and taking measures within the scope of the RP, ESMP and implementing SEP actions.
- Employment of competent EHS staff within the scope of the project.
- Carrying out monthly monitoring for RP, SEP&GRM and reporting to the Supervision Consultant monthly.
- Providing the necessary support to KGM to disclose the RP to the local PAPs



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9 MONITORING AND REPORTING

The Monitoring of the RP implementation will be part of the E&S monitoring component of the Project ESMS.

Monthly progress and monitoring reports will be prepared by the Contractor and Supervision Consultant and submitted to KGM RIU. Semi-annually E&S monitoring reports covering all activities will be prepared by KGM RIU and submitted to AIIB.

Monitoring and evaluation of RP will have the following specific objectives: Monitor the progress of RP implementation will be reported monthly including the RP entitlements will be paid.

Monitoring reports will include to identify the achievements and problems on the implementation of the RP, Monthly reports will be including the improvement actions and corrective measures for implementation of the RP.

Quarterly monitoring reports regarding resettlement progress will be prepared by KGM RIU to monitor the RP process in terms of including the qualitative and quantitative findings to be submitted to the KGM PIU and AIIB.

The following methods will be used for quarterly Monitoring reports;

- Desk-based review of expropriation data of the authorities; including expropriation costs, depreciation deductions, payment schedule, follow-up of filed lawsuits,
- Desk-based review of the GRM grievances, Implementation assessment review visits of the Mukhtars of the Project affected settlements,
- PAP interviews on the satisfaction for the RP implementation,

Based on the outcomes of the monthly and quarterly RP Monitoring findings, the RP will be reviewed and updated as necessary.

KGM RIU will prepare an RP Compliance Report and provide it to the AIIB after the completion of RP and Sub-Project P3.



10 BUDGET OF THE RP

The table showing the grand total of RP budget items within the scope of the Project.

The RP budget items in the table below are:

- Total of Parcel based full replacement RP Payments
- Total of TLS Payments including Vulnerable Assistance
- Tree crop payments (N/A)
- Transportation/moving Support

The strategy, methodology and approach of these Budget items are explained in detail in the related Sections given in the RP. Total budget of RP is presented in Table 15.

Table 15. Budget of the Resettlement Plan

| Budget Item | Total Payment (TRY) | Explanation | Related Section in the RP |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Total of Parcel based RP Payments | 1,806.37 | Total of 3% depreciation fee deducted from the building price in the expert report (TRY) | 5.1.1.1 Cash compensations at full replacement values of fixed assets |
| Transaction Cost | 245,347.25+ 4,000.00= 249,347.25 | Transactional Cost (according to 2%) + The amount of the Notary fee (of 1 per thousand of the sales value) The amount of the Notary fee (of 1 per thousand of the sales value) is 12,267.36 TRY according to the calculations. However, since this amount exceeds the upper limit of four thousand Turkish liras, the Notary fee is calculated as 4,000 TRY. | 5.1.1.4 Transaction Costs |
| Rent assistance | 270,000.00 | Cash rental assistance will be provided to the household for six months. Taking into account similar practices, rental assistance can be extended up to 18 months within the scope of physical involuntary resettlement, taking into account the period of permanent housing acquisition. | 5.1.6 Rent assistance |
| Total of TLS Payments | 102,012.72 | The Vulnerability Scoring Table (Vulnerability Scoring Chart) defines the measurement of TLS scores related to Project Independent Vulnerabilities and Project Dependent Vulnerabilities. If more than one vulnerability is revealed, the TLS corresponding to the sum of these vulnerability scores will be provided to the relevant PAPs. | 5.1.7 Transitional Livelihood Support (TLS) |
| Tree crop payments | N/A | It was determined in the expert reports and valuation reports that no deduction was made from the tree prices within the scope of the project. | 5.1.1.2 Cash compensations at full replacement values of trees |
| Transportation/ Moving Support | 50,000.00 | Within the scope of the moving support budget, 25,000 TRY for per 2 households (shareholder user of the 200/105) moving support will be provided based on the supports determined by AFAD for the moving expenses of the beneficiary ⁸ is equal to 50,000 TRY will be provided. | 5.1.4 Moving and Resettlement Support |
| Total | 673,166.34 TRY | A 10% contingency will be added to this total amount. | General total of the RP= 740,482.97 TRY |

⁸ AFAD announced a moving support amount of 10.000₺ and 15.000₺ per household to meet the urgent needs of the households affected by the earthquake. In this context, the moving support amount to be provided within the scope of the Project has been determined as 25.000 TRY.: https://www.afad.gov.tr/kurumlar/afad.gov.tr/e_Kutuphane/Afiser_Brosurler/Afet-barinma-faaliyetleri.pdf

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ANNEX -1 OFFICIAL LETTER OF DETERMINATION OF OWNERSHIP

AFAD



T.C.
HATAY VALİLİĞİ
İl Afet ve Acil Durum Müdürlüğü

Sayı : E-54482096-952.06.03-865649

22.02.2024

Konu : Hak Sahipliği Tespiti

KARAYOLLARI 5. BÖLGE MÜDÜRLÜĞÜNE

İlgi : 01.12.2023 tarihli ve E.14535709-755-1380629 sayılı yazımız.

İlgi yazımız ile İlimiz Samandağ İlçesi, Sutaşı Mahallesi 200 ada, 105 parsel kamulaştırma sahası içinde konteyner bulunan Naci HÜZMELİ'nin hak sahipliği bulunup bulunmadığı, var ise konuta yerleşme tarihinin bildirilmesi istenmiştir.

Söz konusu kişinin 1 konut için hak sahipliği kabul edilmiş olup, konut verilme süresi 7269 sayılı kanun gereği yapımı tamamlanan afet konutlarından kura çekilerek belirlendiği için konuta yerleştirme tarihi belirtilememektedir.

Bilgi ver gereğini arz ederim.

Ali İhsan KÖRPEŞ
İl Afet ve Acil Durum Müdürü

Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.

Doğrulama Kodu: OFE8F975-A5AE-45D8-9AD2-C27A235C115B Doğrulama Adresi: <https://www.turkiye.gov.tr/afad-ebys>
İSKENDERUN YOLU ÜZERİ 23 KM PAŞAKOY KÖPRÜSÜ YANI TAVLA Bilgi için: Meral DALKIRAN
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Kep Adresi: hatayafad@hs01.kep.tr
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ANNEX-2 VALUATION REPORT

Provided as PDF document

ANNEX-3 OFFICIAL LETTER OF DETERMINATION OF OWNERSHIP

The Vulnerability Scoring Table defines the measurement of TLS scores related to Project Independent Vulnerabilities and Project Dependent Vulnerabilities. If more than one vulnerability is revealed, the TLS corresponding to the sum of these vulnerability scores will be provided to the relevant PAPs.

Table 16. Vulnerability Scoring Chart

| Category | Score | Entitlements |
|--|-----------|---|
| Project-Independent Vulnerabilities | | |
| Woman head of household, Widowed or divorced, single | 15 | Effort for stakeholder engagement TLS when combined with project-dependent vulnerabilities |
| Elderly people in need of care and social assistance, Home/bedbound due to Chronic Disease | 15 | |
| Disabled (Physical / Mental) | 15 | |
| Unemployed (although looking for a job) and Those who do not have social security, Poor and/or landless peasants | 10 | |
| Seasonal workers around the Project area | - | Effort for stakeholder engagement |
| Illiterate people | - | |
| Earthquake victim | 15 | Effort for stakeholder engagement TLS when combined with project-dependent vulnerabilities |
| Project-Dependent Vulnerabilities | | |
| Physical displaced PAHs | 20 | Moving support TLS by score Priority access to livelihood restoration measures |
| Owners and users of the partially acquired parcels under multiple project impact | 15 | TLS by score if livelihoods are affected Priority access to livelihood restoration measures |
| Landless informal users of impacted public lands | 15 | TLS by score if livelihoods are affected Priority access to livelihood restoration measures |
| PAPs whose total land holding are affected by the Project more than 20% | 15 | TLS by score if livelihoods are affected Priority access to livelihood restoration measures If the PAPs whose total land assets are affected by the Project by more than 20% also have another sensitivity, the TLS receipt period will be extended. In this context, in addition to the TLS support period below, additional score information is also provided for multiple vulnerability calculations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20-40% impact rate (Scoring: 15) ▪ 40-60% impact rate (Scoring: 25) ▪ 60-80% impact rate (Scoring: 35) ▪ 80-100% impact rate (Scoring: 45) |
| Employers have to leave from the job as a result of business relocation due to project activities | 15 | TLS for workers who lost their job due to the project |



Table 17. TLS Calculation Chart

| Vulnerability Score | TLS |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 15-20 score | 1 month TLS |
| 25-30 score | 2 months TLS |
| 35-40 score | 3 months TLS |
| 45-50 score | 4 months TLS |
| 55-60 score | 5 months TLS |
| 65-70 score | 6 months TLS |
| 75-80 score | 7 months TLS |
| 85-90 score | 8 months TLS |
| 95-100 score | 9 months TLS |
| 105-110 score | 10 months TLS |
| 115-120 score | 11 months TLS |
| 125-130 score | 12 months TLS |

If there is more than one subject or independent vulnerability, the highest score for each vulnerability category is determined.

