



Azerbaijan Scaling-Up Renewable  
Energy Project

(AZURE) Project

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

**for the 90 km double-circuit 330 kV Bilasuvar SPP –  
Navahi SS and**

**80 km double-circuit 330 kV Banka SPP – Navahi SS**

10/2024

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## Abbreviations

AERA	Azerbaijan Energy Regulator Agency
AREA	Azerbaijan Renewable Energy Agency
ESF	Environmental Social Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
GoA	Government of Azerbaijan
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
LAL	Land Acquisition Law
LEP	Land Entry Protocol
LEXP	Land Exit Protocol
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MENR	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
MOF	Ministry of Finance
NA	Not Applicable
MWac	Megawatt Alternating Current
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OHL	Overhead Transmission Line
PAP	Project Affected Person
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
WPP	Wind Power Plant
SPP	Solar Power Plant

## Definitions

**Affected Household:** All persons residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components. It may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.

**Associated Facilities:** Means facilities or activities that are not funded as part of the project and, in the judgment of the Bank, are: (a) directly and significantly related to the project; and (b) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project; and (c) necessary for the project to be viable and would not have been constructed, expanded or conducted if the project did not exist

**Compensation:** Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets. Project Affected Person (PAP): Any person who experience full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from involuntary acquisition of land, or involuntary restriction on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

**Consent Forms:** Under the agreement signed between Azerenerji and the landowners, this is a formal legal agreement that governs the mutual rights and obligations of the parties regarding the installation of power transmission line towers and lines as part of the project, as well as the provision of access to and the establishment of usage rights for the relevant properties in connection with these activities.

**Census:** A complete and accurate census of the population that will be affected by land acquisition and related factors. It refers to the field research conducted to identify and determine the number of Project Affected People (PAPs) and their assets.

**Easement:** An easement is a legal right to use another person's land for a specific limited purpose. It does not confer ownership of the land.

**Entitlement:** Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transitional assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to PAPs, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

**Cumulative Impact:** Refers to the total effects that a project activity has on the environment and society when combined with other past, present, or future projects in the same area.

**Cut-off-date:** The date for eligibility for resettlement assistance. For this Project the commencement of the census of PAPs in the project/subproject area will be considered as the cut-off date.

**Eligibility:** The status of persons directly affected by immovable property, income sources, or other assets within the scope of the project to be entitled to compensation, resettlement, or support.

**Grievance Mechanism:** A formal process that persons affected by the project can use in cases where their rights have been violated, or they have suffered adverse impacts. This mechanism ensures that grievances are resolved in a timely, transparent, and satisfactory manner.

**Land Acquisition:** The process whereby a government agency compulsorily alienates all or part of the land and other assets a person owns or possesses and transfer the ownership and possession to the government agency for state needs subject to provision of compensation at replacement cost.

**Land Entry Protocol:** The RAP application document serves as proof that the necessary legal permits have been obtained from the landowners and users, and that compensation for affected parties has been paid or secured. It is prepared prior to entering the site and records all assets on the land.

**Land Exit Protocol:** The Land Exit Protocol is an RAP implementation document that demonstrates that the project implementer has returned the land—whether used temporarily or permanently—to its owner or user; that any damage caused to the land has been repaired or compensated for; that the implementer has fulfilled its obligations to restore the land to its original condition (rehabilitation); and that the entire process has been documented by the parties involved.

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**Project Affected Person:** Any person who, as a result of the project's implementation, loses, either completely or partially, permanently or temporarily, the right of ownership, use, or other benefit over structures, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or other fixed or movable assets.

**Project Implementation Unit (PIU):** The unit responsible for the overall implementation, financial management, and final delivery of the project.

**Rehabilitation:** Compensatory measures provided under the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets.

**Replacement Value:** The amount required by the PAP to replace/reconstruct the assets acquired or damaged by the project calculated based the following elements: fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments.

**Resettlement:** All measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of the Project on PAP's property and/or livelihood, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation.

**Right of Way:** A right of way is a type of easement that specifically grants the holder the right to travel across another's land. Examples include paths for walking, driving, or cycling across private property.

**Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households:** Households whose monthly income is less than the official designated poverty line at the time of the census as determined by the Government of Azerbaijan based on the household budget surveys conducted by the State Statistical Committee<sup>1</sup>

**Vulnerable Households:** Households who may be more likely to be disadvantaged or impoverished by the process of resettlement.

## Executive Summary

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared by Azerenerji for the GoA funded infrastructure components of AZURE Project, which involves the construction of a new 90 km double-circuit 330 kV overhead transmission line (OHL) from Bilasuvar SPP and 80 km double-circuit 330 kV overhead transmission line (OHL) line from Banka SPP to Navahi substation.

Although the two transmission lines connecting the Bilasuvar and Banka Solar Power Plants (SPPs) to Navahi Substation are financed by the Government of Azerbaijan (GoA) budget and are not directly funded under the World Bank loan, the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been carried out in alignment with international good practice and, in particular, the requirements of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The RAP has been developed in accordance with the principles and objectives of ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, ensuring avoidance and minimization of displacement where feasible, compensation at full replacement cost, meaningful consultation with affected persons, and the provision of livelihood restoration measures where impacts occur. This approach reflects Azerenerji's commitment to applying consistent environmental and social standards across all components of the AZURE Project, including those financed from domestic sources, thereby ensuring harmonization of safeguard practices, risk management, and stakeholder protection across associated and parallel investments.

The GoA, through the state-owned enterprise for electricity power generation and transmission Azerenerji, has planned for grid readiness for the integration of 1 GW of solar and wind energy by 2027. First, integration of the Banka (315 MWac) and Bilasuvar (445 MWac) SPPs (totalling 760 MWac) to the grid will take place by April 2026, followed by grid-connection of 240 MW Absheron WPP by October 2026 with parallel reinforcement works of 500 kV and 330 kV network.

The Project will be financed jointly by GoA and the WB where the GoA will finance the construction of 330 kV part of 500/330/10 kV Navahi substation, connection of Bilasuvar and Banka solar power plants to the Navahi substation with 330 kV lines and to Absheron substation with 500 kV line, temporarily operating at 330 kV, whereas the WB will finance (i) supply and installation of equipment for 500 and 10 kV part of Navahi (2x 500 MVA) substation; (ii) expanding the 500 kV bays at Absheron and Azerbaijan TPP substations; and (iii) expanding 330 kV bays at Mingachevir HPP, Gobu PP and Alat substations. The WB's investments will also cover strengthening the transmission grid and enhancing system operation and supporting the project implementation and capacity building. The construction works financed by GoA will be implemented before the start of construction works funded by WB with giving priority to early completion of 330 kV transmission grid.

The project is located 90 km southeast of Baku and 30 km from the Alat Free Economic Zone. In parallel, the AZURE project will support Azerenerji to enhance system operation and control to integrate planned VRE over the next 10 years. This includes investments in SCADA upgrades, control systems, and battery energy storage.

### Government funding will comprise

- (i) Construction of 330 kV part of 500/330/10 kV 2x500 MVA Navahi substation
- (ii) Construction of 500 kV single-circuit Absheron SS - Navahi SS OHL - 65 km
- (iii) Construction of 330 kV double-circuit Bilasuvar SPP - Navahi SS OHL - 90 km
- (iv) Construction of 330 kV double-circuit Banka SPP - Navahi SS OHL - 80 km
- (v) Installation of 330 kV bay at Absheron substation

Key transmission infrastructure components associated with the AZURE Project and funded by the World Bank include:

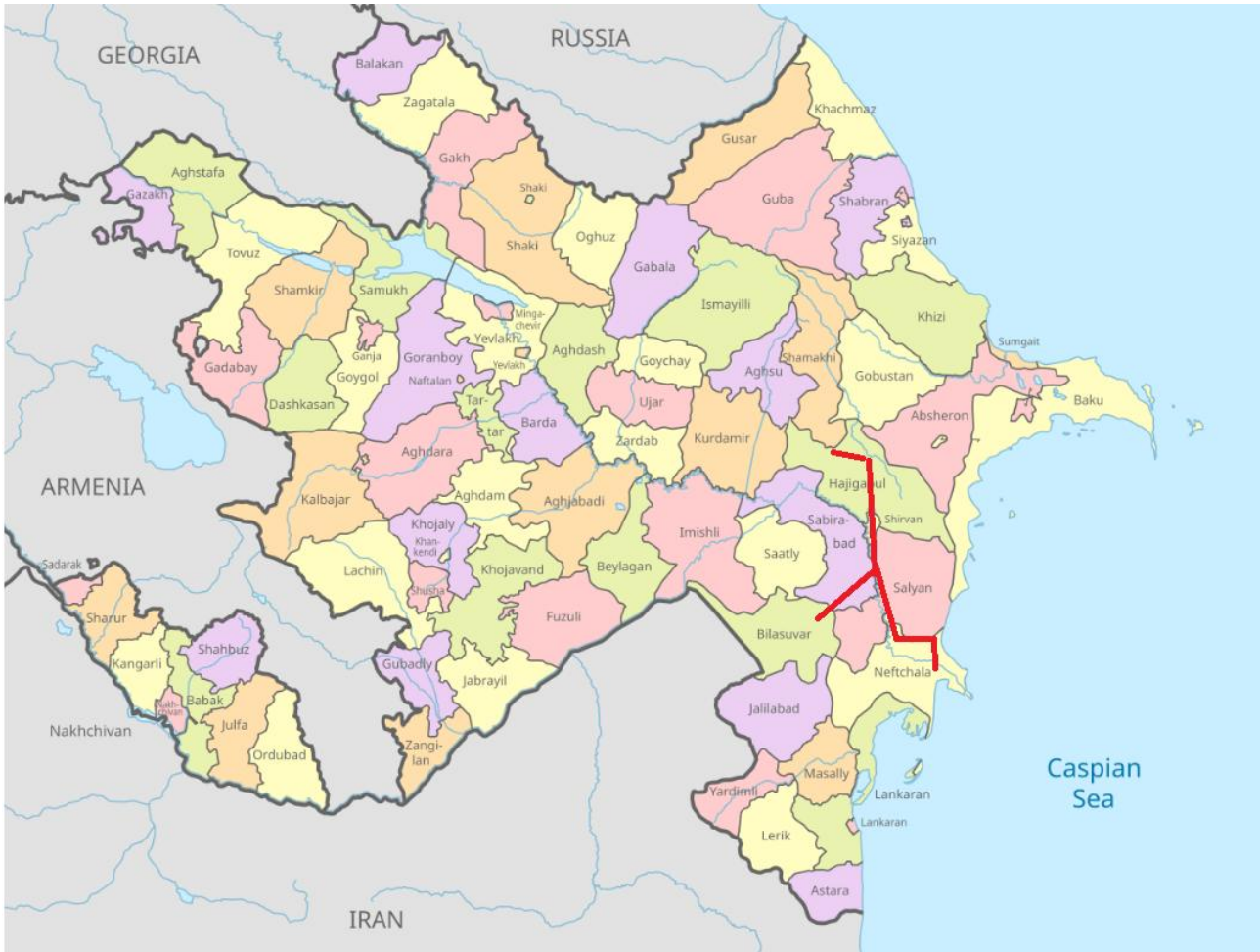
- Construction of the new Navahi Substation with voltage levels of 500/330/10 kV and a capacity of 2x500 MVA.
- Construction of new transmission lines, including:
  - Construction of 330 kV single-circuit Alat FEZ SS - Navahi SS OHL - 22 km
  - Construction of 330 kV single-circuit Absheron WPP - Navahi SS OHL - 65 km

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- Construction of 330 kV single-circuit Absheron WPP - Gobu ES OHL -19 km (3 lines, 106 km)

This RAP has been prepared for the 90 km 330 kV double-circuit “Bilasuvær SPP – Navahi SS” OHL and 80 km “Banka SPP – Navahi SS” OHL constructed within the framework of the GoA funded Project.

The transmission lines traverses four regions in central and southern Azerbaijan — Neftchala, Bilasuvær, Salyan, Hajigabul — passing through 11 settlements. Construction is scheduled to commence in the fourth quarter of 2024 and to be completed by the third quarter of 2025.



The Project is implemented by Azerenerji, the national electricity generation and transmission company of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which is responsible for the construction and operation of the OHL and associated substation infrastructure.

<b>Project</b>	330 kV double-circuit OHLs — Banka and Bilasuvær SPPs to Navahi SS
<b>Total Length</b>	170 km
<b>Number of Pylons</b>	695 pylons across 4 regions
<b>Affected Regions</b>	Bilasuvær, Salyan, Neftchala, Hajigabul

<b>Affected Settlements</b>	15 settlements
<b>Construction Period</b>	Q4 2024 – Q3 2025

This RAP has been prepared in accordance with both national Azerbaijani legislation and World Bank ESS5. A gap analysis was conducted between national legal requirements and World Bank ESS5 standards. In several areas — including compensation at full replacement cost, recognition of informal land users, gender-sensitive consultation, monitoring of resettlement outcomes, and grievance mechanisms — national legislation falls short of international standards. In all such cases, World Bank ESS5 requirements take precedence, and project-specific measures have been designed to bridge identified gaps.

The Project does not involve full expropriation of land. The primary mechanism for land acquisition is the establishment of permanent easements along the OHL right-of-way (RoW), which typically extends 30 metres from the outermost line on both sides of the 330 kV double-circuit OHL. Within this corridor, land ownership is retained by existing owners; however, defined restrictions on land use apply, including limitations on construction, tree planting, and certain agricultural practices. At pylon foundation locations, permanent acquisition of small parcels is required for the physical footprint of each tower.

For both OHLs, the total easement area across all four regions is approximately 10.2 million m<sup>2</sup>, distributed across state (68%), municipal (19%) and private (13%) land categories. The total pylon footprint area subject to permanent land acquisition is approximately 56,270 m<sup>2</sup>, spread across 695 pylon locations.

How much will be total easement area for 170 km length two OHLs considering 30m\*30m protection zone when your total 695 pcs pylons land occupied area is 56270 sq.m.

<b>Total Easement Area</b>	~10,2 m <sup>2</sup> (across 4 regions)
<b>Private Land in Easement</b>	~1,33 m <sup>2</sup> (13%)
<b>State Land in Easement</b>	~6,94 m <sup>2</sup> (68%)
<b>Municipal Land in Easement</b>	~1,94 m <sup>2</sup> (19%)
<b>Total Pylon Footprint</b>	~56,270 m <sup>2</sup> (permanent acquisition)
<b>Physical Displacement</b>	None anticipated

The Project will affect a total of approximately **88 private landowners** and **10 formal tenants** with land or assets located within pylon footprints or the permanent easement corridor. No distinct businesses have been identified in the available datasets.

**The Project is designed to avoid physical displacement entirely.** No residential structures or inhabited buildings are located within the project footprint, and no persons will be required to relocate their homes. Impacts are limited to economic displacement — specifically, restrictions on land use, temporary loss of access during construction, and loss of crops, trees, and in limited cases, non-residential structures.

The socioeconomic baseline survey was conducted with 85 household heads across the four regions, covering a population of 280 individuals. The survey confirms that the Project area is predominantly rural and agricultural, with farming and animal husbandry constituting the primary livelihoods. The median annual income from agricultural land is approximately 1,200 AZN, with significant variation across regions and between households. Extended family structures are prevalent, accounting for 69% of surveyed households.

All compensation under the RAP is based on the principle of full replacement cost, in conformity with World Bank ESS5. For permanent land acquisition at pylon locations, compensation is calculated at market value

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based on land productivity, land category, and the income-generating potential of crops in each region, with an additional 10% uplift for parcels subject to cumulative impacts arising from existing easements or infrastructure. For easement areas, landowners retain ownership, and agricultural use may continue subject to defined restrictions. Crops, trees, and structures affected during construction within easement areas are compensated separately.

Crops are compensated at market value. The crop compensation rate applied is based on a yield of 400 kg per decare and a market price of 0.5 AZN per kilogram, consistent with findings from the baseline survey and local market data. Income-generating trees are compensated based on the net present value of their future income stream. Non-residential structures are compensated at full replacement cost.

A cut-off date was established coinciding with the commencement of the RAP asset census which took place in September 2024, thus 30 September 2024 was established as cut-off date.

The Project's approach to impact management follows an impact hierarchy of avoidance, minimization, compensation, and restoration, applied sequentially across the pre-construction, construction, and post-construction phases.

Prior to construction, a micro-routing study will be conducted jointly by Azerenerji and the Contractor to refine pylon locations and, to the maximum extent technically feasible, avoid sensitive assets including orchards, intensively cultivated plots, and non-residential structures. Where feasible, pylon positions will be shifted toward parcel boundaries or existing roadside corridors. Construction scheduling will also seek to avoid peak growing and harvesting periods to minimize disruption to income cycles.

All compensation will be paid in full, in line with the entitlement matrix, and formal consent agreements will be executed with affected parties prior to the transfer or allocation of land to the Contractor. In accordance with ESS5 requirements, no land will be accessed before completion of compensation and documentation.

Prior to site entry on any parcel, a Land Entry Protocol (LEP) will be executed with each affected landowner, tenant, or informal user, documenting all assets present and confirming that agreed compensation has been paid. Construction will not commence on any private parcel until the relevant LEP is in place and payment is complete. Construction will begin with state-owned unoccupied land and proceed sequentially to privately owned parcels. The LEP form is also provided in the Appendix 1.6.

Following the completion of works, all temporarily affected agricultural land will be restored to a condition suitable for continued productive use. A Land Exit Protocol (LEXP) will be signed with each affected party confirming that land has been satisfactorily reinstated. Damage to community infrastructure — including local roads and irrigation features — will be repaired promptly and, where required, formally approved by relevant local authorities. The LEXP form is also provided in the appendix 1.6. Azerenerji will have a representative from the PIU conduct on-site visits to ensure the process proceeds smoothly and that the Project GRM is operating effectively.

The RAP includes a dedicated Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) designed to address the specific circumstances of orchard producers, and perennial crop farmers — groups identified as facing elevated livelihood risk due to the long-term nature of their productive investments and the extended time required for perennial trees to reach maturity after replanting. The LRP therefore provides, in addition to compensation at full replacement cost, targeted support including the provision of replacement saplings, and transitional assistance during the period before newly planted trees reach productive maturity.

Consultations with Project Affected Persons (PAPs), local authorities, and businesses were conducted as an integral part of RAP preparation. Overall, the feedback received was positive, with many households expressing support for the Project and recognizing its expected benefits, particularly in terms of improved energy infrastructure and regional development. PAPs demonstrated a constructive and engaged attitude during consultations, actively seeking information on construction timelines, the alignment of the transmission line, and the expropriation and compensation process. While some stakeholders raised questions related to potential crop and income impacts, health and safety considerations, and access arrangements, these were addressed through ongoing dialogue and will be further managed through the implementation of appropriate mitigation and compensation measures.

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Ongoing and meaningful engagement with PAPs will continue throughout RAP implementation, disclosure, construction, and post-construction monitoring. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed for the Project in parallel with this RAP. Information disclosure — including distribution of information pamphlets in Azerbaijani to affected communities and publication of the RAP in Azerbaijani will be completed prior to the commencement of construction.

A two-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is currently in place, comprising a project-level grievance committee and the option of escalation to relevant government institutions. Grievances may be lodged verbally or in writing through multiple channels, including direct contact with Azerenerji, Contractor's Social Specialist, and local municipal offices. All grievances will be recorded, tracked, and resolved within defined timeframes, with responses provided in Azerbaijani. The GRM has been designed to be accessible, transparent, and responsive to the needs of all affected persons, including vulnerable groups.

**The total estimated RAP budget is approximately AZN 240,000**, inclusive of a 5% contingency allowance. The largest single budget item is crop compensation within permanent easements, reflecting the scale of agricultural land traversed by the transmission corridors.

A structured Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system has been established to track the implementation of the RAP and assess whether its objectives are achieved. Internal monitoring will be conducted by Azerenerji and the Contractor on a monthly basis, covering land acquisition progress, compensation payment status, LEP implementation, construction-related impacts, and GRM activity. To minimize the impact of construction, work will begin on unoccupied state-owned land; on privately owned plots, construction will be postponed until after the harvest, if possible, and minor route adjustments will be made.

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Objectives and Scope of RAP

The Azerbaijan Scaling-up Renewable Energy Project (AZURE Project), initiative aims to address key challenges and opportunities related to the effective integration of renewable energy sources (solar, wind, hydro) into the energy grid. By leveraging innovative technologies, policy frameworks, and stakeholder collaboration, the project seeks to accelerate the adoption and integration of renewables, contributing to a more sustainable and resilient energy ecosystem.

There is a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) approved and disclosed for the AZURE Project in August 2024. The RPF is intended to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts associated with physical or economic displacement, and to ensure arrangements are in place to mitigate any adverse impacts that may occur. RPF's fundamental purpose is to establish terms of agreement between relevant authorities in the Republic of Azerbaijan and the World Bank regarding principles and procedures to be used in subsequent preparation of RAPs.

Azerenerji has prepared the RAP for the AZURE Project in accordance with the entitlement matrix set out in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The RAP is based on a comprehensive assessment of the Project's potential resettlement-related social impacts on affected communities and the wider population. This assessment identifies and analyses potential impacts associated with land acquisition and displacement, including effects on livelihoods, living conditions, and social structures, and establishes appropriate mitigation and compensation measures in line with applicable national legislation and international standards. The objectives of the RAP are to:

- Establish guidelines outlining how the Project will address economic displacement arising from its development through resettlement and livelihood restoration measures, with the objective of ensuring that the livelihoods and standards of living of PAPs are restored to pre-project levels, and where possible, improved, in accordance with World Bank ESS5.
- Identify gaps between applicable national legislation and lender requirements particularly World Bank ESS5, and define measures to bridge these gaps to ensure full compliance with international standards.
- Ensure that PAPs without formal legal rights to land, including those without lease agreements or recognizable legal tenure, are eligible for compensation for loss of non-land assets and are provided with livelihood restoration assistance, in accordance with World Bank ESS5.
- Identify the presence of vulnerable groups among PAPs to ensure that appropriate and targeted assistance measures are provided, in accordance with World Bank ESS5, so that these groups are not disproportionately affected and are able to restore or improve their livelihoods and living standards.
- Ensure that land acquisition and livelihood restoration activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- Avoid forced eviction.
- Define PAPs eligibility criteria and establish an entitlement matrix based on the type and magnitude of losses, in accordance with World Bank ESS5.
- Ensure that all compensation is fully paid in accordance with the entitlement matrix prior to any land entry.
- Present the GRM to be implemented for the Project to receive, assess, and resolve concerns, grievances, and requests for information from PAPs. It should be noted that this mechanism will be integrated with the existing Project-level GRM, which PAPs can continue to access throughout the Project lifecycle, in line with applicable international standards.

This RAP is applicable to GoA funded infrastructure components of AZURE Project, namely construction of a new 90 km double-circuit 330 kV OHL from the Bilasuvar SPP to the Navahi substation; construction of a new 80 km double-circuit 330 kV OHL from the Banka SPP to the Navahi substation.

## 1.2. Project Introduction /Background of Azure Project

The Azerbaijan Scaling-up Renewable Energy Project (AZURE Project), which will be jointly financed by the World Bank and GoA, aims to strengthen and enable renewable energy development in Azerbaijan. For this purpose, the GoA will finance the following:

- a. Construction of 500/330/10 kV 2x500 MVA Navahi substation
- b. Construction of 500 kV single-circuit Absheron Substation (SS\_ - Navahi SS OHL - 65 km)
- c. Construction of 330 kV double-circuit Bilasuvar Solar Power Plant (SPP) - Navahi SS OHL - 90 km
- d. Construction of 330 kV double-circuit Banka SPP - Navahi SS OHL - 80 km
- e. Installation of 330 kV bay at Absheron substation

The World Bank will finance the following:

Component 1: Gobustan Wind Power Plant Connection and Transmission Network Expansion, including following two sub-components:

**Subcomponent 1.1: Connection of Gobustan Wind Power Plant and 330 kV Expansion**, including new transmission lines: (i) 65 km OHL single circuit 330 kV from Gobustan WPP to Navahi substation, (ii) 19 km OHL single circuit 330 kV from Gobustan WPP to Gobu PP substation, (iii) 22 km OHL double circuit 330 kV from Navahi substation to Alat substation, and (iv) expansion of 330 kV bays at Gobu PP substation.

**Subcomponent 1.2: 500 kV Expansion**, including (i) new transmission 235 km single circuit OHL 500 kV from Azerbaijan TPP substation to Navahi substation (ii) supply and installation of equipment for 500 kV part of Navahi (2x 500 MVA) substation (ii) expanding the 500 kV bays at Azerbaijan TPP substations.

The towers are based on a metal profile made of alloy or carbon steel. Structural elements are connected to each other using welded or bolted joints. Each type of connection has its advantages and disadvantages. For example, the use of modern welding methods allows to obtain the most reliable construction, but it is difficult to transport. The use of bolts allows the towers to be transported to the site in small parts and assembled in the field.

The distance between the towers will be 250m-300m depending on the relief, as the OHLs are double-circuit. Depending on the relief, the height of the towers also varies between 40-49 meters. The technical and economic reasoning was taken into account in the selection of towers. Ordinary towers occupy 64 m<sup>2</sup> of land, whereas the anchor takes up to 95 m<sup>2</sup>-170 m<sup>2</sup> of land, depending on the type of support and its resistance in the relief.

Each tower will have four legs and single foundation per leg, i.e. four foundations for each tower. The foundations will be designed with reinforced concrete blocks with a type of concrete suitable to the specific bearing capacity of the soil, obtained from the respective site-specific geo-technical investigation.

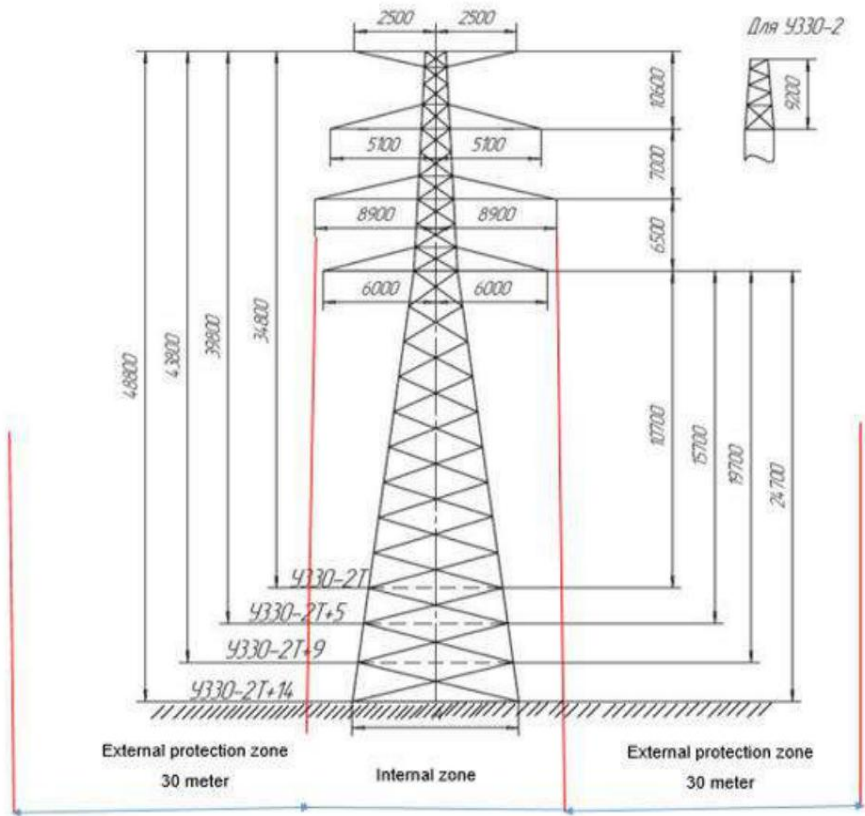


Figure 1-1. Structure of double-circuit 330 kV anchor tower, protection zone and approximate configuration of the corridor

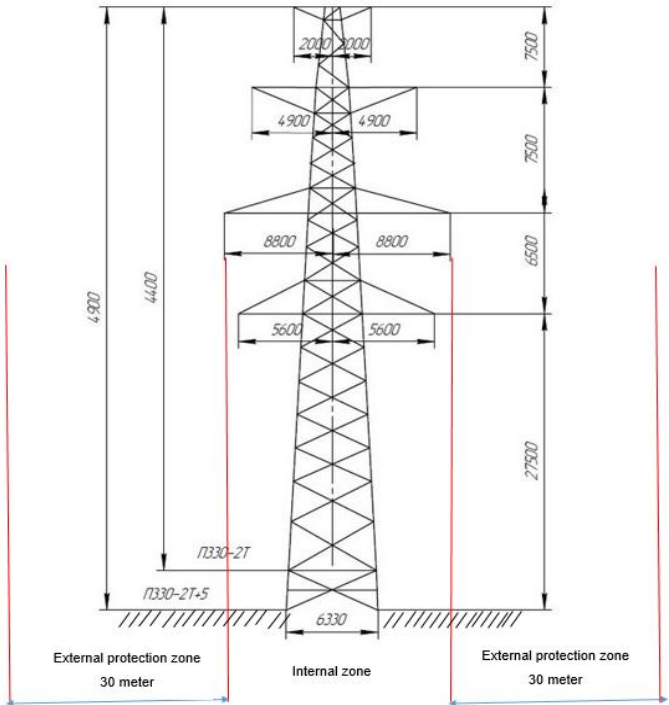


Figure 1-2. Structure of intermediate two-circuit 330 kV support, protection zone and approximate configuration of the corridor.

90 km double-circuit 330 kV OHL from the Bilasuvar SPP and 80 km double-circuit 330 kV OHL from the Banka SPP runs from Bilasuvar region and Banka settlement respectively heading to the Navahi substation for evacuation of energy from both SPPs to Navahi SS. Both alignments have flat and slightly hilly terrain and is easily accessible.

Azerenerji will be responsible for the construction and operation of the OHLs, in line with the requirements of national environmental and social (E&S) regulations and World Bank ESSs. A multidisciplinary RAP Implementation Team, established within the PIU, is responsible for overseeing all environmental and social, legal, financial, and stakeholder engagement aspects of RAP implementation. The team includes the Azerenerji PIU, Construction Contractor/s (CC) and operates under clearly defined internal protocols, reporting lines, and a consolidated implementation schedule to ensure coordinated and timely execution. Its composition provides comprehensive coverage of key functions, including risk management, legal documentation, compensation administration, and stakeholder engagement. Through close coordination and continuous oversight, the team ensures that all RAP-related activities are implemented in full compliance with applicable World Bank standards and national legislation.

AzerEnerji's responsibilities:

The PIU will oversee micro-routing and pylon marking, ensure stakeholder engagement and GRM operation, monitor RAP implementation (including compensation and livelihood restoration), conduct audits and capacity building, and verify that all PAPs – especially vulnerable groups – receive their full entitlements and support in accordance with project requirements.

Construction Contractor’s responsibilities:

The contractor will deploy a full-time Social Specialist, conduct and optimize micro-routing to avoid impacts, manage the GRM and stakeholder communications, monitor field activities, implement land access protocols, ensure timely compensation and damage mitigation, and uphold community health, safety, and site control measures throughout construction.

Construction work will be initiated in Q4 2024 and completed in Q3 2025.

### **1.3. Project Area**

The project covers 4 regions and 15 villages and mainly affects agricultural and state land owned and leased by 88 households and 9 leaseholders.

*Table 1-1 Information of Settlements*

No	Region	Number of Settlements	Number of Non-Residential Settlements	Total
1	Neftchala	5	0	5
2	Salyan	8	0	8
3	Bilasuvar	0	0	0
4	Hajigabul	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	4 Region	15	0	13

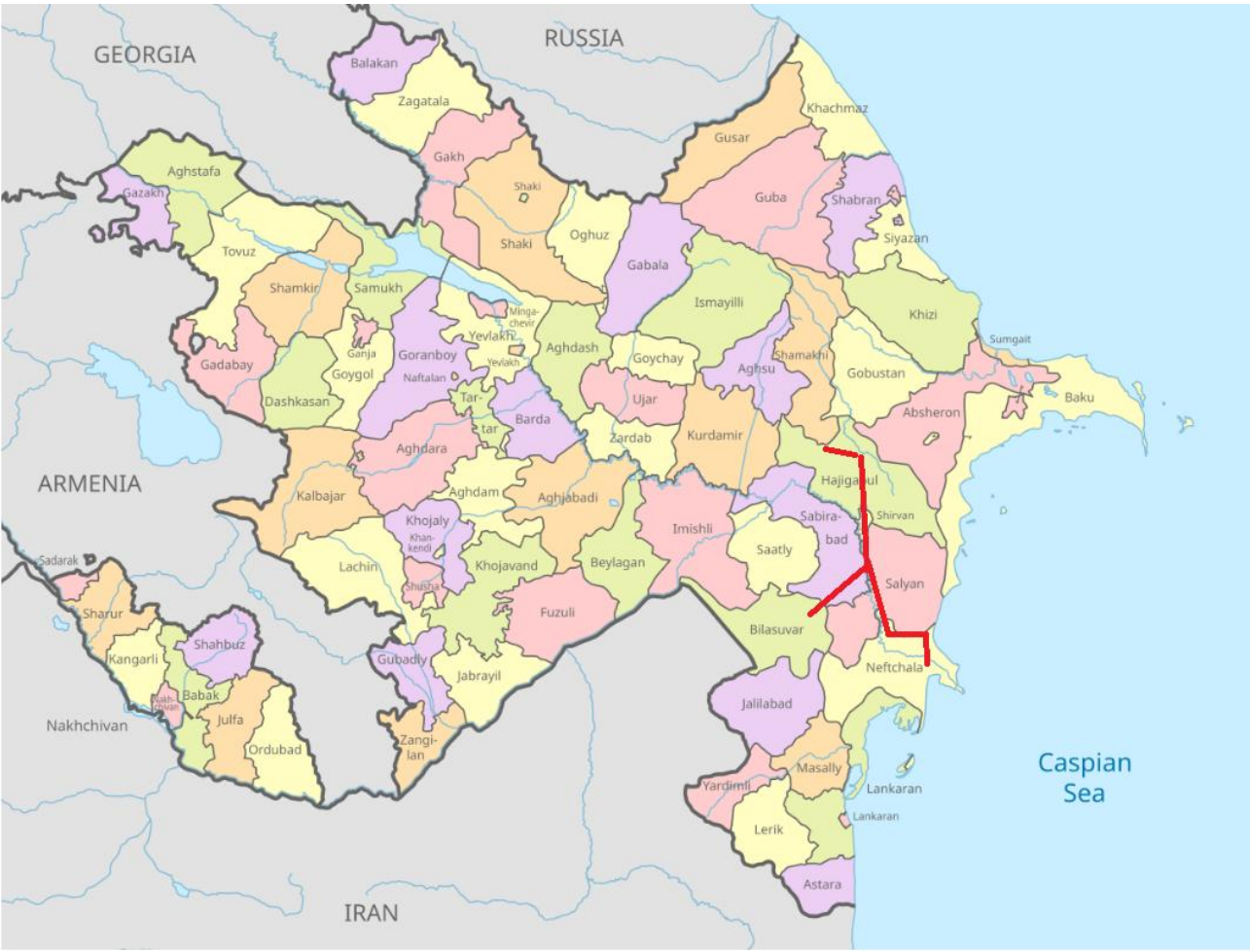


Figure 1-2. Map of the Affected Regions  
The complete list of affected settlements is provided in Table 1.2.

Table 1-2. Project Impacted Land Owners – Bilasuvar SPP – Navahi SS

No	District	Village	Impacted land plots		Legal status	Ownership status and area of the impacted land		
			HH	Business Legal entity		Private (sq.m)	Municipal (sq.m)	State land fond (sq.m)
1	Salyan	Khurşud village	2	-	Private	228	228	64
		Aşağı Nokhudlu	6		Private	420	64	64
		Yuxarı Nokhudlu	7		Private	669	0	505
		Chukhanlı village	10		Private	748	0	0
		Abadkand	5		Private	356	0	372
		Khalaj	5		Private	408	264	192
		Yenikand	6		Private	420	0	484
		Shakarlı	6		Private	480	0	164
	Salmanlı	2		Private	164	0	0	
2	Hajıqabul	Gızılburun	7		Private	636	640	
		Nəvahi	0		Private	0	584	
3	Winter pasture areas	Salyan and Hajıqabul regions		9	Rental (state)			18835
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>4529</b>	<b>1780</b>	<b>20684</b>

Table 1-3. Project Impacted Land Owners – Banka SPP – Navahi SS

No	District	Village	Impacted land plots		Legal status	Ownership status and area of the impacted land		
			HH	Business Legal entity		Private (sq.m)	Municipal (sq.m)	State land fond (sq.m)
1	Salyan	Abadkand	0	-	Private	0	132	
		Khalaj	5		Private	480	192	
		Shakarli	13		Private	1188	0	640
		Hasanli	4		Private	336	0	512
		Qardili	0		Private		256	856
2	Neftchala	Tatarmahla	0		Private		292	
		Mirzaqurbanlı	0		Private		1724	
		Uzunbabalı	0		Private		968	
		Şirvanlı			Private		876	384
		Banka			Private	0	890	
3	Hajıqabul	Gızılburun	6		Private	828		
		Navahi	4		Private	0		
4	Winter pasture areas	Salyan, Neftchala and Hacıgabul regions			Rental (State)			14414
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>2832</b>	<b>5330</b>	<b>16806</b>

The majority of the affected land is privately owned and designated as agricultural land, with only 1 (one) plot of land in Abadakend village (64 sq.m), which belongs to the municipality and is only used by a Khalaj municipality for grazing purposes.

Below is the Table 1-3 showing the impacted private land subject to easement for the construction of transmission lines.

**Table 1-3. Impacted Private land**

<b>District</b>	<b>Villages</b>	<b>Impacted households</b>	<b>Impacted area</b>
Salyan	8	32	5897
Neftchala	5	49	0
Hacıqabul	2	7	1467
Bilasuvar	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>7364</b>

**Leased land info**

Approximately 4897.5 sq.m of the leased land of 9 leaseholders located in Bilasuvar, Salyan and Hajigabul, comprising 66 plots, is subject to easement for the needs of the OHL transmission line construction activities. The land leased by 4 individuals and 5 legal entities is mainly agricultural land (2056.5 sq.m), with a certain portion of grazing land (2001 sq.m) and only 840 sq.m used for various other purposes. All leased land is state land and includes mainly grazing land in Bilasuvar, Salyan and Neftchala, as well as land under the balance of the Executive Power in Hajigabul district.

The largest empty portion of the agricultural land designated for agricultural and "other" purposes is leased by "Lotos" MMC (1,424 sq.m), followed by "AgroPark" MMC, which leases state land (1,276 sq.m) for agricultural purposes (although currently empty). An area of "Agro Technical MMC" and "Agropark Yashil Ada" MMC share the next largest portions of the affected land (817 sq.m. and 652.5 sq.m. respectively), of which 652.5 of the land leased by "Agropark Yashil Ada" MMC is used for cotton cultivation. The rest of the land (600 sq.m) is distributed among 4 HHs.

All the leased lands are of agricultural category, vacant (except 652.5 sq. m. of cotton parcel) or used for grazing purposes.

All leased land is state land, with the exception of one parcel belonging to the Abadakend village municipality, which is also the only land not leased, but only temporarily used by another village municipality (Khalaj).

Table 1-4. Project impacted Lease holders

No	District	Village/ Area	Leaseholder	Number of leased plots		Land ownership and impact area			Designation
				By physical person	By legal entity	Private (sq.m)	Municipal (sq.m)	State land fond (sq.m)	
1	Biləsuvar	Biləsuvar winter grazing area adapted to Lerik's edge	"Agro Technical" MMC		10			817	pastural
2			"Agropark Yashil Ada" MMC		10			652.5	agricultural
3	Salyan	Grazing areas N5-6	Alizade Rashad Alipanah	1				64	pastural
4		Grazing areas N5-6	"Agro Park" MMC		12			920	agricultural
				Grazing area N 7		5			
5		Grazing area 2,3,4	"Lotos" MMC		12			840	Other
						8			584
6		Grazing area 12	Abishov Qurban Ismayil	3				192	Pastural
7		Grazing area N 19	Allahverdiyeva Rena TEIman	1				144	Pastural
				1				100	Pastural
8		Mammadov Javid Arif	1				100	pastural	
9	Hacıqabul		District Executive Power		2			128	Agricultural
<b>Total</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>59</b>			<b>4897.5</b>	

The largest share of the leased land belongs to the legal entities, which is 4,297.5 sq.m, compared with 600 sq.m of the land leased by physical persons. The leased land is state land, mainly used for grazing (7PAP) compared to 3 agricultural plots. Only 1 plot is used for other various purposes.

**Table 1-5. Leased land information**

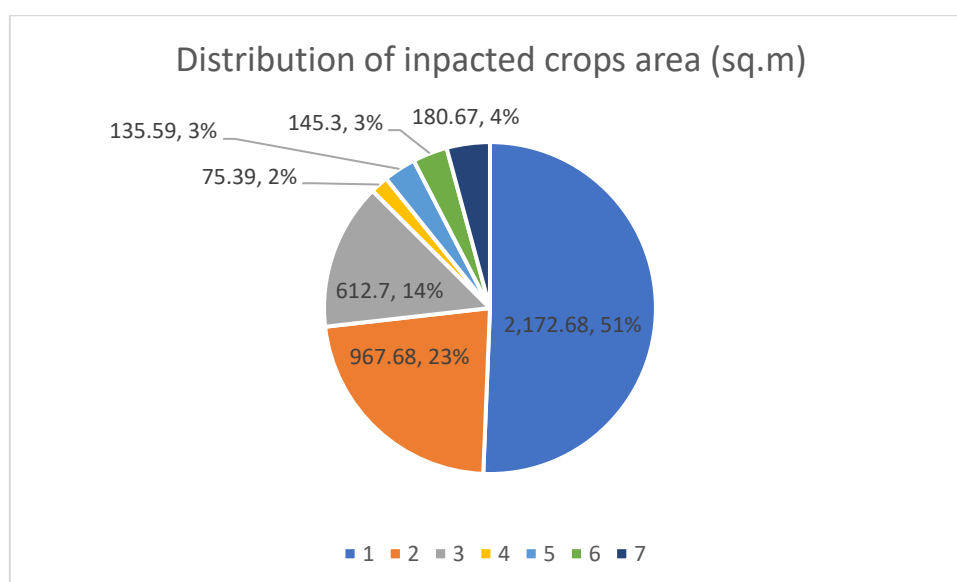
District	Impacted leased land info		Area of leased land (sq.m)		Land ownership and impact area			Land use Designation (by villages)		
	Leased by HH	Leased by Legal entity	Leased by HH	Leased by Legal entity	Private (sq.m)	Municipal (sq.m)	State land fond (sq.m)	Pastural	Agricultural	other
Bilasuvar	-	2	-	1469.5	-	-	+	1	1	
Salyan	4	2	600	2700	-	-	+	6	1	1
Hajigabul		1	-	128	-	-	+		1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>4297.5</b>				<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

### Impact description as per tables for crops (owned land)

The total area of affected crops is 4,290.01 sq. m. As shown in the table below, half of the affected crops are clover (51%), mainly grown in Yenikend village of Salyan. The second largest proportion of affected crops is distributed between cotton and grain, mainly grown in Khurshud and Yukhari Nokhudlu, respectively. Barley accounts for 3.3% of the affected crops and was grown only in Yenikend, covering 145.3 sq m. of land. Vegetables and harvested wheat follow with 3% and 2% respectively. About 4% of the agricultural land is empty.

**Table 1-6. Crops impact distribution in Salyan**

District/ Village		Impacted crops						
		Clover	Cotton	Grain (harvested)	Wheat (harvested)	Peppers / vegetables	Barley	Empty
Salyan	Khurshud	64	164	-	-	-	-	
	Ashaghy Nokhudlu	128	164	128	-	-	-	23.72
	Yukhari Nokhudlu	298.89	82.3	164.7	-	-	-	-
	Chukhanly	229.09	328	64	-	100	-	-
	Abadkend	164	37.38	64	75.39	35.59	-	-
	Khalaj	464	64	128	-	-	-	-
	Yenikend	304.7	128		-	-	145.3	-
	Shekerly	292	-	64	-	-		156.95
	Salmanly	228	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2,172.68</b>	<b>967.68</b>	<b>612.7</b>	<b>75.39</b>	<b>135.59</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>180.67</b>
<b>GT</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4,290.01</b>						



**Figure 6. Distribution of impacted crops area**

Almost half of the affected agricultural land in the Salyan region was allocated to clover cultivation. Cotton and grain are the next most affected crops. Wheat, which is mainly grown in Gizilburun village of Hajigabul region, is the only crop affected in both Hajigabul villages.

**Table 1-7. Crops impact distribution in Hajigabul**

District/ Village		Impacted crops						Empty
		Clover	Cotton	Grain (harvested)	Wheat (harvested)	Peppers / vegetables	Barley	
Hajigabul	Gizilburun	-	-	-	721.66	-	-	-
	Navahi	-	-	-	128.8	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	-	850.46	-	-	-
<b>GT</b>					<b>850.46</b>			

## 2. Legal Framework and Policies

### 2.1. National Legislation

#### The Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan

The Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan guarantees individuals the right to own, use, and sell property. Pursuant to Article 13 of the Constitution, three forms of property ownership are recognized in the country: state, municipal, and private property. This provision establishes that property rights are legally protected, and that different forms of ownership are equally acknowledged under the law.

Article 29 of the Constitution stipulates that no person may be deprived of their property without consent or a court decision. Furthermore, the expropriation of private property for state needs is permitted only on the condition that fair and prior compensation is provided to the property owner. This provision ensures the protection of property holders during expropriation processes and recognizes compensation as a fundamental right.

The constitutional amendment adopted on 26 September 2016 introduced additional provisions to Article 29, emphasizing that private land ownership entails social responsibilities. Accordingly, property rights over land may be restricted by law in order to promote social justice and ensure the efficient use of land. This framework seeks to balance public interest considerations with the protection of individual property rights.

The Civil Code establishes the general legal concept of servitude (servitut) as a real right over immovable property, providing the foundational rules on creation, content, registration, duration, and termination of easements. It defines easement as the right to use one or more neighbouring parcels of land. Rights over immovable property, including servitudes, must be registered in the State Register of Real Estate pursuant to the Civil Code and the Law on State Registration of Real Estate.

#### Land Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan

The Land Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan establishes the legal framework governing land relations and defines the roles of the parties involved. Within this framework, State bodies, municipalities, citizens, and legal entities are identified as the primary stakeholders. The Code also regulates the status of foreigners and stateless persons, foreign legal entities, international associations and organizations, and foreign states in relation to land matters.

The Land Code recognizes three forms of land ownership: State, municipal, and private property. All ownership types are afforded equal legal status and are protected by the State. This framework ensures that land acquisition and land use processes are carried out under legal safeguards.

Article	Description
<b>Article 12: Agricultural land and their composition</b>	Agricultural lands can be repurposed for non-agricultural uses only if the Cabinet of Ministers redesignates them under exceptional circumstances.
<b>Article 13: Designated use of lands for agricultural purpose</b>	Agricultural lands are utilized for the production and processing of agricultural products, as well as for scientific research, education, and practical testing in the agricultural sector. - These lands may also be used for constructing communication facilities, temporary structures, and other installations essential for effective agricultural operations, provided they meet environmental and technical standards.
<b>Article 16: Conditions for the use of pastures, grazing fields and meadows</b>	Summer and winter pastures are allocated to individuals and entities with their own livestock. State-owned pastures

	<p>are assigned to administrative units based on the needs of state livestock farms and executive authority decisions.</p> <p>Municipalities can allocate their pastures for livestock breeding to municipal businesses by decision and lease them to other legal entities and private individuals.</p> <p>Municipal lands for public grazing are available for common use, while remaining meadows and grazing sections in reserve can be leased to legal entities and individuals according to legislation.</p> <p>Common grazing sections are available for indefinite public use. Municipal reserve pastures, grazing fields, and meadows can be leased to entities and individuals for 10 to 15 years. Lease agreements can be extended based on land bids or tenders.</p> <p>If the livestock on leased pastures decreases significantly, or if there is a change in ownership, the lease and use agreements must be reconsidered as per legislative procedures.</p>
<p><b>Article 22: Protection zone</b></p>	<p>The owners, users and lessees of land on whose territory a protection zone has been established in line with the regime pertaining to this zone shall not be deprived of their rights to the land plot, except for cases which envisage complete withdrawal of lands from economic turnover. The owners, users and lessees of land must observe the rules established for these zones within the boundaries of the protection zone.</p>
<p><b>Article 48: General characteristics of rights of legal entities and private individuals to land</b></p>	<p>Lands can be allocated for ownership, use, or lease only according to their designated purposes.</p>
<p><b>Article 62. Provision of lands plots located under electricity distribution and transmission, communication lines and sanitary-protection zones of industrial businesses</b></p>	<p>The land plots located under electricity distribution or transmission lines, communication lines and sanitary-protection zones of industrial businesses can, with the consent of their owners and users, be provided only for short-term use and lease with the aim of raising garden crops and vegetables, as well as grazing cattle and haymaking</p>
<p><b>Article 73: Grounds for Termination of Land Rights of Legal Entities and Individuals</b></p>	<p>The right to own or lease a land plot or a part of it shall be terminated in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• voluntary abandonment or alienation of a land plot by its owner;</li> <li>• expiration of the term of use or lease of the land plot;</li> <li>• cessation of activities of a legal entity;</li> <li>• use of the land contrary to its designation;</li> <li>• termination of individual employment agreements of workers pertaining to the land plots in temporary use according to labour relations;</li> <li>• breach of the terms of the agreement on use or lease;</li> <li>• failure to pay land tax and lease payment during one year without a valid excuse;</li> <li>• failure, for two years without a valid excuse, to use the land plot provided for agricultural production, and for one year the land plot provided for non-agricultural needs;</li> <li>• failure to prevent, during use, deterioration of quality and erosion of land, pollution of it with</li> </ul>

	<p>chemical and radioactive substances, swamping, repeated salinization, breach of regulations while operating melioration and irrigation systems, pollution of the environment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• when the need arises in the acquisition of land for state needs;</li> <li>• in case of transfer of the title for buildings and structures, belonging to the land plot owner and located at this plot;</li> <li>• transfer of the ownership right to a structure and facility or the right to practically manage it to another person;</li> <li>• death of the owner, user (lessee) of the land and absence of heirs;</li> <li>• mortgage of the land plot and failure to deliver on the obligation secured by the mortgage.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Article 101: Compensation for the losses incurred by owners, users and lessees of land</b></p>	<p>Any losses arising from the withdrawal (compulsory acquisition) or temporary occupation of land plots, as well as from restrictions on the rights of landowners, users, and lessees, or from deterioration in land quality resulting from the activities of legal entities or individuals, including any loss of profit, shall be fully compensated.</p> <p>In cases of land acquisition, compensation shall also cover losses incurred by landowners due to the early termination of obligations towards third parties. Legal entities and private individuals who have acquired withdrawn lands, as well as legal entities and private individuals whose activity has led to the limitation of the rights of owners, users and lessees of land or deterioration of the quality of adjacent lands, shall compensate the damage caused, including the potentially lost benefit, in an order established by the present Code and other regulatory and legal acts.</p>

### Law on the Acquisition of Land for State Needs

The Law on Acquisition of Lands for State Needs, dated 20 April 2010, directly regulates matters related to involuntary resettlement. The law covers issues such as the land acquisition process and institutional arrangements, compensation and valuation principles, consultation requirements, the rights of different categories of displaced persons, and the accessibility of a grievance mechanism.

The law adopts a broad definition of affected persons, covering not only formally registered rights holders but also unregistered users, tenants, individuals who have informally used land for a long period, and persons who do not have legal rights to the land on which they reside. It provides resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets for individuals without legal rights to the land.

Article	Description
<p><b>Article 4: The main powers of the state regarding land acquisition</b></p>	<p>Land required for state needs or held in shared ownership must be transferred to the state based on an agreement with the owner(s).</p> <p>The state must strive to reach an agreement with affected individuals and is obligated to pay either the market or replacement price for the land. The state cannot exercise its powers under this law until this obligation is fulfilled.</p>
<p><b>Article 5: Lands eligible for acquisition</b></p>	<p>Regardless of whether the land is under use or lease, and irrespective of any established encumbrances (restrictions) related to land use, the following lands may be acquired for state needs in accordance with this Law:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lands under private ownership;</li> <li>• Lands under municipal ownership.</li> </ul> <p>Rights of use and lease over state-owned lands shall be withdrawn for state needs.</p>
<b>Article 54: Compensations for persons affected by land acquisition</b>	<p>All persons affected by land acquisition who have legal rights over the land are entitled to fair compensation as specified by this law for their land or related rights.</p> <p>Compensation is provided through the project necessitating the land acquisition.</p>
<b>Article 56: Factors to be considered in the assessment of compensation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation payable to affected persons shall be based on the principle that all individuals who suffer loss or inconvenience as a result of displacement are assisted in restoring their property, livelihoods, income, and living standards within a reasonable period, so that they are not placed in a worse position than prior to displacement. Current inflation at the time of assessment;</li> <li>• The market value of the land as determined under Article 58 of this Law;</li> <li>• In cases where only a portion of the land is acquired, any loss caused to the person as a result of the acquired portion being separated from the remaining land;</li> <li>• Any loss or potential loss to the person's other movable or immovable property or actual income as a result of the acquisition of land ownership;</li> <li>• All costs and losses arising from relocation if the person is forced to move their residence, business premises, or workplace due to the acquisition.</li> </ul>

### The Civil Code

The Civil Code, Articles 246, 247, 248 and 249 includes provisions for the acquisition of land for state needs, which is applicable to the Project.

Article	Description
<b>Article 246: Compulsory Acquisition of Land for State or Public Needs</b>	<p>Decision on compulsory acquisition of land plot for state or social needs shall be issued by relevant body of executive authority according to Article 157.9 of this Code.</p> <p>Decision of relevant body of executive authority relating to expropriation of land plot for state or social needs shall be registered in the state register of immovable property.</p> <p>Body of executive authority issuing decision on condemnation of land plot shall send to landowner a written notification about it.</p>
<b>Article 247: Sale price of land plot purchased for state or social needs</b>	<p>Sale price, purchase periods and other terms of land plot expropriated for state or social needs shall be established in agreement with owner of plot. Agreement shall include obligation of the state to pay sale price for condemned plot.</p> <p>In the course of establishing sale price, the price shall include market price of land plot and immovable property located on it, as well as all damage inflicted upon owner as a result of expropriation of land plot including lost profit,</p>

	<p>and damage inflicted on him as a result of premature termination of his obligations owed to third persons.</p> <p>Owner may be granted, according to agreement with him, another land plot in exchange for a land plot expropriated for state or social needs and with inclusion of its value in sale price.</p>
<p><b>Article 248: Submitting of claim on decision on compulsory acquisition of land plot for state or social needs</b></p>	<p>In the event an owner does not agree with decision of respective executive authority on expropriation of land plot for state or social needs or there has not been secured an agreement with him relating to sale price and other terms of sale, he may apply to court on such decision.</p> <p>Claim on decision relating to expropriation of land plot for state or social needs may be submitted within one year of dispatch to owner of plot of notification specified in Article 246.3 of this Code.</p>
<p><b>Article 249: Rights of owner of land plot expropriated for state or social needs</b></p>	<p>Owner of land plot expropriated for state or social needs may, from the moment of issuance of decision on expropriation of plot till the moment of securing an agreement on purchase of land or moment of issuance of court decision, carry out possession of plot, its use and disposition and incur expenses necessary for provision of use of land in accordance with its designation.</p> <p>Risk of applicability to owner, in the course of establishment of land plot's sale price, of expenditures and damages connected with construction on plot of new buildings and installations, extension and reconstruction of old ones shall be born by him.</p>
<p><b>Article 261. Compensation for easement</b></p>	<p>Unless otherwise provided in the contract, the owner of the immovable property encumbered by an easement <b>may</b> demand a fee for the use of the area from the authorized persons in whose favour the easement was established.</p> <p>The amount of the fee is determined by agreement of the parties, or if it is impossible to reach an agreement, by a court decision.</p>

### Other Relevant Legislations

The table below provides a summary of other relevant legislation applicable to the Project.

Article	Description
<p><b>Law on Land Market (1999, No: 665-IQ)</b></p>	<p>It outlines the legal framework for land transactions, including ownership, lease, and use rights, as well as procedures for land registration and market operations. The law aims to facilitate fair and efficient land market activities, promote investment in land, and ensure sustainable management of land resources across the country.</p>
<p><b>The Flat Code</b></p>	<p>The Code states that acquisition of residential lands and residential building on the land should be acquired by the provisions of the Land Acquisition Law.</p>

<p><b>Law of Azerbaijan Republic on the state land cadastre, land monitoring and land management (1998, No: 593)</b></p>	<p>This Law defines the legal framework for ordering the state land cadastre, land monitoring and land management works in the Azerbaijan Republic.</p>
<p><b>Law of Azerbaijan Republic on land lease (1999, No: 587-IQ)</b></p>	<p>This law defines the legal framework for the lease of lands in state, municipal and private ownership, and lease relations in the Azerbaijan Republic. The law states that (Article 16) when the leased land is acquired for state needs, another land plot having a same size and a same quality can be provided to lessee. Losses incurred in this land shall be paid in accordance with the legislation.</p>
<p><b>Law on Valuation Activity</b></p>	<p>The law states that valuation of the real estate is mandatory in the cases of land acquisition for state needs and the results of the valuation are to be reflected in a valuation report.</p>
<p><b>Law of Azerbaijan Republic on Electricity (2023, No: 858-VIQ)</b></p>	<p>The Law applies to subjects of electric energy, consumers and state bodies (institutions) operating in the field of production, storage, transmission, distribution, supply, import, export and consumption of electric energy in accordance with Article 94, Part I, item 11 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan. It regulates the relations between them and determines the legal, economic and organizational bases of the electric energy sector.</p>
<p><b>Law of Azerbaijan Republic on the management of municipal lands (2001, No: 160-IIQ)</b></p>	<p>This Law regulates the general rules for the transfer of municipal lands to ownership, use and lease, taking into account the peculiarities of their management, legal relations in the field of their use and protection.</p>
<p><b>Cabinet of Ministers' Resolution (2012, No:45)</b></p>	<p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers' of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Approving of guidelines for preparation of Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Guideline</p>
<p><b>Rules for assigning lands to categories and transferring them from one category to another (2017, No: 10)</b></p>	<p>Agricultural lands (arable lands) are specially protected and their transfer to other categories for non-agricultural purposes is permitted in exceptional cases in accordance with the Land Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan and on the basis of the requirements of the "Rules for assigning lands to categories and transferring them from one category to another"</p>
<p><b>Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the Underground" (1998, No: 439-IQ)</b></p>	<p>It regulates the development, efficient use, safety and protection of underground resources, including the Azerbaijani sector of the Caspian Sea. The law specifies the main property rights and duties of users. Certain restrictions are placed on the use of mineral resources based on environmental protection considerations, public health and economic interests.</p>
<p><b>Decision of The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan on "Dimensions of power grid protection zones and requirements for conducting economic activities in those areas". (2024, No: 261)</b></p>	<p>The decree mandates the establishment of a Grid Security Zone around low to high-voltage overhead transmission lines. A buffer with a lateral extent (from outermost conductor) of 30 metres is required 330-500 kV overhead power lines, where land use such as construction and demolition of buildings, high- rise irrigation and machinery as well as trees are prohibited.</p>

## 2.2. World Bank ESF and associated ESSs

Within the scope of resettlement processes, the project will be implemented in accordance with the World Bank's ESF and associated ESSs. These ESSs have been established to ensure that the environmental and social impacts of the project are managed in accordance with the highest international standards, and cover key environmental and social issues.

- ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
- ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions
- ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management
- ESS4: Community Health and Safety
- ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement
- ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- ESS7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities
- ESS8: Cultural Heritage
- ESS9: Financial Intermediaries
- ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

As land acquisition for the construction of the OHL is not a requirement under national legislation and easements will be applied to the plots of land affected by the project, the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is not required. However, the current RAP has been prepared as a consultative document, taking into account most of the relevant provisions of WB ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Land Use Restrictions and Involuntary Resettlement).

The Standard provides a comprehensive framework aimed at preventing, minimizing, and mitigating the adverse social and economic impacts that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use may have on individuals, households, businesses, and communities, while safeguarding the living standards of affected persons. The Standard adopts an approach that covers both physical displacement and economic displacement that results in the loss of livelihoods.

According to the ESS5, 'affected persons' may be classified as persons:

- Who have formal legal rights to land or assets;
- Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law;
- Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. The census described in paragraph 20 will establish the status of the affected persons.

The key principles of ESS5 emphasize a hierarchy of avoidance and minimization. During project design, alternative sites and technical solutions should be considered, the need for land acquisition should be minimized, and the number of affected persons reduced. Acquisition of land rights through voluntary agreement is encouraged.

In cases where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it is essential that affected persons are engaged early in the process and that meaningful consultation mechanisms are established.

Compensation and livelihood restoration are calculated on the basis of "full replacement cost." This approach covers the acquisition of assets of equivalent value, market value, transaction and relocation costs, and transitional support. Compensation payments must be made prior to physical or economic displacement. ESS5 aims not only to restore affected persons to their previous living standards but, where possible, to improve them.

ESS5 also provides for the establishment of a "cut-off date" for the purpose of determining eligibility. This date is determined during the resettlement census and is disclosed to the public.

Stakeholder engagement, grievance mechanisms, and monitoring are core requirements for ESS5 implementation. Consultation processes should begin at the earliest stages of the project cycle and be inclusive, with particular efforts made to obtain the views of women, youth, the elderly, and vulnerable groups. Grievance mechanisms must be accessible, transparent, and effective, and should not restrict affected persons' rights to judicial recourse. Implementation of the resettlement plan is monitored through systematic process- and outcome-focused monitoring.

### Resettlement Action Plan

## 2.3. Gap Table and Mitigations Between World Bank ESSs and Azerbaijan Legislation

Table 2-1. Gap Table and Mitigations Between WB and Azerbaijan Legislation

Topic/Issue	World Bank Standards	Azerbaijan Legislation	Gaps Identified	Measures to Close Gaps
Avoidance and Minimisation	The Client will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on the poor and vulnerable.	Any land required for state needs can be transferred to the state upon reaching an agreement with the owner. Avoidance and minimisation of displacement is not required by national law.	The avoidance and minimization of impacts is not required by national legislation, but it is required by the World Bank.	This RAP has been undertaken to ensure that impacts on land users are avoided or minimized where possible, including thorough considerations of micro-routing options during the design phase. Where impacts cannot be avoided, they will be mitigated through appropriate exercise of entitlements, meaningful consultation, and effective monitoring mechanisms implemented throughout the design and implementation of the RAP.
Resettlement and/or Livelihood Restoration Plan	RAPs will be prepared in line with the provisions of the World Bank's ESS5. In particular, a census, socio-economic survey and consultation with PAP will be conducted while preparing a RAP and its implementation will be monitored and reported, irrespective of numbers of people affected	Under the national legislation (LALSN, 2010), in cases where the number of people to be relocated 100 meters away from their land exceeds 200, a resettlement plan is to be prepared. In other cases, only a resettlement manual will be prepared.	National legislation only requires the preparation of an RAP for relocations above a certain number; ESS5, however, requires the preparation of an RAP regardless of the number.	RAP has been prepared to bridge the gap between legal regulations and World Bank Standards.
Eligibility	Eligible persons may be classified as persons:  (a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets;  (b) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to	According to Article 7 of the Azerbaijan Land Acquisition Law, persons who have legal rights to the land on which they live are entitled to compensation, while those who do not have legal rights to the land they occupy are	National legislation provides for full compensation only to legal rights holders. The compensation and livelihood support mechanisms provided for in ESS5 are not available to users who do not have legal rights.	The eligibility for compensation and scope of this draft RAP includes all PAPs within the Project site including those without any recognisable legal rights to the land that they are using the land for grazing/farming

Topic/Issue	World Bank Standards	Azerbaijan Legislation	Gaps Identified	Measures to Close Gaps
	<p>land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or</p> <p>(c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.</p>	<p>provided only with relocation assistance. This assistance does not include compensation for immovable property or support aimed at covering damage to their movable property incurred during relocation.</p>		<p>purposes. Ref. Chapter 7 for details on the eligibility and entitlements.</p>
<p>Compensation for Loss of Land- full replacement cost</p>	<p>Economically displaced persons who face loss of assets or access to assets will be compensated for such loss at replacement cost.</p> <p>Persons with legally recognized or recognizable land rights under national law will be provided with replacement property of equal or greater value (e.g., agricultural or commercial land) or, where appropriate, cash compensation at replacement cost.</p> <p>Economically displaced persons without legally recognized land rights will be compensated at full replacement cost for lost assets other than land, such as crops, irrigation infrastructure, and other improvements made to the land. In addition, support will be provided in lieu of land compensation to enable these persons to reestablish their livelihoods at an alternative site. Compensation or support is not required for individuals who occupy the project area after the eligibility cut-off date.</p>	<p>All persons affected by acquisition are entitled to fair compensation in accordance with the Land Acquisition Law. The Law states that "The state is obliged to make every effort to reach an agreement with the affected persons and to pay the market price or replacement price for the land".</p> <p>An easement imposes restrictions on land use, such as prohibiting the construction of structures or planting of trees above a certain height. The principle is that if existing rights are not diminished or affected, no compensation is due. This applies to land designated as agricultural where current or future usage rights are not impacted. However, if an easement is registered and the restrictions on land rights result</p>	<p>The legal framework embraces the principle of fair compensation and provides for the payment of market value or replacement cost for land; in this respect, it is largely consistent with the rights of legal rights holders. However, no support mechanisms have been established for the compensation of economic users without legal rights over the land for their off-land asset losses and the restoration of their livelihoods.</p> <p>According to the legal framework, easements that do not reduce the current value of the land do not require compensation. In contrast, ESS5 considers any restriction on land use that affects land rights as a potential loss of rights and may require compensation</p>	<p>An entitlement matrix has been prepared for the project; this document generally shows eligible individuals, households, and businesses entitled to compensation and assistance. Those without legal land rights have been included in the entitlement matrix with compensation provided.</p> <p>Households using public land have been included in the rights matrix and will thus be provided with compensation or assistance.</p> <p>The rights granted under the LRP are defined in the entitlement matrix.</p>

Topic/Issue	World Bank Standards	Azerbaijan Legislation	Gaps Identified	Measures to Close Gaps
	<p>According to ESS5, any restriction on land use that affects land rights—such as an easement—may be considered a loss of land rights and could require compensation</p>	<p>in a reduction of the land's value, compensation would be required</p>		
<p>Compensation for Structures</p>	<p>The Client will offer the choice of replacement property with security of tenure, of equal or higher value, and with equivalent or better characteristics and locational advantages, or cash compensation at replacement cost. Compensation in kind should be considered as an alternative to cash.</p> <p>For physically displaced persons, the Client will make arrangements to enable them to obtain adequate housing with security of tenure. Where such displaced persons own structures, the Client will compensate them for the loss of assets other than land — including dwellings and other improvements to the land — at replacement cost. Based on consultations with these displaced persons, the Client will provide relocation assistance in lieu of land compensation sufficient to enable them to restore their standards of living at an adequate alternative site.</p>	<p>Compensation to be determined based on market value as well as replacement value. In case both principles are applicable, the one that provides larger compensation will be applied.</p>	<p>Determining compensation based on market or replacement value, applying the higher amount, is largely consistent with ESS5. However, the provision of a replacement property option, security of tenure, equivalence of locational advantages, and offering in-kind compensation as an alternative are not explicitly regulated in the legislation.</p>	<p>Houses/buildings will be valued at replacement value based on market value, cost of materials, type of construction, labour, transport and other construction costs. No deductions will be applied for depreciation, salvaged materials and transaction costs.</p>
<p>Addressing Loss of Livelihoods</p>	<p>In the case of projects affecting livelihoods or income generation, the Client's plan will include measures to allow affected persons to improve, or at</p>	<p>No additional provisions have been considered for</p>	<p>World Bank Standards state that persons affected by the project should be granted the right to compensation that will restore</p>	<p>Measures to address the need to compensate for loss of livelihood are outlined in the entitlement matrix.</p>

Topic/Issue	World Bank Standards	Azerbaijan Legislation	Gaps Identified	Measures to Close Gaps
	<p>least restore, their incomes or livelihoods. Affected businesses and employees will be supported through compensation for losses, transition assistance, and measures such as relocation support, training, and alternative livelihood opportunities. Where replacement land or resources are not available, additional support—including financial assistance and employment or business development options—will be provided.</p>	<p>supplementary support to PAPs experiencing income loss.</p>	<p>their livelihoods to at least the level they were at before the project.</p>	
<p>Community and Public Resource Losses / Common Property Resources</p>	<p>For persons whose livelihoods are based on natural resources and who are subject to access restrictions, measures will be implemented to ensure continued access to the affected resources or to provide access to alternative resources with equivalent livelihood potential and accessibility. Where common property resources are affected, the benefits and compensation provided may be collective in nature.</p>	<p>There is no legal provision in national legislation to compensate for the loss of affected natural resources.</p>	<p>National legislation does not contain any regulations regarding compensation for natural resource losses or the provision of alternative resources.</p>	<p>Measures to provide compensation to affected communities and public resources have been included in the entitlement matrix.</p>
<p>Measures for Vulnerable Persons</p>	<p>As warranted, livelihood planning provides special assistance to women, minorities or vulnerable groups who may be disadvantaged in securing alternative livelihoods.</p>	<p>There is no requirement for vulnerable groups in relation to livelihood restoration.</p>	<p>The national legislation governing land acquisition does not address vulnerable groups, but additional measures should be taken for these groups according to WB standards.</p>	<p>Vulnerable groups identified will be provided assistance in accordance with World Bank Standards.</p>
<p>Monitoring and Evaluation</p>	<p>Arrangements for monitoring of displacement and resettlement activities by the implementing agency,</p>	<p>No provision for monitoring in provided in the Azerbaijan Laws</p>	<p>National legislation does not contain provisions for monitoring expropriation or resettlement practices or their effects.</p>	<p>A monitoring mechanism has been established for the RAP implementation. The project's land</p>

Topic/Issue	World Bank Standards	Azerbaijan Legislation	Gaps Identified	Measures to Close Gaps
	<p>supplemented by third-party monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of results for a reasonable period after all resettlement activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.</p>		<p>World Bank Standards indicate the need to monitor and evaluate resettlement and the restoration of livelihoods.</p>	<p>acquisition will be monitored and reported regularly in accordance with internal and external monitoring requirements.</p>
<p>Level and timing of Community Engagement / Consultation / Negotiation / Participation</p>	<p>The Client will engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the stakeholder engagement process defined in ESS10. Decision-making on resettlement and livelihood restoration will provide affected persons with options and alternatives, ensuring informed choice. The Project will ensure timely disclosure of information and meaningful participation of affected communities throughout design, planning, implementation, and monitoring processes.</p>	<p>Public meetings are to be conducted to discuss land expropriation proposal at the preparatory stage.</p>	<p>The expropriation process includes informing landowners, but social studies, surveys, and consultations are not required prior to land acquisition.</p> <p>There is no SEP requirement in national legislation.</p>	<p>The project started consultation during RAP preparation, will continue to consult with the identified PAPs, vulnerable groups and other relevant stakeholders in line with the lenders' requirements throughout RAP disclosure, the land acquisition, RAP implementation, construction and operation phase. An SEP has also been developed for the project and will be updated to reflect tasks under RAP.</p>
<p>Gender</p>	<p>ESS5 requires that land acquisition and resettlement processes be planned and implemented in a gender-sensitive manner. The Standard recognizes that displacement and livelihood loss may</p>	<p>Azerbaijan's legal framework governing land acquisition and property is based on the principle of legal equality between women and men and does not provide</p>	<p>National legislation does not require gender-sensitive consultation or the identification of gender-specific risks and opportunities. This is deemed necessary by the Bank.</p>	<p>The consultation undertaken for the project's RAP preparation has gathered the views of both males and females through surveys, focus groups, and broad-based</p>

Topic/Issue	World Bank Standards	Azerbaijan Legislation	Gaps Identified	Measures to Close Gaps
	<p>affect women and men differently, and therefore calls for meaningful participation of women in consultations and decision-making related to compensation and livelihood restoration, consideration of intra-household impacts, and targeted support for women in vulnerable situations.</p>	<p>for gender-based discrimination. The Constitution, the Civil Code, and land-related legislation guarantee that property and inheritance rights are exercised regardless of gender. However, the legislation concerning land acquisition and resettlement does not explicitly include provisions addressing gender-specific needs or special support measures for women.</p>		<p>consultations targeting the community and women. The measures in the RAP and the updated SEP ensure that this continues throughout the Project.</p>
<p>Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanisms</p>	<p>The Client will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial</p>	<p>Grievance Commission (Article 75 of LALSN, 2010) to be appointed in large scale projects in case of necessity. The Executive Agency, Land Acquisition Group, Control Agency, local Executive Power, municipalities are able to receive, consider, and solve grievance and requests.</p>		<p>A grievance mechanism is presented in the SEP and this RAP and will be operationalised for the Project in order to allow the PAPs and other stakeholders to submit their grievances.</p>

### 3. Methodology

The preparation of this RAP was undertaken through a combination of desktop review, fieldwork, data analysis, and plan development. The methodology adopted integrates the review of existing project documentation and legal frameworks, primary data collection through field surveys and stakeholder consultations, and analytical assessment to inform the design of mitigation measures, entitlements, and implementation arrangements. The overall approach is outlined below.

#### 3.1. Desktop Study

The RAP methodology is aligned with the RAP preparation approach outlined in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). It follows a structured process comprising comprehensive document review, data collection, analysis, and report preparation.

The desktop review was initiated with an assessment of key Project documentation, including:

- The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment,
- The Environmental and Social Due Diligence,
- The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
- The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP),
- Azerenerji Project Impacts tables
- Pylon Location Valuation Reports
- Pylon Location Inventory Report
- Valuation Report and Inventory for Easement Locations
- Survey Results for Pylon Locations and Easement Locations

In addition, national and regional reports, region-level socio-economic data, and applicable local and national legislation were reviewed to establish an understanding of the baseline socio-economic conditions and regulatory context. Technical documentation—including detailed census data, route maps, and databases on affected parcels and households—was also analyzed to quantify the scale and nature of land acquisition impacts and to inform the development of the RAP.

#### 3.2. Field Study

As part of the fieldwork, field-based asset inventory and valuation studies were carried out to document affected assets and support the determination of compensation measures. Household surveys were conducted with PAPs impacted by pylon locations and easement areas to collect socio-economic data and assess potential impacts. In addition, surveys of affected businesses were undertaken to identify impacts on commercial activities and income sources. To ensure the reliability and accuracy of the data collected, verification visits and follow-up interviews were conducted in selected settlements. These activities enabled cross-checking of survey results and provided additional qualitative insights to support the overall impact assessment and RAP preparation. Accordingly, the field study was implemented through a phased approach to ensure comprehensive data collection and validation. The phased methodology ensured a robust and reliable evidence base to inform the development of the RAP, including impact assessment, entitlement design, and livelihood restoration planning.

Work carried out as part of the fieldwork;

1. Asset census September 2024
2. Household surveys conducted for households affected by pylons locations and easement (October 2024)

### 3.2.1. Asset Census

An on-site asset inventory for pylon locations and lands affected by easements was conducted by an independent valuation firm engaged by Azerenerji. Fieldwork was carried out in two phases between 03.09.2024–30.09.2024 covering all affected locations along the OHLs corridors.

The asset inventory systematically recorded each pylon location and impacted land parcel, documenting key parameters such as geographic location, type and extent of impact, land classification, and identification of land users. Individual files were prepared for each affected parcel as part of the census process, ensuring traceability and consistency of data across all impacted assets. Based on the findings of the field surveys, the valuation reports were finalized on 15.10.2024.

### 3.2.2. Socio-economic Household Surveys

The household and business survey questionnaires developed and used during fieldwork. Prior to field implementation, surveyors received training on 02.09.2024, followed by a pilot pylon survey conducted on 03.09.2024. Based on the pilot results, the survey tools were refined and finalized on 04.09.2024 to ensure clarity, consistency, and data reliability. Household survey forms are also provided in Appendix 1.3

The survey of households affected by pylon locations was conducted by survey team of the valuation firm engaged by Azerenerji between 04.09.2024 and 30.09.2024. Surveys were conducted with all PAPs. Following the fieldwork, 88 surveys were completed (100%). After data entry and quality control, 3 surveys were excluded (3%), resulting in a total of 69 valid surveys (95%). At 50 pylon locations (7%), households either declined to participate or were not available at the time of the survey. They stated that they did not have sufficient information about the project as the reason for not responding to the survey. While this represents a non-response rate, the achieved sample is considered broadly representative of the affected population. Nonetheless, this limitation has been taken into account in the analysis, and findings have been complemented with verification fieldwork and qualitative consultations to ensure robustness. For the pylon surveys, a total of 15 settlements across 4 regions were visited, and 88 households were interviewed. Of the respondents, 20% were female, indicating relatively limited female participation in the survey process. The aim of the household surveys was to achieve 100% survey of impacted PAPs from the loss of land to pylons.

Overall, the fieldwork covered 15 settlements across 4 regions, with a combined total of 88 households surveyed. Female participation across both survey phases was low and accounted for approximately 20% of respondents. The survey results provide a comprehensive socio-economic baseline and support the identification of potential project impacts, particularly in relation to land use, livelihoods, and vulnerability.

Detailed breakdowns of the survey results by region, settlement coverage, and gender distribution are presented in Tables 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3.

Table 3-1. Pylon Locations Survey Summary

No	Region	Number of Visited Settlements	Number of People Surveyed	Male	Female
1	Bilasuvar	0	0	0	0
2	Neftchala	5	60	46	14
3	Salyan	8	50	40	10
4	Hajigabul	2	10	8	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>26</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>22%</b>

Table 3-2. Survey of Easement Areas

No	Region	Number of Settlements	Number of People Surveyed	Male	Female
1	Bilasuvar	0	0	0	0
2	Neftchala	5	50	40	10
3	Salyan	8	37	30	7
4	Hajigabul	2	6	5	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>18</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>9%</b>

Table 3-3 Summary of Fieldwork

No	Region	Number of Visited Settlements	Number of People Surveyed	Male	Female
1	Bilasuvar	0	0	0	0
2	Neftchala	5	110	86	24
3	Salyan	8	87	70	17
4	Hajigabul	2	16	13	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>49</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>21%</b>

A survey was conducted with 9 businesses affected by the project's pylon locations and easement. The business survey form is also provided in the appendix 1.4.

Table 3-4 Survey of Businesses

No	Business	Affiliated Region
1	"Agro Technical" MMC	Bilasuvar
2	"Agropark Yashil Ada" MMC	Salyan
3	"Agro Park" MMC	Salyan
4	"Lotos" MMC	Salyan

5	Entrepreneur Natig Hasanov	Salyan
6	Entrepreneur Gurban Abbasov	Salyan
7	Entrepreneur Rana Allahverdiyeva	Salyan
8	Entrepreneur Cavid Mammadov	Salyan

### 3.2.3. Verification Field Study

Following the receipt of the complete census dataset, a comprehensive data validation and quality control process was undertaken. This included checks for data consistency, application of necessary data cleaning procedures, and verification of key variables. Affected parcels were classified by ownership status, and the types and magnitude of impacts were systematically identified. Vulnerable groups were also preliminarily identified during this stage based on available socio-economic indicators.

The verification process was supported by in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and targeted sampling from the completed surveys. The sampling approach ensured representation across all regions and reflected varying levels of impact intensity to capture a balanced and representative sample of affected stakeholders. Verification field included visits to businesses, orchards that may be impacted from Project's land acquisition. Land acquisition impacts associated with previous investments in the Project area were also reviewed to better understand past land acquisition experiences, stakeholder perceptions, and the cumulative social impacts within the Project area.

Field verification activities were conducted between 7–10 October 2024, covering 15 settlements across 4 regions. During this phase, consultations were held with a total of 40 affected landowners (including 7 women), 15 municipal representatives, 4 formal tenants, and 4 affected business. These consultations provided qualitative insights to validate survey findings, confirm impact pathways, and strengthen the overall robustness of the RAP analysis. A detailed list of the verification site visits is provided in Appendix 1.2.

*Table 3-5 Field Outputs*

No	Field Outputs	Number
1	Region Visited	4
2	Number of Settlements	15
3	Municipal Representative Met	15
4	Landowners/Shareholders Whose Land Is Affected	50
5	Female Landowners/Shareholders	7
6	Male Landowners/Shareholders	43
7	Legal Tenants	8
8	Illegal Tenants	0
9	Affected Businesses	8
10	Number of Land Inspections	8

### 3.3. Limitations

Due to adverse weather conditions during the fieldwork for the asset inventory, it was not possible to adequately determine whether crops were present on the land. During verification study, crops were identified and the entitlement matrix is devised based on the findings of the verification study.

## 4. Socio-Economic Baseline

### 4.1. Demography and Household Profiles

The table below presents population changes in the project-affected regions of Bilasuvar, Neftchala, Salyan, and Hajigabul between 2019 and 2024. Overall, population growth across these regions demonstrates a steady upward trend, consistent with national demographic patterns. Over the five-year period, population increases remain moderate, reflecting stable socio-economic conditions in the project area. Annual population growth is estimated to be below 0.8% per annum, which aligns with the national growth rate of approximately 0.6%.

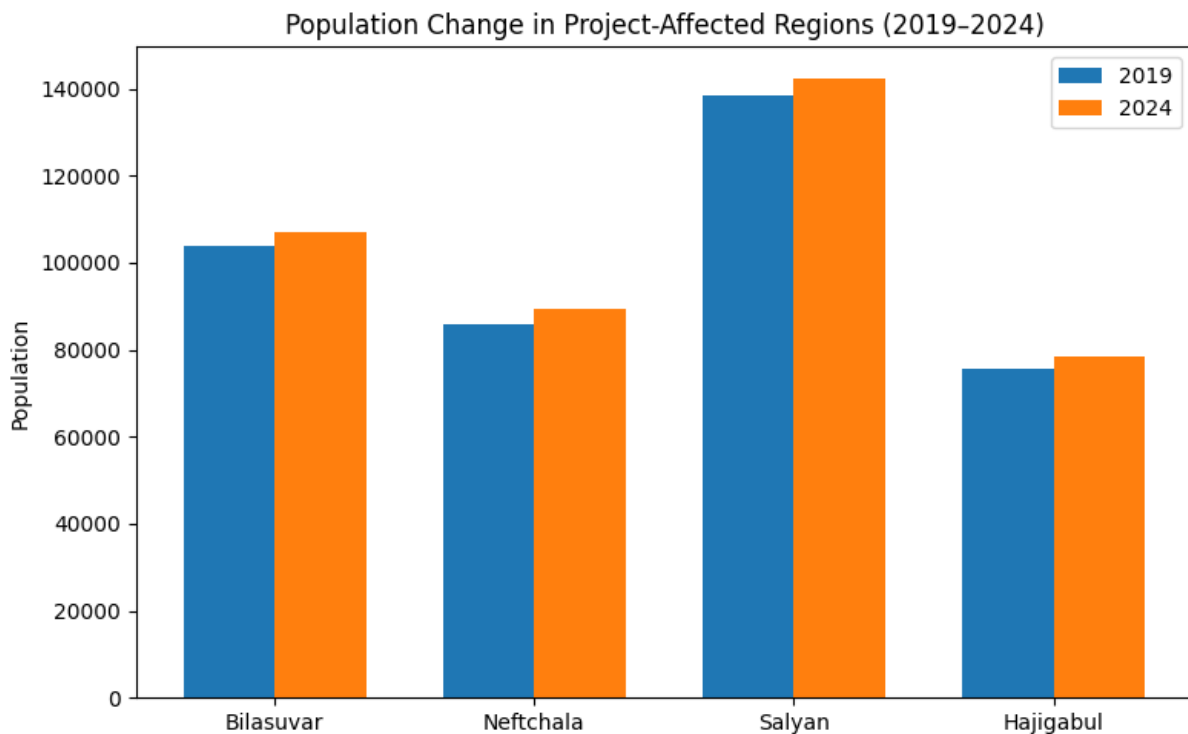
Table 4-1 Population Information of Regions

No	Region	2019 Population of the Region	2024 Population of the Region	Population Change over 5 years (%)
1	Bilasuvar	103,800	107,000	+3.1%
2	Neftchala	86,000	89,500	+4.1%
3	Salyan	138,600	142,500	+2.8%
4	Hajigabul	75,600	78,500	+3.8%

Source: AZSTAT, 2024

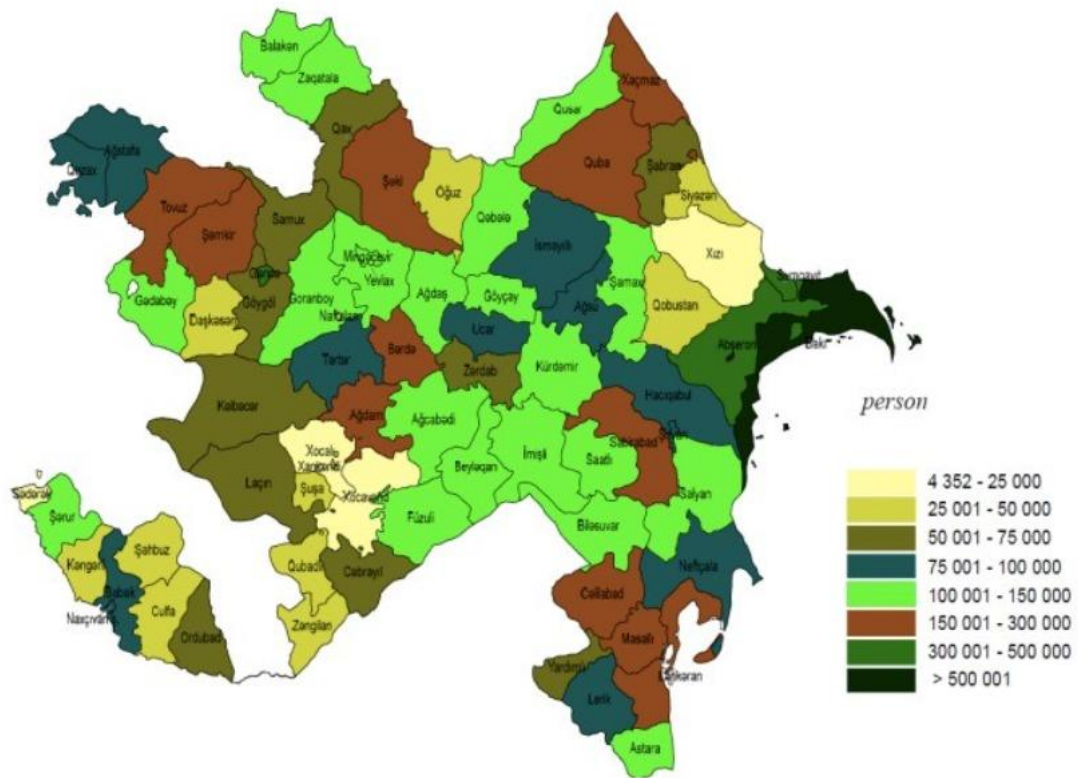
Population changes over the past 5 years are shown in detail in the graph below.

Figure 4-1 Population Change of Regions



The population map of the areas affected by the Project is given below.

Figure 4-2 Distribution of Population by Administrative Territorial Units



Household surveys were conducted to collect demographic information on project-affected households. Based on the surveyed sample of approximately 90–100 individuals, the distribution of females and males appears broadly balanced. Individuals aged 19–64 constitute the largest share of the population, indicating a predominantly working-age demographic. The proportion of school-age children enrolled in education is estimated at around 78%, while approximately 3% of respondents reported receiving social assistance. In terms of housing conditions, the vast majority of households reside in owner-occupied dwellings, with a smaller proportion living in extended family homes or rented accommodation. The table below provides detailed demographic information for the project-affected regions of Bilasuvar, Neftchala, Salyan, and Hajigabul.

Table 4-2 Demographic Information of Household Members

No	Region	Number of people permanently living in your household	Female	Male	0-18 Years	19-64 Years	Over 65 years	Number of children in education	Any members in your household receiving support/assistance from social services - Number of YES Answers	Number of individuals in receiving support/assistance from social services	Own House	Family House	Rent
1	Bilasuvar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Neftchala	160	85	75	29	60	30	35	3	3	100	25	3
3	Salyan	304	152	152	76	195	33	59	6	8	259	40	5
4	Hajigabul	49	24	25	12	31	6	9	1	1	42	6	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>9</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>~20%</b>	<b>~2%</b>	<b>~3%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>2%</b>

Source: Household Surveys, 2024

As part of the fieldwork, 60 heads of households were interviewed and information was collected about family types. According to the results obtained from the interviews, extended families constitute the vast majority (73%) of households. Nuclear families account for 25%, while single-person households account for only 2%. Extended family” refers to a family unit that includes not only the nuclear family (parents and children) but also other relatives such as grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousin.

Table 4-3 Distribution of Family Types

No	Region	Nuclear	Extended	Single	Total	%
1	Bilasuvar	0	0	0	0	0
2	Neftchala	12	31	1	44	0
3	Salyan	16	45	1	62	86%
4	Hajigabul	2	7	1	10	14%
<b>Total</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>116</b>	
<b>%</b>		<b>25%</b>	<b>72–73%</b>	<b>~2–3%</b>		<b>100%</b>

Source: Household Surveys, 2024

The age and marital status information reveals the social structure of the households. 86% of the heads of households are male, while 14% are female. In terms of marital status, 85% are married, 10% are widowed, 4% are single, 0.7% are divorced, and 0.3% are separated.

Although the average age varies by region, in general, heads of households are people over the age of 50.

Table 4-4 Marital Status of Head of Households

No	Region	Total	Average Age	Male	Female	Married	Single	Widow	Divorced	Separated
1	Bilasuvar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Neftchala	49	56.5	40	3	38	2	8	0	0
3	Salyan	32	56.5	30	8	30	2	6	0	0
4	Hajigabul	7	54.3	8	1	9	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>88</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>%</b>			NA	<b>87%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>~87%</b>	<b>~3%</b>	<b>~9–10%</b>	<b>~0–1%</b>	<b>~0%</b>

Source: Household Surveys, 2024

As part of the fieldwork, 60 heads of households were asked about their educational background. The vast majority of heads of households (78%) were high school graduates, with university graduates coming in second at 20%. This is in line with the World Bank and United Nations data of 2023 that stated 17% of the population aged 25 and above in Azerbaijan had completed at least a bachelor’s degree<sup>1</sup>.

At lower education levels, uneducated individuals (1%) and elementary/middle school graduates (0.7%) constitute a very limited group. In addition, 0.2% of heads of households had not completed any education. This distribution shows that, in general, the education level of heads of households is high, with high school and university graduates being predominant.

The table below provides detailed data on the educational status of heads of households by regions.

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.ceicdata.com/en/azerbaijan/social-education-statistics/az-educational-attainment-at-least-bachelors-or-equivalent-population-25-years-total--cumulative?utm\\_source=copilot.com](https://www.ceicdata.com/en/azerbaijan/social-education-statistics/az-educational-attainment-at-least-bachelors-or-equivalent-population-25-years-total--cumulative?utm_source=copilot.com) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.TER.ENRR> <https://data.un.org/en/iso/az.html>

Table 4-5 Education status of Head of Households

No	Region	Total	Uneducated	Primary/Secondary	High School	University	Not Yet Completed
1	Bilasuvar	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Neftchala	49	2	0	31	21	0
3	Salyan	32	1	0	28	13	0
4	Hajigabul	7	0	0	8	2	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0–1</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>
	%		~1%	~1%	~76%	~40%	~0%

Source: Household Surveys, 2024

Employment information was collected from heads of households interviewed during the fieldwork. The total number of responses presented in the table is 160, reflecting the fact that some respondents reported engagement in more than one occupation.

The overall distribution indicates that retirees represent the largest group, accounting for approximately 40% of respondents, followed by farmers (around 36%). This suggests that a significant proportion of affected households rely on agriculture either as a primary or supplementary livelihood activity, particularly as many retirees remain engaged in farming. Unemployment accounts for approximately 26% of respondents, indicating a moderate level of economic vulnerability among affected households. Workers represent around 14%, while smaller proportions are observed for civil servants (approximately 3%) and housewives (approximately 3%). No respondents identified as tradesmen across the surveyed regions. At the regional level, employment patterns vary. In Salyan and Hajigabul, unemployment and retirement together constitute a significant share, highlighting localized livelihood vulnerabilities and dependence on limited income sources.

Overall, when considering both primary occupation and supplementary activities, it is estimated that up to 40–45% of households are engaged in agricultural activities, reinforcing the importance of land-based livelihoods in the project area.

Table 4-6 Employment Status of Head of Households

No	Region	Total	Farmer	Retired	Tradesmen	Civil Servant	Worker	Unemployed	Housewife
1	Bilasuvar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Neftchala	49	17	19	0	6	0	0	0
3	Salyan	32	13	15	0	2	11	20	1
4	Hajigabul	7	2	2	0	0	2	3	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>
	%		~36%	~40%	0%	~3%	~14%	~26%	~3%

Source: Household Surveys, 2024

Among the heads of households interviewed in the project-affected areas of Salyan and Hajigabul, the majority (approximately 65–67%) are covered by the İcbari Tibbi Sığorta (mandatory health insurance system), indicating a relatively good level of access to basic healthcare services. A smaller proportion (around 6–7%) benefit from state social protection programs, while individuals with special status represent a negligible share (less than 1%).

At the same time, approximately 15% of household heads reported having no formal social security coverage, which may indicate a degree of vulnerability, particularly among economically inactive or informally employed groups. A limited number of respondents fall under other or unspecified categories.

Overall, the data suggest that while most households have access to basic health coverage, a subset of the population may require targeted attention during RAP implementation.

Table 4-7 Social Security Status of Head of Households

No	Region	Total	State Social Protection	Compulsory Medical Insurance	Individual entrepreneurs	Special	None	Other
1	Bilasuvar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Neftchala	49	9	35	0	0	12	5
3	Salyan	32	4	29	0	0	8	3
4	Hajigabul	7	1	7	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>88</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0-1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>%</b>			<b>~15%</b>	<b>~80%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>~0-1%</b>	<b>~23%</b>	<b>~10%</b>

Source: Household Surveys, 2024

## 4.2. Main Household Livelihood Sources

Household surveys conducted as part of the fieldwork collected information on the primary sources of livelihood of affected households. The table below presents the distribution of livelihood sources among household heads across the project-affected regions, based on a total of 88 surveyed households.

The findings indicate that agriculture is the dominant source of livelihood, with approximately 79% of households engaged in farming activities. This is followed by pension income (around 52%) and animal husbandry (approximately 51%), highlighting the importance of both crop production and livestock as key livelihood components.

Wage-based employment represents a smaller share, with workers accounting for around 21% of respondents, while seasonal employment remains limited (approximately 1–5%), observed mainly in Salyan and Neftchala. Other income sources—such as trade, civil service, craftsmanship, rental income, and social assistance—are minimal, each representing only a small proportion of households.

Overall, the results demonstrate a strong dependence on agriculture and livestock-based livelihoods, often supplemented by pension income. It is also evident that households frequently rely on multiple income sources, combining activities such as farming, livestock rearing, and pensions.

These findings confirm that livelihoods in the project area are closely tied to land-based activities, and may therefore be particularly sensitive to any disruption in land access or use during project implementation.

Table 4-8 Household Head Sources of Livelihood

Region	Total	Farming	Husbandry	Worker	Seasonal Worker	Trade	Pension	Civil Service	Craftsmanship	Rent	Social Assistance	Other	If Other Explain
<b>Bilasuvar</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Neftchala</b>	49	38	23	11	3	2	25	5	2	0	0	3	
<b>Salyan</b>	32	24	19	7	1	1	18	3	1	0	0	1	Driver
<b>Hajigabul</b>	7	8	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	Labourer, self-employed
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>~79%</b>	<b>~51%</b>	<b>~21%</b>	<b>~1%</b>	<b>~1%</b>	<b>~52%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>~1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>~1%</b>	

Source: Household Surveys, 2024

Data on household members' engagement in livelihood activities indicates that approximately 51% of affected households have at least one additional member contributing to income-generating activities, while the remaining 49% rely primarily on the household head as the main income earner. This suggests that in a significant proportion of households, livelihood responsibility is concentrated on a single individual, which may increase vulnerability to income disruption.

In both Salyan and Hajigabul, participation of other household members in economic activities remains moderate but not widespread, reflecting the predominantly rural and agriculture-based nature of the local economy, where income generation is often centered around the household head. These patterns highlight the importance of ensuring that compensation and livelihood restoration measures adequately address not only direct impacts on land but also potential indirect effects on overall household income stability.

Table 4-9 Household Members' Engagement in Livelihood Activities

Region	Yes (n)	%	No (n)	%	Total (n)
Bilasuvar	0	0%	0	0%	0
Neftchala	40	<b>81.6%</b>	9	<b>18.4%</b>	49
Salyan	27	<b>32.9%</b>	55	<b>67.1%</b>	82
Hajigabul	4	<b>57.1%</b>	3	<b>42.9%</b>	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>51.4%</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>48.6%</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>51.4%</b>	<b>51.4%</b>	<b>48.6%</b>	<b>48.6%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Household Surveys, 2024

Household perceptions of economic conditions were assessed across three dimensions: (i) the ability of household income to meet basic needs, (ii) comparison of current economic conditions with the past, and (iii) expectations for the next three years.

The results indicate a relatively high level of economic vulnerability among affected households. A majority of respondents (approximately 58–60%) reported that meeting their basic needs is “difficult”, while only a very small proportion (around 1–2%) indicated that it is “easy”, suggesting that household income levels are generally constrained.

In terms of trends over time, around 45–50% of respondents stated that their economic situation has “remained the same”, while approximately 40–45% reported that it has “worsened”, and only a small share (5–7%) perceived an improvement. This reflects a prevailing perception of economic stagnation or decline.

Looking ahead, expectations remain cautious, with about 55–60% of respondents anticipating that their economic situation will “remain the same”, around 20–25% expecting it to “worsen”, and only 15–20% expressing optimism for improvement.

Overall, these findings indicate a cautious to negative outlook among affected households, both in terms of current economic conditions and future expectations, underscoring the importance of well-targeted livelihood restoration measures under the RAP.

Table 4-10 Socioeconomic Status and Future Expectations

Region	Basic Needs-Income Relationship (n)				Economic Situation Compared To Past(n)				Perceive Future Next 3 Years (n)			
	Easy	Center	Difficult	Dont Know	Same	Worse	Better	Dont Know	Better	Worse	Same	Dont Know
<b>Bilasuvar</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Neftchala</b>	1	23	39	2	34	29	5	2	13	16	39	4
<b>Salyan</b>	1	22	38	1	30	27	4	1	11	14	34	3
<b>Hajigabul</b>	0	4	6	0	5	4	1	0	2	2	5	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>~1-2%</b>	<b>~36%</b>	<b>~60%</b>	<b>~1%</b>	<b>~48%</b>	<b>~43%</b>	<b>~6%</b>	<b>~3-4%</b>	<b>~18-19%</b>	<b>~22-23%</b>	<b>~54-56%</b>	<b>~2-3%</b>

Source: Household Surveys, 2024

### 4.3. Land Use and Agriculture

Survey results and cadastral data indicate that the vast majority of affected households are both landowners and land users, accounting for approximately 75–80% of cases. A smaller proportion of affected persons are formal land users, including tenants and individuals using land without formal rental agreements. Sharecropping or shareholder arrangements appear to be limited in the project area, while cases of landowners not actively using their land are negligible.

In addition, project-specific land data show that leased land is relatively limited and primarily associated with state land, often used for grazing purposes, with a smaller share allocated to agricultural use. The majority of leased plots are held by legal entities, while leasing by individual households is minimal.

Overall, these findings confirm that most affected households have direct control over and reliance on their land, reinforcing the importance of land-based livelihoods within the project area and the need for careful management of land-related impacts.

Table 4-11 Ownership and Land Use

No	Region	Owner - Land user	Owner - Land not used	User Shareholder	User Tenant Cash/Kind	User does not pay rent	Total	%
1	Bilasuvar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Neftchala	32	1	7	5	4	49	65%
3	Salyan	20	1	6	3	2	32	62%
4	Hajigabul	5	0	1	1	0	7	14%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100%</b>
	%	~80%	~1%	~10%	~5%	~3%		

Source: Household Surveys, 2024

Agriculture and livestock production remain the dominant land-use activities in the project area. The majority of households are engaged in crop cultivation, while a significant share also participates in livestock rearing. According to survey results, most households cultivate their land directly, with only a very small proportion leaving land unused, renting it out, or engaging in partnership arrangements.

Land-use data further confirm that grazing is the primary use of leased land, particularly on state-owned plots, while agricultural use is secondary. This reflects the mixed farming systems typical for the region, where crop production and livestock activities are closely interlinked.

Table 4-12 Distribution of Land Use Types

Region	We cultivate	Empty	Rent it to someone	Partnership	Grazing	Leave fallow	Total
<b>Bilasuvar</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Neftchala</b>	49	4	4	-	4	0	61
<b>Salyan</b>	32	2	1	1	1	0	37
<b>Hajigabul</b>	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105</b>
%	~92–93%	~3%	~1%	~1%	~2–3%	0%	100%

Source: Household Surveys, 2024

The average landholding size among affected households is estimated at approximately 35,000–45,000 m<sup>2</sup>; however, this figure is influenced by a limited number of landowners with relatively large plots, particularly in areas used for grazing or extensive agriculture. As such, the median landholding size—estimated at around 20,000–25,000 m<sup>2</sup>—is considered a more representative indicator of typical land ownership patterns within the project area.

While most households hold moderate-sized agricultural plots, larger landholdings are occasionally observed, especially in Hajigabul and Salyan, where land is more extensively used for agricultural and grazing purposes. Overall, the data confirm that landholdings are generally sufficient for subsistence and small-scale commercial farming, reinforcing the importance of land as a key livelihood asset for affected households.

Table 4-13 Information of Land Ownership

Region	Number of Surveys for Which Information Was Obtained	Number of Surveys for Which Information Was NOT Obtained	Title Deeded land – M <sup>2</sup>			
			Average Area	Min Area	Max Area	Median Area
<b>Bilasuvar</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Neftchala</b>	49	25	-	-	-	-
<b>Salyan</b>	32	18	32,000	7,000	120,000	22,000
<b>Hajigabul</b>	7	3	95,000	20,000	300,000	85,000
<b>Total - Average</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>417,000</b>	7,000	62,000	28,000
<b>%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>29%</b>				

Source: Household Surveys, 2024

According to survey results, 100% (88 PAPs) stated that they do not use land owned by others. This finding was also confirmed through the verification study.

Agricultural production in the project area is characterized by a mix of crop types, with cereals and fodder crops being the most prevalent. Based on project-specific impact data, cereal crops (including grain and wheat) and cotton are cultivated in Neftchala, Salyan and Hajigabul, representing a key component of household livelihoods.

In addition, clover is the dominant fodder crop in Salyan, accounting for approximately 51% of the affected crop area, primarily concentrated in villages such as Yenikend. Cotton and grain are also significant crops in Salyan and Neftchala, while vegetables and barley are present at smaller scales.

In Hajigabul, agricultural production is more limited and primarily focused on wheat cultivation, which represents the only crop affected in the surveyed villages. No evidence of fruit cultivation was identified in the affected areas.

Overall, the findings indicate a strong reliance on cereal and fodder-based agriculture, with limited crop diversification. This reinforces the importance of ensuring that compensation measures adequately reflect the value of both subsistence and income-generating agricultural activities.

Table 4-14. Income-generating crops

Region	Cereal	Clover	Fruit
<b>Bilasuvar</b>	-	-	-
<b>Neftchala</b>	✓ (major crop)	✓ (dominant – ~51% of affected area)	0
<b>Salyan</b>	✓ (major crop)	✓ (dominant – ~51% of affected area)	0
<b>Hajigabul</b>	✓ (wheat only)	0	0
<b>Total</b>	Present in both regions (100%)	Present in Salyan only (~50% of crop area)	0%
<b>% (indicative)</b>	100%	~50% (area-based, not HH-based)	0%

Source: Household Surveys, 2024

Agricultural income levels among affected households vary between regions and reflect differences in landholding size, crop types, and production intensity. Based on available data, average annual

agricultural income is estimated at approximately 2,500–3,500 AZN in Salyan and around 4,500–6,000 AZN in Hajigabul, where larger landholdings and more extensive land use practices are observed.

Minimum income levels are generally low, starting from approximately 100–500 AZN, indicating the presence of small-scale or subsistence-oriented farming households. At the same time, higher income values are observed among a limited number of households with larger landholdings, particularly in Hajigabul.

The difference between average and median income values suggests that income distribution is uneven and moderately skewed, with most households earning relatively modest agricultural income. Overall, these findings confirm that agricultural production serves as an important but not highly profitable livelihood source, reinforcing the need to ensure that compensation adequately reflects potential income losses.

Table 4-15 Annual Income from Agricultural Land

Region - Total annual income from agricultural land - Manat	Average	Minimum	Max	Median
<b>Bilasuvar</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Neftchala</b>	4,000	150	23,000	3,000
<b>Salyan</b>	3,000	100	20,000	2,000
<b>Hajigabul</b>	5,500	500	25,000	4,500
<b>Average</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>3,150</b>

Source: Household Surveys, 2024

#### 4.4. Livestock

Survey results indicate that approximately 30–35% of affected households are engaged in animal husbandry, while the majority (65–70%) reported no direct involvement. This suggests that livestock activities represent a secondary or complementary livelihood source, rather than a primary income-generating activity for most households.

At the regional level, Salyan shows moderate engagement in livestock activities, reflecting mixed farming systems where crop cultivation is complemented by small-scale livestock rearing. In Hajigabul, participation is relatively lower but still present, typically associated with extensive grazing practices on larger landholdings.

Overall, these findings confirm that animal husbandry plays a supporting role alongside agriculture, particularly in households engaged in fodder production (e.g., clover cultivation) and use of state grazing lands, as also reflected in project-specific land use data.

Table 4-16 Animal Husbandry Information

Region	Yes	No	Total
<b>Bilasuvar</b>	-	-	-
<b>Neftchala</b>	25	49	74
<b>Salyan</b>	22	40	62
<b>Hajigabul</b>	4	6	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>~36%</b>	<b>~64%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Household Surveys, 2024

Data on livestock ownership indicate variation in both scale and type of livestock activities. Among households engaged in animal husbandry, the most common livestock category is cattle, followed by small livestock (sheep and goats) and poultry, while other activities such as beekeeping are negligible or absent in the project area.

Livestock ownership in the project regions is generally small to medium scale, primarily intended for subsistence and supplementary income generation, rather than large-scale commercial production. In Salyan, livestock activities are typically integrated with crop production systems, particularly where fodder crops such as clover are cultivated. In Hajigabul, livestock activities are more closely associated with grazing-based systems, supported by access to state-owned pasture lands.

Project-specific data also indicate that leased land is predominantly used for grazing purposes, further confirming the role of livestock as a complementary livelihood activity.

Overall, livestock ownership is moderately distributed across households, with no evidence of highly concentrated large-scale livestock operations. This suggests that while livestock contributes to household resilience and income diversification, it remains secondary to crop-based agriculture in the project area.

Table 4-17 Number of Livestock

Region	Livestock Production Yes	Cattle			Sheep			Poultry			Beekeeping		
		Yes	Total	Avg/HH	Yes	Total	Avg/HH	Yes	Total	Avg/HH	Yes	Total Hives	Avg/HH
<b>Bilasuvar</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Neftchala</b>	28	23	100	6.2	21	240	24.0	13	180	21.0	0	0	0
<b>Salyan</b>	22	18	95	5.3	10	210	21.0	8	160	20.0	0	0	0
<b>Hajigabul</b>	4	3	18	6.0	3	75	25.0	2	40	20.0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>213</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>525</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>380</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>~50%</b>			<b>~30%</b>			<b>~20%</b>			<b>0%</b>		

Source: Household Surveys, 2024

Survey results indicate that the majority of households (approximately 50–55%) graze their animals on state and municipal owned land, highlighting a strong reliance on household-controlled resources for livestock activities. This is followed by barn feeding (around 20–25%), while grazing on pasture accounts for approximately 20–25% of livestock management practices.

Project-specific data confirm that a portion of grazing activities takes place on state-owned land, particularly in Salyan and Hajigabul, where leased land is predominantly used for pastoral purposes. However, overall dependence on public or communal grazing areas remains moderate rather than dominant.

At the regional level, Salyan shows a mixed system, where livestock is grazed both on private plots and on nearby grazing areas, often in combination with crop production (e.g., fodder crops such as clover). In Hajigabul, livestock management is more closely associated with extensive grazing practices, reflecting larger landholdings and semi-arid conditions.

No cases were identified of households grazing animals on land owned by other private individuals, indicating that livestock management is largely self-contained within household or formally accessed land resources.

Overall, these findings suggest that livestock activities are closely linked to land access, primarily through private ownership and, to a lesser extent, state grazing land. Given the linear and limited footprint of the transmission line, impacts on livestock-based livelihoods—particularly access to grazing—are expected to be minor and manageable, provided that access routes are maintained during construction and operation.

Table 4-18 Animal Grazing Distribution

Region	Pasture	Their land	Someone's land	Public land	In the Barn	Total
<b>Bilasuvar</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Neftchala</b>	8	0	-	8	8	24
<b>Salyan</b>	6	12	0	2	6	26
<b>Hajigabul</b>	1	2	0	1	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>~23%</b>	<b>~45%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>~10%</b>	<b>~22%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Household Surveys, 2024

## 4.5. Businesses

Interviews were conducted with 9 of the 9 businesses affected by land acquisition. These businesses are located in the Neftchala, Bilasuvar and Salyan regions. 4 of the are individual entrepreneurs.

Table 4-19 Number of Businesses

No	Region	Official owner and user of the affected land	Official tenant of the affected land	Total	%
<b>1</b>	Bilasuvar	0	1	1	
<b>2</b>	Neftchala	0	2	2	
<b>3</b>	Salyan	0	6	4	
<b>4</b>	Hajigabul	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	

Source: Workplace Surveys, 2024

The findings from the limited number of businesses identified during fieldwork indicate that economic activities in the project area are predominantly concentrated in agriculture and livestock-related sectors. The identified businesses are primarily engaged in crop production (including cereals, fodder crops, and limited vegetable cultivation) and livestock-related activities, reflecting the overall rural economic structure of the project area.

Unlike other regions assessed under similar projects, no significant engagement in perennial fruit cultivation was identified among the affected businesses. Instead, agricultural activities are largely oriented toward annual crops and subsistence or small-scale commercial production.

Overall, the findings confirm that business activities are closely linked to land use and agricultural production, and therefore may be indirectly affected by any disruption to land access or use during project implementation.

Table 4-20 Information of Businesses

No	Name of Workplace	Year of Founding	Year of Commencement of Operations	Activities
1	“Agro Technical” MMC	2018	2019	The company mainly operates in the field of agricultural machinery sales and agrotechnical services.
2	“Agropark Yashil Ada” MMC	2017	2017	It operates as a large seed and crop farm. Grains (barley, wheat), cotton, corn, as well as non-traditional crops such as quinoa and amaranth are grown on its territory.
3	“Agro Park” MMC	2017	2017	This enterprise was engaged in the collection, cultivation and processing of cotton
4	Lotos MMC	2018	2018	This enterprise was engaged in the collection, cultivation and processing of cotton
5	Individual entrepreneurs			Cattle-breeding

Source: Workplace Surveys, 2024

## 4.6. Vulnerable Groups

The vulnerable group assessment conducted by Azerenerji was carried out through a vulnerability screening process. Vulnerability screening was conducted with individuals whose land is affected by the project, and vulnerable persons were identified at the household level.

Within the vulnerability screening, vulnerability was classified into 4 categories.

**Group I** includes severe disability conditions such as complete loss of working capacity, loss of personal self-care ability, very serious illnesses or health conditions, complete mobility limitations, and other severe restrictions. Individuals in this group generally require continuous assistance from others. Disabilities resulting from 81–100% impairment in body functions are considered Group I disabilities.

**Group II** refers to moderate or severe permanent impairments in body functions that limit personal care, mobility, or working ability but do not require continuous care. In most cases, individuals in this group are considered able to work, although certain limitations may apply (e.g., special conditions or adapted workplaces). Group II represents a 61–80% loss of working capacity.

**Group III** includes moderate impairments in body functions (caused by injuries, illnesses, or congenital conditions) that limit personal care or working ability by 31–60%. Individuals in this group are generally considered capable of working under limited conditions.

Individuals who do not fall within these three groups but were identified as vulnerable during the screening were classified under the “**other**” category. The “Other” category includes families of martyrs and veterans and which are considered as vulnerable groups in the vulnerability screening conducted by AzerEnerji.

According to the results of the assessment, **8 vulnerable individuals were identified in 25 households.** Among them, 2 individuals fall under Group I, 2 under Group II, 3 under Group III, and 1 under the other category.

## 5. Land Acquisition Impacts

### 5.1. Land Acquisition, Land Entry and Exit Process

The majority of land affected by the Project will be traversed by the overhead transmission lines (OHLs) corridors, where easements in favor of Azerenerji will be established, without transferring land ownership from existing landowners. Under this approach, land remains under private ownership, while defined usage rights are granted to the Project for the installation and operation of infrastructure.

No compensation is provided specifically for the registration of easement rights; however, compensation is agreed with landowners for pylon locations and associated land use restrictions. For current OHL projects, route alignments are determined in coordination with relevant local Executive Power authorities, followed by negotiations with landowners regarding pylon sites, including compensation arrangements. Long-term land use agreements (up to 49 years) are formalized through written consent form countersigned by Azerenerji and landowner, with compensation provided either as one-off or periodic payments (for temporary damages/loss during construction), as specified in contractual agreements.

While the establishment of a servitude (easement) for an overhead transmission line imposes restrictions on the use of the affected land, it is a fundamental principle of Azerbaijani property law that the landowner retains full ownership title to the encumbered parcel. The servitude gives a right in favour of the transmission line operator — granting it access, inspection, and maintenance rights — but does not transfer or extinguish the owner's underlying proprietary interest. Importantly, the Land Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan provides that a servitude "may be paid for," language that is permissive rather than obligatory, meaning that payment for the easement right itself is not a legal requirement. Accordingly, Azerenerji will not pay compensation to landowners for the imposition of the servitude over the right-of-way corridor. Within the broader easement corridor, the owner retains title to the land and may continue low-impact uses such as grazing or low-crop agriculture, but is subject to material restrictions: construction of buildings and structures is prohibited, excavation requires prior written consent of the line operator, planting of tall vegetation is restricted, and storage of hazardous or flammable materials is forbidden. The easement regime thus preserves private ownership of the corridor land while securing the operator's necessary access rights, with financial compensation limited to those specific pylon footprint areas where title itself is permanently extinguished.

Compensation is calculated based on market value, taking into account land productivity, land category, and the income-generating potential of crops in each region. Compensation payments are made in advance of land access, in line with international good practice.

The Project does not envisage full expropriation of land. This is due to both the administrative complexity of changing land status and the need to maintain flexibility in implementation, particularly in response to potential route modifications. Instead, the easement-based approach is considered consistent with the principle of proportionality, given the limited footprint of pylons and the continued usability of the remaining land. This approach is also aligned with World Bank ESS5, as it minimizes land acquisition and avoids physical displacement however easement is a rights restriction.

Under national legislation, an easement constitutes a legal right to use another person's land for a defined purpose and period, without transferring ownership. Easements may be established through agreement or court decision and remain valid in the event of a transfer of ownership. In addition to pylon sites, right-of-way (RoW) corridors will be established along the OHL alignment, typically extending 30 meters on each side for 330 kV transmission lines. Within these corridors, land use restrictions will apply, limiting activities such as construction, tree planting, and certain agricultural practices.

During construction, landowners and users will temporarily lose access to affected land areas, including easement zones and RoW corridors. Following the completion of construction and full reinstatement of land surfaces, the land will be returned to its owners; however, permanent usage restrictions associated with easements will remain in place.

Prior to land entry, consent agreements will be signed with landowners and, where applicable, with tenants (including those on municipal or state land, excluding state-owned institutional lands). Compensation payments will be made prior to land access. The land entry process will not commence until all consent forms are signed and agreed payments are completed. The relevant consent forms are provided in Appendix 1.5. If informal users are encountered, compensation will have to be paid for their property and crops, and necessary forms will also be required.

After completion of the consent form signing, the contractor will inform local authorities and notify affected landowners of the planned works and schedule. Prior to land entry, crops and trees within the work corridor will be documented (including photographs), valued, and compensation agreed in accordance with the RAP. Land access will only occur after signing a **Land Entry Protocol (LEP)**, which serves solely to record the condition of the land at handover and, where applicable, restoration status; it **does not waive any rights** of landowners or users, including claims related to land damage, incomplete restoration, unresolved compensation, or pending grievances. Any damage outside the defined work corridor, or impacts identified after restoration, will be compensated by the contractor in line with RAP provisions and applicable legislation. After construction is completed, the land will be restored to its original condition, and a Land Exit Protocol (LEXP) will be signed with the landowners. Without the LExP in place and duly signed, the Contractor's and Azerenergy's responsibility on affected land will continue to address any remaining/unresolved issues.

Any access to private or used land before full compensation is paid and a Land Entry Protocol (LEP) is signed would constitute non-compliance with ESS5 and the approved RAP. This includes cases where access is justified by schedule pressure, informal agreements, or assumptions that land is "state-owned" without verifying users. Such premature access exposes the project to grievances, claims, and reputational risk, particularly where informal users, seasonal crops, or disputed parcels are involved. The agreed rule remains strict: no payment + no LEP = no access. Any deviation should trigger an immediate stop-work, corrective payment, and formal documentation. Restoration quality and the signing of Land Exit Protocols (LEXP) represent a common weak point. Failure to restore land to productive condition or to document exit properly may lead to post-construction grievances. Access, compensation, LEP/LEXP, and grievances should be systematically tracked and reported, with evidence available for both internal and external monitoring.

For any land where the owner or user is unknown but trees, crops, or structures exist, both an LEP and LExP will be prepared.

If informal users are identified only after land access, the RAP clearly defines how compensation and assistance will be provided to such users once identified. This should include a process for retroactive eligibility assessment, appropriate documentation, and access to the grievance mechanism without prejudice.

LEPs and LExPs will also apply to any informal users on the land. If informal users are identified after entering the land, their entitlements will be compensated in accordance with the entitlement matrix.

Construction will be carried out in phases and in segments, beginning with state-owned lands that are currently unoccupied. Azerenerji has divided the construction site into segments and identified the state-owned lands where work will be carried out, as well as the priority order of the work.

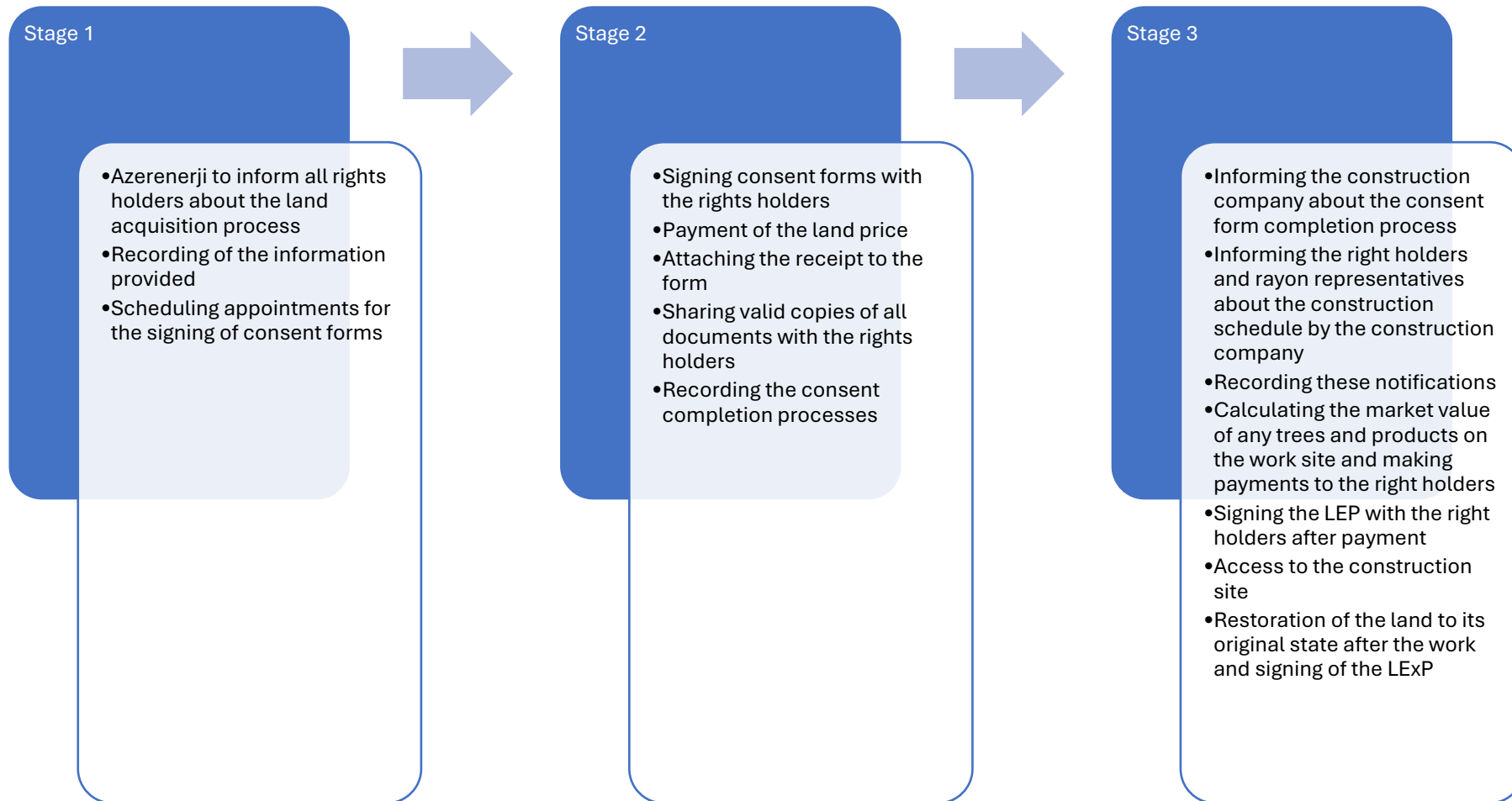


Figure 5-1 Land Acquisition Process

## 5.2. Pylon Acquisition Impact

### a. Ownership and location

The Project includes a total of 695 pylons (for both OHLs) across 4 regions, affecting a total of 88 landowners, 4 formal tenants, and 5 businesses.

A breakdown by region indicates variations in the scale and type of impacts:

Bilasuvar SPP – Navahi SS OHL (90 km) – 355 pylons

- Salyan (129 pylons)
- Hajigabul (226 pylons) represent some of the highest concentrations of pylons along the Project corridor.

Banka SPP – Navahi SS OHL (80 km) – 340 pylons

- Neftchala (25 pylons)
- Salyan (110 pylons)
- Hajigabul (205 pylons) represent some of the highest concentrations of pylons along the Project corridor.

In terms of affected stakeholders:

- The majority of impacts relate to landowners, 88 households indicating widespread land-based impacts across the Project area.
- A relatively small number of formal individual tenants (4) are affected, suggesting limited use of leased land within the Project footprint.
- 5 affected businesses have been identified, with impacts concentrated primarily in Hajigabul and Salyan.

Table 5-1 Impact of Pylon Locations Land Acquisition

No	Region	Total Number of Pylons	Number of Landowners	Number of Formal Tenants	Number of Businesses
1	Bilasuvar	0	0	0	1
2	Neftchala	25	49	0	0
3	Salyan	240	32	4	4
4	Hajigabul	430	7	0	0
<b>Total</b>	4 regions	695	88	4	5

### b. Land Type

The Project will involve the installation of 695 pylons, each with an average base area of approximately 95-170 m<sup>2</sup>, along a transmission lines with a total length of 170 km. It should be noted that not all pylon bases are the same. Those that are “angle” towers/pylons differ in size from those that are not dealing with bends or angles in the line.

Across all settlement types, **the affected lands are predominantly classified as agricultural lands or rangelands/pastures**, indicating that Project impacts are largely concentrated on land used for livelihood-related activities.

The total affected land area is 56,2 m<sup>2</sup>, of which 65% is located within villages, 30% within non-residential areas, and 5% within urban areas. This distribution highlights that the majority of impacts occur in rural and livelihood-dependent areas, where land use is closely linked to agriculture and livestock activities.

**c. Ownership Types**

The Project affects three main types of land parcels: state-owned, municipal lands and privately owned.

**State lands:**

State-owned land constitutes the largest share of affected land, with a total impacted area of 38,036 m<sup>2</sup> (67%). A total of 496 pylons (71%) are located on state land. The average pylon footprint is 150 m<sup>2</sup>, with sizes ranging between 64 m<sup>2</sup> and 170 m<sup>2</sup>.

**Municipal lands:**

Municipal lands account for 12,713 m<sup>2</sup> (22%) of the total impacted area, with 106 pylons (15%) located on such land. The average pylon footprint is 150 m<sup>2</sup>, with sizes ranging between 64 m<sup>2</sup> and 170 m<sup>2</sup>.

**Private Parcels**

Private land accounts for a total impacted area of 7,353 m<sup>2</sup>, representing approximately 13% of the total affected area. A total of 88 pylons (12%) are located on private parcels. Pylons of various sizes will be used in the construction. When evaluating their effects here, the average size of the pole bases has been taken into account. The average pylon footprint is 150 m<sup>2</sup>, with sizes ranging between 64 m<sup>2</sup> and 170 m<sup>2</sup>.

Table 5-2 Distribution of Affected Parcels by Parcel Type

No	Region	Total Number of Pylons	Impacted Private Parcel Area m <sup>2</sup>	Number of Pylons - Private	Average Pylon/Area m <sup>2</sup>	Impacted State Parcel Area m <sup>2</sup>	Number of Pylons - State	Average Pylon/Area m <sup>2</sup>	Impacted Municipality Parcel Area m <sup>2</sup>	Number of Pylons - Municipality	Average Pylon/Area m <sup>2</sup>
1	Bilasuvar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Neftchala	25	0	0	0	384	6	64	1,460	19	81
3	Salyan	240	5,889	71	81	13,000	147	81	1,480	22	81
4	Hajigabul	430	1,464	17	81	16,593	258	81	16,000	155	81
<b>Total</b>	4 regions	695	7,353	88	81	29,977	411	81	18,940	196	81
%		100%	13%	12%	NA	54%	59%	NA	33%	28%	NA

### 5.3. Potential Resettlement and Economic Displacement Impacts

The Project is designed to avoid any physical resettlement impacts. In the event that unforeseen situations arise during implementation, the alignment will be adjusted as necessary to prevent displacement.

#### 5.3.1. Perceptions of Project Impacts

Based on the household survey conducted with 100 respondents, overall awareness and perceptions of project impacts appear mixed but generally positive. A majority of respondents (52%) perceive the Project as having positive impacts, while 18% anticipate negative effects. A further 17% expect both positive and negative outcomes, and 12% reported having no clear opinion regarding the potential impacts of the Project.

At the regional level, positive perceptions are particularly evident in Neftchala and Salyan, where a significant share of respondents expect beneficial outcomes, while negative perceptions remain relatively limited across all regions.

These findings suggest that overall attitudes toward the Project are favorable, with more than half of respondents expressing positive expectations. At the same time, the presence of mixed and uncertain responses indicates that awareness of specific project impacts remains moderate, highlighting the need for continued stakeholder engagement and information disclosure during project implementation.

Table 5-3 Approach to Project Impacts

Region	Positive	Negative	Both	Unknown	Total
Bilasuvar	5	0	0	0	5
Neftchala	25	12	8	5	50
Salyan	16	5	9	7	37
Hajigabul	6	1	0	0	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Household Surveys, 2024

Table 5-4 Distribution of Expected Positive Impacts of the Project

Region – Positive Impacts	State-supported project	Development and energy supply	Granting compensation
Bilasuvar	5	0	1
Neftchala	25	5	3
Salyan	16	4	4
Hajigabul	5	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>10%</b>

Source: Household Surveys, 2024

Concerns regarding negative impacts are primarily related to agriculture, which constitutes the main livelihood source in the Project area. A significant proportion of respondents (78%) indicated that crop damage and associated income loss represent the key risk. Additional concerns include land fragmentation (4%).

Table 5-5 Distribution of Expected Negative Impacts of the Project

Region - Negative Impacts	Damage to agricultural activities (crop, fruit trees, etc) and decrease income	Division of land	Damage to livestock	Land depreciation	Other	Total
Bilasuvar	3				0	3
Neftchala	45	1	2	2	0	50
Salyan	26	6	2	2	2	40
Hajigabul	5	1	1	0	0	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Household Surveys, 2024

### 5.3.2. Project's Impact on Livelihoods

The average area affected by the pylon locations is 81 m<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 0.3% of the total average land area. In terms of direct land impacts, the Project is expected to have a limited effect on landholdings. The average agricultural landholding size is approximately 2.5 hectare, while the average area affected by individual pylon locations is 81 m<sup>2</sup>, corresponding to approximately 0.8% of the average holding. On this basis, permanent land acquisition associated with pylon footprints **is not expected** to result in significant livelihood impacts at the household level.

Within the right-of-way, agricultural activities are expected to continue during operation, subject to certain restrictions, including the prohibition of constructing buildings and planting tall trees. Field observations indicate that commonly cultivated fruit trees, such as pomegranate, apple, and pear, are generally compatible with these restrictions and as such need not be cut. However, annual crops such as barley, wheat, and clover, which are widely cultivated across the Project area, **are likely to be more vulnerable to construction-related impacts**.

The **most significant livelihood risks are associated with temporary impacts during the construction phase rather than permanent land acquisition**. The average distance between pylons is approximately 250 meters, with an average right-of-way width of 90 meters. This results in a potential temporary impact area of approximately 22,500 m<sup>2</sup> between two pylons. In addition, field observations indicate that agricultural plots are often contiguous and lack internal access roads, meaning that access to pylon locations may require crossing adjacent parcels. **As a result, the area affected by construction activities may extend beyond the immediate footprint of the pylons, increasing the likelihood of damage to crops and trees. If construction activities coincide with the cropping season, this may lead to temporary but potentially significant income losses for affected households. The crop impact will be compensated for maintenance activities by Azerenerji.**

Although the area directly affected by the pylons is small, it will be necessary to enter the land to erect the pylons, and the land between the pylon sites will be used for construction activities while the lines are being laid. On average it takes five days to construct a pylon. During the fieldwork, it was observed that the visited fields lacked internal access roads and consisted of adjacent plots. Consequently, access to the pylon locations will require crossing neighboring plots, and it is estimated that the number of crop areas and trees affected by construction activities will be higher. **Therefore, before entering the land, assets located within the construction corridor and on the access roads must be identified prior to construction, an LEP must be prepared, asset compensation must be paid, prior to access, to the owners, and the land must be restored to its original condition after construction. No new permanent roads will be built to access the land; the existing temporary roads will be restored to their original condition after construction.**

Livestock farming is practiced in the region. 49% of participants stated that they engage in livestock farming. The average number of large livestock per household is 7, and the average number of small livestock is 45.

There are extensive grazing lands in the settlements. 78% of households stated that they graze their livestock on their own lands, while 19% stated that they use communal grazing lands. As the Project is not expected to disrupt livestock migration routes and grazing activities can continue within the right-of-way during operation, impacts on livestock activities are anticipated to be limited.

Legal tenants and agricultural businesses operating within the Project area are also dependent on agricultural production and livestock activities. Accordingly, the impacts identified for landowners—particularly those related to crop damage and temporary access restrictions—are equally applicable to these groups.

No structures are expected to be directly affected within the Project footprint.

Given the importance of temporary construction impacts, particular emphasis will be placed on the identification and management of affected assets prior to land entry. This will include the preparation of detailed asset inventories, implementation of land entry procedures, compensation of affected crops and trees prior to construction, and restoration of land to its original condition following completion of works. The construction company will be responsible for identifying users on the site and preparing site access protocols. Azerenerji, meanwhile, will be responsible for payments related to the site and the assets located there.

Overall, **while permanent land acquisition is limited in scale and is not expected to significantly affect livelihoods, temporary impacts during construction—particularly those affecting agricultural production—represent the primary source of livelihood risk and will require careful management and mitigation.**

### 5.3.3. Gender Impact

The findings indicate that both men and women are actively engaged in the local rural economy, particularly in agriculture and related activities. While roles and responsibilities may differ, women contribute significantly to household livelihoods, especially in crop production, livestock management, and seasonal agricultural activities. At the same time, land ownership and formal decision-making structures remain more commonly associated with male household members, reflecting prevailing socio-cultural norms in rural areas.

For the pylon surveys, a total of 15 settlements across 4 regions were visited, and 60 households were interviewed. Women accounted for approximately **18% of respondents**, which is considered **satisfactory in the context of rural household surveys**, where male household heads are typically the primary respondents. Efforts were made to ensure that women's perspectives were captured through household-level discussions and community consultations.

Overall, the fieldwork covered 15 settlements across 4 regions, with a total of 88 households surveyed. Women's participation across survey activities was **adequate and provided a meaningful representation of gender perspectives**, allowing for the identification of key gender-related considerations.

The results suggest that the Project is not expected to generate disproportionate adverse impacts on women. Nevertheless, continued attention will be given during RAP implementation to ensure **inclusive stakeholder engagement**, including opportunities for women to participate in consultations, access project information, and benefit from compensation and livelihood restoration measures. Where appropriate, targeted outreach activities will be undertaken to further strengthen women's participation and ensure equitable project outcomes.

The project context presents several conditions that are associated with elevated GBV/SEA risk in the international literature on infrastructure projects:

- Large-scale construction activity bringing an external (and predominantly male) workforce into rural communities with conservative gender norms and limited female presence in public spaces.
- Low female participation in consultations and grievance mechanisms, reducing the likelihood that GBV/SEA incidents will be reported through formal channels.
- Limited presence of formal support services (counselling, legal aid, health referral) in the affected regions.

- Economic dependency of women on male household members, which can reduce their ability to report or leave situations of domestic or community violence that may be exacerbated by project-related stress, displacement, or income disruption.

Considering these findings and field observations, it is evident that women in the affected settlements generally have limited representation in economic activities and decision-making processes. This highlights the importance of specifically addressing the needs and interests of women within the project. It is recommended that project implementation measures be planned and carried out to enhance women's participation and to support employment and social benefits. In this context, a female social specialist, to be employed by Azerenerji, will be assigned the responsibility of enhancing women's participation and supporting employment and social benefits during project implementation. This specialist will provide information to women in the affected settlements.

#### **5.4. Informal Users**

No informal users were identified during the asset inventory. However, it has been assumed, on a precautionary basis, that informal users may be present on all such parcels.

Prior to commencement of works, all parcels identified as potentially affected will undergo field verification to identify informal users by the PIU and Contractor. Verified users will be registered, informed of their rights, and included in compensation and assistance measures in accordance with the RAP. Compensation for affected assets will be provided prior to land access, and no works will proceed until all applicable measures are implemented. All cases will be documented, monitored, and subject to the Project GRM. Upon detection of informal users, the construction company, AzerEnerji, will be responsible for paying for all affected assets.

#### **5.5. Cumulative Impacts**

The project route has been planned to run alongside the existing line as much as possible. However, in this case, a landowner whose property was previously crossed by a line would be affected by the Azerenerji line a second time.

However, during the interviews, only 2% of participants reported that another project had previously crossed their land. Therefore, the cumulative impacts of the project will be limited.

## 6. Mitigations, Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Measures

The Project's approach to land acquisition and livelihood impacts is structured around a sequential hierarchy of avoidance, minimization, compensation, and restoration, applied across the pre-construction, construction, and post-construction phases. This framework ensures that all impacts on land, assets, and livelihoods are managed in full conformity with national legislation and applicable international standards, including the World Bank's ESS5 and the principle of compensation at full replacement cost.

### 6.1. According to Construction Phases

#### 6.1.1. Pre-Construction Phase: Avoidance and Planning

The primary objective of the pre-construction phase is to avoid and minimize impacts through early planning, route optimization, and proactive stakeholder engagement. Key risks at this stage include limited Project awareness among potentially affected communities, uncertainty regarding the finalized transmission line alignment, and potential impacts on privately owned land and productive assets, including orchards and built structures.

To address these risks, the Contractor will retain a dedicated Social Specialist to ensure continuous and meaningful communication with PAPs. Pylon locations will be physically marked in the field, and all landowners and land users will be formally notified, including disclosure of the applicable cut-off date in accordance with ESS5 requirements.

A central mitigation measure at this stage is the conduct of a micro-routing study, to be undertaken jointly by Azerenerji and the Contractor. The purpose of this study is to refine the transmission line alignment and, to the maximum extent technically feasible, avoid sensitive assets including orchards, structures, and areas under intensive cultivation. Where technically feasible, pylon positions will be shifted from the centre of affected parcels toward parcel boundaries or existing roadside corridors.

Following finalization of the route, the asset inventory will be updated to ensure all affected assets are accurately reflected as the basis for subsequent compensation and mitigation measures.

During the pre-construction phase, a detailed construction schedule will be prepared. Construction activities will be initiated on unused state-owned lands to minimize potential impacts.

#### 6.1.2. Construction Phase — Prior to Site Entry: Impact Identification and Compensation

Prior to commencing any site activities, the Project will ensure that all persons potentially affected by land access, temporary occupation, or asset damage are identified, informed, and compensated in advance of construction.

For state and municipal lands, Azerenerji will identify both formal and informal land users and complete all required consent procedures with the relevant landowning institutions and legal tenants. Informal users will likewise be identified and duly notified. The Contractor will then prepare and execute Land Entry Protocols (LEPs) with all affected owners/users and provide compensation for affected assets prior to the commencement of works.

For privately owned parcels, the Contractor will identify required access routes and temporary easement areas, and will inform affected landowners, users, and occupants of neighbouring parcels in advance of entry. Azerenerji will bear responsibility for land compensation at full replacement cost for all permanent land acquisition at pylon locations. An additional 10% compensation uplift will apply in cases of cumulative impact — for example, where the affected parcel is already subject to an existing transmission line easement. No permanent roads will be constructed for the construction work; instead, existing roads and temporary roads opened as needed will be used, and the land will be restored to its original condition after the work is completed.

Where standing crops are present, the Project will seek, as a first preference, to schedule construction activities after harvest. Where this is not operationally feasible, the Contractor will compensate affected crops at market value, covering the current season's production loss. Income-generating trees will be compensated based on their net income value, and affected structures will be compensated at full replacement cost.

These compensation entitlements apply equally to landowners, formal users, and informal users, in accordance with ESS5's requirement of equitable treatment regardless of legal tenure status.

### **6.1.3. Construction Phase — During Construction: Impact Management and Additional Compensation**

During the construction period, the principal risks relate to unanticipated damage to assets, disruption of livelihoods, and impacts on community infrastructure and safety.

Before the commencement of the works, all affected persons will be informed about the Project's existing Grievance Mechanism, ensuring that concerns can be raised and addressed in a timely and accessible manner. The existing mechanism is structured as a two-tier system for handling grievances. The Contractor will implement measures to minimize damage during construction, including careful management of access routes, works corridors, and laydown areas.

Where damage to crops, trees, or structures occurs outside the scope of compensation previously agreed under Land Entry Protocols, the Contractor will provide additional compensation for all such affected assets. Damage to community infrastructure — including local roads and irrigation features — will be repaired promptly upon occurrence.

The Contractor will also implement community health and safety measures throughout the construction period, including traffic management controls, site safety measures, and measures to prevent livestock from accessing active works areas.

### **6.1.4. Post-Construction Phase: Land Restoration and Closure**

Following completion of construction activities, the Project's focus shifts to the full restoration of affected land and formal closure of temporary impacts.

All land temporarily affected by construction activities will be reinstated to a condition suitable for continued agricultural or other prior use. The Contractor will prepare and execute a Land Exit Protocol (LEXP) with each affected party — including landowners, tenants, informal users, and businesses — confirming to the satisfaction of the affected person that land has been adequately restored.

Any damage to community infrastructure will be repaired and reinstated to its pre-construction condition, and formal sign-off will be obtained from the relevant local authorities.

## **6.2. Permanent and Temporary Easement Areas**

In addition to permanent land acquisition at pylon locations, the Project will result in impacts within both permanent and temporary easement areas.

Within permanent easements, landowners will retain full ownership of their land, and agricultural activities may continue subject to any applicable operational restrictions. Impacts on crops, trees, and structures occurring during construction within the permanent easement will be compensated: crop losses at market; income-generating trees based on net income value; and structures at full replacement cost. Structures located outside but in close proximity to the permanent easement boundary that are nonetheless affected by construction activities will also be eligible for compensation at full replacement cost upon request. For easement, the Project will compensate for any damages/losses to standing crops, and loss of trees or structures. Value loss due to

easement is not foreseen for this Project<sup>2</sup>. The Expert Report on Easement - 500 kV Navahi OHL 235 km, prepared on this subject, is provided in Appendix 1.13.

During the operation and maintenance, Azerenerji will ensure that any damages caused to land, crops, trees, or assets within the permanent easement area, as a result of maintenance activities, are promptly identified and compensated. Such impacts may arise from periodic inspections, repair works, emergency interventions, or access by maintenance crews and equipment. Compensation will be provided in accordance with the same principles applied during construction, including market value for crops, net income value for trees, and full replacement cost for any affected structures. Affected landowners and users will be informed in advance of planned maintenance activities to the extent possible, and a dedicated grievance mechanism will be available to address any claims related to maintenance-related impacts in a timely and transparent manner.

Temporary easement impacts — primarily those associated with access routes and construction corridors — will be managed under the same compensation principles. All affected crops, trees, and structures within temporary easement areas will be compensated in full, in recognition that temporary construction impacts may extend beyond the immediate project footprint.

### **6.3. Measures for Vulnerable Groups and Gender Impact**

The Project includes targeted provisions to address the specific circumstances of vulnerable individuals and households. Where vulnerable persons are subject to permanent land acquisition at pylon locations, they will receive an additional one month minimum wage compensation to uplift on top of the standard land compensation entitlement. This measure is designed to support the restoration of livelihoods and maintenance of living standards among those least able to absorb the impacts of displacement or asset loss, consistent with ESS5's requirements for differentiated support to vulnerable groups.

In order to overcome gender risks The Project will have a Code of Conduct for all project workers (direct and contracted), with explicit prohibitions on SEA and harassment, and a zero-tolerance enforcement mechanism including contract termination provisions. The Project's grievance mechanism is structured to be GBV-sensitive grievance— confidential, accessible to women, with a documented referral pathway to local or regional support services. The Project's Construction Company will have women Community liaison officer (CLO) that will engage with women.

### **6.4. Livelihood Restoration**

#### **A. Objective and Scope**

This Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) has been prepared in accordance with World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) to ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) whose livelihoods are impacted by land acquisition and easement activities are supported in restoring — and where possible improving — their income levels and living standards to at least pre-project levels.

The LRP focuses particularly on orchard producers and farmers engaged in perennial crop production, including pomegranate, apple, and other fruit trees. These groups are considered to face elevated livelihood risks relative to annual crop producers due to the long-term nature of their productive investments, the extended time horizons required for trees to reach maturity, and the compounding effect of even partial or temporary loss of productive capacity on multi-year income streams.

#### **B. Key Livelihood Risks**

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<sup>2</sup> According to the professional assessment of the appraisal company, the creation of a 60-meter wide ROW or easement corridor along the 235-kilometer 500 kV "Navahi s/s - Azerbaijan TPP" power transmission line will not lead to a decrease in the market value of land plots located within the ROW or corridor. Restrictions might be imposed on the actual use of land plots only taking into account certain technical and safety requirements, but these restrictions do not negatively affect the overall value of the property..

The impact assessment identified a distinct profile of livelihood risk for orchard producers and perennial crop farmers that warrants dedicated mitigation measures beyond standard compensation.

The most direct risk is the loss of productive trees — pomegranate, apple and other species — within pylon footprints and construction access corridors. Unlike annual crops, which can be replanted and yield income within a single growing season, perennial trees require several years following planting before reaching full productive maturity. This creates an extended income gap that standard crop compensation, if not carefully calibrated, may fail to fully address.

Construction activities also carry the risk of temporarily disrupting harvest cycles, particularly where scheduling cannot avoid peak growing periods. Even where trees are not directly felled, disturbance to access routes, soil compaction, and activity in adjacent plots can affect productivity across a wider area than the immediate construction footprint.

Affected farmers have also raised concerns during consultations regarding the adequacy of asset valuation, specifically whether compensation will fully reflect the productive income value of perennial crops rather than their replacement cost alone.

### **C. Livelihood Restoration Principles**

The LRP is guided by a set of principles that reflect both ESS5 requirements and the specific livelihood context of affected farmers in the Project area.

Compensation alone is treated as a necessary but not always sufficient condition for livelihood restoration, particularly for perennial crop producers facing multi-year income gaps. The LRP therefore extends beyond financial redress to include targeted in-kind support measures designed to bridge the period between asset loss and the re-establishment of productive capacity.

The LRP also prioritises avoidance and minimization as the first line of response, recognising that livelihood impacts not incurred do not require restoration. Where impacts cannot be avoided, the LRP establishes a graduated set of measures calibrated to the nature, severity, and duration of the livelihood disruption.

### **D. Livelihood Restoration Measures**

#### **Avoidance and Impact Minimization**

The first and preferred response to livelihood risk is to avoid it. The micro-routing study to be undertaken jointly by Azerenerji and the Contractor is the primary instrument for this, enabling pylon locations and access routes to be refined to minimize intersection with orchards and areas of high-value perennial production. Where pylon positions cannot avoid agricultural land, locations will be shifted wherever feasible toward parcel boundaries, thereby reducing the area of productive land permanently affected.

Construction scheduling is a further avoidance measure. Where operationally feasible, construction activities in and around productive areas will be timed to avoid peak growing and harvesting periods, minimizing disruption to income cycles even where physical impacts cannot be fully avoided. Access routes through agricultural land will similarly be minimized in extent, and their specific alignment will take into account the productive value of the land traversed.

#### **Compensation Measures**

Where impacts on livelihoods cannot be avoided, compensation will be provided in accordance with ESS5's full replacement cost principle. For income-generating trees, this means compensation calculated on the basis of the net present value of future income streams over the productive lifespan of the affected trees, rather than on the cost of the physical asset or sapling alone. This approach is designed to ensure that the economic value of the lost asset — including the income that would have been generated during the period required for replacement trees to reach maturity — is fully reflected in the compensation amount.

Affected crops will be compensated at market value on covering the current season's production loss. Compensation will be paid prior to land entry in all cases, in conformity with ESS5 requirements and consistent with the Land Entry Protocol (LEP) process.

### **Targeted Livelihood Restoration Support**

Given the specific risks faced by orchard and perennial crop producers, the Project will implement a targeted package of livelihood restoration support that complements financial compensation. This support is designed to address the gap between the receipt of compensation and the restoration of productive capacity — a gap that is inherent to perennial agriculture and that cash compensation alone may not bridge effectively.

The core element of this support is an agricultural assistance program that will provide replacement saplings of the affected species — including pomegranate and other fruit trees — together with technical guidance on orchard re-establishment and productivity optimization. This assistance is intended not merely to facilitate replanting, but to support affected farmers in restoring productive orchards to a level of yield and quality comparable to that which existed prior to project impacts. Where farmers can benefit from improved planting practices or variety selection, technical assistance will seek to incorporate such improvements, consistent with ESS5's objective of livelihood improvement rather than mere restoration.

### **Implementation Arrangements**

Clear allocation of responsibility is essential to effective LRP implementation. Azerenerji retains primary responsibility for all compensation related to permanent land acquisition at pylon locations, including tree and crop compensation within permanent easements. The Contractor bears responsibility for the execution of LEPs, payment of compensation for temporary impacts, restoration of all temporarily affected land and assets, and implementation of the targeted livelihood support program.

A dedicated Social Specialist, embedded within the Contractor's team, will oversee day-to-day implementation, maintain ongoing engagement with affected PAPs, and serve as the primary point of contact for livelihood-related concerns. This will be carried out in coordination with Azerenergy's Social Specialist, as they are ultimately responsible for the implementation of RAP-related matters. The Social Specialist will also be responsible for monitoring implementation progress and escalating any cases where livelihood restoration is not proceeding as planned.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

The effectiveness of livelihood restoration measures will be assessed during RAP internal and external monitoring. Follow-up consultations with affected households will be conducted at regular intervals to assess whether restoration measures are achieving their intended outcomes and to identify any emerging gaps. Where monitoring indicates that livelihood restoration is not on track, corrective measures will be identified and implemented promptly. The results of monitoring will be reported as part of the Project's broader social monitoring framework and shared with the World Bank as required.

## 7. Implementation Process, Eligibility and Entitlements Matrix

### 7.1. Responsibilities

Unit	Responsibilities
<b>Azerenerji Project Implementation Unit (PIU)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Supervision of micro-route studies</li> <li>1. Marking of pylon locations</li> <li>2. Consultation, stakeholder engagement, and information sharing</li> <li>3. Operation of the grievance mechanism and stakeholder communication</li> <li>4. Capacity building and training of the construction contractor's staff and all GRM-related personnel on GRM procedures</li> <li>5. Conducting audits of the construction contractor's implementation of the RAP, providing recommendations, and determining whether additional measures are necessary</li> <li>6. Manage the end-to-end lifecycle of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), including the systematic logging, investigation, and resolution of all project-related grievances in accordance with established timelines.</li> <li>7. Signing of consent forms with relevant stakeholders</li> <li>8. Payment of compensation and/or entitlements to PAPs for impacted or lost assets and/or opportunities</li> <li>9. Establish a systematic monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) framework to track RAP implementation progress, including the delivery of compensation, livelihood restoration milestones, and the preparation of Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) for institutional review.</li> <li>10. The PIU will conduct internal monitoring to confirm that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All eligible PAPs have received full compensation and assistance</li> <li>• Livelihood restoration measures have been delivered as planned</li> <li>• Vulnerable PAPs have received targeted support</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
<b>Ministry of Finance (MOF)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Controls the entire land acquisition process from consultation, valuation, RAP preparation and compensation payments</li> </ol>
<b>Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The region executive power will create the GRC wherever a land acquisition and resettlement issue involves, receiving and resolving grievances from PAPs and other stakeholders.</li> <li>2. If the grievance is not resolved, the GRC refers the grievance to the MOF</li> </ol>
<b>Construction Contractor</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Employing a full-time Social Specialist to work on-site</li> <li>2. Conducting the micro-routing study and finalizing the route, applying an avoidance approach to structures and income-generating trees where possible</li> <li>3. Managing the Grievance Mechanism at the contractor level and regularly reporting grievances to the PIU</li> <li>4. Regularly monitoring field activities (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.)</li> <li>5. Conducting information activities with region authorities and relevant PAPs before entering land in settlements and documenting these activities</li> <li>6. Preparing Land Entry and Land Exit Protocols and ensuring they are signed by the relevant stakeholders</li> <li>7. Making payments to the relevant PAPs with the approval of the Azerenerji PIU and keeping records of these payment</li> <li>8. Implementing the necessary community health and safety measures at the construction site</li> </ol>

	<p>9. Ensuring that animals are prevented from entering or crossing the construction site</p> <p>10. Ensuring compensation or repair of damages arising from construction activities (e.g., damages to crops or infrastructure)</p>
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## 7.2. Eligibility Criteria

The eligibility criteria for PAPs entitled to benefits from the entitlement matrix are specified below. PAPs affected by pylon locations and permanent easements must have been affected before the cut-off date to be eligible for these benefits. Eligible PAPs affected by temporary easements will be identified during the construction activities.

No	Land Acquisition Type	Impacts Type	Eligibility Criteria
1	Land Acquisition for Pylon Locations	Land Acquisition	Formal Landowners and/or Shareholders
			Formal Landowner Businesses
			Municipal and State Landowner Institutions
			Vulnerable Groups
			Landowners Affected by Cumulative Impacts
		Owners and Shareholders Who Can Legally Document Ownership on Lands with Unknown or Disputed Title	
		PAPs Affected by Lands, Crops, Trees, and Structures	Land Users of Formal Landowners and/or Shareholders
			Formal Landowner Businesses
			Formal Tenant Businesses
			Formal Tenants
Informal Users			
PAPs Affected by Damage to Common Infrastructure (e.g., Roads, etc.)	Relevant Region Representatives		
	Relevant Common Infrastructure User PAPs		
2	Permanent Easement	PAPs Affected by Lands, Crops, Trees, and Structures	Land Users of Formal Landowners and/or Shareholders
			Formal landowner businesses
			Formal tenant businesses
			Formal tenants
		PAPs Affected by Damage to Common Infrastructure (e.g., Roads, etc.)	Informal users
			Relevant region representatives
			Relevant common infrastructure user PAPs
3	Temporary Easement	PAPs Affected by Lands, Crops, Trees, and Structures	Land Users of Formal Landowners and/or Shareholders
			Formal landowner businesses
			Formal tenant businesses
			Formal tenants
		PAPs Affected by Damage to Common Infrastructure (e.g., Roads, etc.)	Informal users
			Relevant region representatives
			Relevant common infrastructure user PAPs

## 7.3. Cut-off Date

A cut-off date was established coinciding with the commencement of the RAP asset census which took place in September 2024, thus 30 September 2024 was established as cut-off date.

## 7.4. Entitlement Matrix

Table 7-1. Entitlement Matrix

Loss	Impact	Displaced People	Entitlement
<b>Time limited loss of agricultural land – land is transferred to Azerenerji</b>	Agricultural Land Loss on Private Parcels	Owner – Title Holders – 88 persons – 7,353 m <sup>2</sup>	Cash compensation at replacement cost based on market rate free of taxes, registration costs and transfer charges.
	Due to Pylon Locations (Average 81 m <sup>2</sup> per Pylon Location)	Owner – Businesses – 9 businesses – 1,400 m <sup>2</sup>	<p>In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the "Acquisition of Lands for State Needs", an additional compensation of 20% is calculated. The minimum compensation amount for the project has been set at 100.0 AZN</p> <p>An additional 10% payment if an Azerenerji transmission line previously passed through the land of persons affected by the pylon locations.</p> <p>Unaffected portions of a plot will also be compensated if they become unusable after acquisition of affected portion.</p> <p>Completion of all legal payments according to Consent Forms prior to land entry</p> <p>Entering the land through a Land Entry Protocol (LEP) that confirms all compensation for assets have been paid</p> <p>Providing information about the grievance mechanism</p> <p>Payment of land compensation to individuals who can legally document ownership in cases of litigated lands, lands likely to be subject to litigation, or lands whose legal ownership is officially unknown. In cases where the owner is unknown, compensation will be deposited in escrow account to be accessed once the ownership dispute is resolved.</p>

	Crop Loss of Formal and Informal Users on Private, Municipal, and State Lands	Landowner Title Holders and Their Users – 7,353 m <sup>2</sup>  Formal Tenants – 9 persons – 1,400 m <sup>2</sup>	<p>Delaying construction until after harvest of crops where possible.</p> <p>Where delaying construction until after harvest is not feasible, cash compensation equivalent to the full market value of the lost harvest shall be provided.</p> <p>The payment will be made to both landowners, informal users and tenants in accordance with their respective sharecropping agreements.</p>
<b>Land registered under easement but remaining with original landholders</b>	Land has easement registered in name of Azerenerji and potential for loss of rights due to restriction	<p>Holder of land under easement</p> <p>The total number of owners and shareholders on private parcels is 88 persons. The number of formal tenants is 9. A total of 9 businesses are located on private, state, and municipal lands.</p>	<p>Rights to land are registered as an easement and notarized in agreement with the land holder</p> <p>Where no rights are diminished or impacted then compensation would not be due. This would apply to land gazetted as agricultural under which no current of future development rights of use is impacted</p>
<b>Temporary loss of land</b>	Disturbances during construction or installation of transmission lines	All PAPs including non-titled users and squatters	<p>Affected land/communal infrastructure will be restored or reconstructed to pre-project conditions</p> <p>Entering the land through a Land Entry Protocol (LEP) and paying compensation for assets on the land</p> <p>Restoring the land to its original condition and exiting the land through a Land Exit Protocol (LEXP)</p> <p>Providing information about the grievance mechanism</p>
<b>Standing crops</b>	Removal of crops from pylon footprint/foundation area or other permanent/temporary land take	All PAPs (including non-titled land users)	<p>Waiting for the crop harvest where possible</p> <p>Cash compensation equivalent to the gross income from the crop computed as the market value of the total annual produce from affected land.</p> <p>To be paid both to landowners and tenants based on their specific sharecropping agreements.</p>

<b>Trees</b>	Trees removed from safety corridor or pylon footprint or other land take or restriction areas	All PAPs (including non-titled land users)  In addition, any other trees affected, for all PAPs (including non-titled land users)	Cash compensation shall reflect income replacement.  Fruit trees will be valued at market value of 1 year's produce X number of years needed to grow a tree of the same productivity.
<b>Non-residential buildings and structures</b>	Full/partial loss of structures located within safety corridor or structures requested for purchase by their owners due to proximity to the security boundary	Owners (regardless if building registered or not or whether owns land or not)	Cash compensation at replacement rate for affected structure/fixed assets without depreciation and transaction cost  Free salvage of materials, depreciation and transaction costs  For partial impacts, full cash assistance to restore remaining structure
<b>Vulnerability Assistance</b>	Any impact affecting vulnerable people	88 households identified as affected by pylon locations and containing vulnerable individuals	One month minimum salary in addition to compensation from loss of assets
<b>Community assets or resources</b>	Loss or damage to public infrastructure or natural resources	All PAPs	Rehabilitation/replacement of affected structures/utilities (i.e. footbridges, roads, grazing lands, etc.)

## 8. Valuation and Summary of Final Census Results

The asset inventory and valuation study reports for the parcels directly affected by land acquisition and easement rights were completed between 01 August and 30 September 2024. Details regarding the valuation methodology and procedures applied are presented below.

Compensation for land loss is calculated according to Article 55 and 58 of the Azerbaijan Land Acquisition Law. This law requires that the amount of compensation for acquired land shall be calculated by determination of market price of acquired land.

### 8.1. Valuation

#### 8.1.1. Methodology for Pylon Locations

Valuation Methodology for Pylon Locations

##### 1. Overview of Valuation Approaches

The valuation of land required for pylon locations has been undertaken in accordance with applicable national legislation and international good practice. The following standard valuation approaches were considered:

**Cost Approach:** This approach estimates the value of an asset based on the cost required to replace or reproduce it, taking into account depreciation. As land is a natural resource and not a man-made asset, this approach is not applicable for land valuation.

**Income Approach:** This approach determines value based on the expected income generated by the asset. While relevant for income-generating assets (e.g., crops and trees), it is not considered appropriate as the primary method for valuing land in this context.

**Comparative Sales Approach:** This approach estimates the value of land by comparing it with similar properties for which recent transaction prices are available. This is the most appropriate and widely accepted method for land valuation and has been adopted for this Project.

##### 2. Application of the Comparative Sales Approach

The valuation of land parcels required for pylon locations has been carried out using the comparative (market) sales approach, which reflects the price that land would achieve in an open and competitive market. Under this method, the value of the subject land parcel is determined based on the analysis of recent sales transactions of comparable properties (“analogues”) within the same or similar geographic areas.

The valuation process included the following steps:

###### i. Market Data Collection:

Collection of data on recent land transactions and sales offers from the local real estate market, including information obtained from online sources and market participants.

###### ii. Selection of Comparable Properties:

Identification of at least three comparable land transactions for each valuation case, based on similarity in location, size, land use, and market conditions.

###### iii. Verification of Data:

Verification of transaction details, including sale prices, physical characteristics, legal status, and transaction conditions.

###### iv. Comparative Analysis:

Comparison of each selected comparable property with the subject land parcel, taking into account key factors such as:

- Location and accessibility
- Land use and designation
- Parcel size and configuration
- Physical and environmental characteristics
- Market conditions and timing of sale

v. Adjustments:

Adjustments were applied to account for differences between comparable properties and the subject parcel.

Negative adjustments were applied where the comparable property had superior characteristics

Positive adjustments were applied where the comparable property had inferior characteristics

Adjustment rates were determined based on professional judgment, market analysis, and the relative importance of each comparison factor.

vi. Determination of Market Value:

Adjusted values of comparable properties were reconciled to determine the final market value of the subject land parcel.

### 3. Valuation Process

The valuation exercise was conducted through a structured process, including:

- Measurement and verification of the physical and legal characteristics of each land parcel
- Analysis of the relevant market segment
- Application of the comparative sales approach
- Calculation and reconciliation of adjusted values
- Determination of final market value
- Preparation of valuation reports

### 4. Key Valuation Parameters

- The following factors were considered in determining land values:
- Ownership status and legal documentation
- Land use designation and current use
- Location and regional characteristics
- Parcel size, shape, and layout
- Accessibility, including proximity to roads and transport
- Availability of infrastructure and utilities
- Market demand and supply conditions
- Commercial potential
- Environmental conditions
- Physical condition and any form of depreciation

### 5. Compliance with National Legislation

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Land Acquisition for State Needs, an additional 20% premium has been applied to the assessed market value of land parcels.

In addition, a minimum compensation threshold of 100 AZN has been established for the Project.

### 6. Alignment with ESS5 Principles

The valuation methodology ensures that compensation for land acquisition is based on market value plus applicable legal premiums, contributing to compensation at full replacement cost, as required under World Bank ESS5. Where necessary, additional measures (e.g., livelihood restoration support) are applied to ensure that affected persons are not economically disadvantaged. Depreciation values will not be reflected in compensation payments.

Table 8-1 Calculation of Compensation

A. Object evaluated	B. Right owner	C. Rights evaluated	D. Area, m <sup>2</sup>	E. Value, AZN	F. Additional compensation of 20% is calculated (Minimum 100. AZN)	G. Final market value after compensation is calculated
Land parcel	The State/Private, Municipality, etc	Market value	X m <sup>2</sup>	=C*D	E*20% or minimum +100 AZN*	=E+F

Source: Azerenerji Census Database, 2024

### 8.1.2. Methodology for Right of Way

The valuation of easement-related impacts has been carried out in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Valuation Activities, the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Land Acquisition for State Needs, as well as applicable national and international valuation standards. The assessment has been undertaken under generally accepted valuation assumptions, including conditions related to market variability, data availability, and methodological limitations.

The valuation company assessed the potential impact of the 90-meter-wide right-of-way (ROW), extending 45 meters on each side of the centerline, associated with the OHLs, which is being developed under the GoA finance. The assessment covered land parcels located along the full approved alignment of the transmission line across the administrative regions of Hajigabul, Salyan, Neftchala and Bilasuvar. The analysis considered land parcels of different use types, including agricultural, pasture, residential, and industrial land, taking into account both current land use and observed market activity.

The primary objective of the valuation was to determine whether the establishment of the easement corridor would result in a reduction in the market value of affected land parcels, including privately, state-, and municipally owned lands. This assessment specifically excludes land acquisition associated with pylon footprints, which has been evaluated separately.

The analysis indicates that the establishment of an easement corridor for overhead transmission lines imposes certain restrictions on land use, such as limitations on construction activities and restrictions on planting tall trees. However, these restrictions do not alter land ownership rights or the legal status of the land. Agricultural use, including crop production, grazing, and horticultural activities, can generally continue within the easement area in compliance with these restrictions.

A review of market data, including comparable properties located in proximity to similar energy infrastructure such as 330-500 kV transmission lines, shows that the presence of such infrastructure does not result in a measurable or systematic decrease in land market values. While minor localized perceptions may exist, these are not reflected in transaction prices observed in the market.

Accordingly, it is concluded that the introduction of the ROW and easement corridor is not expected to result in a reduction in the overall market value of affected land parcels. Instead, the impacts are limited to restrictions on land use and potential temporary or permanent losses of income and assets. The Expert Report on Easement - 330 kV Bilasuvar and Banka SPP to Navahi SS OHLs, prepared on this subject states that:

- The easement corridor of a OHL only imposes certain restrictions (for example, no construction work, no planting of tall trees, etc.), but does not change the legal status and/or the form of ownership of a land;
- The use of land for agricultural purposes (grain growing, pasture, gardening, etc.) may continue in accordance with the easement requirements;
- Market analysis shows that there is no significant negative impact on the market sales prices of land parcels located near similar energy infrastructure facilities (330–500 kV overhead transmission lines);

- The compensation rights of landowners during the application of easement are provided for by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Acquisition of Lands for State Needs”;
- Accordingly, no decrease in the overall market value of lands is expected due to the introduction of ROW or easement corridor.

In line with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Land Acquisition for State Needs and the requirements of World Bank ESS5, compensation is therefore focused on actual economic losses arising from the Project. These include crop losses, impacts on trees and other assets, and temporary disturbances during construction, rather than compensation for any assumed reduction in underlying land value.

### **8.1.3. Trees, Crops and Non-Residential Structures**

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

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

Agricultural crop losses will be calculated based on crop type, yield, and market selling price.

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

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

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

- The total cost of the affected structures was calculated using the following formula:
  - $T = (S \times Mt) + (S \times Lt) \times \% \text{ of Actual wear of structure}$

Where:

- T represents the total cost of the affected asset.
- S is the size of the impacted asset.
- Mt is the cost of materials per unit size of the affected asset.
- Lt is the labor cost per unit size of the affected asset.

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

## **8.2. Summary of Final Census Results**

There are no structures and trees impacted by permanent land acquisition in pylon areas. Similarly during asset census, majority of the land was not under cultivation due to seasonality. Below census data illustrates expected impact in easement parcels.

## 9. Consultation Participation and Grievance Mechanism

### 9.1. Stakeholder Engagement, Consultation and Information Studies

Within the scope of the Project, PAPs are recognized as key stakeholders, and stakeholder engagement processes are guided by the principles of transparency, equity, and inclusiveness. The active participation of affected households, communities, and relevant local authorities is critical to the successful implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities. Accordingly, Azerenerji and the CC will implement an inclusive stakeholder engagement program designed to ensure the meaningful participation of directly affected stakeholders and local institutions throughout the resettlement process.

A SEP for the Project was published in July 2024 and serves as the primary framework guiding all stakeholder engagement activities throughout the Project lifecycle. The SEP will be updated to reflect the RAP. All information disclosure, consultation, and feedback processes under the RAP will be implemented in alignment with this plan, following the engagement methods, communication channels, and participation principles defined therein. This approach aims to ensure systematic, transparent, and sustainable communication with stakeholders during land acquisition and resettlement processes. Feedback obtained during RAP implementation will be monitored within the SEP framework, and the plan may be updated as necessary to enhance the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement.

The outcomes of consultation activities will be systematically documented and incorporated into decision-making processes. Stakeholder engagement activities will be regularly monitored and reported through progress reports. Particular attention will be given to capturing stakeholder views on key aspects related to compensation and economic displacement, including:

- Compensation options, such as cash versus in-kind assistance,
- Potential micro-routing options, where applicable,
- Waiting for harvesting seasons to avoid damage to crops
- Compensation and valuation methods based on full replacement cost,
- Identification of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups.

This approach is intended to promote active and meaningful stakeholder participation, minimize social risks, and ensure that the resettlement process is implemented in a fair, transparent, and sustainable manner.

During the ESIA phase, Azerenerji conducted stakeholder engagement activities from 1 June to 30 August 2024 in 15 communities affected by the project, covering 4 regions: Hajigabul, Neftchala, Salyan and Bilasuvar. These meetings were attended by 373 stakeholders (95 female, 278 male).

2 field studies were conducted within the scope of the RAP.

The survey on pylon locations was conducted by Azerenerji's survey team between August, 2024, and September 20, 2024. Within the scope of the study, a total of 15 settlements in 4 regions were visited, and interviews were conducted with 100 people.

## 9.2. Field Study Observations and Findings

During the interviews conducted in the field works carried out within the scope of RAP, PAPs were informed on various topics and asked a series of questions, including basic information sources, parties they trust in terms of information sharing, use of the grievance and request mechanism, and other information related to the project.

In the surveys conducted as part of the fieldwork, participants were asked, “Are you aware of the project?” 75% of participants stated that they are aware of the project, while 25% stated that they were not aware of the project. There is still need to expand the scope of awareness-raising activities and extend them to include all stakeholders.

## 9.3. Disclosure Process

This Draft RAP is prepared by Azerenerji and will be disclosed to affected communities. In addition, a project information brochure, summarizing eligibility criteria, compensation entitlements, and key provisions, will be distributed to all PAPs. Azerenerji has prepared an informational brochure to inform its stakeholders, which is provided in the appendix 1.8.

The disclosure process will be completed within a total of 5 working days.

## 9.4. Grievance Mechanism

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) established to ensure that grievances related to land acquisition, compensation, resettlement activities, and other social and environmental issues arising from project implementation are addressed in a fair, transparent, and timely manner. The GRM is designed in accordance with World Bank ESS10 requirements and aims to provide stakeholders with a safe channel to express their concerns, suggestions, and grievances while ensuring an effective grievance management process.

Within the scope of the GRM, the identity of complainants and the content of grievances will be handled in accordance with confidentiality principles. Records will be accessible only to authorized personnel and will not be shared with third parties. Stakeholders have the right to submit anonymous grievances. The project commits to a strict non-retaliation policy; any discrimination, pressure, or adverse treatment toward individuals submitting grievances is strictly prohibited and will be subject to further review.

The GRM does not restrict the legal or administrative rights of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). PAPs will be informed verbally and in writing about their grievance rights and submission channels during consultations, inventory surveys, and disclosure of compensation information. Grievances may be submitted in person, by telephone, through written petitions, via email, or through Azerenerji’s central 186 hotline.

The grievance mechanism will operate through a multi-tier structure.

- At the first level, grievances will be addressed by the region-level Azerenerji office responsible for land acquisition and resettlement, with the objective of achieving prompt and informal resolution where possible.
- Grievances that cannot be resolved locally will be referred to a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) composed of representatives from the Executive Authority, Municipality, Project Implementation Unit (PIU), contractors, and PAPs. The committee will facilitate mediation and seek mutually acceptable solutions.
- If resolution is still not achieved, the matter may be escalated by Azerenerji-PIU to relevant higher authorities, and formal mediation mechanisms may be utilized where appropriate. PAPs retain the right to pursue judicial remedies at any stage, independent of the GRM process.

Grievance intake, review, and resolution will follow defined timelines. Azerenerji will provide an initial acknowledgment as soon as possible, preferably within 24 hours of receiving a recorded grievance. Each grievance will be documented in writing and tracked in a database, including submission date, nature of the grievance, responsible party, proposed resolution, and closure status. The grievance and request form is presented in Appendix 1.9.

## 10. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

All land acquisition and resettlement tasks under the Project will be monitored by the PIU.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) play a critical role in determining the effectiveness of Azerenerji's own processes and its efforts to address the impacts of involuntary resettlement on those affected. M&E will determine when the resettlement project has achieved the full and effective implementation of its planned activities. For these purposes periodic (semi-annual) monitoring reports shall be prepared by PIU that would describe the progress on the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities, including any compliance issues and necessary corrective measures. The reports shall follow the land acquisition and resettlement indicators.

Internal social safeguard monitoring by PIU to assess the progress and results of RAP implementation and adjust the work program, if necessary. The social safeguard monitoring reports will cover the progress/results on RAP implementation and safeguards activities including activities on past and future social impacts mitigation. Moreover, PIU will prepare a RAP Completion after the RAP implementation.

Monitoring activities will include both performance monitoring and impact monitoring. Performance monitoring will focus on tracking the implementation of RAP activities against planned timelines and milestones, including land acquisition, compensation payments, consultation activities, and grievance resolution. This will enable Azerenerji and relevant stakeholders to assess whether the resettlement program is being implemented as planned and to identify any delays or gaps.

*Table 10-1: Performance Monitoring Indicators*

Indicator Category	Indicator	Unit	Target	Data Source	Responsibility	Frequency
Land Acquisition	Land parcels acquired vs. planned	%	100%	RAP database	Azerenerji	Monthly
Compensation	PAPs compensated before land entry	%	100%	Payment records	Azerenerji	Monthly
Compensation	Time between valuation and payment	Days	≤30 days	RAP database	Azerenerji	Monthly
Asset Compensation	Crops compensated before impact	%	100%	LEP records	Azerenerji Contractor	Monthly
Asset Compensation	Trees compensated (income-based)	%	100%	Valuation reports	Azerenerji	Monthly
Asset Compensation	Structures compensated (replacement cost)	%	100%	Payment records	Azerenerji	Monthly
GRM	Grievances resolved within 30 days	%	≥90%	GRM database	Contractor/Azerenerji	Monthly
GRM	Average resolution time	Days	≤30 days	GRM records	Contractor	Monthly
LRP Implementation	PAPs receiving livelihood support	%	100% eligible	LRP records	Azerenerji	Quarterly
Construction Compliance	LEPs signed before land entry	%	100%	LEP records	Contractor	Monthly

## 11. Budget and Business Plan

### 11.1. Budget

The project's budget items consist of land acquisition for pylon locations and the estimated compensation for trees, crops, and structures likely to be affected by pylon locations. Key assumptions and considerations for budget calculations are presented in the box below.

#### **Box 1: Budget Assumptions**

The land acquisition and compensation budget has been prepared based on the following key assumptions and methodological considerations:

**Valuation basis:** Compensation for permanently acquired land and non-residential structures is based on the results of the asset census and valuation studies conducted within the Project area.

**Agricultural land use verification:** Although a portion of affected land was not under cultivation during the census period due to seasonal conditions, field verification confirmed that these lands are actively used for agricultural purposes. Accordingly, crop compensation has been included for all affected agricultural land.

**Crop yield assumption:** Average crop yield has been estimated at 400 kg per 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>, based on local agricultural practices and typical production levels in the Project area.

**Construction scheduling considerations:** The Project will aim to schedule construction activities to avoid peak cultivation periods where feasible. Therefore, actual impacts and compensation requirements may be lower than estimated.

**Temporary vs. permanent impacts:** Crop losses associated with both temporary use (construction phase) and permanent easement restrictions have been considered in the compensation calculations.

**Vulnerable groups:** One-month minimum wage is calculated for vulnerable groups impacted from loss of permanent or easement land.

**Cumulative impacts:** Additional 10% compensation will be provided to PAPs who have been impacted by more than one project component.

**Livelihood income restoration:** As a result of the construction activities carried out under the project, additional measures aimed at income restoration will be implemented to compensate for losses incurred in the livelihoods of affected individuals due to potential damage to orchards and perennial crops.

**Contingency provision:** A contingency allowance has been included to account for unforeseen impacts, additional claims, and potential variations in valuation outcomes.

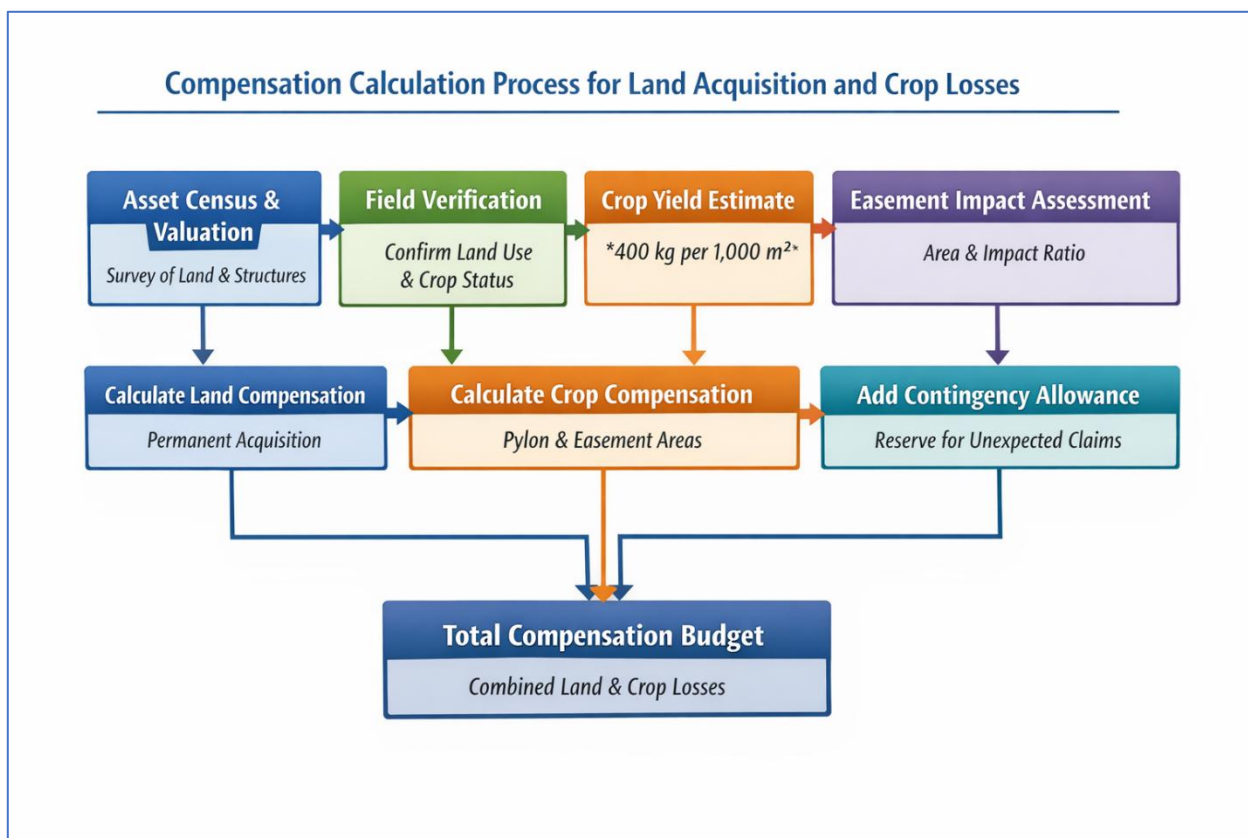


Figure 11-1: Budget Flow

The total amount of estimated RAP budget is **AZN 238,365**.

Table 11-1: RAP Budget

No	Budget Item	Manat
1	Pylon Locations Land Acquisition – State	48,500
2	Pylon Locations Land Acquisition – Municipality	15,500
3	Pylon Locations Land Acquisition – private owners	67,500
4	Pylon Locations Land Acquisition – Businesses	4,500
5	Pylon Locations – Crop Compensation	15,500
6	Pylon Locations – Tree Compensation	2,800
7	Permanent Easement – Crop Compensation	30,000
8	Pylon Locations – Cumulative Impact Support	20700
9	Pylon Locations – Vulnerable Groups Support	3,000
10	LRP support (if needed)	20,000
11	Contingency %5	10,365
	<b>Total</b>	<b>238,365</b>

## 11.2. Action Plan

The action plan is outlined below.

Table 11-2 Action Plan of Project

Step	Action	Responsibility
<b>A</b>	<b>RAP Preparation</b>	
1	RAP disclosure: distribute RAP and information pamphlets	Azerenerji
2	Submit final RAP report	Azerenerji
<b>B</b>	<b>RAP Implementation</b>	
3	Conducting the micro-routing study	Azerenerji – Contractor
4	Marking the pylon locations	Azerenerji- CC
5	Informing PAPs about the project and the grievance mechanism	Azerenerji – Contractor
6	Commencing construction	Azerenerji – Contractor
7	Completing payments for pylon locations	Azerenerji
8	Informing landowners and users of private parcels about pylon locations, permanent easements, and temporary easements before entering the land	Contractor
9	Preparing Land Entry Protocols (LEPs) for private parcels and completing payments for affected assets and crops, if any	Contractor
10	Preparing Land Exit Protocols (LEPs) upon vacating the land	Contractor
11	Repairing any damage caused to common infrastructure	Contractor
<b>C</b>	<b>RAP Completion</b>	
12	Preparation of the RAP Completion Report	Azerenerji
13	Disclosure of the RAP Completion Report	Azerenerji

## 12. Appendices

The appendices have been added to the RAP as a separate file.

- 1.1. List of Settlements
- 1.2. Verification Study Interview List
- 1.3. Household Survey Template
- 1.4. Businesses Survey Template
- 1.5. Consent Forms
  - 1.5.1. State Owned Land Parcels
  - 1.5.2. Municipality Owned Land Parcels
  - 1.5.3. Municipality Owned and Leased Land Parcels
  - 1.5.4. State Owned and Leased Land Parcels
- 1.6. Land Entry and Exit Protocols
  - 1.6.1. Land Entry Protocol (LEP)
  - 1.6.2. Land Exit Protocol (LEXP)
- 1.7. Information Brochure Template
- 1.8. Grievance-Request Form (Application and Closed)



Azerbaijan Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Project

AZURE Project

## RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

for the 90 km double-circuit 330 kV Bilasuvar SPP – Navahi SS and

80 km double-circuit 330 kV Banka SPP – Navahi SS

**ANNEXES**

**October 2024**

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## 1. Annexes

### 1.1. List of Settlements

No	Rayon	Settlement
1	Bilasuvar	No settlements affected
2	Neftchala	Tatarmahla
3	Neftchala	Mirzaqurbanlı
4	Neftchala	Uzunbabalı
5	Neftchala	Şirvanlı
6	Neftchala	Banka
7	Salyan	Abadkand
8	Salyan	Khalaj
9	Salyan	Shakarli
10	Salyan	Hasanli
11	Salyan	Qardili
12	Hacıqabul	Qizilburun
13	Hacıqabul	Navahi
14	Bilasuvar, Salyan. Hajigabul	Winter Pasture areas No. 2,3,4,5,6,7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19 and numberless winter pasture areas

## 1.2. Verification Study Interview List

Date	No	Rayon	Settlement	Total performed	Affected Landowner – Shareholder	Formal Tenant	Female	Male	Business	Informal Tenant	Land Control	House Control
07.10.2024	1	Hacıqabul	Navahi	1	5	0	1	4	0	0	1	0
07.10.2024	2	Hacıqabul	Qizilburun	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
07.10.2024	3	Salyan	Abadkand	1	8	0	1	7	0	0	1	0
07.10.2024	4	Salyan	Khalaj	1	6	1	1	5	0	0	1	0
07.10.2024	5	Salyan	Shakarli	1	3	1	1	2	0	0	1	0
17.10.2024	6	Salyan	Hasanli	1	4	1	1	3	2	0	1	0
07.10.2024	7	Salyan	Qardili	1	4	1	1	3	2	0	1	0
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Day</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 rayons, 7 settlements</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>
08.10.2024	8	Neftchala	Tatarmahla	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
08.10.2024	9	Neftchala	Mirzaqurbanlı	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
08.10.2024	10	Neftchala	Uzunbabalı	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Day</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 rayon, 3 settlements</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
09.10.2024	11	Neftchala	Şirvanlı	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
09.10.2024	12	Neftchala	Banka	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Day</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 rayon, 2 settlements</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>

### 1.3. Household Survey Template

**AZER ENERGY AZURE PROJECT PREPARATION OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN  
SURVEY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS**

<i>The information obtained through the questionnaire will only be used in this study's report and will not be shared with other institutions, organizations, etc., under any circumstances. The total survey duration is expected to be between 20 and 30 minutes.</i>				
<i>Notes to the Interviewer: Please mark and/or cross out questions and answers that are not valid as "Not Valid" (NV). Do not leave any question or option blank and/or without a NV and/or crossed out.</i>				
<b>INTERVIEWER</b>		<b>SURVEY NUMBER</b>		
<b>DATE</b>	<b>CITY</b>	<b>RAYON</b>	<b>KEND/neighborhood:.....</b>	<b>SETTLEMENT TYPE (Rural/Urban) .....</b>

<b>PROJECT COMPONENT:</b>				
<b>NAME SURNAME</b>	<b>PHONE</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>01 Female</b>	<b>02 Male</b>
<b>CONNECTION WITH THE LANDOWNER</b>	01 Owner only                      a. Land user:                      b. Land not used 02 Only shareholder 03 User owner 04 User shareholder 05 User (Tenant) Cash / In Kind 06 User (Does not pay rent)			
<b>THE REASON IF THE MEETING WAS INTERRUPTED</b>	01 Respondent had a work emergency 02 Respondent did not want to continue. 03 Respondent was prevented from continuing by someone else 04 Unfinished due to physical conditions (Climate, etc.) 05 Other ...			

**Information on Parcels Affected by the Project (to be filled in before and/or after the Survey)**

Type of Land Acquisition	Number of Parcel	Area M2	Area (Decare/ Hectare)
Expropriation			Decare.....Hectare.....
Permanent Easement			Decare.....Hectare.....
Temporary Easement			Decare.....Hectare.....
<b>Total</b>			Decare.....Hectare.....

A. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Only the information of the head of the household will be collected at detail. Vulnerability status for all household members will be collected.

**Head of Household Information**

CODE	1. Family Type	2. Age	3. Gender	4. Marital status	5. Education status	6. What is your employment status/ occupation ? (More than one option can be selected)	7. Social Security Status	8. Is there anyone in the vulnerable group in the household?
NO	01 Nuclear Family  02 Extended Family  03 Single person		01 Woman  02 Man	01 Married 02 Single 03 Widow 04 Divorced 05 Separated from his/ her partner	01 Uneducated adult 02 Primary or secondary school graduate 03 High school graduate 04 High school/university graduate 05 Children who have not yet completed a level of education	01 Farmer 02 Retired 03 Tradesmen/ Freelance 04 Civil Servant 05 Laborer 06 Unemployed 07 Housewife 08 Specify other	01 Depending on the SSS status 02 Compulsary Medical Insurance 03 Social protection for ind. Enterp. 04 Special 05 None 06 Other	01 Disabled.....person 02 .....person with chronic health problems 03 Over 65 years old.....person 04 Refugee.....person 05 Illiterate.....person 06 Unemployed (looking for a job but cannot find one).....person 07 Children of school age who cannot go to school...person

								08 Widowed or divorced woman..... person
								99 No.
01								Vulnerability status for the household head.....

9.	What is the number of people permanently living in your household?
10.	What is the gender distribution of household members?
11.	What is the age distribution of household members? 0 - 18 years ..... 18-64 years.....65 years and over.....
12.	Number of children in education.....

<p>13. Are there any members in your household receiving support/assistance from social services? (Fund, money, food, etc.)</p> <p>14. 01 No 02 Yes Number of individuals: .....</p>
<p>15. Do you own or rent the house you live in?</p> <p>01 Own house</p> <p>02 Family house, we use it (rent-free)</p> <p>03 Rent</p>

B. BASIC LIVELIHOOD

<p><b>16. For the household head, please list your sources of livelihood in order of importance (starting from 1).</b></p>	<p>01. Farming                  02. Animal husbandry                  03. Labor in the private sector                  04. Seasonal/seasonal labor                  05. Trade                  06. Pension                  07. Civil Service-Public                  08. Craftsmanship                  09. Rent                  10. Social assistance provided by institutions                  11. Other.....</p>
<p><b>17. What is the approximate monthly income of the household head (in manats)?</b></p>	
<p><b>18. What is the approximate total monthly income of the household (without referring to the household head)?</b></p>	<p>01 Yes                  02 No – question 19                   Degree of Proximity                  .....                  Type of Income (labor, agriculture)                  .....</p>
<p><b>19. Approximately how many manats is the total annual household income?</b></p>	
<p><b>20. To what extent can you meet your household's basic needs with your income?</b></p>	<p>01 Easy                  02 Center                  03 Tough                  04 I don't know</p>
<p><b>21. How do you see your economic situation compared to a year ago?</b></p>	<p>01 Same                  02 Worse                  03 Better                  04 Don't know</p>

<b>22. How do you perceive the future 3 years ahead?</b>	01 It will be better 02 It will be worse 03 Nothing will change 04 Other.....
--	--

C. INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND LAND ASSETS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

	In Decare/ Hectare	How much of this land is irrigated land? (Decare/ Hectare)	What is your main agricultural activity (orchard, vegetables, cereals, barley etc.)?
<b>23. What is the area of your title deeded land?</b>	Decare..... Hectare.....	Decare..... Hectare.....	
<b>24. Is there any land owned by someone else that you use for agricultural purposes? (If not, write 0, if not, write X)</b>	Decare..... Hectare.....	Decare..... Hectare.....	
<b>25. Do you use public land (treasury, etc.) for agricultural purposes? (If not, write 0, if not, write X)</b>	Decare..... Hectare.....	Decare..... Hectare.....	
<b>Total</b>	Decare..... Hectare.....	Decare..... Hectare.....	

<b>26. What is the Distribution of the Total Land You Use and Cultivate (Decare/ Hectare) (If not known, X will be written)</b>	
Type	Total (Decare/ Hectare)
1. Field - Grain Production	Decare.....Hectare.....
2. Fruit growing - Viticulture	Decare.....Hectare.....
3. Cotton	Decare.....Hectare.....
4. Vegetable production	Decare.....Hectare.....
5. Potato	Decare.....Hectare.....
6. Tobacco	Decare.....Hectare.....
7. Other	Decare.....Hectare.....
<b>TOTAL</b>	

- 27. What income-generating crops (cereals, vegetables, fruits, fodder crops) do you grow the most?**
- 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.

**28. Approximately how many manats is your total annual income from agricultural land?**

<p><b>29. How do you use most of your land? Please rank from 1 (1 being the most important). (Multiple answers possible)</b></p>	<p>01 We cultivate it ourselves - My daughter/son cultivates it</p> <p>02 It empty</p> <p>03 We rent it to someone else</p> <p>04 We make it a partnership</p> <p>05 We graze animals</p> <p>06. We leave fallow</p> <p>07 Other (specify.....)</p>
--	---

<b>30. The total size of the affected land? (X if not known)</b>	
<b>Type</b>	<b>Total (Decare/ Hectare)</b>
1. Field - Grain Production	Decare.....Hectare.....
2. Fruit growing - Viticulture	Decare.....Hectare.....
3. Cotton	Decare.....Hectare.....
4. Vegetable production	Decare.....Hectare.....
5. Potato	Decare.....Hectare.....
6. Tobacco	Decare.....Hectare.....
7. Other	Decare.....Hectare.....
<b>TOTAL</b>	Decare.....Hectare.....

**D. LIVESTOCK**

**31. Are you engaged in animal husbandry?**

01 Yes 02 No

**32. Type of livestock activity**

<b>Animal</b>	<b>How many animals/hives do you have?</b>	<b>Where are you waiting for your animals? (More than one option can be selected)</b>
		<p>01 Village pasture</p> <p>02 On our land</p> <p>03 On someone else's land</p> <p>04 On public land</p> <p>05 With feed in the barn</p> <p>06 Other</p>

Cattle / large ruminants		
Ovine(sheep, goat)		
Poultry		
Beehive		
Silkworm breeding		
Other		
No information given		

E. INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT

<b>33. Are you aware of the Energy Project? Were you informed about the land acquisition process?</b>	01 Yes 02 No
<b>34. If yes, from whom did you receive the information? (Multiple answers can be given)</b>	01 Family Members/Friends/Neighbors 02 Municipality 03 Azerenerji 04 District Governorship/Governorship 05 TV 06 Internet/Social Media 07 Newspaper 08 Other.....
<b>35. Would you like to receive information about the project?</b>	01 Yes. 02 No.
<b>36. Regarding the project, which topics would you most like to receive information about in the future? (More than one answer possible)</b>	01. Expropriation 02. Construction start-finish date 03. Line route/where the line will pass through the parcel 04. Employment 05. What will be the impact on the land? 06. What will be the impact on livestock? 07. What will be the impact on livelihoods? 08. What will be the impact on trees? 09. What will be the impact on buildings? 10 Other.....

F. PROJECT IMPACTS

<p><b>37. Has your land been affected by any other project before?</b></p>	<p>01 No. 02 Yes .....</p> <p><b>If yes, please provide detailed information (name of the project, subject, how it was affected, time)</b></p>	
<p><b>38. How would you assess the potential impacts of this project?</b></p>	<p>01 Positive 02 Negative 03 Both positive and negative 04 I don't know</p>	
<p><b>39. If your assessment is positive, what are the key positive features of this project</b></p>	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>1. 2. 3.</p>	
<p><b>40. If negative, what are the most important negative features of the project?</b></p>	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>1. 2. 3.</p>	
<p><b>Suggestions for Negative Impacts:</b></p>		
<p><b>41. Do you think there will be any impact on your agricultural activities due to the Project?</b></p>	<p>01 Yes 02 No 03 I don't know</p>	<p><b>Please explain</b></p> <p>01 Negative impact on agricultural activity, restriction of land use, etc. 02 Access to agricultural activities due to land division 03 Difficulty in irrigating other lands in case of damage to the irrigation system, Irrigation problems, and additional costs 04 Damage to structures on the land 05 Land depreciation 06 Damage to products due to dust caused by construction 07 Restriction of planting of perennial plants and/or root crops 08 Restriction of construction on land</p>

		09 Crop Loss, Loss of income-generating trees 10 Oyhers.....
<b>42. Do you think that you will experience a negative impact on your livestock activities due to the Project?</b>	01 Yes 02 No 03 I don't know	<b>Please explain:</b> (We will have to travel further to graze our animals, the cost of feed to feed our animals will increase, etc.)
<b>Suggestions for Negative Impacts:</b>		
<b>If your land is zoned, answer the following questions</b>		
<b>43. Within the scope of the Project, do you think you will experience construction, restrictions on use or loss of value on your zoned land?</b>	01 Yes 02 No. 03 I don't know	<b>Please explain</b> (e.g., specific height limitations, material requirements, plan changes, etc.)
<b>44. Will the Project restrict your construction activities due to infrastructure works (e.g., power transmission lines) to be carried out on your zoned land?</b>	01 Yes. 02 No. 03 I don't know	<b>Please explain</b> (e.g., allocation of part of the land for infrastructure projects, restrictions on building permits, etc.)
<b>Suggestions for Negative Impacts:</b>		

**45. Are there any assets on the affected parcels that the Project could damage?**

**01**Yes (please specify: barn, granary, beehive, haystack, well, wire fence, etc.)

**02** No

**03** I don't know

**46. For the assets on the affected parcels that could be damaged, do you have any relocation/transfer requirements? If yes, what are they?**

01 No 02 If yes

01 Barn

02 Number of beehives.....

03 Haystack

04 Warehouse

05 Greenhouse m2

06 Irrigation infrastructure/equipment/facilities

07 Tree is description number..... species

08 Well

09 Wire fence

99 Other (please specify)

**47. Do you have any animals on the affected parcels that could be impacted by the Project?**

**01** Yes **02** No

- 01 Cattle
- 02 Ovine
- 03 Poultry
- 04 Silkworms
- 99 Other (please specify)

G. EXPECTATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE PROJECT

<b>48. Is there a request for employment?</b>	<b>01</b> Yes <b>02</b> No	Please Explain .....
<b>49. Do you have any suggestions for support to agriculture?</b>	<b>01</b> Yes <b>02</b> No	Please Explain .....
<b>50. Do you have any suggestions for livestock farming?</b>	<b>01</b> Yes <b>02</b> No	Please Explain .....
<b>51. Do you have any suggestions for support for the development of family businesses?</b>	<b>01</b> Yes <b>02</b> No	Please Explain .....

H. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

**52. If you have a complaint/suggestion regarding the Project, where and how would you report it? (e.g., to the municipality, local office of Azerenerji, ministry, etc., by petition)**

**53.**

No	Institution	Application Form
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

**54. What would you like to add or say about the project and/or this research?**

Thank you for participating in our survey.

<p><i>Observations of the Interviewer on the Household</i></p>
--

## 1.4. Businesses Survey Template

### Azure Project Land Acquisition Plan Update Study

#### SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS ASSESSMENT OF AFFECTED BUSINESSES SURVEY

*The information obtained through this survey will be used solely in the report of this study and will not be shared with any other institution, organization, etc. under any circumstances. The total duration of the survey is expected to be between 20 and 30 minutes.*

**Instructions for the interviewer: Please mark invalid questions and answers and/or cross them out. Do not leave any question or option blank without marking it as 'Invalid.'**

<b>INTERVIEWER:</b>		<b>SURVEY NO:</b>	
<b>DATE:</b>	<b>CITY/DISTRICT:</b> <b>VILLAGE/NEIGHBORHOOD:.....</b> (rural/urban)..... _____	<b>SETTLEMENT</b>	<b>DISTRICT:</b> <b>TYPE</b>
<b>PROJECT COMPONENT:</b>			
<b>Characteristics of the Affected Business</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>01 Legal owner and user of the affected land</b></li> <li><b>02 Official tenant of the affected area</b></li> <li><b>03 Owner and user of the affected land and building</b></li> <li><b>04 Official tenant of the affected land, owner of the structure</b></li> <li><b>05 Tenant of the affected land and building</b></li> <li><b>06 User of the affected state-owned land, owner of the building</b></li> </ul>		

#### Information on Plots Affected by the Project (To be completed before and/or after the survey)

Type of Land Acquisition	Parcel Number	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Area (Decares)
Privatization (Transfer of Ownership)			
Perpetual Easement			

<b>Temporary Easement</b>			
<b>Total</b>			

## A. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPERTY

City – District – Municipality	
Address	
Business Name	
Business contact number	
Website address	
Business email address	

## B. INTERVIEWER INFORMATION

First Name – Last Name	
Your job title	

## C. COMPANY INFORMATION

When was your company founded?	
When did you begin operations at this location?	
Which chamber of commerce or trade association are you registered with?	<b>TERMINATED</b>
How many full-time employees do you have at your workplace? (Including those physically present at the workplace and contractors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Positions, Specialists...</li> <li>b. Assistants, underqualified workers</li> <li>c. Total number of employees...</li> </ul>
How many female employees do you have at your workplace?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Managers, officials .....</li> <li>b. Assistants, incompetent people .....</li> <li>c. Informal activities....</li> <li>d. Total number of employees....</li> </ul>
How many people work part-time at your workplace?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Managers, managers.....</li> <li>2. Assistants, incompetent prostitutes</li> <li>3. Informal activity...</li> <li>4. Total number of employees....</li> </ul>
How many part-time female employees are there at your workplace?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Officials, experts.....</li> <li>6. Aides, unskilled workers</li> <li>7. Informal workers .....</li> </ul>

	8. Total number of employees .....
What is the legal status of the workplace where you work?	<b>01</b> Individual - Sole proprietorship <b>02</b> Partnership <b>03</b> Limited Liability Company (LLC) <b>04</b> Public Corporation (ASC) <b>05</b> JSC (Closed Joint Stock Company) <b>06</b> Cooperative <b>07</b> Informal <b>99</b> Other (Please specify) .....
<b>9. General information about your company’s business activities and operating regions?</b>	
<b>10. If leased, the monthly/annual rent.</b>	

D. PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>11. Do you know Project Azure?</b>	<b>01</b> Yes <b>02</b> No
<b>12. If so, where did you get this information? (Multiple answers: Check the box next to the person or organization from whom you received the information)</b>	<b>01</b> Family members/Friends/Neighbors <b>02</b> Local government (Village Head) <b>03</b> District Administrative Office <b>04</b> Posters, flyers, brochures <b>05</b> District Governor <b>06</b> City Hall <b>06</b> Azər Energy <b>07</b> TV/Internet/Social Media <b>08</b> Other..... .....
<b>13. Which topics in the project would you like to learn more about? (Multiple choice)</b>	<b>01</b> Safety measures

	<p>during construction</p> <p>02 Construction site start and completion dates</p> <p>03 Traffic, dust, and noise impacts during construction</p> <p>04 Vehicle and/or pedestrian access to the construction site</p> <p>05. Impacts on residential properties and mitigation measures</p> <p>06. Support for workers</p> <p>07. Relocation support</p> <p>08. Privatization process</p> <p>09. Privatization costs</p> <p>99 Other..... .....</p>
--	---

E. IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

<p>14. How do you think the project will affect you?</p>	<p>01 Positive</p> <p>02 Negative</p> <p>03 Both positive and negative</p> <p>04 I don't know</p>
<p>15. If positive, what benefits might there be?</p>	

<b>16. What kind of negative effects do you expect at your workplace? (You may select more than one option)</b>	Importance level (starting from 1)	Explanation	Are there any recommended measures?
<b>01 Additional costs (security, construction, transportation, etc.)</b>			
<b>02 Restrictions on business operations</b>			
<b>03 Decrease in revenue</b>			
<b>04 Production restrictions</b>			
<b>05 Customer access</b>			
<b>06 Environmental impacts (transportation, noise, etc.)</b>			
<b>07 Other</b>			
<b>08 Other</b>			
<b>09 Other</b>			
<b>10 Other</b>			

1.5. Consent Forms

1.5.1. State Owned Land Parcels

CONSENT FORM

Regarding the Allocation for Use by Azerenerji OJSC of a State-Owned Land Plot

1. Parties

This Consent Form is drawn up between the following parties:

1.1. State Authority:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Representative: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

1.2. Azerenerji Open Joint-Stock Company (Azerenerji OJSC)

Address: 10 Abdulkarim Alizadeh Street, AZ1005, Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan

Representative: Yusif Qayibov

Position: LIQ Director

2. Information about the Land Plot

Address of the land plot (district/town/village):

Purpose of the land: \_\_\_\_\_

Total area of the land plot: \_\_\_\_\_ ha / m<sup>2</sup>

Cadastral number: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Purpose of Use of the Land Plot

The land plot specified below is required for use by Azerenerji OJSC for the design, construction, and operation of an energy infrastructure facility of state importance:

Project name: Construction of the 235 km 500 kV single-circuit Navahi SS – Azerbaijan TPP OHL

- Type of use:
- Installation of overhead transmission line towers
- Protection corridor
- Temporary use (construction site, placement of equipment, etc.)
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

4. The Parties Agree as Follows:

4.1. The State Authority shall:

Provide Azerenerji OJSC personnel and equipment with unrestricted 24-hour access to the land plot for technical operation, restoration and major repairs, as well as for the prevention or elimination of accidents and their consequences, and ensure the delivery of necessary materials;

Comply with the restrictions related to the existence of a protection zone of the overhead transmission line within part of the land plot owned by it, in accordance with the “Requirements for the Dimensions of Protection Zones of Electric Networks and for Conducting Economic Activities within Those Areas,” approved by Resolution No. 261 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated May 16, 2024;

Not demand from Azerenerji OJSC the removal of the overhead transmission line and its towers from the land plot belonging to it;

In the event of transfer (sale, donation, lease) of rights to the land plot, ensure the continuation of the encumbrance arising from this consent and notify Azerenerji OJSC within 10 days from the date of signing the relevant transaction;

---

**4.2. Azerenerji OJSC shall:**

Use the land plot solely within the framework of the specified project and purposes;

Compensate for any damage that may be caused to the assets belonging to the relevant state authority and other entities during technical maintenance or repair of overhead transmission lines and towers during the operation period;

---

**5. Attachments**

The following documents are attached to this Consent Form:

- KMZ scheme
- Cadastral extract

---

**6. Entry into Force and Validity Period**

This Consent Form shall enter into force on the date of its signing by the parties and shall remain valid for the 49 (forty-nine) year period of use established for the project.

---

**Representative of the State Authority:**

Full name: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Seal:

---

**Representative of Azerenerji OJSC:**

Full name:

Position:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## 1.5.2. Municipality Owned Land Parcels

### CONSENT FORM

#### Regarding the Allocation for Use by Azerenerji OJSC of a Municipally Owned Land Plot

#### 1. Parties

This Consent Form is drawn up between the following parties:

##### 1.1. Municipality:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Representative: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

##### 1.2. Azerenerji Open Joint-Stock Company (Azerenerji OJSC)

Address: 10 Abdulkarim Alizadeh Street, AZ1005, Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan

Representative:

Position:

#### 2. Information about the Land Plot

Address of the land plot (district/town/village):

Purpose of the land: \_\_\_\_\_

Total area of the land plot: \_\_\_\_\_ ha / m<sup>2</sup>

Cadastral number: \_\_\_\_\_

Total compensation amount calculated by an independent appraiser:

#### 3. Purpose of Use of the Land Plot

The land plot specified below is required for use by Azerenerji OJSC for the design, construction, and operation of an energy infrastructure facility of state importance:

Project name: Construction of the 235 km 500 kV single-circuit Navahi SS – Azerbaijan TPP OHL

- Type of use:
- Installation of overhead transmission line towers
- Protection corridor
- Temporary use (construction site, placement of equipment, etc.)
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**4. The Parties Agree as Follows:**

**4.1. The Municipality shall:**

Provide Azerenerji OJSC personnel and equipment with unrestricted 24-hour access to the land plot for technical operation, restoration and major repairs, as well as for the prevention or elimination of accidents and their consequences, and ensure the delivery of necessary materials;

Comply with the restrictions related to the existence of a protection zone of the overhead transmission line within part of the land plot owned by it, in accordance with the “Requirements for the Dimensions of Protection Zones of Electric Networks and for Conducting Economic Activities within Those Areas,” approved by Resolution No. 261 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated May 16, 2024;

Not demand from Azerenerji OJSC the removal of the overhead transmission line and its towers from the land plot belonging to it;

In the event of transfer (sale, donation, lease) of rights to the land plot, ensure the continuation of the encumbrance arising from this consent and notify Azerenerji OJSC within 10 days from the date of signing the relevant transaction;

---

**4.2. Azerenerji OJSC shall:**

Use the land plot solely within the framework of the specified project and purposes;

Compensate for any damage that may be caused to the owner’s assets during technical maintenance or repair of overhead transmission lines and towers during the operation period;

In the event of an increase in the land tax amount in the future, pay the calculated tax amount for the relevant period to the municipality;

Pay the total compensation amount calculated by the independent appraiser immediately after signing the agreement or within 7 days to the bank account or bank card specified by the municipality;

---

**5. Attachments**

The following documents are attached to this Consent Form:

- KMZ scheme
- Cadastral extract

---

**6. Entry into Force and Validity Period**

This Consent Form shall enter into force on the date of its signing by the parties and shall remain valid for the 49 (forty-nine) year period of use established for the project.

---

**Municipality Representative:**

Full name: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Seal:

**Representative of Azerenerji OJSC:**

Full name:

Position:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### 1.5.3. Municipality Owned and Leased Land Parcels

#### CONSENT FORM

##### Regarding the Allocation for Use by Azerenerji OJSC of a Municipally Owned and Leased Land Plot

---

#### 1. Parties

This Consent Form is drawn up between the following parties:

##### 1.1. Municipality:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Representative: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

##### 1.2. Lessee:

Individual / Legal entity name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Lease agreement number and date: \_\_\_\_\_

##### 1.3. Azerenerji Open Joint-Stock Company (Azerenerji OJSC)

Address: 10 Abdulkarim Alizadeh Street, AZ1005, Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan

Representative:

Position:

---

#### 2. Information about the Land Plot

Address of the land plot (district/town/village):

---

Purpose of the land: \_\_\_\_\_

Total area of the land plot: \_\_\_\_\_ ha / m<sup>2</sup>

Cadastral number: \_\_\_\_\_

Total compensation amount calculated for the municipality by an independent appraiser:

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Total compensation amount calculated for the lessee by an independent appraiser:

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#### 3. Purpose of Use of the Land Plot

The land plot specified below is required for use by Azerenerji OJSC for the design, construction, and operation of an energy infrastructure facility of state importance:

Project name: Construction of the 235 km 500 kV single-circuit Navahi SS – Azerbaijan TPP OHL

- Type of use:
- Installation of overhead transmission line towers
  - Protection corridor
  - Temporary use (construction site, placement of equipment, etc.)
  - Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- 

**4. The Parties Agree as Follows:**

**4.1. The Municipality shall:**

Provide Azerenerji OJSC personnel and equipment with unrestricted 24-hour access to the land plot for technical operation, restoration and major repairs, as well as for the prevention or elimination of accidents and their consequences, and ensure the delivery of necessary materials;

Comply with the restrictions related to the existence of a protection zone of the overhead transmission line within part of the land plot owned by it, in accordance with the “Requirements for the Dimensions of Protection Zones of Electric Networks and for Conducting Economic Activities within Those Areas,” approved by Resolution No. 261 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated May 16, 2024;

Not demand from Azerenerji OJSC the removal of the overhead transmission line and its towers from the land plot belonging to it;

In the event of transfer (sale, donation, lease) of rights to the land plot, ensure the continuation of the encumbrance arising from this consent and notify Azerenerji OJSC within 10 days from the date of signing the relevant transaction;

**4.2. The Lessee shall:**

Give consent to the use of the land plot by Azerenerji OJSC;

Agree to amendments to the relevant part of the lease agreement / to new terms;

Agree to the compensation amount determined in accordance with applicable legislation and the opinion of the independent appraiser as a result of the use of the land plot;

**4.3. Azerenerji OJSC shall:**

Use the land plot solely within the framework of the specified project and purposes;

Compensate for any damage that may be caused to the assets of the owner and the lessee during technical maintenance or repair of overhead transmission lines and towers during the operation period;

In the event of an increase in the land tax amount in the future, pay the calculated tax amount for the relevant period to the municipality and the lessee;

Pay the total compensation amount calculated by the independent appraiser to the bank account or bank card specified by the municipality immediately after signing the agreement or within 7 days;

Pay the total compensation amount calculated by the independent appraiser to the bank account or bank card specified by the lessee immediately after signing the agreement or within 7 days;

**5. Attachments**

The following documents are attached to this Consent Form:

- KMZ scheme
- Cadastral extract

---

**6. Entry into Force and Validity Period**

This Consent Form shall enter into force on the date of its signing by the parties and shall remain valid for the 49 (forty-nine) year period of use established for the project.

---

**Municipality Representative:**

Full name: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Seal:

---

**Lessee:**

Individual / Legal entity name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Representative of Azerenerji OJSC:**

Full name: Yusif Qayibov

Position: LIQ Director

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## 1.5.4. State Owned and Leased Land Parcels

### CONSENT FORM

#### Regarding the Allocation for Use by Azerenerji OJSC of a State-Owned and Leased Land Plot

---

#### 1. Parties

This Consent Form is drawn up between the following parties:

##### 1.1. State Authority:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Representative: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

##### 1.2. Lessee:

Individual / Legal entity name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Lease agreement number and date: \_\_\_\_\_

##### 1.3. Azerenerji Open Joint-Stock Company (Azerenerji OJSC)

Address: 10 Abdulkarim Alizadeh Street, AZ1005, Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan

Representative:

Position:

---

#### 2. Information about the Land Plot

Address of the land plot (district/town/village):

---

Purpose of the land: \_\_\_\_\_

Total area of the land plot: \_\_\_\_\_ ha / m<sup>2</sup>

Cadastral number: \_\_\_\_\_

Total compensation amount calculated for the lessee by an independent appraiser:

---

---

#### 3. Purpose of Use of the Land Plot

The land plot specified below is required for use by Azerenerji OJSC for the design, construction, and operation of an energy infrastructure facility of state importance:

Project name: Construction of the 235 km 500 kV single-circuit Navahi SS – Azerbaijan TPP OHL

Type of use:

- Installation of overhead transmission line towers
- Protection corridor

Temporary use (construction site, placement of equipment, etc.)

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

---

**4. The Parties Agree as Follows:**

**4.1. The State Authority shall:**

Provide Azerenerji OJSC personnel and equipment with unrestricted 24-hour access to the land plot for technical operation, restoration and major repairs, as well as for the prevention or elimination of accidents and their consequences, and ensure the delivery of necessary materials;

Comply with the restrictions related to the existence of a protection zone of the overhead transmission line within part of the land plot owned by it, in accordance with the “Requirements for the Dimensions of Protection Zones of Electric Networks and for Conducting Economic Activities within Those Areas,” approved by Resolution No. 261 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated May 16, 2024;

Not demand the removal of the overhead transmission line and its towers from the land plot belonging to it;

In the event of transfer (sale, donation, lease) of rights to the land plot, ensure the continuation of the encumbrance arising from this consent and notify Azerenerji OJSC within 10 days from the date of signing the relevant transaction;

---

**4.2. The Lessee shall:**

Give consent to the use of the land plot by Azerenerji OJSC;

Agree to amendments to the relevant part of the lease agreement / to new terms;

Agree to the compensation amount determined in accordance with the applicable legislation and the opinion of the independent appraiser for the use of the land plot;

---

**4.3. Azerenerji OJSC shall:**

Use the land plot solely within the framework of the specified project and purposes;

Compensate for any damage that may be caused to the assets of the owner and the lessee during technical maintenance or repair of overhead transmission lines and towers during the operation period;

In the event of an increase in the land tax amount in the future, pay the calculated tax amount for the relevant period to the municipality and the lessee;

Pay the total compensation amount calculated by the independent appraiser immediately after signing the agreement or within 7 days to the bank account or bank card specified by the lessee;

---

**5. Attachments**

The following documents are attached to this Consent Form:

- KMZ scheme
  - Cadastral extract
- 

**6. Entry into Force and Validity Period**

This Consent Form shall enter into force on the date of its signing by the parties and shall remain valid for the 49 (forty-nine) year period of use established for the project.

---

**Representative of the State Authority:**

Full name: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Seal:

---

**Lessee:**

Individual / Legal entity name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Representative of Azerenerji OJSC:**

Full name:

Position:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## 1.6. Land Entry and Exit Protocols

### 1.6.1. Land Entry Protocol (LEP)

**Important Note:** The **full amounts** of compensation for land acquisition (or for temporary land use) and compensation for standing crops/damages to trees, immovable assets will be provided to PAP before land is either permanently acquired and/or Land Entry Protocols are signed. The land will be transferred to and accessible by the **Contractor only after signing of Consent and Land entry protocol with proof of payment.** However, please note that some compensation may continue to be provided after the PAP vacates the expropriated land (e.g., through implementation of specific livelihood restoration packages).

<b>Province</b>		<b>Protocol No</b>	
<b>District</b>		<b>Date</b>	
<b>Neighborhood/Village</b>			
<b>Block-Parcels</b>			
<b>Land Acquisition Type</b>			
<b>Permanent Land Acquisition</b>		<b>Temporary Easement</b>	
<b>Permanent Easement</b>		<b>Temporary Lease</b>	
<b>Explanation</b>			
By signing this LEP, signatories accept that all payments have been delivered and land is handed over to the Contractor/ Project owner for construction.			
<b>Signatories</b>	<b>Name- Surname</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Signature</b>
Owner-Shareholder			
Land User			
Head of municipality (local authority)			
Contractor Representative			
Azerenerji Representative			
<b>Opinions<sup>1</sup></b>			

<sup>1</sup> All structures such as fences, stone walls, underground and aboveground cables, etc. that will not be paid for as they will be reinstated by the Contractor Company at the end of the construction shall be noted in this section.

Appendix List	Total Compensation amount for LEP (if crops/trees/assets/damages to structures):
<b>Crops on the Land (if any) Description</b>	
<b>Trees on the Land (If any) Description</b>	

The Contractor has received the above mentioned land for Project Azure construction works. A Land Entry Protocol (LEP) is signed at least 3 days in advance for each parcel to be handed over to the Contractor. LEP is delivered to the Contractor with the representation of the owner of the parcel, one of the shareholders, the user of the land and the mukhtar, together with Azerenerji Representative. **The Contractor will not enter any parcel without signing the LEP**

---

All assets subject to reinstatement falling under the above mentioned scope shall be listed, documented with photographs and attached to this document before the start of construction and signing of the Land Entry Protocol.

## 1.6.2. Land Exit Protocol (LEXP)

<b>Province</b>		<b>Protocol No</b>	
<b>District</b>		<b>Date</b>	
<b>Neighborhood/Village</b>			
<b>Block-Parcels</b>			
<b>Land Acquisition Type</b>			
<b>Permanent Land Acquisition</b>		<b>Temporary Easement</b>	
<b>Permanent Easement</b>		<b>Temporary Lease</b>	
<b>Explanation</b>			
<p>The Contractor has completed the construction works of the Azure Project and has properly returned the above mentioned land to the Owner. The Owner releases Azerenergy and the Contractor. This Protocol does not give the Contractor any warranty or claim under the Contractor Agreements between itself and Azerenergy.</p>			
<p>The Construction Company has restored the above-mentioned temporarily leased land and returned it to the Landowner or Land User. <b>The Owner-Rightful Owner or Land User confirms that the land has been fully reinstated</b> by the Construction Company and releases the Construction Company.</p>			
<b>Signatories</b>	<b>Name-Surname</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Signature</b>
Owner-Shareholder			
Land User			
Head of municipality (local authority)			
Contractor Representative			
Azerenerji Representative			
<b>Opinions</b>	<p>All repaired or reconstructed structures must be listed, photographed and attached to the Land Exit Protocol. Any additional compensation previously received by the right holder from the Contractor should be noted above. The Land Exit Protocol is completed for the temporarily acquired Land that will be returned by the Contractor to the actual owner. The Land shall be fully restored to its previous condition or better by the Contractor before handing over.</p>		
<b>Appendix List</b>			

## 1.7. Information Brochure Template

LAYİHƏ HAQQINDA MƏLUMAT		
<p>AZURE layihəsinin ölkəmizdə xarici və yerli investorlar tərəfindən tikilməkdə olan bərpa olunan enerji mənbələrinin enerji sisteminə təhlükəsiz şəkildə inteqrasiya olunması üçün enerji ötürücü sistemin gücləndirilməsidir.</p>	<div data-bbox="1131 244 1659 336">  <p><b>THE WORLD BANK</b> IBRD • IDA   WORLD BANK GROUP</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1176 344 1906 424"> <p><b>AZƏRBAYCANDA BƏRPA OLUNAN ENERJİ MƏNBƏLƏRİNDƏN İSTİFADƏNİN GENİŞLƏNDİRİLMƏSİ LAYİHƏSİ (AZURE LAYİHƏSİ)</b> (2024-2029-cu illər)</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1182 427 1899 762">  </div>	
<p>Azərbaycan hökuməti enerji ötürücü infrastruktur obyektlərinin tikintisini həm daxili imkanlar, həm də beynəlxalq maliyyə təşkilatlarından cəlb olunan kredit vəsaiti hesabına həyata keçirir və bu çərçivədə Dünya Bankı ilə əməkdaşlıq edir.</p>	<div data-bbox="741 603 943 627"> <p><b>“Azərenerji” ASC</b></p> </div> <div data-bbox="595 632 1066 738"> <p>Ünvan: Bakı şəhəri, Əbdülkərim Əlizadə 10, Telefon: (+994 12) 431-42-08 Mobil: (+994 50) 278 65 95 E-poçt : <a href="mailto:azure@azenerji.gov.az">azure@azenerji.gov.az</a></p> </div>	
<p><b>Dünya Bankı tərəfindən maliyyələşdirmə aşağıdakı komponentləri əhatə edəcək</b></p>	<p><b>KÖÇÜRÜLMƏ SIYASƏT ÇƏRÇİVƏSİ (KSC)</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 500 kV-luq birdövrəli Azərbaycan İES - Nəvahi YS HX-nin tikintisi - 235 km</li> <li>- 330 kV-luq ikidövrəli "Ələt AİZ YS - Nəvahi yarımstansiyası" hava xəttinin tikintisi - 22 km</li> <li>- 330 kV-luq birdövrəli Qobustan KES - Nəvahi YS HX-nin tikintisi - 65 km</li> <li>- 330 kV-luq birdövrəli Qobustan KES - Qobu ES HX-nin tikintisi - 19 km</li> <li>- Azərbaycan İES-də 500 kV-luq yuvanın quraşdırılması</li> <li>- Qobu ES-də 330 kV-luq infrastrukturun genişləndirilməsi</li> </ul>	<p>KSC layihənin icrası nəticəsində baş verə biləcək fiziki yerdəyişmə (məskunlaşma yerlərinin dəyişdirilməsi) və ya iqtisadi yerdəyişmə (torpaq, əmlak və ya dolanışq mənbələrinin itirilməsi) ilə bağlı mənfi sosial təsirlərin qarşısının alınmasını, minimuma endirilməsini və ya adekvat şəkildə azaldılmasını təmin etmək məqsədi daşıyır.</p> <p>KSC-nin əsas məqsədi layihə çərçivəsində torpaq əldə edilməsi, servitutların tətbiqi və ya müvəqqəti torpaq istifadəsi nəticəsində təsirlənə biləcək şəxslərin hüquqlarının qorunması, onların həyat və dolanışq səviyyəsinin pisləşməsinin qarşısının alınması və mümkün olduqda əvvəlki vəziyyətlə müqayisədə yaxşılaşdırılmasıdır.</p>	
<p><b>AZƏRBAYCANDA kompensasiyanın qiymətləndirilməsi metodları</b></p>		
<p><b>Torpaq.</b> Torpaq üçün kompensasiya qiymətləri bazar qiymətinə əsaslanmalıdır. Bazar qiymətini müəyyən etmək mümkün olmadığı hallarda bərpa qiymətindən istifadə edilir. Qiymətləndirmə Komissiyası tərəfindən qiymətləndirmə prosesinə müstəqil qiymətləndirici cəlb edilməlidir.</p> <p><b>İllik məhsul.</b> İllik məhsul itkisinə görə ödənilməli kompensasiya Qiymətləndirmə Komissiyası tərəfindən torpağın alınması qrupu ilə birgə məhsulun məhsuldarlığı və istehsalın orta qiyməti ilə bağlı rayon statistika idarəsi tərəfindən rəsmi təsdiq edilmiş məlumata əsasən müəyyən edilir.</p> <p><b>Çoxillik bitkilər (ağaclar, kollar və üzümlüklər).</b> Layihə fəaliyyəti çərçivəsində kəsilməsi və ya yenidən əkilməsi nəzərdə tutulan ağac və kollar (Azərbaycan Respublikasının Meşə Təsərrüfatı Fonduna daxil olmayan) üçün kompensasiya "Ağac-kol bitkilərin istifadəsi, mühafizəsi və qorunması Qaydaları"na uyğun şəkildə həyata keçirilməlidir (19 sentyabr 2005-ci il).</p> <p><b>Daşınmaz əmlak və torpağa əlavələrə görə kompensasiya.</b> Bura çapərlər, divarlar, heyvanların saxlanması üçün yerlər, kiçik suvarma kanalları, drenajlar, quyular, əl nasoslari, artezian quyuları, su nasoslari, ot tayaları, heyvan sığınacaqları və yollar kimi müxtəlif komponentlər daxildir.</p> <p><b>Torpağın müvəqqəti alınması üçün kompensasiya.</b> İşlər başa çatdıqdan sonra torpaq layihədən əvvəlki vəziyyətinə qaytarılmalı və aşağıdakı bəndlərə görə kompensasiya ödənilməklə mülkiyyətçiyə/istifadəçiyə qaytarılmalıdır</p> <p><b>Yaşayış sahəsinin itirilməsinə görə kompensasiya.</b> Layihənin planlaşdırılması və icrası zamanı yaşayış sahələrinin itirilməsi halında, mülkiyyətçiyə/istifadəçiyə torpaq sahəsinə görə kompensasiya ilə yanaşı, aşağıdakı bəndlər də daxil olmaqla əlavə kompensasiya ödəniləcəkdir</p>		

<p><b>HÜQUQİ VƏ SİYASİ ÇƏRÇİVƏ</b></p> <p>Azərbaycan Respublikasının torpağın alınması və əhalinin köçürülməsinə dair qanunvericiliyi ibarətdir:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Azərbaycan Respublikasının Konstitusiyası</li> <li>• Torpaq Məcəlləsi</li> <li>• Mülki Məcəllə</li> <li>• Mənzil Məcəlləsi</li> <li>• “Torpaqların dövlət ehtiyacları üçün alınması haqqında” Azərbaycan Respublikasının Qanunu (20 aprel 2010-cu il tarixli, 987 nömrəli)</li> <li>• “Torpaqların dövlət ehtiyacları üçün alınması haqqında” Azərbaycan Respublikası Qanununun tətbiqi ilə əlaqədar əlavə tədbirlər barədə Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin 15 fevral 2011-ci il tarixli Fərmanı</li> <li>• “Torpaq icarəsi haqqında” Azərbaycan Respublikasının Qanunu</li> <li>• “Qiymətləndirmə fəaliyyəti haqqında” Azərbaycan Respublikasının Qanunu</li> <li>• “Elektroenergetika haqqında” Azərbaycan Respublikasının Qanunu (№ 858-VIQ, 3 aprel 1998-ci il)</li> <li>• Prezidentin 506-3 QD nömrəli 07 dekabr 2007-ci il tarixli Fərmanı</li> <li>• Nazirlər Kabinetinin 24 fevral 2012-ci il tarixli, 45 nömrəli Qərarı</li> <li>• Nazirlər Kabinetinin 21 aprel 2011-ci il tarixli, 55 nömrəli Qərarı</li> <li>• Nazirlər Kabinetinin 16 may 2024-cü il tarixli, 261 nömrəli Qərarı</li> </ul>	<p><b>SERVİTUTUN TƏTBİQİ ÜÇÜN ƏSASLANDIRMA</b></p> <p>“Elektroenergetika haqqında” Azərbaycan Respublikasının Qanununa əsasən, elektroenergetika obyektlərinin tikintisi, genişləndirilməsi, yenidən qurulması, təmiri və istismarı məqsədilə torpaq sahələri üzərində hüquqlar torpaq qanunvericiliyinin tələblərinə uyğun olaraq əldə edilir. Torpaq Məcəlləsində təmin edilən tərifə əsasən, servitut — bir və ya bir neçə qonşu (özgə) torpaq sahələrindən məhdud istifadə hüququdur. O, torpaq mülkiyyətçiləri, istifadəçiləri və icarəçiləri arasında razılığa ilə, yaxud məhkəmənin qərarı ilə müəyyən edilə bilər. Qanuna əsasən, torpaq sahəsinə aşağıdakı servitutlar müəyyən edilə bilər:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- torpaq sahəsindən fərdi, kommunal, mühəndis, elektrik və digər xətt və şəbəkələrin çəkilməsi və təmiri üçün istifadə etmək;</li> <li>- torpaq sahəsində drenaj işləri aparmaq;</li> <li>- torpaq sahəsində su toplamaq və içməli su götürmək (mal-qaranı suvarmaq);</li> <li>- torpaq sahəsindən mal-qaranı keçirmək;</li> <li>- yerli şəraitə və adətlərə uyğun olaraq, özgənin torpaq sahəsində ot biçmək və mal-qara otarmaq;</li> <li>- torpaq sahəsindən axtarış, tədqiqat və digər işlərin aparılması üçün müvəqqəti istifadə etmək;</li> <li>- qonşu sahədə dayağı olan və ya müəyyən hündürlükdə qonşu sahəsinə keçən tikililər və qurğular ucaltmaq;</li> <li>- qonşu sahədə müəyyən hündürlükdən artıq olan tikililərin və qurğuların ucaldılmasını qadağan etmək;</li> <li>- torpaq sahəsində qoruyucu meşə əkinləri və zolaqları salmaq və digər təbiətqoruyucu obyektlər yaratmaq;</li> </ul>	<p><b>MÜRACİƏT VƏ ŞİKAYƏTLƏR</b></p> <p>Torpaq və ya digər aktivlərin kompensasiyasından qaynaqlanan mübahisəli qərarlara, təcürbələrə və ya fəaliyyətə qarşı şikayətlərə baxılması komissiyası yaradılmışdır. Bu komissiyaya Azərenerji ASC və yerli icra hakimiyyəti orqanlarının, bələdiyyələrin nümayəndələri daxil edilmişdir. Layihənin Təsirinə Məruz Qalan Şəxslər (TMS) ilə məsləhətləşmələr, sosial-iqtisadi sorğular və ödəniləcək kompensasiyanın açıqlanması zamanı həmin şəxslərin hüquqları və şikayətlərə şifahi və ya yazılı şəkildə baxılması prosedurları barədə tam məlumatlandırılacaqlar.</p> <p>Layihənin Təsirinə Məruz Qalan Şəxslər öz şikayətlərini aşağıda təsvir edilmiş şikayətlərin baxılması komissiyasına təqdim etmək imkanına malik olacaqlar.</p> <p><b>Şikayətlərin Baxılması Mexanizmi</b></p> <pre> graph TD     A[TMS-in şikayəti AP] --&gt; B[Səviyyə 1 ("Azərenerji"-nin yerli idarəsi)]     B --&gt; C[Həll edilib]     B --&gt; D[Həll edilməyib]     D --&gt; E[Səviyyə 2 (Şikayətlərə Baxış Komissiyası)]     E --&gt; F[Həll edilib]     E --&gt; G[Həll edilməyib]     G --&gt; H[Məhkəmə]     H --&gt; I[Həll edilib]     H --&gt; J[Həll edilməyib]     J --&gt; K[Səviyyə 3 (Maliyyə Nazirliyi)]     K --&gt; L[Həll edilib]     K --&gt; M[Həll edilməyib]     M --&gt; H     </pre> <p>Alternativ olaraq, şikayətçilər və sorğu etmək istəyənlər 186 nömrəsinə zəng edərək şikayətlərini qeyd edə bilərlər.</p>
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## 1.8. Grievance-Request Form (Application and Closed)

<b>ID:</b>	
<b>Title:</b>	
<b>Submission method:</b>	
<b>Date of submission:</b>	
<b>Date of receipt:</b>	
<b>Complainant details</b>	
<b>Name:</b>	
<b>Organization:</b>	
<b>Address:</b>	
<b>Telephone/</b>	
<b>Fax: Email:</b>	
<b>Details on the reported Grievance</b>	
<i>Location of the grievance Assets and Activities involves Any other party involves</i>	
<b>Grievance review</b>	
<b>Is grievance eligible for mechanism:</b>	Y/N
<b>Date completed:</b>	
<i>Description of the review and result</i>	
<b>Grievance assessment and resolution</b>	
<b>Grievance category:</b>	
<b>Parties involved in assessment:</b>	

<b>Resolution and Corrective actions</b>			
<i>Description</i>			
<b>Resolution and Corrective actions</b>			
<b>Action to be Taken</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Date/period</b>	
1.			
2.			
3.			
<b>Records of any meeting held during the process</b>			
<b>Date</b>	<b>Attendees</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	
<b>Records of any other Communication</b>			
<b>Date</b>	<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Content</b>
<b>Closure</b>			
<b>Was complainant satisfied:</b> Yes/No/Partially			
<i>Description</i>			
<b>Date of closure:</b>		<b>Signature :</b>	

1.9. Field Photos

Navahi Village



Gizilburun Village



Abadkand Village



Khalaj



Shakarli



Hasanli Village



Gardili Village



Agropark LLC (Business)



Tatarmahla Village



Mirzagurbanli Village



Uzunbabali



Shirvanli Village



Banka settlement

