

Banka 315 MW_{ac} Solar PV Azerbaijan

Draft Livelihood Restoration Plan



October 2024



5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting
Principal office: PO Box 119899 Sheikh Zayed Road, Dubai, UAE

+971 4 343 5955

+971 4 343 9366

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5Cs PROJECT DIRECTOR	Ken Wade

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

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

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

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

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

5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals) has been engaged by Masdar to undertake certain environmental and social studies during the development process of the Project, including the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

During the ESIA process, the need for a Livelihood Restoration Plan was determined and therefore this Plan constitutes this.

1.2 Objectives of the Draft Livelihood Restoration Plan

The main objectives of the draft LRP include, to:

- Provide the guidelines that sets out how the Project will address economic displacement resulting from its development through livelihood restoration and ensuring that the standards of living of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are not worse off following Project implementation;
- Identify the gaps between national law and lenders requirements) and identify how to overcome such gaps;

-
- Ensure the PAPs without legal lease agreements/contracts or any recognisable legal rights to land are eligible for compensation for loss of non-land assets and livelihood restoration;
 - Determine the existence of vulnerable groups among the PAPs in order to ensure they are provided with applicable additional support;
 - Provide the PAPs eligibility criteria and entitlement matrix according to type of lost assets and impact;
 - Outline a framework for sustainable livelihood restoration of the project affected households (PAHs);
 - Outline the Grievance Mechanism that will be followed to address any concerns/complaints, request for additional information etc of the PAPs. It should be noted that this GRM is related to the on-going project GRM that the PAPs can also access;
 - Establish organisational arrangements and processes to monitor the implementation of the final LRP and take corrective actions as necessary; and
 - Set out the monitoring requirements of the livelihood restoration outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of the PAPs is carried out, and whether the objectives of the draft and final LRP have been met.

2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

2.1 Key Project Information

Table 2-1 Key Project Information

PROJECT TITLE	Banka 315 MW _{ac} Solar PV Project
PROJECT COMPANY	Masdar and SOCAR Green LLC
EPC CONTRACTOR	
O&M COMPANY	Masdar Specialised Technical Services (MSTS)
MASDAR REPRESENTATIVE	Murad Sadikhov Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company PJSC – Masdar Baku, Azerbaijan
SOCAR REPRESENTATIVES	Elmir Musayev and Alish Lemberanskiy SOCAR Green LLC Baku, Azerbaijan
ESIA CONSULTANT	5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals) PO Box 119899, Dubai, UAE Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Fax: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com

2.2 Project Location

The Project is located in Banka village in the Neftchala District of Azerbaijan, approximately 120 km south of Baku. It is also located approximately 2 km from the coastline of the Caspian Sea and 500 m north of the Kura River.

Note: The OHTL connecting the Project to the power transmission grid will be approximately 80 km and is subject to a separate ESIA and land acquisition process (ref. chapter 3 below).

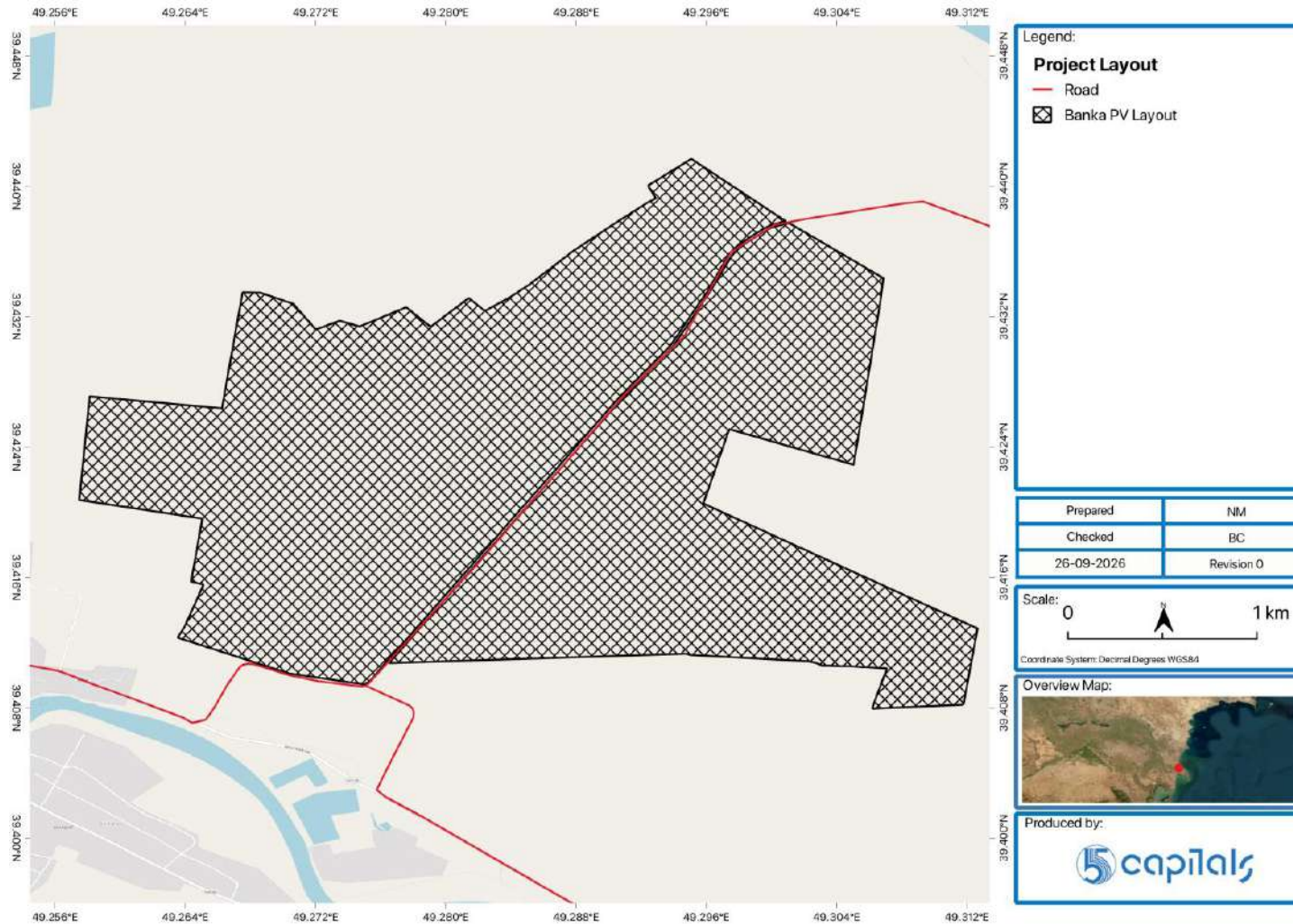


Figure 2-1 Local Project Context



Figure 2-2 Indicative project layout

2.3 Project Technology

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

Table 2-2 Project details

PARAMETER	DETAILS
DC Capacity	Approximately 410 MWp
Module Type	N-type Bifacial Module
Inverter Type	String or Central Inverter
Mounting Structure Type	Single Axis, E-W tracking. Tracking range -55° to +55° or better
Maximum AC Export Capacity at Point of Connection	315 MW
Ground Coverage Ratio	20% – 30%
Interconnection Voltage	330 kV
Grid Compliance	According to Azerbaijan Grid Code
Project Design Lifetime	30 years

PROJECT COMPONENTS

The Project will have following main components:

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

INDICATIVE LAYOUT

The indicative layout of the Project is shown on the following figure. As is evident the layout has the following details:

- 3.5 km asphalt road dissecting the site which will not be impacted.
- The temporary construction area located on the west of the site;
- Access to the site will be through the existing asphalt road which will be potentially used but other options will be considered in consultations with Azerbaijan Fish Farm

- The flood avoidance areas across the site, including to the water pond, included as an indicative design for rainwater flood protection within the site in response to the hydrological report; and
- Substation to the west of the site.

2.3.1 Construction Phase Land Requirements

At this point it is understood that the temporary construction area will be within the project boundaries and therefore within the land already allocated to the project.

2.3.1.1 Accommodation facilities

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

2.3.2 Operational Phase Land Requirements

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

2.3.3 Project Milestones

Table 2-3 Project Milestones

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

3 OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINE

The connection to the grid will be via an 80 km 330 kV double circuit line to the Navahi substation (Figure 3-1).

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

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

3.1 Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

1

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

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

LAND ACQUISITION

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

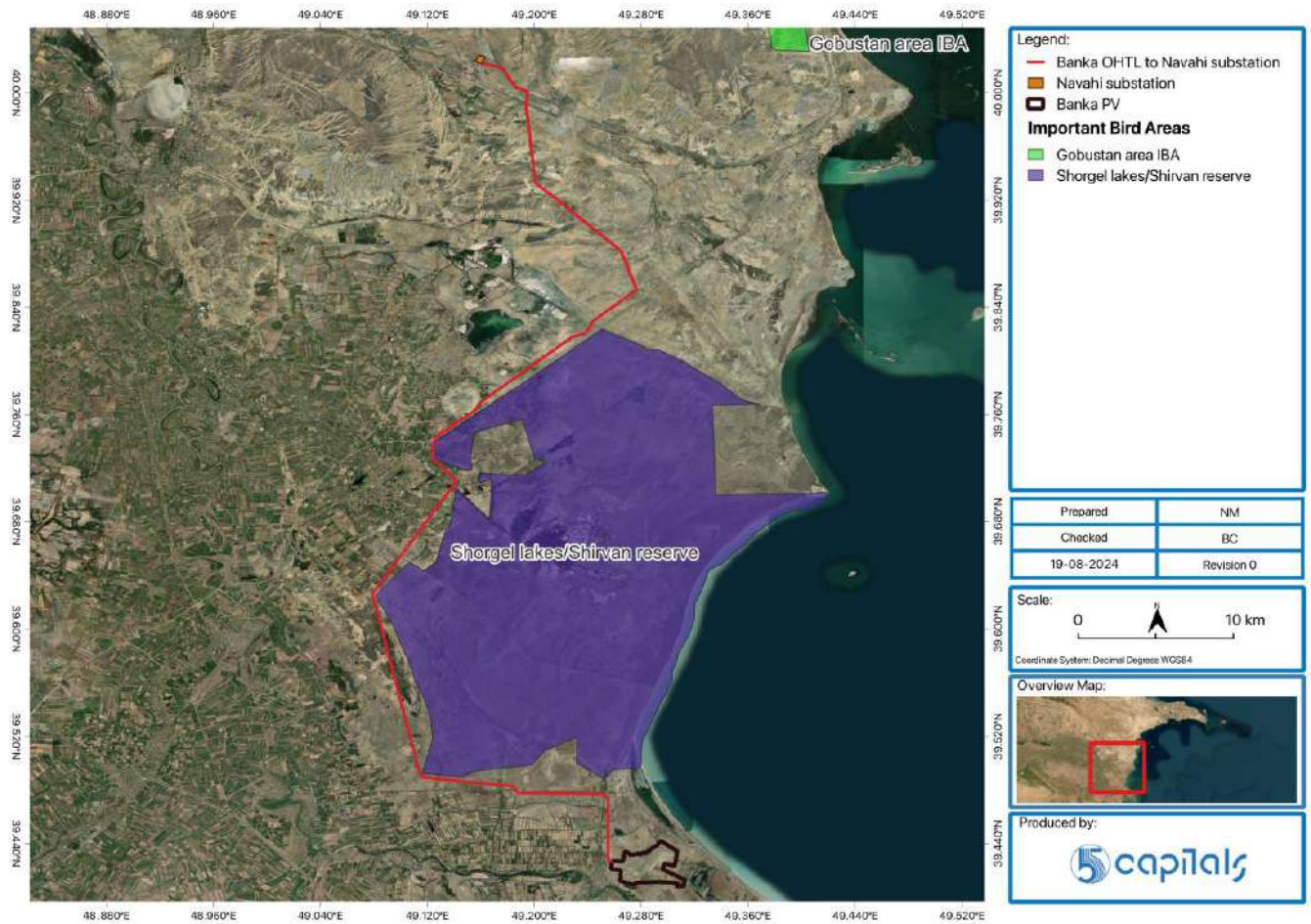
In addition, it is stated that the World Bank's approval of the RAP will be required before the project authorities can invite bids for any contracts in which works are expected to involve physical or economic displacement because of land acquisition or restrictions on access or use of natural resources.

3.2 Details of the transmission line

The line is an 80 km 330 kV double circuit line to the Navahi substation, and its alignment is as shown in the figure below.

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

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



3.3 Land Use

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

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

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

Table 3-1 Land ownership and use along the OHTL

No	REGION	VILLAGES	NUMBER OWNERS/TENANTS	TITLE TYPE	PROPERTY TYPE	DESIGNATION
1	Hacıqabul	Qızılburun village	6	Property	Private	cropland
		Navahi village	4	Property	Private	cropland
		Winter pastures no 11	Executive Power Office	Change of category	State	Cropland /pastural
		Navahi	Executive Power Office	Permanent use	State	other
2	Salyan	Hasanlı	1 legal person (AzFood LLC) 2 households	Property	Private	cropland
		Shakarlı	12 households	Property	Private	cropland
		Khalaj	5 households	Property	Private	cropland
		Abadkand	Khalaj Municipality	Property	Municipal	Cropland
Total number of owners			33	N/A	N/A	N/A
Data on leased land plots						
3	Hacıqabul	Hacıqabul Region State Land Fund (nameless)	1 tenant (individual)	Lease	State	cropland
		Hacıqabul Region Winter pasture No 11	Executive Power Office	Other	State	Other
		Navahi village	Executive Power Office	other	state	Other
4	Salyan	Winter pastures no 18 and 19	1 tenant	Lease	State	pastural
5	Neftçala	Shirvanlı village	1	Lease	Municipal	pastural
Total number of tenants			3	N/A	N/A	N/A

3.4 Conclusion

Based on the above information the development of the OHTL will require compliance with the World Bank's ESS (specifically ESS5). This will be required even for the sections of the OHTL that will not receive financing from the WBG.

As such, the land acquisition assessment of the OHTL has been excluded from this draft LRP.

4 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 National Regulations

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

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

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

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

Key provisions of the Land Code include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.1.4 Other relevant legislation

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

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

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

LEGAL ACT	SUMMARY
<p>the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the Acquisition of Land for State Needs" (February 15, 2011, the last amendments were made on July 18, 2023)</p>	<p>the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the Acquisition of Land for State Needs" (initially enacted on February 15, 2011, with amendments as of July 18, 2023) outlines supplementary actions to ensure effective application of the law. It likely includes directives for government bodies on acquiring land for state purposes, procedures for compliance, and mechanisms for monitoring and enforcing the law. The decree aims to clarify and strengthen the legal framework governing land acquisition in Azerbaijan, enhancing transparency and efficiency in its implementation.</p>
<p>Decree of the President No. 06-III QD 506-3 QD dated December 7, 2007 on ensuring the implementation of the Law "On Additions and Amendments to the Civil Code"</p>	<p>Decree No. 06-III QD 506-3 QD, issued on December 7, 2007, aims to ensure effective implementation of the Law "On Additions and Amendments to the Civil Code." It provides detailed guidelines for interpreting and applying the amendments, specifies administrative procedures for government agencies, outlines transitional provisions for existing legal situations, sets up mechanisms for monitoring and enforcing compliance, and includes steps to inform the public about the changes. Overall, the decree enhances legal clarity and consistency in applying the amended Civil Code provisions.</p>
<p>Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on approving the "Regulation on preparation of resettlement plan and resettlement instructions" (February 24, 2012)</p>	<p>This regulation outlines the guidelines for preparing a resettlement plan, including an example of the plan's content, and offers general directions. A Resettlement Plan is mandatory only when the number of displaced persons reaches 200 or more. The law is enforced to ensure compliance with the Presidential Decree of the Azerbaijan Republic No. 263, dated May 24, 2010, concerning the withdrawal of lands for state needs.</p>
<p>Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on approving the "Rule for the selection of the person or organization preparing the resettlement plan or resettlement instructions" (April 21, 2011)</p>	<p>The Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan (April 21, 2011) sets guidelines for selecting individuals or organizations to prepare resettlement plans or instructions for development projects. Key points include: Objective: Establish a structured method for appointing qualified parties to ensure fair and efficient resettlement. Selection Criteria: Expertise: Experience and relevant qualifications in resettlement planning. Capability: Adequate resources and knowledge of regulations. Compliance: Adherence to national and international standards.</p>

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

4.1.4.1 Project Context

The Land Acquisition Law for State Needs of April 20th, 2010, as amended in February 17th 2023 addresses various aspects of land use and ownership, including informal land use. However, it is noted that this law primarily focuses on legally recognised landowners and users who are entitled to compensation. Article 7 states that persons who do not have legal rights to land

they live on shall only be provided with assistance related to their relocation, with the exception of immovable property and assistance aimed at compensating the damage caused to the movable property of these persons during relocation. This means that provisions for informal land users are very limited. Additionally, Article 58 of the Land Code states any temporary structures erected by the user must be demolished at their own expense after the lease period ends. In addition, Article 73 provides the basis under which the rights to ownership may be terminated one of which is breach of use of lease agreement terms.

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

4.2 Lender Requirements

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

As such, compliance is required in relation to:

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

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

4.2.1 Asian Development Bank (ADB)

4.2.1.1 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)

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

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

INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT SAFEGUARD (SR2)

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.1.2 ADB's Social Protection Strategy, 2001

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

4.2.1.3 ADB's Gender and Development Policy, 1998

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

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

3.2.2 Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

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

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

3.2.3 European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

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

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

The objectives of PR 5 include:

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

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

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

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

Other relevant international good practices are as briefly discussed below.

4.2.2 International labour standards (ILO) conventions

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

Table 4-1 ILO conventions and ratification status by Azerbaijan

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

4.3 Gap Analysis between National & Lenders Requirements

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

Table 4-2 Gap Analysis Between National and Lender Standards

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT ADB'S SOCIAL PROTECTION STRATEGY, 2001 ADB'S GENDER & DEVELOPMENT POLICY, 1998 ADB ACCESS TO INFORMATION POLICY, 2018	AZERBAIJAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
Avoid or minimise displacement	The client will avoid or at least minimise physical and/or economic displacement	The Project will avoid involuntary resettlement whenever possible to minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives. Avoidance and minimisation are also done via design and optioneering.	Any land required for state needs can be transferred to the state upon reaching an agreement with the owner. Avoidance and minimisation of displacement is not required by national law	The project site has been allocated for the Project development through an Order of the Cabinet of Ministries in 2024, as such, total avoidance is not possible. However, the project design has ensured that there is no impact to the existing asphalt road that goes through the site and the 35kV OHTL will also remain within its current location, and it will not be moved. Details of the Project Alternative and mitigation & management measures for other E&S aspects are detailed in the Project specific draft ESIA.
Planning process	The client will prepare a resettlement plan proportionate to the risk and impacts associated with the project.	The client will prepare a resettlement plan if the proposed project will have involuntary resettlement impacts including collection of census data of the affected persons.	There is no requirement for preparing a dedicate report (LRP/LRP). However, there is a requirement for socio-economic data collection during land acquisition process.	This draft LRP has been developed for the proposed project to meet this requirement. It includes the feedback received from lenders and their advisers, project affected people and other local stakeholders consulted during its preparation and that of the draft ESIA.
Eligibility for compensation	PR5 identifies 3 main categories of PAPs: Those who have formal legal rights to the land (including customary & traditional rights recognised under national laws). Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the census, but who have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under the national laws. Those who have no recognisable legal right to claim the land that they occupy.	ADB identifies 3 categories of PAPs: Persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part. Persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claim of such lands that are recognizable under national laws. Persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognised or recognizable claims to such land. ADB also requires that: Those with no formal/recognizable right on the land are entitled to be compensated for their non-land assets at replacement cost and for rehabilitation assistance. Land compensation (instead of cash) for PAPs whose livelihoods are land-based is preferred.	The Azerbaijan Land Acquisition Law recognises four (4) groups of persons eligible for compensation as a result of land loss and one (1) group entitled to only receive assistance. According to Article 7(7.4) of the Azerbaijan Land Acquisition Law, persons who have legal rights to the land where they live are eligible for compensation while those without legal rights will be provided with very limited rights as described in section 4.1.4.1 above	The eligibility for compensation and scope of the draft LRP includes all PAPs within the Project site including those without any recognisable legal rights to the land that they are using the land for grazing/farming purposes. Ref. Chapter 8 for details on the eligibility and entitlements.
Inventory of affected assets & establishment of a cut-off date	The client shall carry out an inventory of affected assets including land, structures, crops, communal amenities & natural resources to establish the basis for further valuation of such assets. The client shall also establish a cut-off date for eligibility either (i) as foreseen in applicable legislation; or (ii) using the end date of the census or of the inventory (whichever is the latest).	An inventory of displaced persons and their assets will be documented. In addition, the client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be documented & disseminated throughout the project area.	The compensation methodology requires for the client to carry out inventory. However, this does not include any specific requirement for the establishment of a cut-off date	The cut-off date for the Project site was publicly disclosed to all the PAPs in accordance with EBRD & ADB and other lenders' requirements. Inventory surveys has been conducted with PAPs individually to record and assess types of loss.
Grievance mechanism	The client is required to establish a grievance mechanism consistent with PR5 and PR10 in order to receive and address concerns regarding the Project in a timely manner. The GM will include a recourse	The client is required to establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project	Following land acquisition, the receiving authority is required to establish a land acquisition group that	A grievance mechanism has been set up as part of the draft SEP and draft LRP for the Project in order to allow the PAPs and other stakeholders to submit their grievances.

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT ADB'S SOCIAL PROTECTION STRATEGY, 2001 ADB'S GENDER & DEVELOPMENT POLICY, 1998 ADB ACCESS TO INFORMATION POLICY, 2018	AZERBAIJAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
	mechanism designed to resolve disputes and complaints in an impartial manner.	impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups.	will accept, respond to and attempt to resolve any complaints made by PAPs. There is no requirement to establish a land acquisition group for compensation purposes.	
Information disclosure	The client should summarise the information for public disclosure to ensure that the affected people understand the compensation procedures and know what to expect at the various stages of the project (for example, when an offer will be made to them, how long they will have to respond, grievance procedures, legal procedures to be followed if negotiations fall).	The Client will provide relevant resettlement information, including information on the resettlement framework, resettlement plan and monitoring reports in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. For illiterate people, other suitable methods will be used.	Public meetings are required to be held to disclose information to land users & owners on the land acquisition process.	PAPs will be provided with relevant information throughout the implementation of the approved draft and final LRP as per the EBRD PR5, ADB and other lenders' requirements.
Stakeholder consultations	Following disclosure of all relevant information, the client is required to consult with affected persons and communities and facilitate their early informed participation in decision making process.	The client will conduct meaningful consultation with affected persons, their host communities, and civil society for every project and subproject identified as having involuntary resettlement impacts. <u>The ADB Access to Information Policy states that information should be provided to project affected people and other stakeholders in a way that allows them and other stakeholders to provide meaningful inputs into project design and implementation.</u> The Gender & Development Policy requires gender sensitivity, analysis, planning, mainstreaming, agenda setting as part of the project. Mainstreaming includes consideration of gender issues in all aspects accompanied by efforts to encourage women's participation in the decision-making process in development activities	Public meetings are required to be held to disclose information to land users and owners on the land acquisition process	To close this gap, the project will consult with the identified PAPs, vulnerable groups and other relevant stakeholders in line with the lenders' requirements throughout the land acquisition, LRP implementation, construction and operation processes. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has also been developed for the project.
Vulnerable groups	PR 5 requires special attention to be paid to vulnerable groups and ensure that they are not disadvantaged in the compensation process and are fully aware of their entitlements and rights.	The client will identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. The client will ensure that the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups are improved and not merely restored. The Social protection strategy requires for social assistance and welfare service programs for the most vulnerable groups with no other means of adequate support.	There is no requirement for vulnerable groups in relation to livelihood restoration.	Vulnerable groups identified will be provided assistance in accordance with EBRD, ADB and other lenders' requirements.
Compensation	The client will offer PAPs compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and any other required transitional support.	All compensation of assets at full replacement cost and assistance should be provided prior to displacement including provision of additional support. Compensation for losses at full replacement cost and transitional support will be provided prior to handing over the site for civil works. Para 18 Appendix 2 of ADB safeguards states that the developer will pay adequate attention to gender concerns, including specific measures	All persons affected by acquisition are entitled to fair compensation in accordance with the Land Acquisition Law Article 4 (4.2) of Azerbaijan Land Acquisition Law states that "The state is obliged to make every effort to reach an agreement with the affected	All PAPs will be compensated for the losses incurred at full replacement cost and transitional support provided to them. Compensation will include retrospective payments and entitlements to be delivered prior to impact. In addition, specific Livelihood Restoration (LR) packages will be developed in consultation with female and male PAPs to ensure gender balanced programmes are developed.

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT ADB'S SOCIAL PROTECTION STRATEGY, 2001 ADB'S GENDER & DEVELOPMENT POLICY, 1998 ADB ACCESS TO INFORMATION POLICY, 2018	AZERBAIJAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
		<p>addressing the need of female headed households, gender-inclusive consultations, information disclosure, and grievance mechanism to ensure that both men and women receive adequate and appropriate compensation for their lost property and resettlement assistance, if required, as well as assistance to restore and improve their incomes and living standards.</p> <p>The Social Protection Strategy requires for special consideration of gender issues because women tend to receive less assistance than men do. This is because many programs are focused on households and do not consider intrahousehold differences. In the context of the proposed Project, it will be important to ensure that the proposed approaches do not disadvantage the women including those who are engaged in project related activities.</p> <p>The Gender and Development Policy requires ADB to facilitate gender analysis of proposed projects, including program and sector loans, and ensure that gender issues are considered at all appropriate stages of the project cycle, including identification, preparation, appraisal, implementation, and evaluation.</p>	<p>persons and to pay the market price or replacement price for the land".</p>	<p>(Ref. Chapter 9 of this draft LRP).</p>
Loss of jobs	<p>Employees should be provided targeted assistance in respect of any work stoppage resulting from the impact to the enterprise so that their livelihoods are maintained during the suspension of income, and/or their termination or suspension of employment should be addressed in compliance with PR2.</p>	<p>ADB requires for the client to compensate for loss of income and help restore the income earning capacity of those affected.</p> <p>This should also include providing equal opportunities for women and men in accordance with the Gender Development Policy.</p>	<p>The Acquisition of Lands for State Needs legislation includes compensation for loss of business and income.</p>	<p>The affected business, herders and workers will be provided with compensation based on the entitlements in the approved draft and final LRP.</p> <p>Additionally, female PAPs will also be provided with equal opportunities during the recruitment process.</p>
Displacement	<p>Forced evictions are prohibited by EBRD ESP and PR5</p>	<p>ADB requires project affected persons to be protected against forced evictions. This is to ensure that the rights of the non-titled land users are not violated.</p>	<p>Article 29 of the Constitution states that nobody maybe deprived of his/her property without a court decision and that the outright confiscation of property is prohibited.</p>	<p>The lease of the herder using the project site was terminated in June 2023 after which replacement land was allocated to him in April 2024. The herder also has access to additional land and Yenikend municipality has confirmed the new lease is in the process of being registered.</p> <p>It is also noted that the herder voluntary removed his structures on site and moved his livestock to another piece of land he rents in anticipation for the allocation of the replacement land.</p> <p>An assessment of the situation is provided in this report and the Project's standalone SCAR, and the corresponding entitlements have been established.</p>
Monitoring of LRP Implementation	<p>PR 5 requires consultations to continue during the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payment and resettlement so as to achieve outcomes consistent with the objectives of the PR.</p>	<p>ADB requires monitoring & assessment of outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions & the results of resettlement monitoring.</p>	<p>No provision for monitoring in provided in the Azerbaijan Laws</p>	<p>The client will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the approved draft and final LRP. <u>A LRP completion audit will also be required.</u></p>

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT ADB'S SOCIAL PROTECTION STRATEGY, 2001 ADB'S GENDER & DEVELOPMENT POLICY, 1998 ADB ACCESS TO INFORMATION POLICY, 2018	AZERBAIJAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
		<p><u>In addition, the Gender and Development Policy requires for monitoring and evaluation processes to systematically incorporate attention to gender in all activities.</u></p> <p>As part of this, the following reports are prepared for the Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Livelihood Plan Compliance Report – Upon completion of compensation payments. Semi-annual social monitoring report throughout the construction period. A Livelihood Plan evaluation report upon completion of the Project. 		

5 LAND ACQUISITION BACKGROUND

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

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

5.1 Project Alternatives

5.1.1 No project alternative

The zero alternative is not regarded as favourable, given the project is set to deliver on economically important objectives for the expansion of the country's power generation capacity with renewable sources to meet the rising domestic demand for energy. Further, the Project would contribute to national commitments for long-term cutbacks on carbon footprint.

5.1.2 Locational alternatives

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

Nevertheless, to minimise on-going displacement impacts and address long-term impacts to the affected households and businesses, Masdar has updated the project design to ensure there is no impact on the existing asphalt road that goes through the site and the 35kV OHTL that connects to the Azerbaijan Fish Farm (AFF) LLC Recirculatory Aquaculture System (RAS) facility (Refer to section 7 for more details).

In addition, the layout arrangements of projects components during construction and operation are expected to be confined to the allocated land. No additional land will be required for the project access road.

5.2 Land Acquisition

In 2023, the Executive Power Committee of Neftchala District, Yenikend Municipality and Banka Municipality issued three Land Allotment Orders (LAOs) to deliver a total 973 ha of land to the Ministry of Energy, for the implementation of the Project. The LAO was furthered by the Resolution No. 211, which was enacted by the Cabinet of Ministers on 16 April 2024. The Resolution mandated the following:

- Transfer of 523 ha of land categorized as 'industrial, transport, communication, defence land' from Neftchala Executive Power Committee to the Ministry of Energy.
- Transfer of 400 ha of land categorized as 'reserved land' from the Yenikend municipality to the Ministry of Energy.
- Transfer of 50 ha of land categorized as 'reserved land' from Banka Municipality to the Ministry of Energy.

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

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

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

5.3 Project Land Requirements

The total extent of land-take and conversion is itemized in the summary table below. There will be permanent land take for the 973ha located within the project boundaries where construction phase and O&M facilities will be located. As such, no additional land beyond the 973ha that have been allocated will be required.

Table 5-1 Land-take estimates for the project facilities

SN	PROJECT SITE	OVERALL AREA (HA)
1.	PV power plant (including all construction-phase and O&M facilities)	973
2.	Access road (along existing track)	0

In the unlikely event that additional land is required, the Project Company will engage an E&S Consultant to assess any potential land-related impacts, in line with the principles outlined in this draft LRP. The results of this assessment will be submitted to and approved by the lenders prior to any displacement.

5.4 Economic land-use

Land within the site is distributed between Neftchala District, Yenikend Municipality and Banka Municipality. The arid steppe landscape includes a cluster of abandoned structures in what used to be a military area in the Soviet era, within Neftchala. The area was zoned as state defence territory and managed by the Ministry of Defence. The site section located in Yenikend Municipality falls within a pastoral zone and includes a recently-abandoned pastoral area marked by two livestock farm buildings. The portion of the site owned by Banka Municipality lies within an agricultural/ arable zone.

The only establishment on the site, which was active at the time of the project outset, is the temporary structure for that was sometimes used for shelter by workers during bad weather in winter.



Figure 5-1 Land use within the PV plant site

5.5 Residential land-use

The nearest residential area is the Banka community located 450 m west of the site. No dwellings were identified within the site. The herder had a temporary structure on site that was demolished in March 2024, but this shelter was only used by his workers during bad weather in winter. This is because FH1, W1 and W2 and their families live in Banka community and their homes are approximately 3km from where the demolished structure was previously located. As such, they did not have to stay overnight in the now demolished structure unless the weather was bad.

5.6 Azerbaijan Fish Farm

The Azerbaijan Fish Farm (AFF) LLC was founded in 2017 and includes the following facilities:

- The Recirculatory Aquaculture System (RAS) facility which is located about 100 m south of the project site.
- The AFF Seaside Facility which is located approximately 3km north of the project site.

The two facilities are located outside the project boundaries; however, their connection to the grid is via two OHTLs that pass through the project site. In addition, the AFF have highlighted that the road that passes through the site (and will not be impacted by the project) is vital for their daily operations. The details of each facility are summarized in the table below.

Table 5-2 Summary of AFF Facilities

FACILITY	SUMMARY
RAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This facility connects to the grid through a 35kV OHTL line that goes through the site. It is understood that this 35kV line also supplies electricity to Yenikand village. As such, power disruptions could result affect more households beyond the fish farm. The AFF estimates that there are about 18 35kV towers within the project boundaries. • The RAS facility is equipped with four generators: one with a capacity of 800kVA, two with a capacity of 275kVA each, and one with a capacity of 430kVA. • The diesel fuel consumption is 2600lit per hour and the generators can run for 5-6hrs (maximum 12-16hrs) based on their capacity. • The capacity of this farm is 44 tonnes of fish.
AFF Seaside Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This facility connects to the grid through a 6kV line that goes through the site. It is understood that this line does not connect to any other users. • The facility has 2 generators each with a capacity of 275kVA. However, the AFF management stated that these two generators are not meant for long term use. • The capacity of this farm is 50 tonnes.

Based on the information provided by the AFF management, the facilities operate throughout the year, and they have 125 workers who are contracted monthly. They also process fish and caviar which is sold locally and internationally. Some of the processes undertaken include harvesting, cleaning and sorting, salting, packing, quality control and storing.

Additionally, the following information was provided:

- Power outage would impact all the facilities as the processes are connected.
- Details on the business revenue and loans etc were not provided as these are considered confidential.
- The AFF requested to be provided with a notice of at least 50 days before any of the power lines are relocated. Additionally, they would like to be engaged in the relocation process.
- The cost of relocating the power lines should be covered by Azerenerji.

-
- Any power disruption would lead to the death of fish which would result into losses.
 - The management of the AFF confirmed that they know about the project.

Based on the information provided by Masdar, the 35kV OHTL which connects to the RAS facility will be retained at its present location and it will not be relocated. However, the 6kV OHTL line that connects to the AFF Seaside Facility (approximately 3km north of the project site) will be relocated and realigned along the asphalt road. The land required for the relocation of the 6kV is part of the 973ha allocated to the project and therefore no additional land will be required.

The following figures depict the Project relative to its surrounding features and the location of the OHTL respectively.

5.6.1 Access road

The Asphalt road passing through the site was built by the State Agency of Azerbaijan Automobile Roads. This road will be potentially used to access the site during the construction and operational phase of the project. No widening or road upgrading roadworks are planned because of the proposed project.

Consultations undertaken with AFF revealed that they use the site approximately 4-5 times a day, for transporting live fish using specialised trucks, and for the transportation of workers etc. The AFF management expressed concern that the road might be damaged if it is used by vehicles during the project's construction and operational phases, which could affect their business. Therefore, they would prefer that the project identifies an alternative route for its transportation needs. As such, consultations will require to be undertaken with the AFF during the preparation and implementation of the Traffic and Transportation Management Plan.

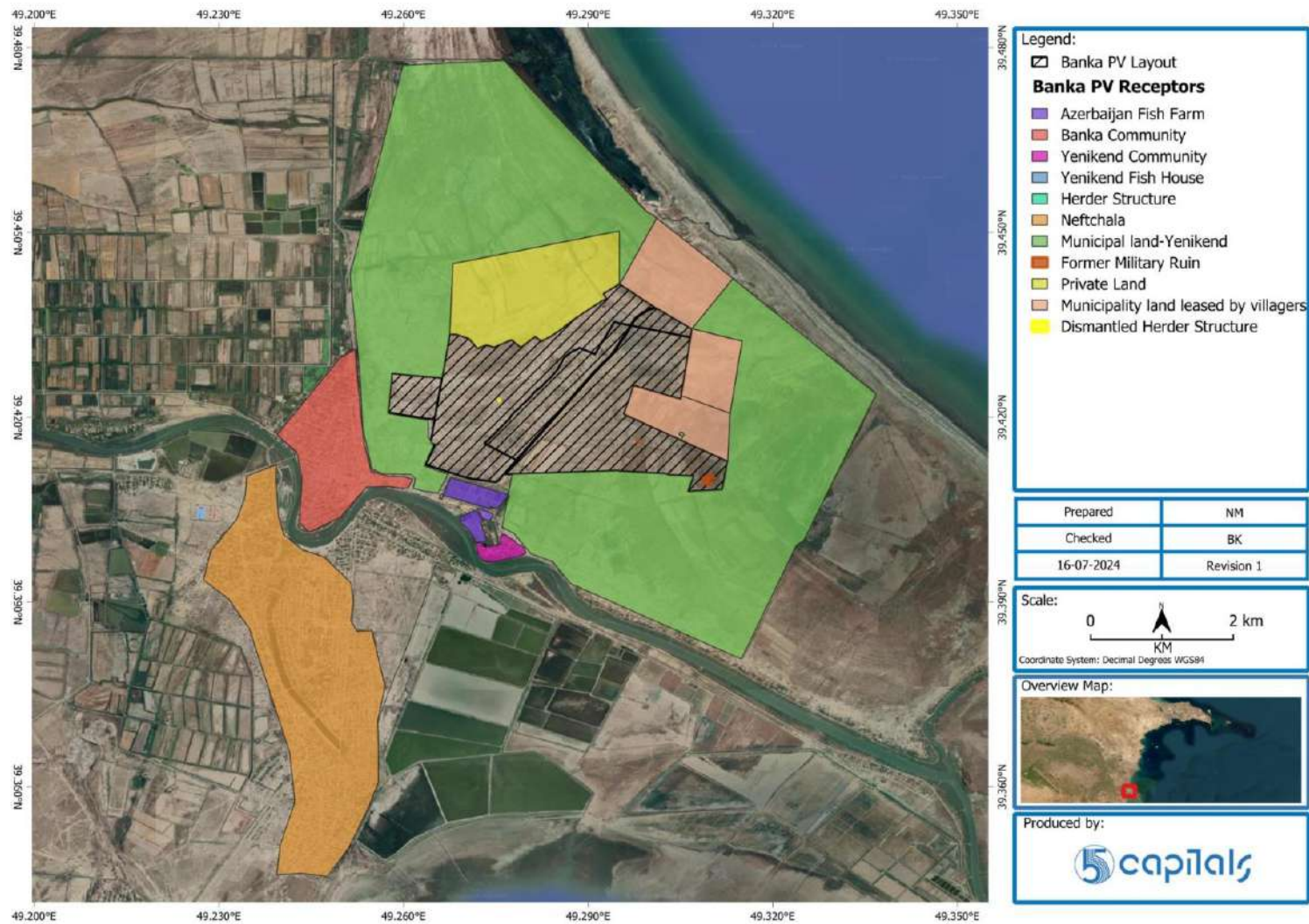


Figure 5-2 Surrounding Land Use

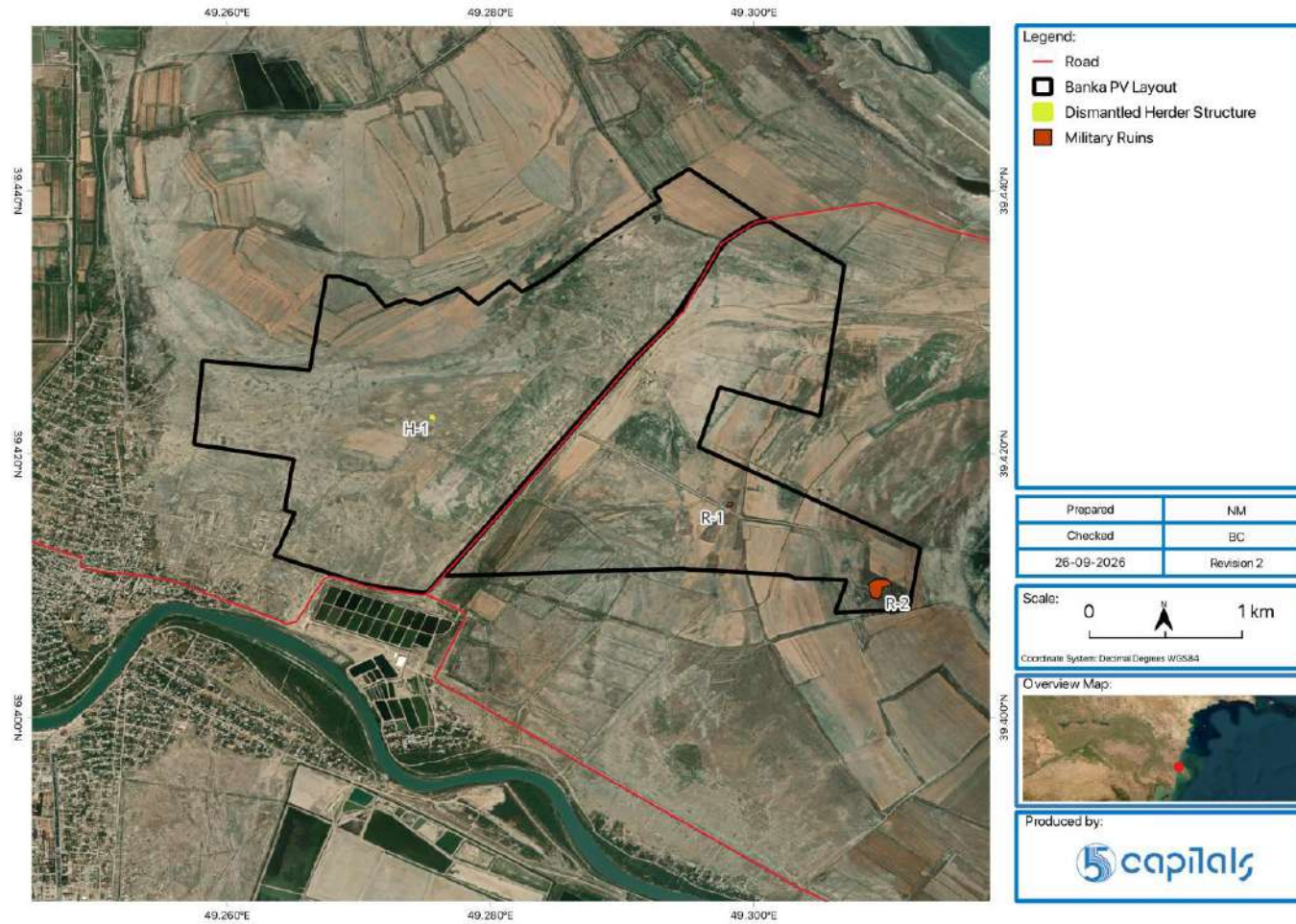


Figure 5-3 Distribution of structures on the PV plant site

6 CENSUS AND SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY

6.1 Survey Objectives

6.1.1 Draft LRP census

The objectives of the draft LRP census include the following:

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

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

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

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

6.1.2 Categorization of PAPs

The PAPs can be categorised as:

- One formal herder and two informal workers
- Members of the affected herder and workers households which includes women, children, the young, elderly etc.

Based on the above, the total number of the PAPs in the project is 14. Out of these, 7 are female and 7 are male.

It is also acknowledged that the owners of the AFF including their 125 workers (and other small businesses) may be potentially impacted by the construction activities resulting from the relocation of the 6kV OHTL, use of the asphalt road and during construction. The number of PAPs is, therefore, preliminary as an advanced assessment will be required once the relocation/construction methodologies have been determined, prior to impact. The outcome of this assessment will be updated as part of the final LRP.

6.1.3 LRP socioeconomic survey

The draft census, which was established based on ESIA-stage surveys and cadastral reviews, established that the Project will impact on a number of households. The census further indicated that a number of institutions are subject to project-related land expropriation and livelihood/ economic impacts.

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

- To gather household-specific information for profiling the pre-project (baseline) structure and socioeconomic situation of PAHs.
- To garner supplementary information on potentially impacted landholdings and attached assets.
- To obtain information regarding household-specific preferences and priorities in terms of compensation and livelihood restoration initiatives.
- To identify PAHs that are socioeconomically vulnerable in the context of livelihood restoration planning, and to gain an understanding of any particular collective needs within the project-affected communities, in relation to general/mutual livelihood impacts.

6.2 Scope of the Draft LRP Census and Socioeconomic Survey

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

6.3 Survey Results

6.3.1 Project-Affected Households (PAHs)

With regard to the core project facilities (i.e., PV power plant, related access road and construction facilities), the census and socioeconomic survey identified a total of 3 PAHs. One of these PAHs was categorized as a herder with formal tenure of the land plot within the Project area. Two of the three PAHs were classified as informal workers employed on the plot of land held by the project-affected herder.

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

Note: As shown in the table above, 2 of three PAHs were surveyed, as one PAH representing one of the project-affected workers (W-2) opted out of the survey, however, information obtained over the course of Project consultations enabled an assessment.

6.3.2 Gender and ethnicity

All 3 PAHs are led by male household heads. No female household headship was recorded in the surveys. Of the 14 PAPs recorded within the PAHs, 7 are female and 7 are male.

All of surveyed PAPs are Azerbaijanis.

According to the data reviewed from the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)³, there are no Indigenous Peoples or vulnerable ethnic groups in the region and the project area.

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

³ <https://iwgia.org/en/countries.html>

6-1 Indigenous peoples' evaluation of the PAPs

ADB'S SAFEGUARD REQUIREMENT 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE	EBRD PR 7 INDIGENOUS PEOPLE	CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PAPs	ADB'S CRITERIA IS TRIGGERED?
<i>Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others.</i>	<i>Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others.</i>	The PAPs identify themselves as Azerbaijani. Approximately 92% ⁴ of the people in Azerbaijan identify as ethnically Azerbaijani and they are not considered as belonging to a distinct cultural group.	No
<i>Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories.</i>	<i>Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, traditional lands or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories.</i>	The PAPs have no attachment to the land allocated to the proposed project. This land is designated for grazing purposes by the state and its use by the herder and his workers was through a lease agreement with Yenikend municipality. In addition, the characteristic of the land (habitat) allocated to the project is like majority of state land designated as grazing land in Azerbaijan. In addition, the herder and the two workers and their families live in Banka community which is outside of the project boundaries.	No
<i>Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture.</i>	<i>Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions, laws or regulations that are separate from those of the dominant society or culture.</i>	The PAPs identify as Azerbaijani and are therefore part of the mainstream cultural, economic, social and political institutions. As such, the PAPs are part of the dominant society and culture.	No
<i>A distinct language, often different from the official language of the country of region.</i>	<i>A distinct language or dialect different from the official language or dialect of the country or region.</i>	The PAPs speak the Azerbaijani language which is considered as the official language in the Republic of Azerbaijan.	No

⁴ <https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/ethnic-groups-of-azerbaijan.html>

RELIGION

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

6.3.3 Age and marital status

The age structure of the herder and the workers is as provided in the table below.

Table 6-2 Age Structure of the heads of household

HH	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Land users (FH-1)		2		1	1	
Workers (W-1)	1	2			1	

6.3.4 Education

The herder graduated from high school but did not pursue further education.

Table 6-3 Education Level of Surveyed PAPs

EDUCATION STATUS	LAND USERS		HERDERS' SPOUSES		WORKERS		WORKERS' SPOUSES	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary School	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50%
High School	2	100	2	100	2	100	1	50%
Special school Education/ Technical/College Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100%

6.3.5 Health

The socio-economic survey noted that FH-1 supports a family member (his wife) who suffers from encephalitis. There is no support provided by government to his wife. No illness was recorded at the household of W-1 however his mother suffers from physical disability.

6.3.6 Employment and income sources

FH-1 and W-1 both engage in livestock farming. W-1 is responsible for intensive labour, including herding, feeding, watering livestock, as well as cleaning-up livestock shelters. The

PAP's spouses are unemployed, and W-1 has two children who attend school and a mother who receives welfare payments. Neither household have a secondary source of income.

As part of the LRP census, W-2 shared that the rest of his household is unemployed, and while he engages in informal herding, he is currently listed as unemployed in the Local Employment Office of Ministry of Labor and Social Protection. W-1 has been employed by FH-1 for about 10 years, but he also works a part-time, civil job.

W-1 indicated that he earns a wage of AZN 220 per month. In the census interview, W-2 confirmed that he earns a monthly wage of AZN 200, which is below the national minimum wage of AZN 345.

Herding and livestock farming constitute the sole income source of H-1 and W-2, and all of the PAHs' income is potentially impacted by the Project. While W-1 has a secondary source of income, the Project will impact on more than 80% of the PAHs' household earnings.

FH-1 did not disclose the income of his household.

6.3.7 Expenditure

The main source of expenditure in the PAHs is food followed by loan repayment expenses. Overall, the survey shows that FH-1 household has higher expenditures than W-1 household.

The main source of expenditure in the herder households is livestock support followed by loan repayment expenses.

The average household's expenditure in 2023 is provided in the table below.

Table 6-4 Average Household Expenditure

EXPENSES	HERDERS	
	MONTHLY EXPENSES AZN	USD
Food	400	235
Education	-	-
Medical	100	58
Loan repayment	400	235
Livestock	725	426
Veterinary services	300	176
Agricultural	n/a	n/a
Transport	200	117
Other (gas, water, heating)	20	11

6.3.8 Temporary structure previously located at the project site

FH-1 resides in Banka village and his residence is located about 3km from where his temporary structure was previously located at the project site. W1 and W2 and their families also live in Banka village within the same distance of 3km to the site. The herder and his workers have their primary residences outside of the project site, where also the other members of their households reside. As such, no physical displacement is expected.

The project-affected pastoral land plot leased to FH-1 included a temporary shelter. While FH-1 did not reside within the shelter, his waged workers (i.e. W-1 and W-2) occasionally used the on-site dwelling for overnight stays in periods of bad weather during winter.

The structure was described as a single room structure ,made of mud brick walls and tiled roofing. The shelter could accommodate 1-2 occupants at a time. The building did not have power access, and no sanitation or kitchen facilities were available for extended stays. During on-site herding in the winter, the workers would bring food and water to the site.

FH-1 demolished the structure within the Project site in March 2024 and transported the salvaged materials to his son's house in Banka village. He plans to use these materials to build a new temporary structure on the alternative land that has been provided by Yenikend Municipality once the LLA has been signed.

6.3.9 Household Facilities

Table 6-5 Household items in PAH households

HOUSEHOLD ITEM	HERDER	
	YES	NO
Car	✓	
Motorcycle		✓
TV	✓	
Satellite dish	✓	
Washing machine	✓	
Refrigerator	✓	
Air conditioner	✓	
Greenhouse		✓
Personal computer		✓
Mobile Phone	✓	
Internet connection (including mobile phone data)	✓	

6.3.10 Access to utilities and services

Residences where the PAHs stay on a permanent basis (within Banka Village) have electricity, gas and drinking water supply. Furthermore, there is a state waste management company who collects solid waste from houses in his village. The houses are connected to centralised sewage system.

The PAHs access the nearest medical clinics, located 2-3 km away in Banka settlement, for general medical needs. However, for specialized medical services, they sometimes have to travel as far as 200 km to Baku city. Due to the absence of public transportation to the Project site, FH-1 depends on a private vehicle to commute between the site and his home community in Banka.

6.3.11 Ownership of livestock

According to the survey, the FH-1 owns 160 livestock (150 sheep and 10 cows), while W-1 and W-2 each own 10 sheep. They primarily utilize public veterinary services to vaccinate their livestock against various diseases. Vaccinations are provided free of charge, but he incurs expenses for other veterinary needs such as medications and check-ups. On average, these veterinary services cost FH-1 approximately 300 AZN (176 USD), though actual expenses vary based on the number of livestock and frequency of service required.

The most demanding months are during winter, when adverse weather conditions make animal care challenging. Winter also marks the lambing season, leading to an increase in both the number of animals and the workload. Another busy period is the annual shearing season, which occurs once a year in May to June. The livestock numbers fluctuate seasonally. They rise significantly during lambing and decrease during holiday and sales seasons. Livestock are primarily sold directly from the farm. The sale prices of livestock are not consistent throughout the year and tend to rise during holidays, particularly during Eid al-Adha.

6.3.11.1 Crop farming

During September to December each year, the FH-1 used to cultivate barley on 3% of the previously leased 70 ha plot of land. The harvested barley grains were used as feed for the livestock during the winter period when the animals are housed at the herder's house located in Banka village.

Consultations undertaken with the municipality on 26th September 2024 revealed that the LLA signing is expected to be completed in October 2024. Once signed, the herder will have the same land use rights as he previously had within the project site including being allowed to cultivate less than 3% of the allocated land.

6.3.11.2 Source of Labour for FH1

The herder is supported by his son and his two workers (W1 and W2).

W-1 indicated that he earns a wage of AZN 220 per month. W-2 confirmed that he earns a monthly wage of AZN 200, both of which are below the national minimum wage of AZN 345. His son is not paid for supporting in herding activities.

6.3.12 Socioeconomically vulnerable households

The household-level socioeconomic surveys undertaken as part of the LRP study entailed a vulnerability analysis to identify PAHs whose livelihoods may be impacted disproportionately due to one or more pre-existing elements of socioeconomic instability, marginalization, and proneness to impoverishment.

The following criteria were applied for the identification of socioeconomically vulnerable PAHs:

- Household with one or more physically and/or mentally disabled members
- Household with one or more chronically sick members
- Household with an overall monthly income level that is below the national poverty line
- Household with informal land use potentially impacted by the project
- Household with female headship
- Household with child headship
- Household with an Indigenous People (IP) or refugee status
- Households that are reliant on natural based resources
- PAPs that have already experienced impacts from the project i.e., displacement, increased distance to the replacement land et.c

Note: Qualifying chronic illnesses include (but are not limited to) cancer, severe cardiovascular diseases, and Tuberculosis, while qualifying disabilities include handicapped, blind, deaf, paralyzed conditions, and/or mental disability.

All PAHs which met one or more of the above criteria were designated as vulnerable households in the context of the draft LRP, and supplementary, targeted assistance for households with limited resilience and exceptional livelihood risks. The vulnerability analysis also placed attention on elevated vulnerability from the intersectionality of multiple vulnerability factors.

The matrix below provides the count of vulnerable PAHs identified over the course of the LRP survey, and the frequency of each vulnerability element. All 3 PAHs were categorized as vulnerable and this totals to 14 PAPs.

Table 6-6 Number of vulnerable PAHs by socioeconomic vulnerability category

No	ELEMENT OF VULNERABILITY	NUMBER OF PAHs
1	Physical and/or mental disability	1 (W-1)
2	Chronic illness	1 (FH-1)
3	Female household headship child	-
4	Child-headed households	-
5	Informal tenure of affected land use/ resources	W1 and W2 (2)
6	Extreme poverty	2 (W1, W2)
7	IP or refugee status	-
8	PAPs whose household have already experienced impacts from the project before the implementation of this LRP and will incur additional time and potential costs to access the replacement land	3 (FH1, W1, W2)
9	Household that are reliant on natural based resources (herding activities)	3 (FH1, W1, W2)
Total number of vulnerable PAHs		3
Total number of vulnerable PAPs		14

6.3.13 Impacts of the project as perceived by the PAPs

FH-1 had no major concerns regarding loss of grazing land because the municipality had assured him of providing alternative land of equal quality and size. However, if the alternative land was not available as promised, and if he encountered any economic shocks, he would most likely have to sell some of his livestock. Consequently, he would have been compelled to seek other means of supporting his household.

As part of the LRP census and subsequent discussions, W-1 and W-2 indicated that while the leftover (unaffected) pastoral land plots owned by FH-1 are available for sustained grazing and returns, particularly in the summer and autumn seasons, the new (replacement) pastoral land plot being proposed by the Municipality is located a longer distance away from their residential locations.

7 ASSET INVENTORY SURVEYS AND VALUATION

7.1 Valuation Expertise

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

7.2 Valuation Standards

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

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

7.2.1 Compensation for loss of grazing land

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

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

7.2.1.1 Additional Lender Requirements for the Project

In-kind compensation i.e., land for land will be provided to the PAPs in the form of replacement land based on their preference. This land will be of equal size, productivity etc., as what has been lost by the PAPs. Where this is not available, cash compensation will be provided. Additional support will also be provided in line with the entitlement matrix.

7.2.2 Compensation for residential and non-residential structures

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

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

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

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

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

Where:

T represents the total cost of the affected asset.

S is the size of the impacted asset.

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

Lt is the labour 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".

The law on the acquisition of land for state needs (№ 987-IIIQ, dated 20 April, 2010) does not apply to development projects within the renewable power sector.

As FH-1 demolished the on-site building in March 2024, prior to the start of the initial draft LRP study and relevant asset inventory and valuation surveys, the Valuator applied a retrospective valuation analysis, which involved the following procedures:

- The valuator held interviews with the owner of the structure (FH-1), to determine the design and dimensions of the structure, type and grade constituent materials, level of

reinforcement and finishing, as well as descriptions of immovable fixtures attached to the building.

- A joint site visit involving the PAP and valuator was conducted, and remnant materials from the demolition of the building were surveyed. The validation was also informed by photographs of the building prior to its demolishment.

Based on these consultation and verification procedures, and reference to local construction standards for buildings, the Valuator was able to establish the full replacement cost of the building, which considers expenses related to construction transit and labour. Depreciation of the building components was not factored into the valuation analysis, in line with the full replacement value principle.

7.2.2.1 Additional Lenders Requirements for the Project

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

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

7.2.3 Compensation for loss of trees

At this point not applicable to the project.

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

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

7.2.4 Compensation for workers

Calculating compensation proposed in the Labour Code of Azerbaijan (Chapter VI) suggests the average amount by considering the number of worked days and months. However, it is suggested to apply the best which is to consider a minimum wage for six (6) months, which would cover the potentially long transitional or intervening time until recruitment for workers specialized in land-based livelihoods within rural areas.

The calculations would have been based on their current salaries but the Azerbaijan minimum wage for 2023 of 345 AZN⁵ has been used as their current salaries are lower.

7.2.5 Additional lenders requirements for the project

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

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

7.2.6 Compensation for vulnerable groups

The Azerbaijan law does not provide any requirements for the support or assistance of vulnerable groups in relation to livelihood restoration as a result of Project development. However, the Project will be required to provide support to vulnerable groups in order to meet Lenders' requirements. The vulnerable PAPs have been identified in the socio-economic survey details of which are provided in Section 5.

7.3 Survey Process

7.3.1 Survey objectives

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

The objectives of the asset inventory survey include the following:

- To delineate and value any land owned by PAPs on a freehold basis, to determine due compensation for permanent loss of residential land.
- To inventory and value all constructed (immovable) structures and fixtures on residential and non-residential land plots, to determine due compensation for loss of built assets attached to potentially withdrawn land.
- To delineate and inventory the cultivation of annual and perennial crops, to determine compensation for (i) standing perennial crops, and (ii) the loss of agricultural income from all cultivated crops during the intervening period leading up to the re-instatement of pre-project productivity on replacement land.

⁵ https://www.sosial.gov.az/post_509945

- To inventory livestock fed on potentially withdrawn pastural land, by formal and/or informal land rights holders employed in herding and/or livestock rearing, to determine compensation for the loss of pastural resources and associated income diminution.
- To inventory all employees that are subject to a loss of employment from substantial withdrawal of productive land and income-generating establishments, to determine transitional support prior to the absorption of severed workers into new jobs/ labour.

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

7.3.2 Survey timeline

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

- To prevent opportunistic land developments by pre-existing land users, which may be undertaken to inflate compensation entitlements.
- To prevent opportunistic land developments by informal entities that did not have any access to project-affected land prior to the start of land expropriation, for spurious compensation claims.

As stated above, FH1 demolished his structures in March 2024 before the commencement of the inventory of assets. Nevertheless, a cut-off date was determined based on engagement with the herder and his workers and it was tailored to their work schedule to ensure their herding activities were not disrupted.

Before establishing the cut-off date, notification letters were issued to PAPs in one week advance (Appendix C). The following table shows the cut-off date established for the Project.

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

PROJECT COMPONENT	CUT-OFF DATE ISSUED	TARGETED PAPs	TARGETED ASSETS	COMMENTS
Project footprint	12 th June 2024	Formal herder	Observation of place where settlement used to be before and interviewing herder	The inventory of herder's assets within the Project site

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

7.4 Survey procedures

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

7.4.1 Valuation

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

An additional round of valuation was conducted subsequently, to bridge the gaps between mandatory compensation requirements and relevant standards stipulated by Project Lenders. Please refer to Sections 9 of this draft LRP, for an overview of compensation entitlements incorporated on the basis lender-related compensation principles (i.e., eligibility criteria and valuation standards). The total sums for compulsory and conditional monetary compensation, which were established through the valuation analysis, are presented in Section 10 of this draft LRP.

7.4.2 Verification of draft and final LRP entitlements

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

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

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

7.4.3 Management of related grievances

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

PAPs will have the opportunity to lodge grievances where the remedial response is deemed unsatisfactory and subject to further corrective action. All such grievances are investigated and redressed through a systematic process involving the Consultant's technical experts, Project Developer, and where necessary, the LRP committee, in accordance with the Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

7.5 Disclosure of the Approved LRP and Compensation Packages

Following the verification of monetary compensation and transitional support entitlements, the disclosure of the approved draft and final LRP and compensation packages will be organised with PAPs, on bilateral and collective basis, as relevant (refer to section 11.3 for the preliminary disclosures undertaken to date).

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

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

8 ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT

The Project will necessitate a land-take of 973 ha within the PV power plant site. The following sections provide an overview of the land access and livelihood impacts associated with the land acquisition process.

8.1 Loss of land assets, built assets and common property resources

Land expropriation within the PV plant site has led to the termination of a leasehold agreement for a pastoral land plot within the site. This plot measured an area of 70 ha, and was registered under the livestock farm owner (FH-1) whose primary residence is located 3 kilometres away from the site, in Banka community. The 15-year Land Lease Agreement (LLA) was established in December 2019 and cancelled following the land reallocation for the Project, in June 2023.

Consultations with the herder revealed that he paid a yearly payment of 25AZN per ha (1,750 AZN for 70ha) as part of his lease agreement. This yearly payment of lease was not refunded upon the termination of his lease agreement in June 2023.

Prior to the lease termination, the PAP hired two farm workers for pastoral labour within the site. The workers would herd the livestock within the site between the months of December and June, annually.

As it is legally permissible to cultivate less than 3% of leased pastoral plots, the farm owner occasionally cultivated supplementary fodder between the months of September and May on the project site. None of the PAP's household members are involved in the livestock farming, except one of his sons.

A shelter was established for this seasonal grazing where the workers stayed overnight during bad weather in winter. Between July and November of each year, the livestock was relocated to two smaller pastoral plots leased by FH-1 in Neftchala District which include:

- 8ha of land that he owns in Neftchala district, located approximately 7km from his home. He uses this land for grazing between October to November.
- 20ha of land that he has rented in Neftchala district, also located approximately 7km from his home. He used this land for grazing between July and September. Consultations undertaken on 24th September 2024 revealed that FH1 has been sub-renting this farm from another herder for the past 6 years. He stated that he pays between 400 -600 AZN and in some cases, he pays 30AZN per day to buy water for his livestock.



Figure 8-1 Herding on PV plant site (before herder's displacement)

8.1.1 Termination of FH1's Land Lease Agreement

In June 2023, Yenikend municipality issued an advance verbal notification to FH-1 about imminent land expropriation for the Project, in furtherance of the Ministerial Resolution and Land Allotment Order (LAO). The PAP was also informed about the municipality being prepared to initiate an LLA request application, in order to establish a new leasehold on replacement pastural land. Following this notification, his LLA was terminated on a notarial contract signed on June 19, 2023.

FH-1 completed and submitted the application documents on 24 June 2023, and the application was approved on 9 April 2024. However, the establishment of the LLA is subject to a final auction procedure, as the pastural plot offered is part of municipality land funds. Nevertheless, the PAP is anticipating a successful bid and LLA award in-October 2024.

In March 2024, a month prior to the initial approval on the LLA application, FH1relocated his livestock (150 sheep and 10 cows) to the 20ha rented land in Nefttchala district , voluntarily demolished his temporary shelter and recovered salvageable materials. This was in anticipation to the allocation of the replacement land and he did not receive any form of support from the municipality.

It can be concluded that the herder and his workers experienced an involuntary economic displacement. As such, an advanced assessment will be required once the relocation/construction methodologies have been determined and prior to any impact. The outcome of this assessment will be updated as part of the final LRP.

8.1.2 Allocation of Replacement Land

The approval of the 70ha land by the State Service on Property Issues on April 9, 2024, initiated the process of allocating a new LLA to the herder. This replacement land is located approximately 5km from his home.

The process involves an auction stage which is currently on-going and will result to the signing of a LLA. The process of obtaining a LLA for municipality pastoral land includes:

- Candidates must submit bids for auctions organized by relevant municipalities and the Centre for the Organization of Auctions under the State Service on Property Issues under the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
- Thirty days prior to a planned auction, the relevant municipalities must issue a public notification on the on the website www.auksion.gov.az. The notification will indicate the date and venue of the upcoming auction event and provide a link to a posted catalogue of available land plots, with details on the size, location, leasehold or freehold allocation, rent and/or initial prices of the plots.
- At least two bidders are required for every auction event, and each bidder submits a documentary bid at the time and place of the auction. The bids are reviewed separately, and an award protocol is prepared and signed upon the selection of the winner. A certificate of land allocation is subsequently issued to the auction winner.
- Once the auction is completed, the successful candidate pays for the notarial administration fee for signing the new contract with the municipality.

Consultations undertaken with the municipality on 26th September 2024 revealed that the LLA signing is expected to be completed in October 2024. Once signed, the herder will have the same land use rights as he previously had within the project site including being allowed to cultivate less than 3% of the allocated land.

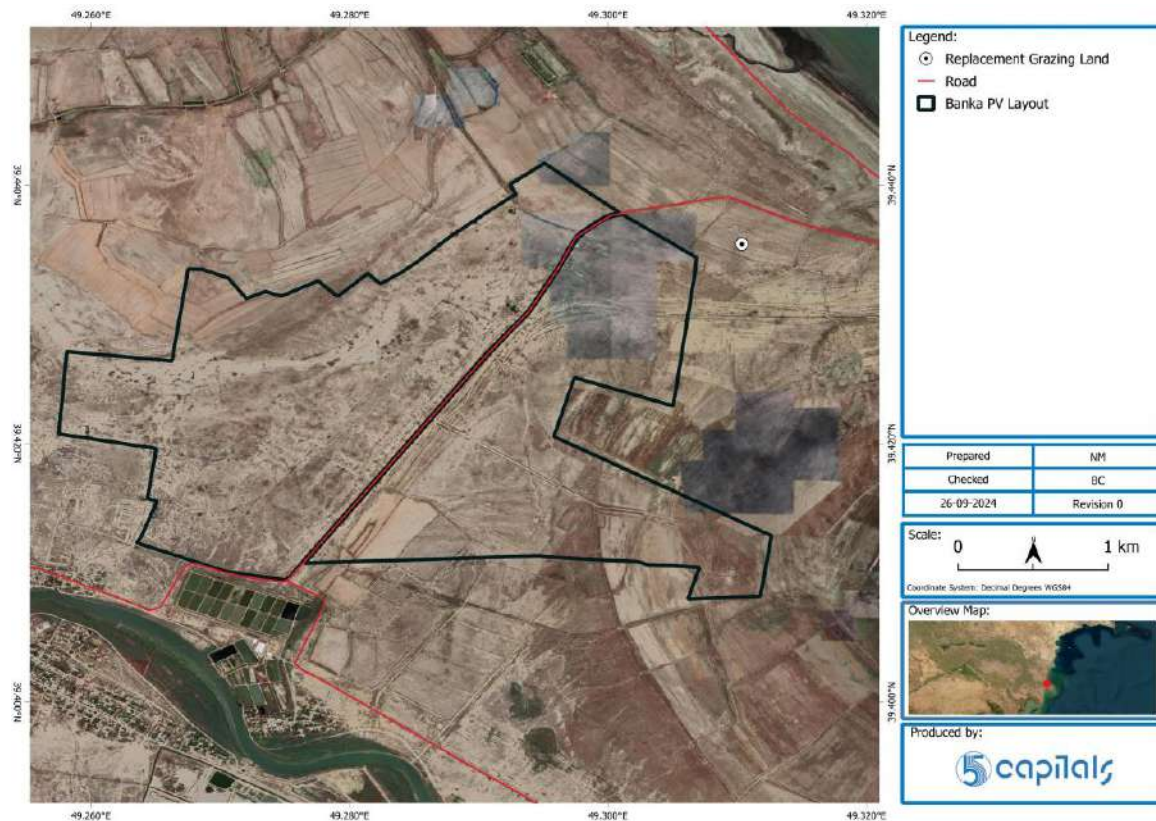
While the allocation of the land must go through an auction process, it is understood from the municipality that they have approximately 1200ha of municipality land that is unused due to the lack of applicants. As such, they have stated that it is guaranteed that the 70ha land will be allocated to FH1 even if it goes through an auction process as is required by law.

8.1.2.1 Suitability of the Replacement Land

The replacement land is located approximately 300m north-east of the project site. This land is owned by the Yenikend municipality, and it is classified as grazing land. Consultations with the head of the municipality confirmed that the proposed replacement land shares the same soil bonitet classification (4th category, with a score of 21-40) as the project site. This means that the soil fertility in the project site and the land within the replacement site is of low fertility and limited agricultural use and therefore more suitable for grazing activities.

The herder also confirmed his satisfaction with the land parcel, as it was deemed to be of equivalent productive potential in terms of pastural growth, arable value for the cultivation of supplementary fodder (up to 3% of acreage) and surface water for livestock sustenance.

Figure 8-2 Location of the proposed replacement land (based on coordinate provided by the municipality)



Note: The municipality provided the coordinate of the replacement land to be provided to the herder. They also confirmed that the boundaries of this land are outside of the proposed project boundaries. This land does not have any existing land users.

The PAP conducted an initial visit to the alternative pastural land plot and confirmed their satisfaction with the land parcel, as it was deemed to be of equivalent productive potential in terms of pastural growth, arable value for the cultivation of supplementary fodder (up to 3% of acreage) and surface water for livestock sustenance. However, the herder expressed concern that the replacement land will be located 5km away from his and his workers homes and thus adding to their commute time and potential costs.

8.1.2.2 Overall impact to the PAPs & Corrective actions taken

As discussed above, FH1 and his two workers demolished his structure at the project site in March 2024, and relocated to his 20ha rented land in Neftchala district.

The following chronology of events has been established based on the consultations undertaken with the FH1

- FH1 was provided with a verbal notice from Yenikend municipality at the beginning of June 2023, informing him that the project area, where his leased land was located, was being handed over to the Ministry of Energy. Based on this notification, the LLA was cancelled on June 19, 2023, through a signed notarial contract.
- After the cancellation of the LLA, Yenikend municipality initiated the process of allocating replacement land to FH1 through an application to the State Service on Property Issues under the Ministry of Economy on June 24th, 2023, and the approval was obtained on April 9th, 2024.
- It is noted that FH1 continued using the land at the project site even after his LLA was terminated until he demolished his structure in March 2024 in anticipation for the allocation of the replacement land.
- Consultations with FH1 stated that he and his workers demolished the structure on site and paid for transportation cost to move the salvaged materials to his home in Banka.
- In addition, FH1 stated that no representative from the municipality or any government agency was present when he demolished his structure. The demolition occurred in anticipation for the allocation of the replacement land.
- Yenikend municipality have continued to engage FH1 in the allocation process of the replacement land as described in section 6.3.1.1 above and the signing of the LLA is expected to occur in October 2024.
- Consultations undertaken with Yenikend municipality in August and September 2024 revealed that they identify replacement land within the same area as the impacted land (approximately 300m from the project site) and with the same productivity as described in section 6.3.1.1 above.
- The herder and his workers have been able to continue their herding activities in the 20ha rented land and therefore their livelihoods have continued even after leaving the project site in March 2024.

It can be concluded that the herder and his workers experienced an involuntary economic displacement under the following conditions:

- The municipality gave prior notice to the herder before cancelling his LLA.
- In addition, he was provided with information stating that the land was going to be handed over to the MoE for the development of a renewable project.
- The municipality also allowed him to continue using the land even after termination of his LLA, identified and initiated the application process for replacement land.
- The municipality has maintained engagement with FH1 regarding the allocation of this replacement land, with the new LLA expected to be signed in October 2024.

- It is noted that FH1 did not challenge the termination of his lease agreement in court as is provided in by the law on land lease.

Based on the above, and as an outcome of consultations with the herder, it was determined that he has incurred costs in relation to the demolition of his structure, transporting salvaged materials, and paying for the administrative costs of the replacement land etc. The impacts experienced include:

- FH1 incurred AZN 80 in the transportation of the salvaged materials after demolishing his structure from the project site in March 2023.
- He did not get a refund for the AZN1,750 that he paid towards the yearly land lease payment before his LLA was terminated.
- He moved his livestock to the 20ha land he rents in Neftchala where he pays approximately AZN 400 to 600 per year to another farmer to be able to use the land. In addition, he also incurs AZN 30 daily in buying water for his livestock.
- He incurred AZN692.95 for the administrative process of applying for the 70ha replacement land and it is expected that additional costs will be incurred before the LLA is signed.
- FH1 and his workers will potentially incur additional costs in accessing the replacement land which is located approximately 5km from his home in Banka.

To address the above impacts and ensure that FH1 and his workers are not left worse off than they were before the project, the herder and his workers will be reimbursed for the costs incurred above. In addition, the PAPs will be eligible for livelihood restoration activities that will be developed for the project.

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

8.1.3 Military use of the land

The 523ha of land under Neftchala Executive Power was designated for military use under the Ministry of Defence under a special category. Consultations undertaken with the Ministry of Defence revealed that they have no concerns with the land being designated for the project development.

It is noted that the military has not used this land since the soviet era and includes unused structures in poor conditions. These structures will be removed from site by the Executive Power.

The project will require to meet all the regulatory requirements in the removal of the unused military structures in coordination with the MoE.



Figure 8-3 Military unused structure

The table below provides an overview of the impact magnitude for the PAPs subject to economic displacement from the acquisition of pastoral land and built assets.

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

No.	PAP CODE	PLOT CODE	RESIDENCE	ENTITY TYPE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA OF AFFECTED PLOT (HA)	IMPACTED AREA OF AFFECTED PLOT (HA)	% LAND TAKE	HISTORICAL LAND TENURE	DATE OF LLA TERMINATION	DISPLACEMENT CATEGORY	IMPACT DURATION	AFFECTED LIVESTOCK	AFFECTED STRUCTURES	HAS EXPERIENCED IMPACT?
1	FH-1	P-1	Banka Yenikend district	Household	Livestock farming/herding	70	70	100%	Formal land user	19-Jun-23	Economic displacement	Permanent	150 sheep, 10 cows	1	Yes
2	MoD	P2	N/A	Military	unused structures from the soviet era	523	523	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	No because the unused structures are still in place

8.1.4 Loss of employment

The two male workers (i.e., W-1, W-2) who are employed to assist rearing sheep and cattle on-site plot have been relocated to the 20ha pastoral plot rented by the herder (FH-1), along with the livestock. These workers have been working for FH1 for the past 10 years.

As these sites offer extensive pastures from July to November, the workers have not encountered any work stoppage, loss of employment or reduction in monthly earning. In October, they expect to move to the new pastoral plot, upon completion of LLA signing process between FH1 and Yenikend district.

FH1 intends to keep them in employment so that they can keep looking after his livestock. The workers currently earn below the minimum wage of AZN 345 and any impact on their jobs would directly impact their households. One of the workers (W1) reported having a secondary income source, which is another part-time civil job. Each worker benefits from employment by pasturing 10 of their own sheep along with the rest of the herds.

The impacted winter grazing area on site was located between 3 km from the workers' residential locations, whereas the replacement pastoral land is situated some 5 km from the workers' residences. As the location of the new (replacement) pastoral plot is further away from their residential communities, they plan to construct a shelter for temporary accommodation on site (for when this is required during bad weather). In addition, the workers may incur additional costs as they must commute longer distances to get to the replacement land.

If the replacement land is delivered after the auction formalities in mid-October 2024, the herds and workers will move to the new winter pasture lands, for access to fresh winter pastures. While FH1 does not intend to lay off his workers, this could potentially change if the replacement land is not allocated within the expected period. As such, the workers may experience a loss of their jobs or a cut in their current salaries.

The table below provides an overview of the potential impact magnitude for the PAPs subject to economic displacement from the loss of waged employment.

Table 8-2 Magnitude of livelihood impacts for farm workers associated with the PV power plant site

No.	PAP CODE	RESIDENCE	AFFECTED LIVELIHOOD	DURATION OF IMPACT	EMPLOYER'S CODE	EMPLOYMENT MODE	PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT	SEASONALITY	NUMBER OF JOBS	JOB STATUS
1	W-1	Banka Yenikend district	Livestock farming/ herding	Permanent	FH-1	Permanent	Unlimited	All year	1	Employed
2	W-2	Banka Yenikend district	Livestock farming/ herding	Permanent	FH-1	Permanent	Unlimited	All year	1	Employed

8.1.5 Access severance

Site investigation and consultations integrating into the draft ESIA and initial draft LRP indicate the absence of livelihood risks associated with severed access to productive land, commercial centres, and social service centres due to project fencing.

With regard to local grazing, no stock routes were identified as intersecting the PV plant site, besides those previously used by the pastoral PAPs discussed in Sections 7.1.1 and 7.1.2 above. Likewise, no community roads cut across the site, with the exception of the asphalt road situated in the midst of the project area. Due to the importance of this access route for the fish farming business located 50 metres south of the site and the neighbouring Banka community, the PV plant fence will be constructed around the road as opposed to the establishment of a ring fence around the entire site.

The AFF management has expressed concern that the asphalt road might be damaged if it is used by vehicles during the project's construction and operational phases, which could affect their business. Therefore, they would prefer that the project identifies an alternative route for its transportation needs. As such, consultations will require to be undertaken with the AFF during the advanced assessment required once the transportation routes have been determined and prior to any impact. The outcome of this assessment will be updated as part of the final LRP and it will also inform the Transport Management Plan for the project.

8.2 6 kV Distribution Line

Two power distribution lines cut across the PV plant site. These existing lines are non-project facilities, which are managed by the grid operator, Azerenerji.

One of the OHTLs is a 35kV line which powers the RAS section of the fish farm, and a total of 467 households in Yenikand Municipality. The other line has a voltage of 6kV and is dedicated to the AFF Seaside section of the fish farm. Based on the latest design, the 35kV OHTL will be left in place, whereas the 6 kV OHTL will be moved closer to the asphalt road. The relocation will happen within the 973ha of land allocated to the project and therefore no additional land will be required.

8.2.1 Loss of access to power from grid

A round of detailed consultations with the Management team representing the AFF revealed that the aquaculture facility operates all year round, with a continuous breeding program. Several medium-capacity generator sets operate within the two sections of facility, however stable power supply is vital to the full-time fishery operations and breeding conditions. The

maximum duration of power outage that the facility can buffer without sizeable fishery losses (mortalities) is 3 to 5 hours.

Should there be any power outages because of the realignment of the 6 kV then the AFF may suffer economic losses. Additionally, any disruption in the operation of the AFF could negatively affect the workers employed at the facility, as they might potentially lose their wages during the period of interruption.

To minimize any outage risks associated with the shutdown and relocation of the 6kV OHTL, the Management team representing the AFF has requested that the Operator (Azerenerji) completes the relocation and re-connection process as quickly as feasible, and at no cost to the fish farm facility. The management team representing the AFF has also requested for a pre-construction (relocation) notice at least 50 days in advance.

The Project Developer will therefore have to coordinate with the EPC Contractor and Azerenerji in ensuring that:

- A timely notice is provided to the fish farm administration well in advance of the relocation works (50 days in advance).
- Power back-up plan involving a Loop-In-Loop-Out Connection, hired and serviced (with re-fuelling as needed) generator, or fuel supply for existing generators at the facility (for the duration of power outage). This Plan to ensure no interruption of power supply will be developed in consultation with the fish farm administration and Azerenerji.
- A permanent connection between the grid and the fish farm facility is restored post completion of relocation (OHTL reconstruction) activities, at no charge to the fish farm facility.

An advanced assessment will be required once the relocation/construction methodologies have been determined and prior to impact. The outcome of this assessment will be updated as part of the final LRP and submitted to the lenders for approval.

9 ENTITLEMENTS TO COMPENSATION AND SUPPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE

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

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

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

9.1 Entitlements Framework

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

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

Table 9-1 Entitlement matrix for various PAP categories subject to loss of land access and related livelihood impacts

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

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<p>to replacement property or the PAP's residential location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support in ensuring decent living conditions - Eligibility for vulnerability support. <p><u>Livelihood Restoration (LR initiatives)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of PAPs including women and the youth. <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of a written and signed notification notice, 3 months in advance of displacement. - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to resettlement. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Recourse to the judicial system (i.e., court of law) for appeals against the decision 	
			<p>Informal Resident owners without title deed to the asset (using the residential structure permanently)</p>	<p><u>Compensation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for informal residential houses built on state owned pasture lands is not applicable as per Azerbaijan legislations. However, cash compensation will be paid at full 	<p>Not Triggered for PV plant site</p>

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<p>replacement cost to all PAPs for their lost assets/residential buildings in line with IFI requirements.</p> <p><u>Transitional support</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monetary compensation to cover both demolition and reconstruction and any transaction cost related expenses for loss of built assets based on replacement costs (exclusive of depreciation coefficient) to enable the establishment of acquisition of property of similar value. - Moving allowance to cover moving expenses associated with transfer of moveable assets and salvaged materials to replacement property or the PAP's residential location. - Immediate support in ensuring decent living conditions in the temporary accommodation (until permanent accommodation is provided). - Eligibility for vulnerability support. <p><u>Long-term sustainable solution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of alternative adequate housing with security of tenure for the PAPs who lost their permanent housing. The alternative accommodation will meet adequate housing requirements of the 	

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<p>IFIs and will be provided in a location agreed with the PAPs.</p> <p><u>Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 9.2 below. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of PAPs including women and the youth. <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of a written and signed notice, 3 months⁶ before displacement. - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to resettlement. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. 	

⁶ Not applicable in cases where displacement has already occurred.

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On-going meaningful engagement with PAPs and regular monitoring impacts throughout the process. 	
			<p>Informal Resident owners without title deed to the asset (using the residential structure temporarily)</p>	<p>Compensation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation for informal residential houses on state owned pasture lands is not applicable as per Azerbaijan legislations. However, cash compensation will be paid at full replacement cost to all PAPs for their lost assets/residential buildings including (shelters used as temporary residential house for minimum 6 months every year) <p>Option 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monetary compensation at full replacement value (exclusive of depreciation coefficient) for loss of built assets (structures), based on the current price of building materials within local markets and related expenses for re-construction without applying depreciation, to enable the establishment or acquisition of property with equivalent value (in line with IFI standards for adequate housing and sanitation, for residential buildings). <p>Option 2</p>	<p>Triggered for PV plant site</p>

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of in-kind compensation for PAPs with a strong preference for reconstruction of structures close to alternative grazing lands rather than cash compensation (in line with IFI standards for adequate housing and sanitation, for residential buildings). <p><u>Transitional support</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monetary compensation to cover both demolition and reconstruction and any transaction cost related expenses for loss of built assets based on replacement costs (exclusive of depreciation coefficient) to enable the establishment of acquisition of property of similar value. - Moving allowance to cover moving expenses associated with transfer of moveable assets and salvaged materials to replacement property or the PAP's residential location. - Support in ensuring decent living conditions <p><u>Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 9.2 below. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of PAPs including women and the youth. 	

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<p>Additional requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of a written and signed notice, 3 months before displacement. - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to resettlement. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - On-going meaningful engagement with PAPs and regular monitoring impacts throughout the process. 	
2	Pastural land	Permanent loss of access to pastural land, and associated income losses	Formal land users (livestock farm owners) with lease agreements for fixed-term lease tenure	<p>Compensation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Azerbaijan law does not require compensation for state owned pastureland, even if it is leased by PAPs. However, in line with the IFI requirements formal land users will be entitled to access to the following support for the restoration of their livelihood losses due to restricted access to pastureland. <p>Interim Transitional support :</p>	Triggered for PV plant site

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Option 1.1: Provision of fodder crop support during the winter period of six months, for three (3⁷) years. - Option 1.2: Monetary compensation to PAPs to purchase fodder crops for three years. - Option 2: Facilitate and support in the process of securing temporary land (where available). <p>Long-term sustainable solution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Option 1: Facilitate and support in the process of securing alternative land, selected by a PAP, with secured tenure. This will include all fees, auction, land registration related fees in relation to the replacement land. <p>Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 9.2 below. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of women and the youth. <p>Other supports:</p>	

⁷ This support will be provided to the PAPs during the winter period for three years, regardless of whether replacement land is identified during this time.

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritisation of PAPs or their family members including females and the youth during the recruitment in project labour. - Settlement of outstanding agricultural loans. <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of a written and signed notice, 3 months before displacement. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - On-going meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process. 	
			<p>Informal land users (livestock farm owners) without lease agreements for fixed-term lease tenure</p>	<p><u>Compensation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Azerbaijan law and IFIs do not require compensation for the state-owned pastureland used informally by the PAPs. However, in line with the IFI requirements informal land users will be entitled to access to the following supports for restoration of their livelihood losses due to restricted access to pasture lands. 	<p>Triggered for PV plant site</p>

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This will also include all taxes and fees to secure the tenure as well as the legal process support. <p><u>Interim Transitional support</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Option 1.1:</u> Provision of fodder crop support during the winter period of six months, for three (3) years. - <u>Option 1.2:</u> Monetary compensation to PAPs to purchase fodder crops during the winter period for six months, for three (3) years. - <u>Option 2:</u> Facilitate and support in the process of securing temporary land (where available) - Priority recruitment in project labour including for female members and the youth in the households. - Settlement of outstanding agricultural loans. <p><u>Long-term sustainable solution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate and support in the process of securing alternative land, selected by a PAP, with secured tenure. This will include all fees, auction, land registration related fees in relation to the replacement land. <p><u>Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives</u></p>	

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 9.2 below. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of PAPs including women and the youth. <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of a written and signed notice 3 months before displacement. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - On-going meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process. 	
		<p>Temporary loss of access to pastoral land, and associated income losses</p>	<p>All livestock farmers and herders (formal and informal land users) with potentially impacted pastoral land</p>	<p><u>Compensation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Azerbaijan law does not require compensation for temporary access to state owned pastureland. However, in line with the IFI requirements pastureland users will be entitled to access to the following support for the restoration of their livelihood losses due to temporary restricted access to pasturelands. 	<p>Not triggered for PV plant site</p>

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<p><u>Transitional support</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Option 1:</u> Provision of fodder crop support for the duration of the impact. - <u>Option 2:</u> Provision of access roads to alternative pasture lands available for their use outside the project site (where feasible). <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of construction works notice one (1) month in advance of early works. - Post-construction land restoration. 	
3	Perennial crops (trees)	Permanent loss of access to land for the cultivation of perennial crops (trees), and associated income losses	All crop farmers and (formal and informal land users) with potentially impacted perennial crops (trees)	<p><u>Compensation</u></p> <p>Compensation at full replacement cost for all types of trees based on the applicable methodology.</p> <p><u>Transitional support</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Felled trees will be kept by the farmers and transport allowance provided to transport the trees/firewood to the PAP chosen storage location. - Replacement of juvenile trees (or equivalent amount to purchase such trees) will be provided. <p><u>Livelihood restoration initiatives</u></p>	Not triggered for PV plant site

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

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priority in project recruitment including for female members of the household. <p><u>Livelihood restoration initiatives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eligibility to the livelihood restoration support. <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of construction works notice one (1) month in advance of early works. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - Post-construction land restoration. - Ongoing meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process. 	
5	Built assets	Loss of immovable built assets (such as barns, storage areas etc)	All land users (formal and informal) with potentially impacted	<p><u>Compensation</u></p> <p>Option 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Azerbaijan law does not require compensation of assets built on state owned pasture lands. However, monetary compensation will be paid at full replacement value for loss of built assets (structures), based on the current price of building materials within local 	Triggered for PV plant site

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<p>markets and related expenses for re-construction without applying depreciation, to enable the establishment or acquisition of property with equivalent value (in line with IFI standards).</p> <p>Option 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of in-kind compensation for PAHs with a strong preference for reconstruction of structures rather than purchase of land plots and attached buildings (in line with IFI standards) <p><u>Transitional support</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monetary compensation to cover both demolition and reconstruction and any transaction cost related expenses for loss of built assets based on replacement cost (exclusive of depreciation coefficient) to enable the establishment or acquisition of property of similar value. - Moving allowance to cover moving expenses associated with transfer of moveable assets and salvaged materials to replacement property or the PAP's residential location. - Eligibility for LR initiatives and vulnerability support. <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p>	

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of a written eviction notice, 3 months in advance of the eviction. - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to eviction. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - Ongoing meaningful engagement with the PAPs and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process. 	
6	Employment	Loss of employment and associated income streams, due to permanent land take	All retrenched workers within potentially impacted livestock farming establishments	<p>Compensation Not applicable</p> <p>Transitional support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly severance allowance equalling the Azerbaijan minimum wage , or the PAP's current salary (whichever is higher), for a transitional period of six (6) months. - Priority recruitment in project labour including vulnerable people, female members including and the youth of the households. <p>Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives</p>	Triggered for PV plant site

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the PAPs will be eligible for the LR initiatives as described in section 8.4 below. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of PAPs including women and the youth. <p>Additional requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of notice to affected workers, 3 months in advance of the termination of their contract/work. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - Ongoing meaningful engagement with the workers and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process. 	
7	Income streams for vulnerable PAPs	Destitution due to critical declines in subsistence capacity resulting from land-take	All vulnerable project-affected households with potentially impacted residential or pastoral land (includes all the herders and workers households i.e., women, youth)	<p>Transitional support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly subsistence allowance equalling to the Azerbaijan minimum wage for a transitional period of 6 months. - Administrative assistance for enrolment in suitable welfare programs offered by Executive Authorities, Municipalities, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, within the PAP's residential community. <p>Livelihood Restoration (LR) initiatives</p>	Triggered for PV plant site

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the PAPs will be eligible to the LR initiatives as described in section 8.4 below. The LR will be inclusive and tailored to the needs of vulnerable people including elderly, disabled, women and the youth. <p>Additional requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Payments will be staggered at monthly intervals. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes, to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial system (i.e., court of law) for complaints and appeals. - Ongoing meaningful engagement with the vulnerable people and regular monitoring of impacts throughout the process. 	
8	SMEs	Construction impacts to local businesses (i.e. power outage, restricted access etc)	Fish farm business served by the 6kV distribution lines	<p>Mitigation Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of 50-day notice to the administration of the AFF, in advance of the OHTL relocation works and power supply interruptions. - Installation of a temporary grid connection or back-up generators, for the facility, if power interruption to the 	Triggered for PV site

SN	LIVELIHOOD ASSET OR RESOURCE	LIVELIHOOD IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	ENTITLEMENTS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	APPLICABILITY
				<p>property will exceed 3 hours (at any time).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-establishment of a permanent connection between the grid and the fish farm facility post completion of relocation (OHTL reconstruction) activities, at no charge to the fish farm facility. - If power disruption occurs and the AFF suffers economic losses , or the workers employment is disrupted or their contracts are terminated, an independent third party would be engaged to determine the magnitude of losses because of power disruption and the corresponding entitlements. A Corrective Action Plan would also be prepared and shared with the Project lenders. - Traffic and Transportation Management Plan will be developed and implemented to ensure that critical access routes for local businesses, such as a nearby fish farm, are maintained during construction. - Access to relevant LR initiatives if needed or if monitoring shows that mitigations are not effective. <p>Additional requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitation of free access to non-judicial (including project GRM) and judicial 	

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

9.2 Livelihood Restoration Initiatives

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

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

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

Table 9-2 Livelihood restoration initiatives

NO	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION INITIATIVES	DESCRIPTION	RELEVANT PAPs CATEGORY
1	<p>Facilitate and support in the process of securing replacement land</p>	<p>The Project Developer will convene one or more collective, orientation presentations to familiarize PAPs with the process of applying for new pastural leases.</p> <p>Where new applications are lodged by PAPs seeking replacement pastural land plots in Banka, Yenikend and Neftchala Districts (or other nearby districts of their preference), the Project Developer will maintain a log of applicants, and maintain follow-up contact with Executive Authorities, to facilitate and support the PAPs in the process of securing alternative land, selected by a PAP, with secured tenure. This will include all fees in relation to the replacement land.</p>	<p>Affected land user</p>
2	<p>Assistance in establishing water access on replacement pastural land parcels</p>	<p>Where replacement pastural land become available and LLA applications are approved, the Project Developer will implement one of the following measures to enable water access for the upkeep of livestock on the new pastural property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a borehole and low-capacity pump system in line with the regulatory and licensing requirements. • Coordination with resident municipalities and Executive Authorities to assist connection with nearest local water (tanker) suppliers • Coordination with resident municipalities and Executive Authorities to assist connection nearest utility companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected land users
3	<p>Livelihood Restoration Support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project Developer will engage a local agricultural expert for delivery of collective livestock and poultry husbandry trainings to relevant PAPs. • The expert will also identify opportunities for the restoration of livestock farming livelihoods. <p>The delivery of this livelihood restoration solution will be adapted with support of expert feasibility studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If determined necessary, livelihood restoration solutions will include support to affected businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected land users • Affected workers • Youth PAPs (those that express interest) • Affected businesses

No	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION INITIATIVES	DESCRIPTION	RELEVANT PAPs CATEGORY
4	Professional training in financial literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will engage the support of a financial expert who will provide the expertise and training to the PAPs. The training will be undertaken after the expert has undertaken consultations with the PAPs to identify their areas of need. The delivery of this measure will be adapted to the needs of the PAPs i.e., women may have different financial training needs from men etc. Solutions will consider proximity of activities to the PAPs homes and time of the day (outside grazing or household chores hours). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected land users Affected workers Female PAPs Youth PAPs
5	Measures targeted to adult female PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Developer will partner with a women-based organisation to explore livelihood restoration solutions and suitable provide capacity building to female PAPs. Solutions will consider proximity of activities to the PAPs homes and time of the day (outside of the hours the women are supposed to be undertaking their household chores). This will be determined in consultations with all the female PAPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female PAPs

9.3 Compensation Payments

Monetary compensation and transitional support packages will be disbursed by bank transfer to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. As detailed in Section 9.1 the. Additionally, income tax and any other charges applicable to the transfer of compensation funds to the PAPs will be settled in full, at the time of the compensation disbursement.

All financial records pertaining to compensation payments (i.e., payment slips) will be archived for the purposes of internal monitoring and audits discussed Section 14 of this Plan. Any grievances or claims related to outstanding compensation payments will be registered, investigated, and resolved through the Project's external (community) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which is outlined in Section 11 below.

9.4 Delivery of Additional Assistance

Supplementary assistance including transitional support and livelihood restoration initiatives discussed in Section 8.1 of this Plan will be delivered according to the timeline presented in Section 12.

Monitoring and reporting related to the implementation of these measures will meet the requirements discussed in Section 13. Any grievances or claims related to the execution and outcomes of supplementary assistance will be registered, investigated, and resolved through the Project's external (community) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

10 BUDGET AND RESOURCES

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

10.1 Implementation Budget

10.1.1 Cost breakdown

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

The table below provides an itemized budget for the project draft LRP.

Table 10-1 Indicative LRP implementation cost breakdown

No.	LRP COMPONENT	COST (USD)
1	Compensation for the loss of built assets	791
2	Transitional support payments – Moving allowance and reimbursement of demolition costs for demolished assets	47
3	Transitional support payments – Reimbursement of LLA application fees	407
4	Transitional support payments – 6 months/year for 3 years of livestock feed (for the herder and the two workers)	6,647
5	One year support for the rental fee paid for the 20ha land in Neftchala that the herder has been using after moving from the project site.	355
6	Reimbursement for the fee paid towards the yearly land lease which was incurred before the LLA was terminated.	1,040
7	Transitional support payments – Subsistence allowances	3,654
8	Transitional support payments – Severance allowances	2,436
9	Transportation allowance	1,146
10	Livelihood restoration initiatives	100,000
11	Management of LRP implementation, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full-time CLOs • Consultancy services for livelihood restoration trainings • Social Manager (to cover both Banka and Bilasuvar projects) 	50,000 (per year) for hiring a full time CLO. 12,000 for estimated training budget (3 training courses). Allocated under Bilasuvar RAP budget
12	Interim LRP Compliance Review Audit	25,000
13	LRP close-out audit	25,000

No.	LRP COMPONENT	Cost (USD)
Indicative sub-total		228,523
14	Indicative contingency sum(15%)	34,278
15	Indicative contingency for the AFF in case of disruption - Back-up Power Supply Plan for AFF (LILO connection, fuel supply or generators)	15,000
Indicative total LRP cost		277,801

10.1.2 Contingency Sum

The indicative draft LRP delivery budget detailed above excludes budgetary arrangements for livelihood restoration safeguards pertaining to the 80-km OHTL. . Furthermore, the budget will be reviewed and updated based on the outcomes of the additional review provisioned in the SCAR CAP and additional corrective measures, if any. Further, 15% of total budget has been apportioned to the management of unforeseeable or contingent livelihood impacts, which cannot be definitively assessed at this stage, including project-related power outages and operational downtime at the AFF facility and other support measures. The contingency fund will also provide for the delivery of compensation and supplemental livelihood assistance to any PAPs identified and validated post the original cut-off date for the draft LRP census.

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

10.2 Human Resources

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

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

- Regional Social Manger
- Project Company E&S Manager
- Project Company Community Liaison Officers (CLOs)

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

management of any livelihood impacts associated with property damage during construction.

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

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

Please refer to Section 12 for a comprehensive description of relevant roles and responsibilities.

11 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

11.1 General Overview

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

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

11.1.1 Identification of Stakeholders and Methods of Consultations

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

Table 11-1 Stakeholder Engaged During the Draft LRP

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS AND METHODS
Land users (Economically displaced Project Affected People (PAPs))	Herder and workers using land within the Project footprint	A: Direct impacts due to full loss of land resulting to lease termination.	Issues regarding the land use and compensation process Issues regarding use of asphalt road and potential relocation of transmission line. Formal Meetings & Bi-Lateral
Businesses	Azerbaijan Fish Farm and Yenikend Fish House	A: The closest businesses to Project boundaries that may be impacted due to access restrictions, increased traffic, dust and noise. There are also potential impacts relating to the realignment of the 6 kV transmission line.	
Regional Government Authorities	Neftchala Executive	D: Responsible for the land allocated for the Project development.	These departments will be involved in elements of the Project development such as issuing termination of land lease, providing cadastral maps, identifying alternative land for the farmers etc Official Correspondence
	Yenikend municipality	D: Responsible for different aspects relating to lease termination, provision of cadastral maps, alternative land, compensation etc.	

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER BODIES	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT: IMPACT-BASED (A), INTEREST-BASED (I), OR DECISION MAKER (D)	AGENDA FOR CONSULTATIONS AND METHODS
Government Ministries/Agencies	Ministry of Defence	I: Allocation of land for the Project and removal of structures.	Consultations regarding the putting part of the military land under state reserve for the development of the Project. Official Correspondence through Ministry of Energy
	Ministry of Energy	D: Responsible for the development of the Project	Consultations to be undertaken by Masdar as applicable.
Financial Institutions	EBRD/ADB/AIIB	I: Interest in ensuring that the relocation and livelihood restoration is conducted in accordance with their requirements.	Ensuring that relocation and livelihood restoration is conducted in accordance with their requirements. Official Correspondence, Calls, Emails.

11.2 Summary of Consultations

11.2.1 Consultations with Government Bodies

11.2.1.1 Consultations with Neftchala Executive Power (landowner)

Initial consultations with Neftchala Executive Committee were arranged on February 19th 2024, to understand land ownership as well as land use at area allocated for Project site. A summary of the meeting is provided below:

DATE OF CONSULTATION	February 19 th 2024
TIME	10:30 – 12:00
VENUE	Office of Neftchala Executive Committee
LANGUAGE	Azerbaijani language
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	7
NEFTCHALA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	Head of Neftchala District Executive Power Deputy Head, Head of Department of Analysis of Socio-Economic Development and Prediction Chief Architect
MASDAR	CLO, Masdar
SOCAR 5 CAPITALS	SOCAR 5 Capitals' Senior Consultant Local social Consultant
MATERIALS USED	Project leaflet
Main Outcomes	

Meeting Summary:

- Neftchala Executive Committee allocated the 973ha under the management of Banka (50ha), Yenikend (400ha) and the Ministry of Defence (523ha) to the development of the project. During the meeting, it was revealed that the military land had not been used for agricultural purposes and that it had unused structures. The land under Yenikend and Banka were categorised as agricultural land.
- It was revealed that part of the land in Yenikend municipality had been allocated to one herder whose lease was terminated in 2023. This herder had a temporary structure on site. Additionally, it was revealed that the land allocated to the project was not designated for community use and the local communities had surrounding lands.
- The removal of the military structures would require obtaining consent from the Ministry of Defence and consultations needed to be undertaken with them. The Executive Committee would then be able to remove the unused structures after the MoD has granted permission.
- The Committee confirmed that replacement land can be provided to the impacted herder as the legislation requires land-for-land compensation for formal land users.

11.2.1.2 Consultations with Yenikend Executive Power (landowner)

Following the consultations with Neftchala Executive Committee were arranged on February 19th, 2024, to understand land ownership as well as land use at area allocated for Project site.

A summary of the meeting is provided below:

DATE OF CONSULTATION	February 19 th 2024
TIME	12:30 – 13:20
VENUE	At the Project site
LANGUAGE	Azerbaijani language
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	7
NEFTCHALA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	Deputy Head, Head of Department of Analysis of Socio-Economic Development and Prediction
YENIKEND MUNICIPALITY	Head of Yenikend Municipality
MASDAR	CLO, Masdar
SOCAR	SOCAR
5 CAPITALS	5 Capitals' Senior Consultant Local social Consultant
MATERIALS USED	Project leaflet

Main Outcomes

- Yenikend municipality has allocated 400ha of land to the project and as a result they terminated the LLA of a herder who was allocated 70ha for grazing. It was stated that the municipality had issued a verbal notification to the herder.
- The municipality stated that the herder had constructed a structure for his use for grazing activities. Additionally, they confirmed that the local community does not use the land for grazing and land is available to them outside the project site.
- The municipality stated that they would provide the replacement land to the herder, but this would require time to find a similar plot with equal size and quality. It was also stated they could support in the relocation of the herder's structure if needed.

11.2.1.3 Consultations with Ministry of Defence of Azerbaijan Republic (landowner)

The Ministry of Energy of the Azerbaijan Republic facilitated a meeting with the Ministry of Defence on February 21, 2024. The meeting aimed to discuss the relocation of abandoned ruins within the Banka Solar PV footprint.

The meeting had certain restrictions, such as a prohibition on the use of mobile phones or cameras to record the discussion. Additionally, the Ministry did not provide cadastral maps or responses to the questions listed on the meeting agenda.

Discussions concerning the Wind Farm project will be covered in relevant reports, with a summary of the meeting related to the Banka Solar PV provided below:

DATE OF CONSULTATION	February 21 st 2024
TIME	10:30 – 11:30
VENUE	Office of Ministry of Defence
LANGUAGE	Azerbaijani language
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	9
MINISTRY OF DEFENSE	Head of the Department of Innovative Technologies and New Projects of the Ministry of Defence. Department of Innovative Technologies and New Projects of the Ministry of Defence. Two other representatives of MoD
MINISTRY OF ENERGY	Representative of MoE
MASDAR	Regional Manager, Masdar CLO, Masdar
SOCAR	SOCAR
5 CAPITALS	5 Capitals' Senior Consultant Local social Consultant
MATERIALS USED	Project leaflet
Main Outcomes	
<p>Meeting Summary:</p> <p>The MoD confirmed that the 523ha of land in Neftchala district was transferred to the state reserve for future allocation to the project. They also confirmed that they do not use the camp on site and these could be removed.</p> <p>The MoD stated that they will authorise the local Executive Committee to relocate the abandoned structures.</p>	

11.2.2 Consultations with PAP (FH-1)

11.2.2.1 Initial consultation with impacted herder May 28th 2024

DATE OF CONSULTATION	May 8 th 2024
TIME	10:00 – 14:00
VENUE	n/a - consultation was carried out over phone call
LANGUAGE	Azerbaijani
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	2
PARTICIPANTS	5 Capitals – PAP (FH-1)
MATERIALS USED	Project leaflet and GRM contacts were shared with PAPs over WhatsApp messenger
Main Outcome of the Meeting	
<p>The herder was provided with the project information. Consultations revealed that he had been leasing 70ha from the municipality since 2019 and he had constructed a structure on site for his workers to use. He demolished his structures in March 2024 due to the termination of his lease agreement.</p> <p>He was first informed verbally that his lease would be terminated by a representative from Yeniken municipality who also proposed replacement land. The allocation of the replacement land was expected to be completed in August 2024.</p> <p>During the consultations stated that he owned 150 sheep and cows, and he had access to two other plots that he could use. He owned one and rented the other.</p> <p>He also stated that he still employs two workers who will not lose their jobs.</p>	
Post Meeting Information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dates for further inventory surveys were agreed with PAP. 	

11.2.2.2 Meeting with PAP on June 12th 2024

DATE OF CONSULTATION	May 12 th 2024
TIME	12:00 – 13:00
VENUE	At the Project site
LANGUAGE	Azerbaijani
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	3
PARTICIPANTS	5 Capitals Independent valuator PAP
MATERIALS USED	Project leaflet and GRM contacts
Main Outcome of the Meeting	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project team observed impacted land plot of herder and recorded remains of his removed structure. Herder has demolished his structure and relocated salvaged materials to his son's house. In addition, he moved his livestock to his home in Banka. 	



11.2.2.3 Azerbaijan Fish Farm

The Azerbaijan Fish Farm was consulted throughout the ESIA process.

A meeting was conducted with the Azerbaijan Fish Farm on the 7th August 2024, in addition during this meeting the Fish Farm provided a hard copy of responses to the questionnaire previously shared by 5 Capitals. Key outcomes of the meeting and questionnaire were:

- The Farm is private and it breeds and processes sturgeon and caviar production
- Transportation for employees is provided two times a day: 8 – 9 am and 5 – 6 pm.
- The road passing through the project area, owned by Azerbaijan Automobile Roads, is used by the farm every day and is important to the company, it connects the Farm to another facility closer to the Caspian Sea. The Fish Farm stated that any damage to the road would impact their operations.
- If overhead power lines belonging to the fall within the project area, the Fish Farm proposed that these should be relocated.
- The Fish Farm also suggested that an alternative road through Banka Community is used.

In addition, a letter from the Chief Operating Officer of the Fish Farm was received, outlining a few concerns with regards to potential impacts (such as EMF, raising temperatures, increased human activities, electricity interruptions. Proposed actions include: continued dialogue, ensuring an uninterrupted power supply and protecting existing infrastructure).

An additional consultation was held with the Azerbaijan Fish Farm representative on the 22nd August 2024 to discuss the potential impacts related to the transmission line and road used by the Azerbaijan Fish Farm.

11.2.2.4 Additional Consultations in August 2024

A further visit was conducted in August 2024 to obtain further information from the PAP and workers.

The outcomes of the additional consultations carried out with (i) the livestock farm owner and farm workers associated with the PV plants site, and (ii) the fish farming facility potentially

impacted by the relocation of the 6 kV power distribution line are discussed in Section 8 of this draft LRP.

11.3 Disclosure of preliminary entitlements to the PAPs

Consultations were undertaken on 25th September 2024 to disclose the preliminary compensation packages to FH1, W1, W2 and the safeguards in place for any impacts that may be experienced by AFF.

The preliminary individual packages were translated to Azeri, and the project valuator provided details on the methodology used to arrive to the different compensation amounts. In addition, the project social experts (national and international) were present to provide details of the assessed impacts and corresponding entitlements for the PAPs.

During the disclosure, the PAPs were informed that this was the first phase of their entitlements (cash compensation) disclosure and additional meetings would be held to discuss the other entitlements and feedback sought on the same. Additionally, the PAPs will be engaged in finalising the livelihood restoration strategies to be implemented by the project.

The outcome of the disclosure and subsequent feedback is as provided below:

- **FH1:** The preliminary disclosure happened at his home in Banka in the presence of his son on 25th September 2024.
 - FH1 did not have any immediate feedback but he later submitted a grievance asking for confirmation on whether he will be reimbursed for additional costs incurred in the on-going auction process for his replacement land. This was registered through the GRM and is currently being process. It is noted that the draft LRP entitlements have a provision for such reimbursements to be made to the PAPs and the same confirmation will be provided to FH1.
- **W1 & W2:** These two workers had first declined to meet the project team for the preliminary disclosure on 25th September 2024 as they were suspicious of the compensation being offered without any stings tied. As a result, the project social team requested their employer FH1 to mediate so that the disclosure could proceed.
 - Based on the above, the two workers agreed to meet the project social team at the home of FH1 where their preliminary individual packages were disclosed.
 - They did not have any immediate feedback, and they were provided with the GRM details in case they have any questions or clarifications.
- **AFF:** Preliminary disclosure to the AFF management occurred on 25th September 2024 and they did not provide any comments.

After the disclosure process, the PAPs were provided with a period of one week to review and provide comments and/or request for additional information in relation to their preliminary compensation packages via the GRM contacts below (see table 11-2).

11.4 Continued Engagement with Yenikend Municipality

Continued engagement will be conducted with Yenikend Municipality to ensure that the LLA for FH1 is signed as per the expected timeline.

11.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

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

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

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

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

Table 11-2 Grievance Mechanism Contact Details

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS
Masdar Yashar Godjayevev – Community Liaison Officer	E-mail: ygojayevev@masdar.ae Mob: +994 50 273 04 21
5 Capitals Sardar Huseynov – Social specialist	E-mail : sardarhuseyn@gmail.com Mob: +994 55 566 04 20
5 Capitals Vusala Rustamova – Social specialist	E-mail : vusala2013@gmail.com Mob: +994 50 485 0531

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

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

Table 11-3 Grievance Process and Timeline

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

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

DRAFT AND FINAL LRP IMPLEMENTATION PHASE GRM

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

Table 11-4 Implementation Stage - Grievance Mechanism Contact Details

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

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

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

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

PUBLICISING THE GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The impacted herder and the workers and AFF were fully informed of his rights to the GRM and of the procedures for lodging a grievance, addressing it whether verbally or in writing in accordance with the Project specific SEP during socio-economic as well as inventory surveys.

11.5.1 Grievances Received

A grievance was received from FH1 requesting for clarification on whether he would receive reimbursement for the costs he would incur during the application of his replacement land.

This is already provided for in the entitlement matrix and a response is currently being prepared to communicate the same.

12 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

12.1 Institutional Framework

This section describes the institutional set-up for the implementation of the LRP.

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

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

Table 12-1 Institutional framework for the delivery of the LRP and key roles and responsibilities

ENTITY	LRP ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>Project Developer (including Project Company)</p>	<p>The Project Developer has a spearheading role in the development and implementation of the LRP.</p> <p>On the Project Company level, responsibilities are mainly distributed between top management and technical staff dedicated to the implementation process.</p> <p>Project Company Chief Executive Officer</p> <p>The PC/SPV CEO will serve an executive role in the implementation of the LRP, in line with corporate and project-level E&S policies. Relevant responsibilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execution of the Project Company's Land Lease Agreements (LLAs) with local Executive Authorities. • Oversight of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) engagements, including the management of livelihood risks and impacts through the implementation of the LRP. • Allocation of sufficient resources for the implementation process. • Coordinating with the Off-Taker (Azerenergy) for the implementation of LRP safeguards related to the Project's associated facility (i.e., 80-km OHTL). • Signature of compensation agreements for PAPs entitled to compensation and other monetary assistance. <p>E&S Manager</p> <p>The E&S Manager will be entrusted with the management of the Project Company's E&S department, which includes in-house social specialists responsible for the implementation of this plan. This duty involves, among other responsibilities, technical oversight and support for the implementation of social safeguards in line with the project E&S policy, draft ESIA, draft LRP and ESAP, as well</p>

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

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

ENTITY	LRP ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that a written and signed three-month notice has been delivered to PAPs subject to displacement and the demolition of built assets. • Implementation of transitional support commitments and livelihood restoration initiatives, in collaboration with the EPC Contractor and expert consultants, as relevant. • Registration and management of grievances, as well as related record-keeping via grievance forms and the grievance register in coordination with the Social Manager. • Preparation of internal E&S monitoring reports, which will include information pertaining to the implementation process. • Implementation of CAP commitments.
<p>Ministry of Energy</p> <p>Azerenerji</p>	<p>As a third-party with principal involvement in the development of the Project, the Ministry of Energy and Azerenerji will deliver on the following responsibilities with regard to the LRP implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and approval of the detailed design of the associated 80-km OHTL. • Initiation of land expropriation procedures where permanent land-take is required for the establishment of project facilities. • Signature of Land Lease Agreements (LLAs) with the Project Developer for the duration of the Project's construction and operational phases. • Enforcement of any regulatory land-use restrictions within the Grid Security Zone (30-metre buffer of 80-km OHTL). • Implementation of LRP commitments (i.e., compensation, transitional support, and livelihood restoration initiatives) pertaining to the Project's associated facility (i.e., 80-km OHTL), in line with the project LRP. • Management of LRP-related grievances pertaining to the Project's associated facilities.
<p>EPC Contractor</p>	<p>While the EPC Contractor does not have a direct involvement in land acquisition for the Project's construction and operational phases, the EPC Contractor's E&S department will fulfil the following responsibilities in the implementation process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of a two-week notice ahead of land clearance within project sites, to allow for pre-construction harvesting by affected crop farmers. • Provision of a follow-up, two-month notice to PAPs subject to economic displacement involving the demolition of built assets, to allow for recovery of moveable assets and recovery of reusable materials after demolition, where applicable. • Development of a Soil and Erosion Management Plan and Water Management Plan, to avoid accidental damage to private assets on land holdings nearby the project sites, during earthworks and drainage works. • Development of a Traffic Management Plan, to avoid accidental damage to private assets on land holdings nearby

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

ENTITY	LRP ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of feedback regarding contextually appropriate livelihood restoration initiatives at the household and community levels. • Provision of contact information for legal land users who are not readily reachable for the draft LRP surveys (including absent land users). • Facilitation in convening Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and other ad-hoc meetings related to the draft and final LRP development and monitoring. • Registration and issue of community grievances, through the project GRM. • Assistance in the announcement of project-related employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • during construction, within project-affected communities. • Identification of vulnerable households and community sections within the project-affected communities. • Assistance in the announcement of project-related employment and recruitment during construction and O&M, within the project-affected communities and district.
LRP Committee	Please refer to the section below
Independent E&S Consultant	<p>Project Developer's ESIA and LRP Consultant</p> <p>The Project Developer has appointed an E&S consultant for undertaking the project ESIA and LRP, in line with mandatory requirements and compliance obligations tied to E&S performance standards stipulated by the Project Lenders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Consultant is responsible for the conduct of the draft and final LRP oriented data collection, expert valuation surveys, and the formulation of a responsive plan, to ensure the implementation of avoidance, mitigation and offset measures for livelihood impacts related to project-related land expropriation. • As part of this plan completion, the Consultant will undertake the disclosure of the draft and final LRP compensation and assistance packages to the PAPs, for the PAPs' reference and feedback, in advance of subsequent compensation agreements. • Past the completion of the final and draft LRP and its acceptance by the PAPs, Project Developer and Project Lenders at the ESDD stage, the Consultant will be tasked with providing updates or addenda to the project final LRP, for any additional impacts associated with project facilities which are not included in this final LRP. • The Consultant will also be primarily responsible for implementing stakeholder engagement and grievance management in relation to land-take and livelihood restoration, in line with the Project draft and final SEP, up to the time of the LRP completion and acceptance. The Project Company's and EPC Contractor's E&S staff will take over this task, upon the finalization of the final LRP.

ENTITY	LRP ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake mandatory capacity building trainings for the Project Company entire team dealing with the implementation of this plan <p>Local Consultant for Specialized Livelihood Restoration Trainings At the draft and final LRP implementation stage, the Project Company will engage competent local and experts for the development and delivery of the tailored livelihood restoration programs.</p> <p>Lenders' Environmental and Social Advisor (LESA) External E&S consultants (i.e., competent international and local companies) will be engaged for the following technical support in the capacity of LESAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESDD-stage review of the draft and final ESIA and draft and final LRP, prior to public disclosure and subsequent finalization for implementation. Independent monitoring of the implementation outputs, outcomes, and impacts, post ESDD, which will involve the review of E&S monitoring reports prepared by the Project Company and the EPC Contractor, and verification site visits. Formulation of Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) related non-conformances, in coordination with the Project Lenders. <p>Following the completion of the draft and final LRP and related ESDD, independent E&S monitoring will serve to ensure the success of mitigation commitments identified in the project final ESIA and the final LRP.</p> <p>Any significant residual impacts on the livelihoods of project-affected households, reflected by a decline from pre-project livelihood status (e.g., critical failure of livelihood restoration, impoverishment, homelessness etc), will be addressed by Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) during the E&S monitoring term.</p>
<p>Project Lenders</p>	<p>The Project Lenders will seek to ensure that the draft and final LRP and its implementation effectively address significant, project-related livelihood impacts, in line with mandatory and the lenders' E&S performance policies and standards. This oversight involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and endorsement of the project ESIA and LRP, at the ESDD stage. Ensuring online and community-based public disclosure of the draft and final LRP documents, for any additional stakeholder feedback which may require updates to the draft LRP prior to its implementation. Review of Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) for any draft and final LRP-related non-conformances, in coordination with the LESAs.

12.2 LRP Committee

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

The Committee will be instituted with the following objectives:

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

The LRP committee will therefore function in an intermediary and advisory capacity, to ensure an effective implementation of LRP safeguards.

The Committee will consist of the following key constituencies:

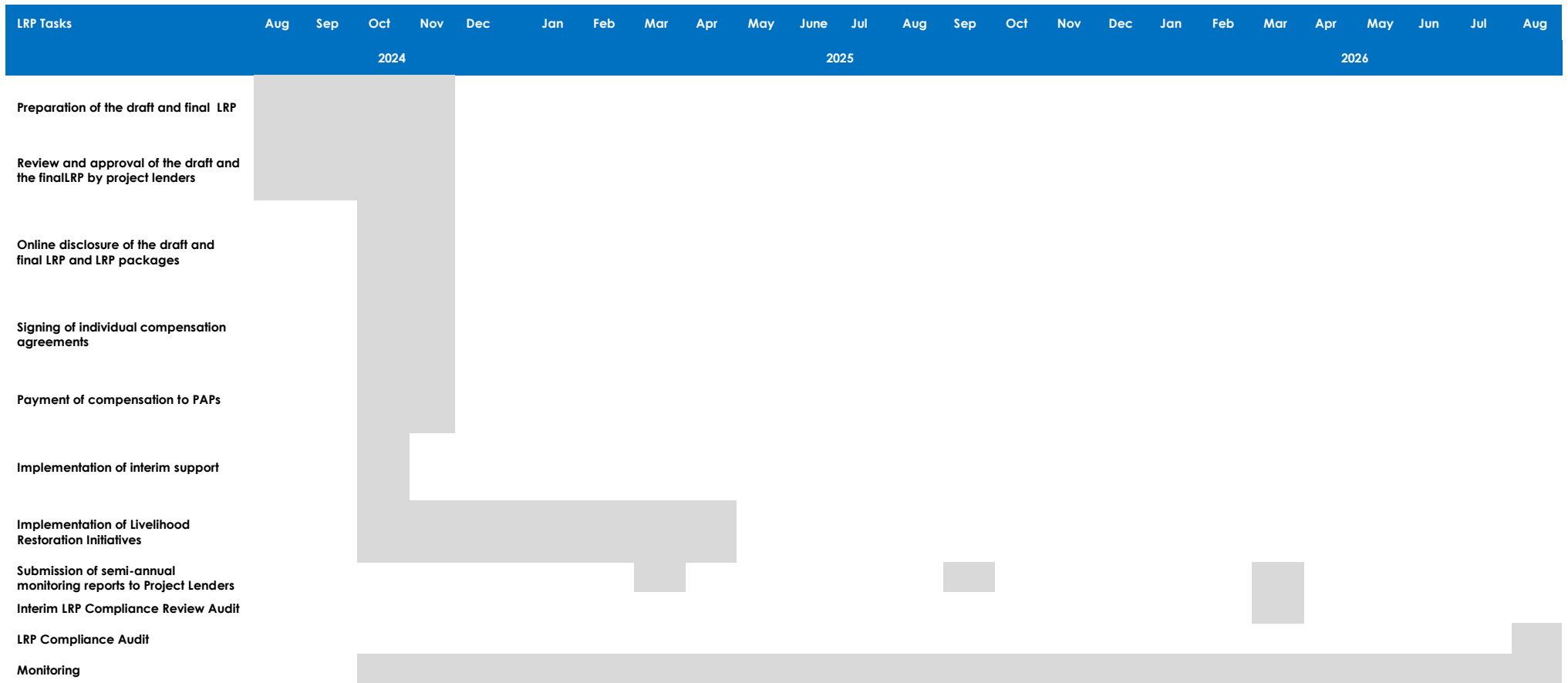
- Representatives from Masdar's Baku Office.
- A representative from SOCAR.
- Representatives from the Ministry of Energy (as a public partner for project implementation).
- A representative from the Jalilabad Regional Office of Public Legal Entity on State Cadastre and Register of Immovable assets (specifically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

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

13 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

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



14 MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring and reporting will form an integral component in the implementation of actions discussed herein and subsequently in the implementation of the draft and final LRP. It is noted that the monitoring KPIs below will be further updated once required livelihood restoration feasibility studies are undertaken.

- KPIs included in the Corrective Action Plan following Social Compliance Audit undertaken for the Project, covering among other:
 - Provide the committed interim support which will include three years of animal fodder during winter by end of October 2024.
 - Provide 50 days' notice to the AFF before the relocation of the 6kV OHTL.
 - Provide a timely notice (agreed with AFF in advance) on any of the disruptions related to the project.
 - Completion of regulatory requirements before the ruins belonging to the Ministry of Defence are removed from site.
 - Confirmation that the herder has been allocated alternative grazing land through the auction process
 - Duration of the secured LLAs
 - Type of support and facilitation provided by the project.
 - Close monitoring and consultations with FH1 and his workers.
- Number and agenda of public discussions and consultations scheduled and held on the LRP development and implementation.
 - This must include the MoMs and signed attendance sheets.
 - Number of grievances received (open & closed) including repeat grievance.
- Compensation reports confirming timely payments.
- Livelihood Restoration feasibility studies report(s).

14.1 Internal Monitoring

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

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

The monitoring period for the implementation of the LRP will be undertaken until the LRP is deemed substantially complete including any corrective actions following the LRP completion

audit. The monitoring will also include unanticipated physical & economic displacement impacts during the construction phase including grievances arising and corrective actions taken.

During this period Masdar/Project Company will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to the lenders. The monitoring reports will be disclosed on the respective lenders' websites based on their requirements.

14.2 Interim LRP Compliance Review Audit

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

14.2 Final LRP Completion Audit

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

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

APPENDIX A—ORDER OF THE PM

Neftçala rayonunun inzibati ərazisində dövlət və bələdiyyə mülkiyyətinə aid bəzi torpaq sahələrinin bərpa olunan enerji mənbələrinin ərazisi kimi müəyyən edilməsi haqqında

AZƏRBAYCAN RESPUBLİKASI NAZİRLƏR KABİNETİNİN QƏRARI

Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin "Azərbaycan Respublikasının 1999-cu il 25 iyun tarixli Qanunu ilə təsdiq edilmiş Azərbaycan Respublikasının Torpaq Məcəlləsinin icrasının təmin edilməsi barədə" 2000-ci il 6 mart tarixli 291 nömrəli Fərmanının 1-ci hissəsinin üçüncü abzasına və "Elektrik enerjisi istehsalında bərpa olunan enerji mənbələrindən istifadə haqqında" Azərbaycan Respublikasının 2021-ci il 31 may tarixli 339-VIQ nömrəli Qanununun tətbiqi barədə" 2021-ci il 12 iyul tarixli 1387 nömrəli Fərmanının [2.4-cü bəndinə](#) əsasən Azərbaycan Respublikasının Nazirlər Kabineti **qərara alır**:

1. Neftçala rayonunun inzibati ərazisində Azərbaycan Respublikası Müdafiə Nazirliyinin istifadəsində olan sənaye, nəqliyyat, rabitə, müdafiə və digər təyinatlı torpaqlar kateqoriyasına aid 523,0 hektar torpaq sahəsi Azərbaycan Respublikası Energetika Nazirliyinin istifadəsinə verilməklə, Neftçala rayonu Yenikənd Bələdiyyəsinin mülkiyyətində olan 400,0 hektar və Neftçala Bələdiyyəsinin mülkiyyətində olan 50,0 hektar kənd təsərrüfatı təyinatlı torpaq sahələri ilə birlikdə, ümumilikdə 973,0 hektar torpaq sahəsi qoyuluş gücü 315 MVt olan günəş elektrik stansiyasının tikintisi məqsədilə bərpa olunan enerji mənbələrinin ərazisi kimi müəyyən edilsin (torpaq sahəsinin yerləşdiyi yeri, ölçülərini və sərhədlərini göstərən yerquruluşu xəritələri əlavə olunur).

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

3. Bu Qərar qüvvəyə mindiyi tarixdən elektrik enerjisinin istehsalı məqsədilə bərpa olunan enerji mənbələrinin ərazisi kimi müəyyən edilmiş 973,0 hektar torpaq sahəsində günəş elektrik stansiyasının tikintisinə icazə "Elektrik enerjisi istehsalında bərpa olunan enerji mənbələrindən istifadə haqqında" Azərbaycan Respublikası Qanununun [6.7-ci maddəsində](#) nəzərdə tutulmuş müddətdə Azərbaycan Respublikasının [Şəhərsalma və Tikinti Məcəlləsinə](#) uyğun olaraq alınır.

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

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

Əli ƏSƏDOV
Azərbaycan Respublikasının Baş naziri

Bakı şəhəri, 16 aprel 2024-cü il

№ 211

APPENDIX B— VALUATOR’S CERTIFICATE



LİSENZIYA

Seriya AB

№ 048967

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

Azərbaycan Respublikası İqtisadiyyat Nazirliyi

(lisenziyanı verən orqanın adı)

QIYMƏTLƏNDİRMƏ (ƏMLAKIN QIYMƏTLƏNDİRİLMƏSİ) FƏALİYYƏTİNİ

(fəaliyyət növü)

həyata keçirməyə icazə verir

Lisenziya verilib "PRİVAT-Ko" firmasına

(hüquqi şəxslər üçün -lisenziyanı alan müəssisə,

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

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

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

verilib), yaşayış yeri)

Lisenziyanın qüvvədə olduğu müddət 2 (iki) il

Göstərilən fəaliyyət növünün həyata keçirilməsi şərtləri

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



M.Y.

İmza

N.N.Nəsrullayev

(soyadı, adı, atasının adı)

Lisenziya " " 199__ il tarixədək uzadılıb

M.Y.

İmza

(soyadı, adı, atasının adı)

Özünü tənzimləyən qeyri-kommersiya təşkilatı
“AZƏRBAYCAN QIYMƏTLƏNDİRİCİLƏR CƏMİYYƏTİ”

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

ŞƏHADƏTNAMƏ

Özünü tənzimləyən təşkilata üzv olmaq barədə

№ 0007

Verilib: 02.09.2019

“PRİVAT K_o” MƏHDUD MƏSULİYYƏTLİ CƏMİYYƏTİ

Qeydiyyat № (VÖEN) 1300357061

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

Reyestirdə qeydiyyat alınma tarixi: 02.09.2019

Reyestirdə qeydiyyat nömrəsi: 0007

Etibarlılıq müddəti: 5 il

“AZƏRBAYCAN QIYMƏTLƏNDİRİCİLƏR
CƏMİYYƏTİ”nin sədri:



N.R. İbrahimov

APPENDIX C—NOTIFICATION ON CUT-OFF DATE

6 iyun 2024

Re: Dolanışiq Vasitələrinin Bərpa Planı çərçivəsində inventar sorğusuna dəvət

Hörmətli Sərvər Ələkbərov,

Azərbaycan Respublikasının Energetika Nazirliyi və "Masdar" şirkəti arasında birinci mərhələ kimi 2 Gvt-dan başlayaraq Azərbaycan Respublikasında Günəş fotovoltaik (FV) və külək enerjisi layihələrinin 4 GWac gücündə elektrik xəttinin qiymətləndirilməsi, işlənməsi və həyata keçirilməsi ilə bağlı İcra Sazişi imzalanıb. "Masdar" hazırda ümumi gücü 1052 Mvt olan iki Günəş FV elektrik stansiyası və bir külək elektrik stansiyasından ibarət üç yaşıl sahə layihəsini inkişaf etdirir.

Neftçala – Bankə Günəş FV stansiyası birinci mərhələni təşkil edən üç layihədən biridir.

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

Beləliklə, inventarlaşdırma, siyahıyaalma və sosial-iqtisadi sorğular 2024-cü ilin 13 - 14 iyun tarixləri arasında aparılması nəzərdə tutulur. Xahiş edirik təklif olunan tarixlər arasında sizin üçün uyğun olan tarixi bildirin.

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

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

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

