

Livelihood Restoration Plan Area 60 Solar PV Project

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Final



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AOI	Area of Influence
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
E&S	Environmental & Social
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ESAS	Environmental and Social Advisory Services Limited
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GIS	Geographic Information System
ICP	Informed Consultation and Participation
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
LRF	Livelihood Restoration Framework
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MW	Mega Watt
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OHL	Overhead Transmission Line
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
PR	Performance Requirement
PS	Performance Standard
PSA	Production Sharing Agreement
PV	Photo Voltaic
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle

Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition and Comments
Affected Communities	Settlements, such as a village, located within the vicinity of a Project that could be directly or indirectly impacted by a Project's activities.
Compensation	Payment in cash, or in kind, for loss of an immovable asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a Project. This is typically understood to include all forms of compensation including the provision of cash and like-for-like replacement land and housing.
Completion audit	A completion audit has the objective of determining whether the primary commitments made in a resettlement planning document have been met, particularly with respect to the restoration of livelihoods and standards of living. A successful completion audit demonstrates that the Project has succeeded in achieving the objectives of the resettlement plan in compliance with applicable legislation and international best practice.
Cut-off date	Defined as the date of completion of the census and assets inventory survey. Persons who occupy land or make improvements to land that is to be acquired after the cut-off date, are not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance.
Economic displacement	Loss of access to assets that leads to the loss of income sources or livelihood. People or enterprises may be economically displaced with, or without, experiencing physical displacement.
Eligibility	The entitlement to compensation and assistance granted to persons, groups, families or institutions who may be subject to displacement, resulting from land access restrictions and involuntary resettlement.
Household	An individual or group who share a dwelling unit and associated resources available to the household. A household does not necessarily correspond to a family and may consist of a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living and cooking arrangements.
Lenders	International financial institutions that are providing finance for the purpose of implementing the Project, which triggers their relevant safeguard policies and standards associated with involuntary resettlement, information disclosure, and other topic areas. The Lenders involved in the Project are the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Finance Corporation.
Livelihood	A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with, and recover from, stresses and shocks, while not undermining the natural resource base.

Term	Definition and Comments
Livelihood restoration	Specific allowances or activities intended to support and provide opportunities for displaced people to improve or at least restore their means of income-earning capacity, production levels and standards of living. Livelihood restoration measures typically include a combination of cash or other allowances and support activities such as training, agricultural assistance, or business enhancement. Where pre-project livelihoods are predominantly land based, land-based livelihood restoration measures are prioritised.
Mitigation hierarchy	To adopt a mitigation hierarchy is to anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimise, and, where residual impacts remain, compensate/offset for risks and impacts to workers, Affected Communities, and the environment.
Project Affected Households (PAH)	All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project, either physically, economically, or both.
Project Affected Person (PAP)	Any individual or group of persons (such as family with shared interest in an asset) who have legal or customary rights to assets that may be lost because of the project activities. A PAP may have a right to one or more groups of assets including: (1) rights to land; (2) ownership of annual and perennial crops; (3) ownership of trees; (4) homestead property; (5) homestead structures; (6) graves; (7) shrines; and (8) other privately held physical assets located within the development footprint of a project. As indicated, a group could refer to an extended family who have shared ownership of land or assets.
Replacement cost	This is calculated as the market value of the asset in addition to transaction costs (e.g., taxes, stamp duties, legal and notarisation fees, registration fees, travel costs and any other such costs as may be incurred because of the transaction or transfer of property). In applying this method of valuation, the physical condition and depreciation of structures and assets is not considered.
Spousal consent	Spousal consent means the written consent of a head of household's spouse. Specific support is typically provided to address challenges associated with (for example) levels of illiteracy, where this is needed.
Transitional support	The provision of support during the period between the point of displacement, and the time when the PAPs livelihood and standard of living can be demonstrated to have been restored.
Vulnerable People	Vulnerability is defined as persons who, by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status may be more adversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

Term	Definition and Comments
Written Agreements	This term is used in this report to represent the various types of documentation produced by farmers impacted from land access restrictions that demonstrate that they are informal land users as such documentation does not have any validity under national legislation.

1 Introduction

This Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) has been prepared by Environmental and Social Advisory Services Limited (ESAS) for Wood, in relation to a proposed 230 MW Solar Photo Voltaic (PV) Power Project in Azerbaijan (the ‘Project’). The Project is being developed by the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) ‘Masdar Azerbaijan Energy’ which is a Limited Liability Company established under the laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan, whose registered address is at 43, Mammad Araz Street, Narimanov District, Baku, AZ1106, Republic of Azerbaijan.

The LRP is based upon the preparation of a Livelihood Restoration Framework also prepared by ESAS (13 January 2022).

1.1 Overview of the Project

The Project is located 60km south of Baku, near to the Gobustan Mud Volcanoes, as part of a bilateral agreement with the government of Azerbaijan and the SPV. The Project Area (‘Area 60’) covers an area of 550 hectares. The closest urban areas are within Gobustan (5 km east – northeast 60) and Alyat (8 km southeast). The site is predominantly desert and semi-desert. There are no residential dwellings or other type of physical structures within the Project Area.

The land within the Project Area and surrounding region is owned by the government and is classified as industrial in Soviet times (meaning before 1989), being allocated for use in the oil and gas industry by the Ministry of Energy. The land is located in a zone that has long been identified as Industrial Zone and was specifically allocated by the Ministry of Energy for the development of the solar PV plant. In order to get official access, a Land Lease Agreement will be signed in the between SPV and the Ministry of Energy.

The Project will include the following components:

- Solar PV plant and a new substation;
- Road improvements to create a new access road along an existing track.

An overhead transmission line (OHL) of 330 kV connecting the site substation to national grid is currently planned by Azerenerji. The OHL will connect the area to the Janub station in Shirvan, 50-60 km in south-west direction. It will connect the already established Alat Trade Zone, Masdar Solar Project and other future strategic projects in the area. The OHL line is not considered as an associated facility in light of this Project as it will be constructed as part of the regional expansion of electrical distribution infrastructure and its development is not specifically linked to the development of this specific Project.

The new access road will follow the path of an existing track. The Ministry of Environment consented the access road on 11 August 2021, and permission from Garadagh Executive Power was also obtained. Permission from Absheron is expected in 2022. Construction of the road will be of the 5th technical category, which is a road without asphalt pavement and instead will use a compacted gravel coating. The location of the Project is provided in Figure 1.1 and an example of the existing track which is to be used for the access road is provided in Figure 1.2.

Figure 1-1: Location of the Project Area

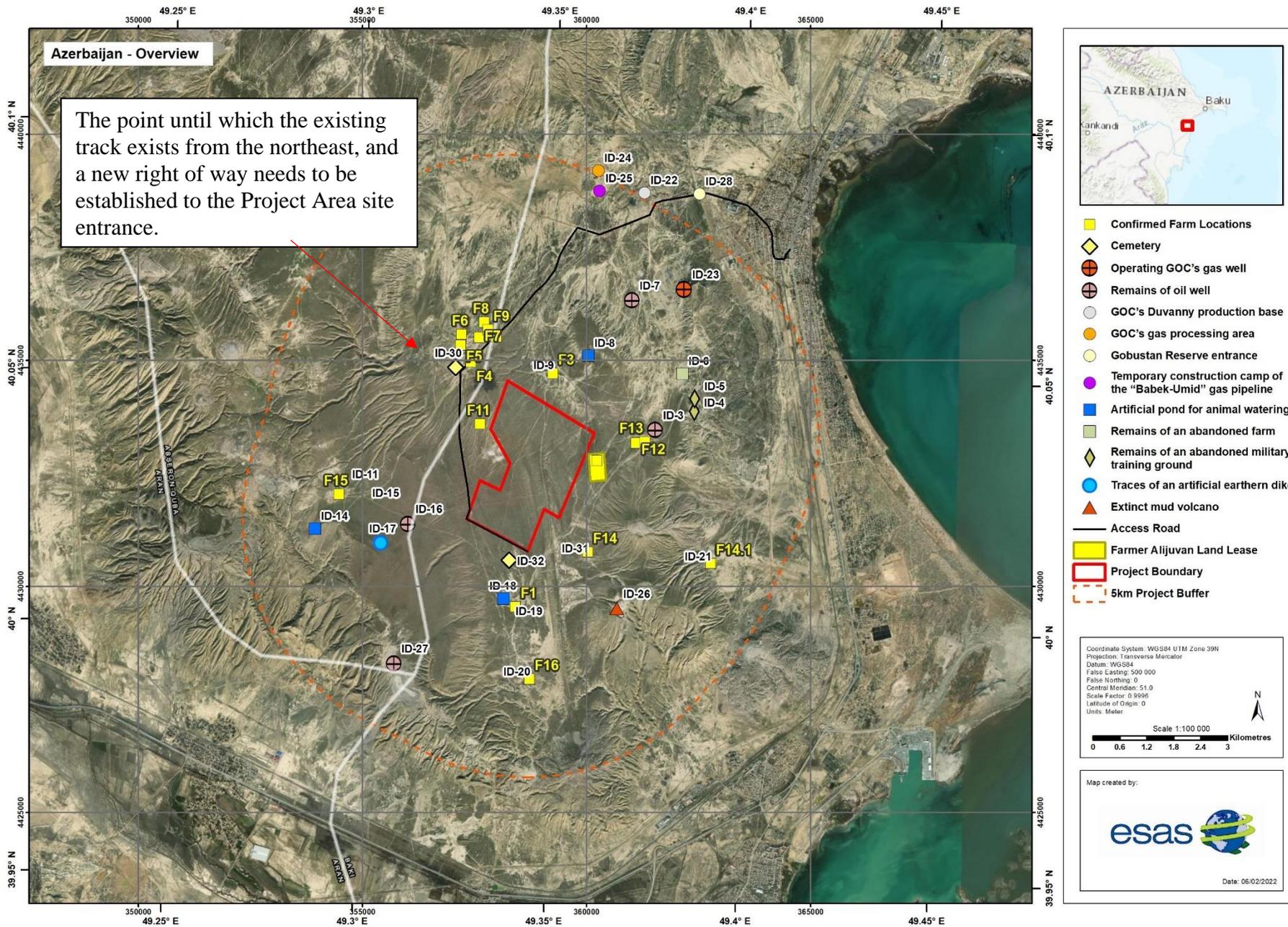




Figure 1-2: Example section of the existing track to be used for the new access road

Before any construction works start, the entire Project Area will be fenced off and the access road will be upgraded to allow the movement of large trucks to transport materials and personnel to the site. An existing track will be used from the northeast until there is a ‘kink’ in its path and a new right of way (2km long) will be established to the Project Area site entrance. Assuming that the width of the new road is 8m this will require an additional 1.6 hectares of land.

Activities during construction will include site clearance, construction of unpaved roads, temporary storage areas for different materials, and sub-station, installation of solar panels and

development of the overhead transmission line. Construction activities will take 1.5 years to complete (18 months).

The temporary construction compound will include a parking area, a generator with fuel storage, and temporary buildings to provide accommodation (if required) and support facilities for managers and workers, secure storage, site offices, and welfare and first aid facilities. Security personnel will be present at the entrance gate as access to the Project Area during construction and operation will be prohibited. The project will intend not to use any land outside the boundary of the Project Area for offices, storage, etc. as all temporary facilities shall be located inside the Project Area. The location for the non-local workforce to be accommodated is not yet known although this is likely to be in Baku or a similarly large settlement.

During operation solar panels will be regularly cleaned of dust using water, and the electrical equipment will be regularly checked. During operations, up to 230 MW will be supplied to the national grid. The operational lifetime of the Project is 23 years.

While the land had been historically identified as an industrial zone, during the time it was not used by the Ministry of Energy, farmers and herders had started to use the lands to graze their animals. The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report prepared by Wood (16 June 2021), identified 11 farmers and 14 herders who were using the land to graze their animals. The area is used by these farmers and herders communally. Project Area is shown in Figure 1-4.

Of the 11 farmers, 10 use the area to graze their animals between October and April and 1 grazes his animals throughout the entire year. These farmers also employ 14 herders to look after their livestock. All herders using the area are employees of the farmers and are using the facilities (houses and barns) of the farmers. There are no independent herders. The herders also have animals of their own. If the herders lose their job (or decide to move on), they lose their access to land. All farmers and herders had been living in the area for more than 5 years. The 11 farmer and 14 herder households, in total 25 project affected households (PAHs) consist of $53 + 55 = 108$ family members or Project Affected People (PAPs). As the area has long been established as an industrial zone whose use rights only belonged to the Ministry of Energy, the farmers and herders are considered to be informal users of the land. While they are not entitled for compensation for the land they used, the project established a number of livelihood restoration measures to ensure that the affected people are better-off than pre-project times.

1.2 Scope of the LRP

The LRP describes the applicable regulatory framework and has been prepared to meet the combined requirements of national legislation and the requirements of Lenders: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD); and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The scope of the LRP covers all the areas of land which are used temporarily and permanently by the Project during construction and operation. It is very unlikely that the boundary that defines the Project Area will change in the future, either before the start of construction, or during construction works. If a change in the Project Area does take place, all land-related impacts will be re-assessed, and the principles reflected in the LRP will be adopted. This may include preparing an addendum to this LRP.

The status of the Project at the time of preparing the LRP (February 2022) is as follows: the construction contractor has not yet mobilised to the site and no land access restrictions have been imposed within the Project Area.

The SPV has prepared a Project schedule which indicates that construction works are expected to commence during 2022 and continue for a period of 1 year before the start of operations.

1.3 Confidentiality Arrangements

In relation to the confidentiality of the data collected during preparation of the LRP, all personal data collected physically (i.e., using pen and paper during surveys or engagement meetings, etc.) was stored securely under lock and key when not in use. Access to hardcopy data was restricted to those individuals involved in the preparation of the LRP and associated surveys and stakeholder engagement activities. All personal data electronically stored (completed survey forms, photos, databases, etc.), used equipment that was password protected. Data will subsequently be deleted from individual users' personal computers (desktops and laptops) after the storage of data is no longer necessary on each laptop/PC used.

1.4 Proposed approach to land access

The SPV respects peoples' rights to land and recognises the importance of land to individuals and communities, to their livelihoods, livestock rearing, culture, and cultural heritage. Land is a cross-cutting issue that impacts directly on the enjoyment of several human rights. For many people, land is a source of livelihood, and is also central to their economic rights. Land is also often linked to peoples' identities, and so is tied to social and cultural rights¹. Finally, land ownership and land use both lead to the provision of access to water which is another core human right.

Within the Project Area, all land is owned by the government and is managed by the Ministry of Energy who issues leases for the use of land for oil and gas activities (only). None of the written agreements produced by the four impacted farmers have any legal validity. It is not possible for the Ministry of Energy to issue land leases to farmers or other individuals involved in agricultural activities, as the land has been classified as industrial for oil and gas activities.

Key features of the SPV's approach to land access comprise the following:

- Adhering to applicable national legislation and applying applicable Lender standards which recognises the farmers and herders as informal land users;
- Ensuring no-one affected by the Project's implementation is disadvantaged compared to current conditions;
- Conducting all land-related stakeholder engagements with transparency using accurate information about the exact location of Project infrastructure;
- Avoiding economic displacement to the extent possible and, where this is not possible, minimising resettlement impacts in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy; and
- Ensuring that the resettlement planning process during preparation of the LRP involved close and ongoing engagement with stakeholders, including PAPs, PAHs, community representatives and local and regional government level, as necessary.

¹ UNHR Office of the High Commissioner: Land and Human Rights. Standards and Applications. 2015.

1.5 Structure of the LRP

The structure of the LRP is as follows:

Chapter 2: Policies, legal and regulatory framework – presents policy, national legislation and Lender requirements including the steps the Project will take to address differences identified.

Chapter 3: Principles of the LRP – outlines the objectives and principles of the LRP.

Chapter 4: LRP data collection survey methods – presents a description of the surveys that undertaken to gather information required for the LRP.

Chapter 5: Stakeholder engagement, consultation and disclosure – provides a list of stakeholders that were engaged with during preparation of the LRP.

Chapter 6: Socio-economic baseline – provides a summary of socio-economic baseline conditions of the affected persons which includes people from communities, farmers and herders.

Chapter 7: Potential project impacts and vulnerability criteria – presents a high-level summary of the potential impacts arising from the project as well as the criteria to be used to define vulnerability.

Chapter 8: Determination of entitlements – includes a table-based summary of entitlements which reflects Lender requirements and national legislation.

Chapter 9: Livelihood restoration measures and other types of assistance– provides a description of the livelihood restoration measures that may be provided. These will be further refined during engagements with PAPs and other stakeholders during disclosure of the LRP.

Chapter 10: LRP implementation, roles and responsibilities – presents details of how the LRP will be implemented in the future.

Chapter 11: Grievance mechanism – presents details of the SPV’s grievance mechanism.

Chapter 12: Monitoring and evaluation – describes the range of monitoring and evaluation activities that will be undertaken during implementation of the LRP.

2 Policies, legal and regulatory framework

2.1 Overview

The purpose of this section is to present the regulatory framework associated with land access restrictions and involuntary resettlement. A detailed gap analysis that presents the key differences between national legislation and Lender requirements is presented in Table 2.1 along with details of the actions the SPV will take to address the identified differences.

2.2 Legal and policy framework

Legislation in Azerbaijan on land acquisition and resettlement consists of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Land Code, the Civil Code, the Law on Land Acquisition for State Needs, and other legal acts. Under this legislation, informal land use is not recognised, and the written agreements produced by farmers have no legal validity. For the purpose of the LRP and later gap analysis with Lender standards, a summary of land-related legislation has been included although none of the processes that relate to changing legally-valid Land Lease Agreements are applicable, as the written agreements presented by farmers have no basis in law.

The Constitution (1995) recognises a citizens' right to own, use, and dispose of property. It also recognises under Article 13 three type of property ownership in Azerbaijan: government, municipal and private. The Constitution guarantees that no one will be dispossessed of their property without their consent or a decision by the court of law, and that the acquisition of private property for state needs will only be allowed after payment of fair compensation (this is defined in another legal instrument) to the owner has been made (Article 29).

Article 101 of the Land Code (1999) states that compensation for any damage caused by the acquisition of land, the temporary use of land, limits on the rights of owners, users and lessees, or any deterioration in the quality of soil, should be fully paid to landowners or users. Costs should also be paid.

All disputes relating to land-related compensation can be considered in a court in accordance with a procedure established by the Land Code. Articles 110 and 111 covers the illegal use of land and stipulates that any damage caused by illegal occupation must be paid by the land user. The Civil Code, Articles 246, 247, 248 and 249 includes provisions for the acquisition of land for state needs, which is applicable to the Project. The Code states that the relevant Executive Agency should; a) send official notifications to all affected persons about the future land acquisition process; b) pay compensation to affected persons within 90 days after the land transaction agreement is made; c) assist relocated people (this involves practical assistance measures to relocate); and d) pay compensation for affected assets. To the extent possible, compensation is calculated using the market rates and, if it is not possible to identify market rates, replacement cost is instead used. The Civil Code states that an affected person can select one, or more, different types of compensation depending upon their eligibility.

The Flat Code states that the acquisition of residential lands and residential buildings on land should be acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Law. The Land Acquisition Law (LAL) ("Acquisition of Lands for State Needs" of 20 April 2010) specifically address matters related to involuntary resettlement, including the process and institutional arrangement for land acquisition, compensation and valuation, consultation requirements, entitlements of

various categories of displaced persons and the availability of a grievance mechanism. The law considers various categories of displaced persons, including those without state registration, tenants, informal long-term users of land, and persons who have no legal rights on the land that they live in. The law entitles persons who have no legal rights on the land to resettlement assistance and compensation for their non-land assets. It includes the provision of compensation for loss of business and income, transition allowance, and transportation support, and compensation for loss of assets based on replacement cost. The law requires a census to be undertaken during an inventory of assets that are to be acquired.

The law “Acquisition of Lands for State Needs” also requires a public meeting to be held to discuss issues associated with the land acquisition process. Details of the grievance mechanism which is available under “On the procedure for considering appeals of citizens” (2015, № 1308-IVQ) should be provided during this meeting.

Under the law “Acquisition of Lands for State Needs”, where leased state or municipal land is to be used for state needs, the rent to be paid by the lessee will be reconsidered taking into account the reduction of the leased land area. The law also requires the following:

- Information to be provided to inform them of the legal rights of resettlement under national legislation;
- Advising them on real and possible resettlement alternatives, discussing choices with them; and
- Providing resettlement assistance.

As stated above, none of these legal requirements apply as the law does not recognise informal land users and lease agreements held by farmers are not legally valid.

Article 66 of Expropriation Law, 2010 provides for an additional 5-10% to be added to the compensation value of residential houses, if they have been living there for 5 years or more. The Law on Land Lease (1998) (Article 16) states that when an area of leased land is acquired for state needs, another land plot having a same size and a same quality must be provided to lessee. Any losses incurred during the process of changing areas will be paid in accordance with the Land Code.

The Law on valuation states that a valuation of real estate is mandatory where land is required for state needs, and the results of the valuation are to be reflected in a Valuation Report. The Decree of the President on additional activities regarding to implementation of the Law on “*Acquisition of Lands for State Needs*” of 20 April 2010 stipulates additional provisions for the implementation of the Land Acquisition Law. It also assigns government agencies to act as the Executive Agency under the Civil Code.

The Decree of the President No. 506-3 dated 7 December 2007 requires the provision of 20% additional compensation to the calculated market price of any acquired property.

The Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 42 (15 March 2000) outlines procedures for the acquisition of land through compensation from legal landowners which could be: (i) land-for-land or (ii) compensation based on market prices.

The Cabinet of Ministers' Resolution No.45 24 February 2012 stipulates guidelines for preparation of resettlement plan, as well as an example content of a resettlement plan and provides general resettlement guideline. A Resettlement Plan is only required when the total of displaced persons reaches 200, or more.

The law “Acquisition of Lands for State Needs” also requires the Resettlement Plan to include:

- Financial and practical assistance during relocation;
- A place of residence, living space, agricultural land or non-residential area for carrying out entrepreneurial activities, which is at least equal to the conditions of the place of departure of the persons affected by the acquisition;
- If required, material and other assistance, the amount and (or) amount of which is determined taking into account the duration of the transition period required to restore the means of subsistence and living standards after the transfer; and
- Training and other assistance to restore livelihoods and living standards after resettlement, if required.

The Cabinet of Ministers' Resolution (No. 55 21 April 2011) reflects guidelines and criteria to be used to select a specialist who prepares a resettlement plan.

Compensation Valuation Methods in Azerbaijan

Under the Law on Valuation Activity (1998), land compensation prices must be based on the applicable market rate². In case the applicable market price cannot be determined then replacement cost³ is used. These rates are determined by an Independent Appraiser hired by the Valuation Commission established by a decree of the Cabinet of Ministers. If both market and replacement price are available, then the higher value is used. The market price of land is the average of three highest land transaction prices, which were sold and bought in the same area for recent three months. The replacement price of land is calculated including expenses that reflect the need for improvements to be made to enrich productivity, provide basic facilities, and cover all applicable land registration costs.

Compensation is payable for loss of annual crops and is determined by the Valuation Commission. The value reflects the productivity of crops and the average price of produce based upon the rates issued by the district Department of Statistics. Perennial crops (trees, shrubs and vines) growing on private yards and orchards are valued on a per tree or per shrub basis by applying a standard formula that reflects their market value.

Compensation for immovable assets cover assets such as fences, walls, animal enclosures, small irrigation channels, drains, wells, hand pumps, artesian bores, water pumps, hay sheds, animal shelters and roads. These items must be valued at full replacement cost by the Independent Appraiser.

Compensation for temporary land acquisition should be made based on the market rate of the land. Upon the completion of works, the land must be restored to its pre-project condition and returned to the owner/user with compensation for the following:

- The loss of annual crop production;
- The loss of income from the potential for a reduction in crop yield to occur for a total of three years;

² Land market value is determined using the mean value of the three highest recorded land sales in past 3 months from the census date. “Article 58: Market Value” of Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the Acquisition of Lands for State Needs, April 2010.

³ The replacement price is determined based in ‘Article 59: Replacement Price’ of Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the Acquisition of Lands for State Needs, April 2010. This replacement price includes expenses to construct a building or area of land in same area, and the same size and production potential, and includes the applicable land registration fee.

- The loss of any trees or perennial crops;
- The loss of grazing land; and
- The loss of any immovable assets and land attachments.

2.3 International requirements

The LRP will be implemented according to applicable Lender requirements which are presented in this section.

2.3.1 European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) (2019) and the accompanying Performance Requirement (PR) 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement addresses impacts of Project-related land acquisition, including restrictions on land use and access to assets and natural resources; which may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of land or shelter), and/ or economic displacement (loss of land, assets or restrictions on land use, assets and natural resources leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood).

Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or affected communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use, other assets and natural resources, even if compulsory acquisition is used only as a last resort after a negotiated process.

The objectives of PR5 are to:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring feasible alternative project designs and sites;
- Avoid forced eviction;
- Mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from involuntary resettlement on affected persons by: (i) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost; and (ii) ensuring that land acquisition, restrictions on land use, other assets and natural resources and involuntary resettlement activities are implemented with meaningful consultation, participation, and disclosure of information, in accordance with the requirements of PR 10: Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement;
- Improve, or as a minimum restore the livelihoods and standards of living of affected persons compared to pre-displacement levels; and
- Improve living conditions of physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing (including essential services and utilities) with security of tenure at resettlement sites.

The objectives of PR 10: Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement are to:

- Outline a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help the client build and maintain a constructive relationship with their stakeholders;
- Provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project stakeholders throughout the project cycle;
- Ensure that appropriate environmental and social information is disclosed, and meaningful consultation is held, with the project's stakeholders and where appropriate, feedback provided through the consultation is taken into consideration; and
- Ensure that grievances from stakeholders are responded to and managed appropriately.

2.3.2 Asian Development Bank

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009) contains details of their Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement which are accompanied by Operations Manual sections in Involuntary Resettlement.

The objectives of Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement are to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary 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.

Safeguard Requirements 1: Environmental Safeguards contains provisions relating to information disclosure and stakeholder engagement which are to:

- Carry out meaningful consultation with affected people and facilitate their informed participation. Ensure women's participation in consultation.
- Involve stakeholders, including affected people and concerned nongovernment organizations, early in the project preparation process and ensure that their views and concerns are made known to and understood by decision makers and taken into account.
- Continue consultations with stakeholders throughout project implementation as necessary to address issues related to environmental assessment.
- Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected people's concerns and grievances regarding the project's environmental performance.

ADB's Access to Information Policy (September 2018) focuses on guiding principles and exceptions to disclosure. This includes the following policy principles:

- Clear, timely, and appropriate disclosure. ADB discloses information about its operations in a clear, timely, and appropriate manner to enhance stakeholders' ability to meaningfully engage with ADB and to promote good governance.
- Proactive disclosure. ADB proactively shares its knowledge products and information about its operations in a timely manner to facilitate participation in ADB decision-making. While the ADB website remains the primary vehicle for proactive disclosure, ADB also uses other appropriate means to disclose and communicate information.
- Providing information to project-affected people and other stakeholders. ADB works closely with its borrowers and clients to ensure two-way communications about ADB projects with PAPs and other stakeholders. This is done within a time frame, using relevant languages, and in a way that allows PAPs and other stakeholders to provide meaningful inputs into project design and implementation.

2.3.3 Comparison of national legislation and Lender standards

The Government of Azerbaijan has developed and enacted legislation and regulations with respect to resettlement. In addition, and as described above, the international lender community has developed performance standards and guidelines which are regarded, internationally, as best practice.

Table 2.1 provides a summary of the differences between the Government's requirements and Lender standards that are specifically associated with development of the LRP. The way in which the Project will address the identified differences is provided in the final column.

The SPV is committed to implementing the Project in accordance with the combined requirements of national legislation and Lender standards.

Table 2.1: Comparison of National and Lender Standards for Resettlement

Topic	Lender standards associated with resettlement	Requirements under national legislation	Differences identified, and the approach to be used to address the differences
Scope of Application	Lender standards apply to land-related transactions that include restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, freshwater, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas.	Legislation in Azerbaijan on land acquisition and resettlement consists of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Land Code, Civil Code, the Law on Land Acquisition for State Needs, and other normative-legal acts and international contracts supported by the Republic of Azerbaijan. There are laws that specifically consider matters of involuntary resettlement.	The legal and policy framework includes provisions for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement to “ <i>land users, tenants and landowners</i> ”, although does not require compensation to be paid where restrictions in land access occur to communal property resources that are generally available to the public. None of the farmers who presented written agreements are considered to be “ <i>tenants</i> ” as they do not have a legally valid legal agreement although are recognised as informal land users. Herders who work for farmers can be considered as “ <i>tenants</i> ” as their access to land is dependent upon their employment by a farmer. If they lose their job (or decide to move on) then they lose their access to land.
Alternative Project Designs	Clients must consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimise physical and/or economic displacement.	The Law on Acquisition of Lands for State Needs Article 15.3.6 requires a discussion at a public meeting of any alternative proposals in connection with the acquisition of land, or a certain part of it.	The SPV has optimised the location of Project infrastructure to avoid, and where avoidance was not possible, minimise impacts on people using the Project Area. For example, no physical buildings are located inside the Project Area. The public meeting required under law to discuss the alternative locations considered for the Project will be undertaken during disclosure of the LRP along with other stakeholder engagement activities.
Compensation and Benefits for Displaced Persons	Clients must offer displaced communities and persons compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost, and other assistance.	In accordance with the Under the Law on Valuation Activity (1998), land compensation prices must be based on the applicable market rate. In case the applicable market price cannot be determined then replacement cost is used. The market price of land is the average of three highest land transaction prices, which were sold and bought in the same area for recent three months. The replacement price of land is calculated including expenses that reflect the need for improvements to be made to enrich productivity, provide basic facilities, and cover all applicable land registration costs.	Based upon the results of a detailed land survey, no physical assets are expected to be lost from the Project. However, the SPV will provide compensation for the loss of any physical assets that may be affected (unexpectedly such as a truck damaging a structure) by the Project, at full replacement cost. Compensation for the loss of area used for grazing will be provided to impacted land users.
	Where livelihoods are land-based, the client will offer land-based compensation.	The Law on Land Lease (1998) states that (Article 16) when the leased land is acquired for state needs, another land plot having a same size and a same quality should be provided to lessee. Losses incurred in this land will be paid in accordance with the legislation.	As the written agreements held by farmers are not legally valid and have no meaning under the Law on Land Lease (1998), there is no legal obligation to provide farmers with alternative land leases. The land within the Project Area and surrounding region is classified as industrial and allocated for use in the oil and gas industry (only) by the Ministry of Energy. It is not legally possible to provide farmers with valid Land Lease Agreements in this area, as the land is not classified as agricultural, and the Ministry of Energy will not permit land to be leased to farmers. The SPV cannot therefore provide land-based compensation and there is also no replacement land available across the regional area that farmers could alternatively use. The compensation approach is to provide livelihood restoration measures to impacted land users to enable them to continue their land-based livelihoods, without providing alternative land.

Topic	Lender standards associated with resettlement	Requirements under national legislation	Differences identified, and the approach to be used to address the differences
	The client will take possession of the acquired land and related assets only after compensation has been made available, and resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided.	The Constitution Article 29 Right to Property IV states that no one may be deprived of his property without a court decision. The outright confiscation of property will be prohibited. The expropriation of property for the needs of the state may be permitted only on condition of fair compensation in advance	No differences are identified in terms of the timing of compensation which is before displacement and any access restrictions occur. The SPV does not propose to use land within the Project Area until an agreement has been reached with the impacted land users and the timing of future livelihood restoration measures have been agreed.
Timing of Compensation in relation to Resettlement	The client will provide opportunities to displaced communities and persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the Project.	Under national legislation, there is no obligation for the SPV to provide job opportunities to displaced communities and persons to derive benefits from the Project.	The SPV will ensure, using written contract documentation that is legally binding, that the EPC Contractor preferentially offers temporary employment opportunities for up to two people per farmer household during the construction stage of the Project, if they are using land within the Project Area.
Community Engagement	The client will engage with affected communities through stakeholder engagement. This should include information on resettlement options, alternatives, and choices.	Article 45.2.3. of Law on Acquisition of Lands for State Needs requires the state “to meet with the receiving authority or persons affected by the acquisition in order to discuss any issue related to the resettlement”.	During preparation of the LRP, all affected farmers and herders were engaged with. Engagements with the females of households also took place. Additional engagements will take place during disclosure of the LRP.
	The client will disclose relevant information during the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of compensation payments, livelihood restoration activities, and resettlement activities.	Article 15.3.7 on the Acquisition of Lands for State Needs requires the state to discuss issues that will help displaced persons to form a reasoned and fair opinion on the need to acquire the land, or a certain part of it, through meetings. There is no obligation to monitor and evaluate the progress of compensation payments, or livelihood restoration activities.	During preparation of the LRP, disclosure tools will be used to provide accurate and timely information about the Project, the purpose and scope of the LRP, and future LRP implementation through a committee, eligibility and entitlements, and other components. Additional engagements will take place during implementation of the LRP.
Grievance Mechanism	The client will establish a grievance mechanism.	Article 75 of Law on Acquisition of Lands for State Needs provides information about how grievances can be raised. The Law On the procedure for considering appeals of citizens (2015, № 1308-IVQ)” provides a mechanism to address questions or complaints the people who believe are affected by the Project. As both the above are legal instruments, then they are processed through a court of law.	National legislation provides the opportunity for grievances to be raised to community representative and the courts. The SPV has already established and implemented a community grievance mechanism. The mechanism is credible, transparent, and easily accessible and includes details of an appeals process that can be used, if required which involves an independent third-party. Details of the mechanism was provided during all stakeholder engagements conducted during preparation of the LRP. Details of the mechanism were included on all Project disclosure tools including a Grievance Mechanism Leaflet. The SPV is committed to using the grievance process to provide valuable information and feedback on their activities during implementation of the Project, with the aim of continually improving their environmental and social performance. The SPV will also provide relevant Project records, survey reports, and other information to any individual or group seeking to approach the courts to raise a grievance.
Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Planning and Implementation	The client will conduct a census to collect appropriate socio-economic baseline data to identify the persons displaced, their eligibility for compensation and assistance.	Article 11 of the law on "Acquisition of Lands for State Needs mentions the need for an inventory of persons and lands affected by the acquisition.	The SPV has gathered information on the identity of all affected informal land users. Surveys were conducted to understand socio-economic status and eligibility for livelihood restoration measures.

Topic	Lender standards associated with resettlement	Requirements under national legislation	Differences identified, and the approach to be used to address the differences
Monitoring and Evaluation	Uneconomic parcels of land (typically referred to as orphaned land) should be acquired along with the entire land parcel.	This is not a requirement under national legislation, although the in-kind provision of land compensation is mentioned.	The written agreements that overlap the Project Area are not legally valid. Livelihood restoration measures will be provided to impacted land users.
	The client will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RAP or LRP. PAPs will be consulted during the monitoring process.	This is not a requirement under national legislation	National legislation does not require a monitoring and evaluation framework to be designed and implemented. A detailed monitoring and evaluation framework has been included in the LRP. Impacted land users will be consulted with during future monitoring and evaluation activities.
Establishment of Cut-off Date for Eligibility	The client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility, after which any land-related improvements will not be eligible for compensation. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area.	National legislation does not specifically mention the adoption of a cut-off date. However, in practice this is represented by the completion of valuation surveys undertaken on the assets to be acquired.	National legislation requires a valuation to be undertaken and this, in reality, reflects the cut-off date. However, this requirement does not apply to the Project as the written agreements are not legally valid. A detailed land survey has been undertaken within the Project Area, after which no land-related improvements will attract compensation. Details of the cut-off date was disclosed during stakeholder engagements with impacted land users contacted during the household questionnaire.
Completion Audit	Implementation of a RAP and/or LRP will be considered completed when the adverse impacts of resettlement have been addressed in a manner that is consistent with the relevant plan as well as the objectives of this Performance Standard. An external completion audit of the RAP or LRP may be required.	The preparation of resettlement planning documents is required under national legislation where the number of physically displaced persons reaches 200, or more. A completion audit is not a legal requirement.	The SPV will commission a completion audit when the implementation of the LRP is considered to be complete, to verify that the objectives of the LRP have been achieved by the resettlement implementation process. This will be undertaken by an independent consultant.
Categories of Displaced Persons	Displaced persons may be classified as persons: (i) who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use; (ii) who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under national law.	The law on "Acquisition of Lands for State Needs" considers various categories of displaced persons, including those without state registration, tenants, informal long-term users of land, and persons who have no legal rights on the land that they live in. The law entitles persons who have no legal rights on the land to resettlement assistance and compensation for their non-land assets. It includes the provision of compensation for loss of business and income, transition allowance, and transportation support, and compensation for loss of assets based on replacement cost.	The SPV recognises categories (i) and (ii) in accordance with Lender standards. Compensation will be provided to impacted land users in the form of livelihood restoration measures, even though this is not recognised by national legislation.
	Land tenant and sharecroppers are not entitled to compensation for land (category iii above) but are entitled to compensation for non-land assets (such as crops) and improvements made to land. Land tenant and sharecroppers should be provided with livelihood restoration measures to assist them to continue their livelihood at an alternative location.	The law on "Acquisition of Lands for State Needs" entitles persons who have no legal rights on the land to resettlement assistance and compensation for their non-land assets.	Impacted land users will be provided with livelihood restoration measures.

Topic	Lender standards associated with resettlement	Requirements under national legislation	Differences identified, and the approach to be used to address the differences
	<p>In the case of projects involving economic displacement only, the client will develop an LRP to compensate PAPs and/or communities and offer other assistance. The LRP will establish the entitlements of PAPs and/or communities and will ensure that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner.</p>	<p>A Resettlement Plan is only required where more than 200 persons are being physically displaced in accordance with Cabinet of Ministers' Resolution No.45 (24 February 2012). This provides guidelines for preparation of the Resettlement Plan, as well as a sample content of a resettlement plan and resettlement guideline.</p> <p>Cabinet of Ministers' Resolution No. 55 (21 April 2011) reflects guidelines and criteria for the selection of a planner (this is a person or entity who prepares resettlement plan or guideline).</p>	<p>The national legislation stated here refers to physical displacement only and the guidelines do not apply to the Project which will result in economic displacement. However, the legislation does not also apply as the written agreements presented by some farmers are not legally valid.</p> <p>The SPV is committed to the future implementation of the LRP to address economic displacement arising from the Project in accordance with Lender standards.</p>
	<p>Displaced persons in categories (i) who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use; and (ii) who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognisable under national law, will be provided with replacement property of equal or greater value, or cash compensation at full replacement cost.</p> <p>Economically displaced persons who are without legally recognisable claims to land will be compensated for lost assets other than land (such as crops, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land), at full replacement cost.</p>	<p>The law on "Acquisition of Lands for State Needs" considers various categories of displaced persons, including those without state registration, tenants, informal long-term users of land, and persons who have no legal rights on the land that they live in. The law entitles persons who have no legal rights on the land to resettlement assistance and compensation for their non-land assets. It includes the provision of compensation for loss of business and income, transition allowance, and transportation support, and compensation for loss of assets based on replacement cost.</p>	<p>The SPV has recognised that no farmers have legally valid written agreements.</p>
	<p>The client will provide economically displaced persons whose livelihoods or income levels are adversely affected with opportunities to improve, or at least restore, their means of income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.</p>	<p>As stated above, the law on "Acquisition of Lands for State Needs" includes the provision of compensation for loss of business and income, transition allowance, and transportation support, and compensation for loss of assets based on replacement cost.</p>	<p>The SPV will provide a range of livelihood restoration measures which aims to provide impacted land users with opportunities to improve their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living. A range of livelihood restoration measures will be specifically designed to target the livelihoods of women.</p>
	<p>The client will provide transitional support to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.</p>	<p>As stated above, the law on "Acquisition of Lands for State Needs" includes the provision of a transition allowance.</p>	<p>The SPV will provide displaced persons with transitional allowances in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement matrix.</p>

3 Principles of the LRP

3.1 General resettlement principles

The LRP is based on established resettlement principles that have been applied by ESAS internationally across a variety of different types of projects and geographies and have been tailored specifically for this Project. The SPV is committed to implementing the LRP in accordance with the following general resettlement principles:

- The LRP will be compliant with applicable national legislation and the applicable requirements from Lenders.
- The SPV will ensure that any future changes to the Project design (which is highly unlikely to occur) avoids economic displacement and, where avoidance is not possible, minimise any land-related impacts arising from the Project. Where changes do occur, land-related impacts will be re-assessed, stakeholder engagement activities undertaken, and the LRP updated to reflect any changes made. Where any changes are made, unless these are immaterial land and resettlement adjustments, then an LRP addendum may be required to comply with Lender requirements.
- Livelihood restoration activities will ensure that impacted land users are given an opportunity to maintain, or improve, their economic earning capacity, agricultural production levels and standards of living in the shortest time possible.
- The feedback from stakeholder engagement activities will be used to refine and improve the future implementation of the LRP, using a participatory and inclusive approach.
- Livelihood restoration assistance will be provided to men and women, with a range of measures specifically targeting the restoration of women's livelihoods.
- An effective grievance mechanism will be in place and be accessible. This mechanism will continue to be used during preparation and implementation of the LRP and remain during construction and operation of the Project. The grievance mechanism can be used, for example, to raise a claim against the SPV associated with impacts to land-based livelihoods arising from the Project, whether perceived or actual. All grievances raised will be considered carefully and with respect.
- The implementation of the LRP will be carefully monitored through internal monitoring as well as through an independent, external monitor. Corrective actions will be recorded, addressed, and tracked until the corrective action is resolved, with the aim of improving the way in which the LRP is implemented over time.
- Impacted land users (farmers and herders) will be preferentially targeted for temporary employment during construction. Specific measures will be designed to encourage the active participation of women in the local workforce.
- Impacted land users will be informed about their resettlement choices and best efforts will be made to ensure that all members of the household are actively involved. Where households are in conflict over resettlement choices, a third-party (such as a community leader) will be used to act as a mediator to try and resolve the conflict. A similar approach will be used to resolve grievances.

3.2 Resettlement principles associated with gender

The following resettlement principles relating to women apply:

- Spousal consent will be sought for decisions associated with resettlement choices within the households of impacted land users.

- A range of livelihood restoration options will be specifically provided to women within the households of impacted land users.

4 LRP data collection survey methods

4.1 Introduction

The development of the LRP involved completion of the following activities:

- Stakeholder engagement activities with several government departments and entities;
- A land condition survey and disclosure of the cut-off date; and
- Completion of a household questionnaire to gather details of the socio-economic status of informal land users.

4.2 Land condition survey and disclosure of the cut-off date

The purpose of the land condition survey was to check the presence of any physical objects that could be damaged or require removal before the start of construction works within the boundary of the Project Area. Any assets identified will potentially attract compensation and need to be included in the LRP.

The land condition survey checked for the following types of features:

- Structures (including temporary structures) and any other type of physical, non-moveable assets such as trees, fences, crops, outside toilets, boreholes, wells, fencing etc.,
- Communal assets such as areas of dense vegetation that could be used as preferential communal grazing areas;
- Cultural property, graves or other types of intangible and tangible cultural heritage resources that are inside the affected land; and
- Drainage features and natural or man-made irrigation channels.

The date of the land condition survey represented the cut-off date, after which any land-related improvements upon areas of land to be used by the Project, will not attract compensation. During the household questionnaire to informal land users, a representative of each household was asked to sign a 'Farmer Acknowledgement Form' (presented in Azerbaijani) to demonstrate that they have received a copy of the Grievance Mechanism Leaflet, understood the cut-off date, received a copy of the Project Information Leaflet, and had a discussion with the surveyor over the composition of a committee to be used to implement the LRP. Details of the cut-off date was verbally given to herders during the subsequent socio-economic survey. This will be confirmed during the LRP consultations. Signed copies were left with the farmer and a photo of the signed copy was recorded by the surveyor. An example of this Form (in English) is illustrated in Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1. Farmer Acknowledgement Form template


230MWac Solar PV Power Project
in Azerbaijan

Farmer acknowledgement form

To be signed and then scanned using a mobile phone. Pass the signed copy to the farmer.

Location: _____

Time and date: _____

Name of surveyor: _____

Name of Farmer/Herder: _____

Farm reference Number: _____

please sign inside the box

I have received a copy of the **Grievance Mechanism Leaflet.**

I have received a copy of the **Project Information Leaflet.**

I have had a discussion about the Livelihood Restoration Plan **Resettlement Committee** which is to be used to implement resettlement measures.

4.3 Household questionnaire with the affected farmers and herders

Upon identification of the farmers and herders using the area for grazing, the household questionnaire was used to gather detailed information on the farmers and herders who used the Project Area for grazing. The household questionnaire covered the following topic areas:

- Household demographics and vulnerabilities of household members;
- Residency and land use;
- Access to land and agricultural activities;
- Livestock;
- Household health;
- Types of external shocks recently experienced;
- Energy;
- Household income, expenditure and debt;
- The vulnerability criteria; and
- Preferences associated with livelihood restoration measures. Note that these are not the affected persons’ final choices but provide an indication of the range of measures and extent of replacement land required.

5 Stakeholder engagement, consultation and disclosure

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a summary of the stakeholder engagement, consultation and disclosure activities that: (1) was undertaken to prepare the LRP; and (2) will be undertaken in the future during future disclosure of the LRP.

5.1 Project stakeholders

In accordance with Lender standards, the geographical Area of Influence was analysed to map areas that may be directly or indirectly affected for specific topic areas. The combined area identified reflects the Project's Area of Influence (AOI). Full details are provided in the SEP and ESIA although this included consideration of the following aspects:

- Air quality (e.g. potential area experiencing increased vehicle emissions and dust levels during construction).
- Noise (e.g. potential area experiencing increased noise levels during construction and operation).
- Visual (e.g. areas with significant visual impacts associated with the Project during construction and operation).
- Ecology, biodiversity and ecosystem services (e.g. the physical footprint of the Project from the clearance of vegetation).
- Community health, safety & wellbeing (e.g. transportation routes, geographical area where workers could interact with local community).
- Land use (e.g. land that may be temporary/permanently used by the Project and any restrictions in land access).

Project stakeholders comprise the following categories (refer to the SEP):

- Azerbaijan Government Ministries/National Agencies:
 - Ministry of Energy.
 - Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR).
 - Ministry of Labour and Social Protection.
 - Ministry of Health.
 - Ministry of Emergency cases.
 - Ministry of Culture (State Service for Protection, Development and Restoration of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of the Culture of the Republic of Azerbaijan).
 - State Tourism Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
 - Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Geology.
 - The State Land and Cartography Committee of Azerbaijan Republic.
 - Ministry of Agriculture.
 - Azerenerji.
 - Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

- KOBIA (The Small and Medium Business (SMB) Development Agency)
- Azerbaijan regional Government Agencies:
 - Garadagh District Power
 - Absheron District Power
 - Gobustan municipality.
- Residents of the nearest communities: Gobustan (5 km east – north-east of Area 60) and Alyat (8 km south-east of Area 60).
- Affected farmers and herders who use the Project Area for grazing.

5.2 Stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during preparation of the LRP

A range of stakeholder engagement activities was undertaken during preparation of the LRP (August 2020 - March 2022) and these comprised of initial engagements with relevant government offices, community leaders and members, face-to-face engagements with identified affected households, discussion of suggested LRP measures and LRP disclosure.

Initial engagements with government offices and community leaders and members were conducted between August 2020 and August 2021. The team visited Ministries of Energy, Agriculture, Culture, Natural Resources, Municipalities, Elderly Committees (Aksakals) of Gobustan, Alyat and Atbulag, community officers (teachers, doctors) and community members living close by. During the meetings, the stakeholders were informed of the Project and its potential impacts were discussed. The summary of these engagements are provided in Annex 1. Through these meetings, also the team identified the affected households.

Upon identification of the affected households, face to face engagements were conducted with these families between September 2021 and January 2022. During these meetings, the team informed the PAHs about the current status of the ESIA and potential impacts and mitigation measures, details of the Project schedule, and requested their permission to conduct a household questionnaire and take photos of their farms that reflect their current standard of living. The household questionnaire aimed to gather information on the socio-economic status of farmers and herders and their preferences for livelihood restoration.

Furthermore, detailed discussions were held with four farmers associated with potential compensation strategies, to explore the acceptability of SPV's initial approach. Based upon the feedback obtained from these four farmers, the livelihood restoration measures were revised. During these engagements, the team also explained the details of Masdar's grievance mechanism.

In relation to the discussion about preferences for future livelihood restoration options, to facilitate the discussion, the following measures were suggested. It was clearly stated by the survey team that this was not be their final choice, and they will have the right to change their mind in the future:

- Assessment of major issues relating animal health and productivity. Based on the findings of this assessment, providing trainings to improve the implementations which may include animal veterinary health (how to check for disease and potential treatment options, reproductive health, etc.).
- Technical training on milk and meat processing to increase the price of goods sold at markets.

- The provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood.
- The provision of a communal groundwater well to increase the availability of water to farmers and herders in the Project Area.
- The provision of building materials to improve the quality of livestock buildings used by herders such as roofing sheets, bricks, cement, etc.
- The provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to existing water pumps.
- Others – and a request was made to indicate clearly what would be of assistance.

Livelihood restoration options discussed with women included the following:

- Technical training on milk and meat processing to increase the price of goods sold at markets.
- The provision of training and materials for basket weaving, sewing, and similar activities.
- Assistance to increase the yields from household garden plots of crop vegetables and small livestock)
- Assistance to set up a small market stall / shop.
- Other - and a request will be made to indicate clearly what would be of assistance.

A summary of these engagements is provided in Annex 2.

Upon establishment of the LRP measures, a meeting was organized on 26 February 2022 to discuss with the affected people. While 12 farmers could join this meeting the herders could not come as they had to stay with the animals. Therefore, face-to-face engagements were conducted with farmers and women in the field between 01 and 04 March 2022 through which 11 herders and 11 women were reached. The suggested measures were discussed and when possible, the measures were revised considering their requests. The summary of these engagements are provided in Annex 3. Apart from Project team and affected households, representatives of Ministry of Energy and Garadagh Region Executive Power were also present in the meeting.

Based on the comments received, the measures was updated and the disclosure meeting was held on the 9th of March. The meeting was attended by 11 farmers as well as representatives of Ministry of energy, Director of Agrarian Training Centre (Ministry of Agriculture) and Garadagh Region Executive Power. As the herders were working, again they could not attend the meeting. Some of them had already went to the summer pasture as the construction activities would start soon. The Project team visited the pasture land and engaged with 4 herder families and talked to their (4) wives separately.

The detailed notes and registers of the engagements on 9th of March are provided in Annex 4. During the meeting, farmers asked questions including how the project would continue, when would the constructions start, how the LRP committee would be established and they stated that it was important for them to be able to choose their own representative for the committee. Their main concerns included whether the animal feed compensations would have been given by winter (because if the project would not have started by then, they would have to buy their own feed and they needed to know this beforehand), whether compensation could be received in cash, whether there was any possibility of bringing piped water to the area. The Project explained that LRP committee should be established as soon as possible to ensure that the farmers have timely and good quality animal feed before they lose the lands, that in-cash compensation would not be offered as a project policy (due to earlier poor experiences with cash compensation) and that it was also their desire to bring water to the area both for the project and for the community, but its feasibility was still being investigated. One herder stated that he was incorrectly registered as

“herder” and requested to be corrected as “farmer”. The Project team stated that they would look into the issue. Other questions were whether there was any possibility to increase the allocation for the help for animal barns and whether the project could provide them with permanent job opportunities during the operation.

During the engagements, women reiterated that it was important that the trainings and other LRP measures should take into account their needs and present conditions. They emphasized that if the workshops are far away from their homes, they would not be able to attend. One woman mentioned that she was designing outfits but as she did not have a sewing machine, she had to give her designs to a tailor to sew. Therefore she would really appreciate support from the Project as sewing machine and equipment as offered earlier.

5.3 Information and disclosure tools to provide information on the LRP

The stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during preparation of the LRP included the use of information disclosure tools to provide information on the following, all translated into Azerbaijani, and verbally and visually presented using paper copies:

- A large Project Information Poster indicating the location of the Project Area, the OHL and access road;
- A Project Information Leaflet;
- A Grievance Mechanism Leaflet; and
- A verbal summary of the eligibility and entitlements matrix along with details of the composition of the future Committee that will be used to implement the LRP.

Every engagement completed during preparation of the LRP was used as an opportunity to raise awareness of the Grievance Mechanism and to distribute and discuss information about the Project. No grievances have been raised to date.

5.4 Stakeholder engagement activities to be undertaken during disclosure of the draft LRP

After the draft LRP has been prepared, a range of additional stakeholder engagement activities will be undertaken to disclose the LRP, so that a final version can be prepared. These activities will include the following:

- An initial meeting with farmers and herders with representatives of the SPV, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Azerbaijan regional Government Agencies (Garadagh District Power, Absheron District Power and Gobustan municipality) to discuss the Project, explain the legal position associated with the Written Agreements, and to respond to questions associated with the inability of the SPV to provide in-kind land compensation due to the land’s classification status.
- A face-to-face meeting with each Project Affected Household to discuss the eligibility and entitlements matrix, discuss in more detail the final set of livelihood restoration measures that are included in the LRP, and provide a further update on the current status of the Project and schedule for construction.

To assist the disclosure of information on the draft LRP, the following tools will be used (all translated into Azeri):

- Non-technical summary of the LRP (3-5 pages)
- Grievance Mechanism Leaflet
- Topic-specific leaflets/posters for public meetings on the following:
 - Project design, purpose and schedule, and Lender standards;
 - Eligibility and entitlement matrix;
 - Livelihood restoration measures;
 - Future monitoring and evaluation activities; and
 - Composition, function, and ongoing activities of the LRP Committee.

NOTE: During all future engagements, details of Masdar's grievance mechanism will be disclosed so that this can be used to raise any concerns or complaints at an early stage so that they can be recorded, investigated and resolved.

6 Socio-economic baseline of Project Affected Persons

The Project Area is located within an existing oil and gas concession area, managed by the Ministry of Energy. All land in this region is classified as being 'industrial' and is under the management of the Ministry of Energy. To the west at the other side of the proposed access road, lies a fenced-off national park which restricts the regional movement of animals.

Land within the Project Area is used as winter pasture from October to April, although sometimes the dates of arrival and departure from individual farmers and herders does vary and this depends upon the prevailing weather conditions.

According to the results of stakeholder engagement with local farmers and government representatives conducted during preparation of the LRP, it was established there are a total of 11 farmers who graze their animals in the area. Out of the 11, four have written agreements which are understood to be fraudulent given by officers who are not authorized to rent out the land.

None of these written agreements are legally valid. The Ministry of Agriculture does not have the authorization to issue lease agreements to farmers as the land has historically (and still is) classified as being for industrial usage only. The only entity that has decision making power over this land is Ministry of Energy, and all documents given by other entities are invalid.

A summary of the status of written agreements claimed by farmers is provided in Table 6.1. It should be noted that this information was generated through discussion directly with farmers during stakeholder engagement activities, and examination of the non-legal written documents.

Stakeholder engagements activities with farmers and herders have indicated that several farmers have full time jobs not related to agriculture and they are not living in the area, instead hiring herders to keep their livestock. A tabulated summary of the information from the socio-economic surveys is provided in Tables 6.2 through to 6.7.

Table 6.1. Summary of farmer written agreements

Written agreement Ref. / Farm Number / Map ID number	Name on the written agreement	Name of the Farmer	Relationship between the two (if the names are different)	Areal coverage (m ²)	Start date of the written agreement	Expiry date of the written agreement	Date of last payment and amount (AZN)	Name of the government department mentioned on the written agreement Legal validity of lease	Date of the written agreement	Any other relevant information
PAH1-0	Mehdiyev Hasanhan	Mehdiyev Hasanhan	Same individual	1297.94 ha	12 January 2021	12 January 2022	3000 AZN (specified in the contract - there must be payment for the rent annually). Payment by checks: In 2019 paid 5000 AZN In 2021 paid 1,000 AZN	‘Azeraqrar Dovlet Istehsalat ve Emal Birliyi’ MMC (“Azeraqrar State Production and Processing Union” LLC) which is part of the Ministry of Agriculture. Not legally valid.	12 January 2021	The farmer said that he annually renews an agreement with this organisation, which is part of the structure of the Ministry of Agriculture
PAH2-0	Ibragim Ibragimov	Alijuvan Ibrahimov	Brother	1106.62 ha	21 May 2016	Long term (lifelong)	860 AZN (payment was made on October 20, 2003 on the basis of contract No. 3 dated October 6, 2003)	“LLC” which is part of a regional government state entity. Not legally valid.	Letter from 21 May 2016	The farmer presented a letter from “Etalon-ME” LLC which in 2003 signed a lease. In 2016, the same organisation provided him with a letter of transfer for life-long use of the lease.
PAH3-0	Manafov Aligardash	Manafov Bahish	Father (he inherited the lease)	1095.7 ha	04 December 2003	04 December 2023 (rent for 20 years)	3000 AZN (specified in the contract-onetime payment for 20 years of lease)	Absheron rayon Qobu Devecilik Damazliq Muessise (Absheron District Qobu Camel Breeding Institution)	04 December 2003	According to the farmer, they do not make any payment. The reason is that in addition to his own sheep he herds the state sheep/ cattle of

Written agreement Ref. / Farm Number / Map ID number	Name on the written agreement	Name of the Farmer	Relationship between the two (if the names are different)	Areal coverage (m ²)	Start date of the written agreement	Expiry date of the written agreement	Date of last payment and amount (AZN)	Name of the government department mentioned on the written agreement Legal validity of lease	Date of the written agreement	Any other relevant information
							Payment by checks: In 2003 - 200 AZN In 2009 400 AZN	Not legally valid.		an organisation that is part of the Ministry of Agriculture.
PAH5-0	Azizov Hanezim (now deceased)	Ali Suleymanov	Community member who has taken on the lease following the passing of the leaseholder on the contract	1044.14 ha	30 January 2015	30 January 2025 (lease for 10 years)	2,111 AZN (per year according to the contract) Payment by checks: In 2015 paid 2,365 AZN In 2016 paid 2,365 AZN	Absheron Regional Executive Power Not legally valid.	30 January 2015	According to the farmer the following situation occurred (this has not been verified by the Regional Executive Power): after the death of Azizov Hanezim, the villagers nominated Aly Suleymanov to manage this farm, but when re-registering the contract, he was refused. He filed a lawsuit but lost the case. According to the farmer, he still makes an annual payment for the land and this money is accepted.

Table 6.2. Summary of household general status

Parameter	Farmer households (11)	Herder households (14)	Total
Number of female-headed households	No	No	No
Number of IDP households	No	No	No
Number of single parent households	1	1	2
Number of households where an adult cannot read or write	1	1	2
Number of households where Azeri is not their nationality	No	No	No
Number of households which do not speak Azeri at home	No	No	No

The data above indicates that there are no female-headed or IDP households amongst PAHs. There are 2 single parent households and 2 households where an adult cannot read or write. These types of households are captured by the vulnerability criteria applied for the LRP.

Table 6.3. Household access to water and sanitation

Parameter	Farmer households	Herder households	Total
Number of households that are forced to purchase water due to no other supply being available	11	14	25
Number of households that do not have a sanitation device in the home area (open defecation)	9	14	23

The data above indicates that all the PAHs are forced to purchase water and except for 2 PAHs, all use open defecation due to a lack of sanitation device. There are no significant differences in the relative percentage of households with access to land between farmer and herder households.

Table 6.4. Household’s experience of recent external shocks and steps taken

Parameter	Farmer households	Herder households
Number of households that have experienced an external shock in the last year	8 (Drought) 0 (Floods) 0 (Lack of agricultural inputs) 1 (Livestock pests/diseases) 0 (insecurity/violence) 0 (Household member chronically ill) 0 (Death of a working household member) 0 (COVID-19)	12 (Drought) 0 (Floods) 0 (Lack of agricultural inputs) 0 (Livestock pests/diseases) 0 (insecurity/violence) 0 (Household member chronically ill) 0 (Death of a working household member) 0 (COVID-19)
What the household did when the shock occurred	4 (Sold more animals than usual) 0 (Reduced expenses on health and education) 1 (Reduced expenses on agricultural inputs) 5 (Borrowed more money than usual) 0 (Withdrew children out of school) 2 (Sold animals) 2 Other (took loan, extra expenses)	9 (Sold more animals than usual) 0 (Reduced expenses on health and education) 0 (Reduced expenses on agricultural inputs) 2 (Borrowed more money than usual) 0 (Withdrew children out of school) 2 (Sold animals) 1 Other (nothing)

The data above indicates that the external shock that affect PAHs life was drought last year. Both farmer and herder households had to sell more animals than usual to maintain their standard of living. Farmer’s access to credit may be higher compared to herders, as farmers have borrowed money as a consequence of the drought. This is an option that may not be equally available within herder households.

Table 6.5. Households’ sources of energy

Parameter	Farmer households	Herder households
Household main source of lighting	7 (Oil/kerosene) 0 (Gas) 0 (Candle) 5 (Battery/torch) 1 (Solar) 0 (Electricity) 0 (Paraffin) 0 (Firewood) 4 (Other - generator, lamp, dung)	11 (Oil/kerosene) 0 (Gas) 1 (Candle) 0 (Battery/torch) 0 (Solar) 0 (Electricity) 0 (Paraffin) 0 (Firewood) 10 (Other – lamp, generator, flashlight, animal fat)

Parameter	Farmer households	Herder households
Household main source of cooking energy	4 (Oil/kerosene) 0 (Gas) 0 (Electricity) 0 (Paraffin) 5 (Firewood) 0 (Charcoal) 8 (Animal residue / dried cattle dung) 0 (Crop husks/remains) 2 (Other - gas cylinder)	4 (Oil/kerosene) 1 (Gas cylinder) 0 (Electricity) 0 (Paraffin) 5 (Firewood) 0 (Charcoal) 5 (Animal residue / dried cattle dung) 0 (Crop husks/remains) 9 (Other – gas cylinder, gas bottle, generator)

The data above indicates that household's main source of lighting is from oil/kerosene lamps, batteries and generators/animal fat/dung. A greater proportion of farmer households use batteries/torches and solar compared to herder households. In relation to the main source of cooking energy, the main type used is oil/kerosene, firewood and dried animal dung in both farmer and herder households. There are no significant differences between the two types of households.

Table 6.6. Household income and expenditure

Parameter	Farmer households	Herder households
Household monthly income (AZN)	0 = 0 – 250 3 = 251 – 500 4 = 501 – 1,000 0 = 1,001 – 1,500 1 = 1,501 – 2,000 1 = 2,001 – 2,500 0 = 3,001 – 3,500 0 = 3,501 – 4,000 0 = 4,001 – 4,500 0 = Above 5,000 2 Don't know / refused to answer	2 = 0 – 250 3 = 251 – 500 5 = 501 – 1,000 1 = 1,001 – 1,500 0 = 1,501 – 2,000 1 = 2,001 – 2,500 0 = 3,001 – 3,500 0 = 3,501 – 4,000 0 = 4,001 – 4,500 0 = Above 5,000 2 Don't know / refused to answer
Primary source of household income	0 (Profits from self-employment) 3 (Government salary) 3 (Private company salary) 2 (Selling livestock or livestock products) 0 (Selling crops at a market) 0 (Selling wild plants) 0 (Catching wild animals) 3 (Other - pension)	1 (Profits from self-employment) 1 (Government salary) 0 (Private company salary) 12 (Selling livestock or livestock products) 0 (Selling crops at a market) 0 (Selling wild plants) 0 (Catching wild animals) 0 (Other)
Primary category of household expenditure	3 (first highest expense is food) 8 (second highest expense is animal feed/water) (third highest expense is other expenses)	8 (first highest expense is food) 6 (second highest expense is animal feed/water) (third highest expense is other expenses)

Parameter	Farmer households	Herder households
Number of households in substantial debt	2	2
Reason for the loan	0 (To pay for health costs) 0 (To repay an earlier loan due to debt) 2 (To buy food for livestock) 0 (To cover education costs) 0 (To construct or repair a house) 0 (Other - specify)	0 (To pay for health costs) 0 (To repay an earlier loan due to debt) 2 (To buy food for livestock) 0 (To cover education costs) 0 (To construct or repair a house) 0 (Other - specify)

The data above indicates that the average income of the farmers is generally higher compared to the herders, with 2 of the herder households having their monthly income range falling within the income lowest category used. Farmer households have a wider variety of income sources which include livestock as well as public/private salaries and access to pensions, compared to herder households who typically rely on livestock for income. In all cases, both farmer and herder households highest and second highest expense are both food and then animal feed/water. There are no differences. The main reason as to why the household is in debt, is to purchase food for livestock.

In summary, it is clear from the data collected during the socio-economic survey that herder household are more vulnerable to external sources of change (such as land access restrictions, drought, increases in animal feed, etc.) compared to farmer households, although both types of households' experience very similar challenges to their livelihoods. What is also clear is both types of household's reliability on single areas of land for their livelihood, very few have an alternative land area available. Farmers have a much wider source of income compared to herders.

Farmers recruit herders to look after their livestock using verbal (not written) contracts. If a written contract is agreed between a farmer and a herder then they would need to pay tax and potentially provide other benefits, so farmers just provide verbal contracts only. Many of the farmers live on the outskirts of Baku City or Gobustan settlement, leaving the herders to live at the farm in shelters and basic accommodation. These structures are provided and maintenance by the farmer and access is granted whilst the herder is employed. The herder typically stays with his family and provide bedding and basic provisions, with all livestock equipment (fences, enclosures, etc.) being provided and owned by the herder.

Sometimes the herders can comprise part of the extended family of the farmer. The herders move with the entire livestock herd (their own and the farmer's animals as well) using large trucks and vehicles, to the summer pasture which varies considerably. The family moves with the herder so that they do not become separated. During the summer, farmers typically stay at their same location as they have other sources of income (see below) and visit the summer pasture area on an occasional basis. When the livestock herd is moved, this typically takes 2-3 weeks to move all of the animals. The women and children of the herder move in advance to establish the next place of living and wait for the male of the household (the herder) to arrive when all of the animals are transported.

As indicated above, some farmers have formal employment and other sources of income, including within the oil and gas industry and are therefore more resilient to external sources of change to their livelihood, compared to herders. A few of the herders engaged with are paid in livestock rather than just cash, whilst others are just paid in cash. The herders rely on farmers providing them with access to land and in this sense, they are 'tenants', whereby if they lose their job or decide to move on to another location, they lose access to this land. Herders typically move in and out of the region frequently, some decide to move on seeking improved economic opportunities elsewhere, whilst others may stay for long periods of time. Herders typically have their own livestock as well and it is estimated from the socio-economic surveys that around 20% of a herd can belong to the herder and 80% may be owned by the farmer.

A review of stakeholder engagement records has identified the following consistent challenges to land-based livelihoods in the Project Area and surrounding region:

- A lack of water. Households are typically forced to purchase drinking water, and also water used for livestock. Farmers are familiar with groundwater conditions in the Project Area and have indicated that the water is acidic, and it is possible for oil and gas to be abstracted from the ground compared with water suitable for humans or livestock.
- Poor quality pastureland. There are no dense areas of vegetation within the Project Area or wider region and in general, the land provides relatively low productivity. The Ministry of Agriculture have indicated to the SPV that based upon the land's productivity in kg per hectare then the annual price of replacement feed is USD 15,000/year. Both farmers and herders reported that drought conditions mean result in a very low level of grassland being available for the animals.
- No access to electricity. It is typically the herders who live in the farm buildings during the winter months and lighting the home is a challenge, with the majority of households relying on kerosene oil lamps.
- The purchase of animal feed. The cost of providing 'top-up' animal feed during the winter months was mentioned frequently during the stakeholder engagements, reflecting the high cost of purchasing this material for livestock.
- Poor access roads. During winter months, heavy rain result in access roads becoming muddy which prevents access by cars. This is particularly difficult for small vehicles.
- The mobile phone coverage in the region is very poor and this prohibits herders and farmers communicating with their broader family, each other, and others in general.
- Firewood is used for cooking and heating. Due to the lack of trees in the local area, this source of fuel is increasingly hard to obtain.
- Access to livestock markets for wool and other animal products such as meat. This can limit farmers and herder's income as markets are typically in Baku which is a competitive environment to sell products into.

7 Potential project impacts and vulnerability criteria

7.1 Project impacts

The purpose of this section is to present a description of the Project's impacts that are expected to occur. All farmers and herders who use the area for grazing are considered to be affected people.

A summary of the number of people in each PAH based upon the results of the socio-economic survey is provided in Table 7.1. The references to the farmer and herder households are the same as those used in Figure 1.1. Each code finishing with 1-0 indicates the farmer, and the following

numbers are the herders. For example, PAH 1-0 indicates the farmer residing in F1 in Figure 1.1. PAH1-1, PAH1-2 and PAH1-3 indicate the herders residing in F1 and worker for the PAH1-0.

Based on daily feed assumptions of sheep, goat and cow and, the table calculates the daily need of feed of each farmer and herder. Then multiplies it with 2 for the 1 farmer that uses the land both in winter and summer (as opposed to the ones only using in winter). Then using these amounts, it calculates the proportion of use of each farmer and herder and the respective compensation amount they are entitled to. It should be noted the below table 7.1 is based on the verbal statements of affected people and Masdar will verify the number of animals in the field before allocation of compensation. In case the number of animals are different than the claims, the compensation amounts will be adjusted accordingly.

Table 7.1. Summary information on PAHs and compensation entitlements

PAH Code	Sheep*		Goats*		Cow*		Total feed need per day (kg)	Who use the land only in winter or both in winter and summer	Total feed need considering the seasons of use	% entitlement from the total yield	Compensation Entitlement for fodder (USD/year)	Increased compensation to provide a minimum of 176 USD (minimum wage	Dependence on livestock as income (1= No, 2=Yes	Is it a vulnerable HH? (0=No, 1= Yes)	Vulnerable support (one-time, 1076 USD)	Monthly income as stated by the PAP	Primary source of income	Since when they have been living in the area
PAH-1-0	1200	2,5	200	3,5	100	12	4900	1	4900	12	1756	1756	1	1	1076	2460	Other not stated	1990
PAH 1-1	900	2,5	30	3,5	70	12	3195	1	3195	8	1145	1145	2	0	0	1200	Livestock	2008
PAH 1-2	0	2,5	0	3,5	0	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1076	400	Livestock	2008
PAH 1-3	0	2,5	0	3,5	0	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	Not stated	Livestock	2008
PAH-2-0	370	2,5	45	3,5	70	12	1922,5	1	1922,5	5	689	689	1	1	1076	565	Pension	2004
PAH-2-1	0	2,5	0	3,5	0	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1000	Livestock	2009
PAH-2-2	200	2,5	60	3,5	0	12	710	1	710	2	254	254	2	0	0	600	Livestock	2008
PAH-3-0	1000	2,5	60	3,5	80	12	3670	1	3670	9	1315	1315	2	0	0	2000	Livestock	1965
PAH-3-1	110	2,5	10	3,5	20	12	550	1	550	1	197	197	2	0	0	Not stated	Livestock	1965
PAH-3-2	500	2,5	30	3,5	20	12	1595	1	1595	4	572	572	1	1	1076	2130	Pension	2005
PAH-4-0	50	2,5	0	3,5	0	12	125	1	125	0	45	176	1	0	0	Not stated	Employment	2015
PAH-5-0	1078	2,5	78	3,5	0	12	2968	1	2968	7	1064	1064	1	1	1076	3500	Self-employment and government salary	2011
PAH-5-1	500	2,5	60	3,5	7	12	1544	1	1544	4	553	553	2	0	0	600	Livestock	Not known
PAH-5-2	1000	2,5	50	3,5	0	12	2675	1	2675	6	959	959	2	1	1076	750	Livestock	1990
PAH-5-3	340	2,5	60	3,5	19	12	1288	1	1288	3	462	462	2	1	1076	600	Livestock	2015
PAH-6-0	1200	2,5	200	3,5	19	12	3928	1	3928	9	1408	1408	2	1	1076	300	Livestock	1978
PAH-6-1	300	2,5	20	3,5	5	12	880	1	880	2	315	315	2	1	1076	250	Livestock	1978
PAH-7-0	2875	2,5	100	3,5	20	12	7777,5	1	7777,5	19	2788	2788	1	1	1076	500	Other not stated	1978
PAH-7-1	300	2,5	10	3,5	20	12	1025	1	1025	2	367	367	2	1	1076	300	Livestock	1978
PAH-8-0	0	2,5	0	3,5	11	12	132	1	132	0	47	176	1	0	0	Not stated	Government salary	2016
PAH-8-1	100	2,5	10	3,5	0	12	285	1	285	1	102	176	2	1	1076	200	Livestock	2016
PAH-9-0	200	2,5	0	3,5	0	12	500	1	500	1	179	179	1	1	1076	700	Employment	2005
PAH-10-0	600	2,5	50	3,5	20	12	1915	1	1915	5	686	686	1	1	1076	900	Employment	2009
PAH-10-1	0	2,5	0	3,5	0	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	200	Herder employment	2009
PAH-11-0	0		0		11	12	132	2	264	1	95	176	1	1	1076	460	Government salary	2005
										0					0			
									41849	100	15000	15415		15	16140			

It should be noted that before the compensation amounts are allocated, numebr of animals will be verified. In case the number of animals are different than the claims, the compensation amounts will be adjusted accordingly.

7.2 Vulnerable people

Vulnerable people may require special resettlement assistance measures because they are less able to cope with economic displacement compared with others.

A list of vulnerable people that could, potentially, be directly affected by the Project through land access restrictions and land use change, has been compiled and is listed below:

- Persons who are elderly (defined as being aged 65 or over);
- Families who have lost both parents (they are orphans);
- Families where a disabled child is present, or a disabled parent is present;
- A family who is on a low income and lives below the national poverty line. This is classified by the State Statistical Committee for 2020⁴ (the most recent published data available) to comprise a monthly household income of 195 AZN (USD 115) or less, or a household in substantial debt
- A widower raising two or more children under the age of 14, living separately from other relatives;
- Mothers or fathers who are bringing up the children in a single-parent family;
- Families in which both parents are unemployed;
- Single retired persons living on their own;
- Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) household;
- People with poor health status, or illiteracy in a farmer or herder household; and
- People who are discriminated against in society due to their ethnicity, belief system, health status (including HIV/COVID-19), sexual or gender orientation/self-identity.

A detailed vulnerability analysis is provided in Table 7.2 that reflects the range of groups listed above that could, potentially be impacted. The results of the socio-economic survey were subsequently used to determine if any vulnerable people are present in the households of affected farmers and herders (presented in Table 7.3). A range of special assistance measures to vulnerable people is provided.

⁴ Azerbaijan State Statistical Committee. Available at: https://www.stat.gov.az/source/budget_households/?lang=en [accessed 07 February 2022)

Table 7.2 Vulnerability analysis

Group	Sources of vulnerability
People who are elderly (aged 65 and above).	Older people may not be as economically active compared to younger people and may be more vulnerable to any change in their livelihood or living conditions. Older people may also experience greater mental stress when dealing with significant change.
Families who have lost both parents (they are orphans).	PAPs who are orphans and living with other relatives in a PAH are likely to be particularly susceptible to any changes in their socio-economic status in the absence of parents who would otherwise be economically active. They may also be looked after by elderly relatives.
Families where a disabled child is present, or a disabled parent is present.	Families with a disabled adult or child are likely to be particularly susceptible to any changes in their socio-economic status, due to the need to provide care for the affected person.
A widower raising two or more children under the age of 14, living separately from other relatives.	A widower is likely to be particularly susceptible to any changes in their socio-economic status, due to the need to provide care for children without a partner who is economically active.
Mothers or fathers who are bringing up the children in a single-parent family.	Single parent families are likely to be particularly susceptible to any changes in their socio-economic status, due to the need to provide care for children without a partner who is economically active.
Families in which both parents are unemployed and are registered at centres to promote employment and social protection of the population as jobseekers.	Parents without work are likely to be particularly susceptible to any changes in their socio-economic status due to limited sources of household income.
Single retired persons living on their own.	Retired people are likely to be particularly susceptible to any changes in their socio-economic status due to limited sources of household income
Internally Displaced Person household.	IDPs may have less access to land and other types of resources compared to the rest of the population, as they have historically been internally displaced by conflict.
A household living below the national poverty line, or is in substantial debt.	Households in substantial debt may use any cash provided to clear (some or all) of their debts instead of using the money to restore their livelihood and standard of living. Additional support may be needed to these households. Households who have a very low-income are also considered to be vulnerable as any minor change in their livelihood could have significant effects.
People with poor health status, or illiteracy in a farmer, herder or farm worker household.	People living with physical and/or mental disabilities, or poor health status, may be vulnerable as they may experience difficulties in accessing Project-related (and non-Project-related) employment opportunities and/or undertaking livelihood activities, thereby constraining their ability to provide for themselves, leading to a reliance on relatives, community members, NGOs, and the government for support. People living with physical and/or mental disabilities, or poor health status, may be subject to discrimination and marginalisation in the workplace and/or the local community. Differential treatment and/or exclusion in these settings may lead to social isolation and reinforce the vulnerability of this group. People living with physical and/or mental disabilities, or poor health status, may need specific types of assistance to be kept adequately informed about the Project, resettlement choices, and may not understand written documents used during a resettlement implementation process. They also be discriminated against which could lead to reduced access to health care, thereby exacerbating the health problems experienced by this category of vulnerable group.
People who are discriminated against in society due to their ethnicity, belief system, health status (including HIV/COVID-19), sexual or gender orientation/self-identity.	People who experience discrimination are typically unable to be influential within the community, assist in decision making processes, and ‘be heard’. People who experience discrimination can find it difficult to access employment opportunities which reduces their potential to generate income.

Table 7.3. Summary of PAHs and their vulnerability status

Location Reference	Household reference	Total number of people	Number of females	Number of children (under 18 years)	Number of vulnerable people (reason in brackets, total in BOLD)
<i>Farmer Project Affected Households (11 PAHs in total)</i>					
PAH-1-0	Mehdiyev Hesenkhan farmer	7	3	0	2 (people 65 and over) = 2
PAH-2-0	Ibrahimov Alijuvan farmer	6	3	3	1 (people 65 and over); low-income family based on indicated monthly income and number of people in it = 6
PAH-3-0	Manafov Bahish farmer	4	1	0	
PAH-4-0	Huseynov Hemze farmer	5	1		
PAH-5-0	Ali Suleymanov farmer	7	2	0	1 (person with 1 disability), 7 (Household in substantial debt due to the need to buy food for livestock); low-income family based on indicated monthly income and number of people in it = 7
PAH-6-0	Murad Abdulayev farmer	4	2	2	low-income family based on indicated monthly income and number of people in it = 4
PAH-7-0	Arif Azimov farmer	1	0	0	1 (disability due to back problem) = 1
PAH-8-0	Mushfig Mirzali farmer	3	1	0	
PAH-9-0	Anar Naghiyev farmer	5	2	3	low income family based on indicated monthly income and number of people in it = 5
PAH-10-0	Karamat Ullayev farmer	4	2	2	4 (Household in substantial debt due to the need to buy food for livestock) = 4
PAH-11-0	Elshan Rahimov farmer	7	4	5	low-income family based on indicated monthly income and number of people in it = 7
TOTALS		53	21	15	8 households (36 people in total)

Location Reference	Household reference	Total number of people	Number of females	Number of children (under 18 years)	Number of vulnerable people (reason in brackets)
<i>Herder Project Affected Households (14 PAHs in total)</i>					
PAH 1-1	Gedirov Heqani herder (Hesenkhan farmer)	4	2	2	
PAH 1-2	Gedirov Ahmedhan herder- (Hesenkhan farmer)	3	1	0	low income family based on indicated monthly income and number of people in it = 3
PAH 1-3	Gedirov Fariz herder (Hesenkhan farmer)	3	1	1	
PAH-2-1	Ibrahimov Mahir herder (Alijuvan farmer)	5	3	3	
PAH-2-2	Khankishiyev Elvin herder (Alijuvan farmer)	3	2	1	
PAH-3-1	Omerov Hajiaga herder (Bahish farmer)	4	1	0	
PAH-3-2	Manafov Babek herder (Bahish farmer)	4	1	0	1 (Household in substantial debt due to the need to buy food for livestock) = 1
PAH-5-1	Vahidov Hoshbext herder (Ali farmer)	3	3	1	
PAH-5-2	Azizov Akif herder (Ali farmer)	4	2	1	1 (people 65 and over) 4 (Household in substantial debt due to the need to buy food for livestock) = 4
PAH-5-3	Miri Hajiyev herder (Ali farmer)	5	2	2	low-income family based on indicated monthly income and number of people in it = 5
PAH-6-1	Zaur Abdulyaev herder (Murad farmer)	8	4	6	low-income family based on indicated monthly income and number of people in it = 8
PAH-7-1	Nahid Azimov herder (Arif farmer)	4	1	2	low-income family based on indicated monthly income and number of people in it = 4
PAH-8-1	Hilal Shahmammadov herder (Mushfig farmer)	4	2	2	low-income family based on indicated monthly income and number of people in it = 4
PAH-10-1	Subhan Babayev herder (Karamat farmer)	1	0	0	
TOTALS		55	25	21	7 households (29 people)

Based upon the information above, the total of 7 farmer and 7 herder PAHs are considered to be vulnerable.

7.3 Potential sources of cumulative impacts

There are four different types of projects that are planned in the region which could generate cumulative impacts to land-based livelihoods and these are presented in Table 7.4 along with an assessment of potential cumulative impacts.

Table 7.4. Potential sources of cumulative impacts

Project Owner/Proponent	Development Description	Distance from the Project Site	Project Phase	Potential sources of cumulative impacts to land-based livelihoods
Azerenergi	OHL development spanning around 55 km from the Project site to Janub power plant (PP) in Shirvan City.	Directly adjacent to the Project and spanning 55 km to the south-south-west.	It is expected that the OHL will be constructed prior to commissioning of the Solar PV plant.	Construction of the OHL will require relatively small quantities of land along a narrow strip, with the land parcels impacted linked to the position of the OHL poles. Land below the RoW will not be affected in between the poles, as there are no tall trees or crops in the vicinity of the Project Area. Whilst there may be a minor change to land use, no significant cumulative impacts to land-based livelihoods are expected to occur as the total area impacted by the OHL poles will be extremely small relative to the broader area of land which will remain available, even with the fences surrounding the Project Area. No mitigation measures are needed.
Agency of Roads of Azerbaijan Republic	Ongoing construction of a new highway with 8 m wide asphalt concrete coating, 21 km long, leading from the Gobustan settlement to the Arabani mud volcanoes located Northwest to the Project site. The purpose of the construction of the new road is to facilitate the access of the local population and tourists to a future tourist complex approx. 12 km from the Project site. A 15km section of the road has already been built and made ready for asphalt-concrete pavement.	New highway running approx. 3.5 – 4.0 km far from the Northern border of the Project Area.	It is expected that the new road will be completed before the commencement of Project activities.	The distance from the Project Area to the nearest section of new highway is 3.5 - 4km. Whilst construction of the new highway could, in principle, cumulatively impact land-based livelihoods adversely from a loss of communal grazing areas, these are likely to be more than off-set from improved road access to the local area, improving transport connections and the level of access that farmers and herders currently have to reach livestock and other types of agricultural markets. No mitigation measures are needed.
State Oil Company of the Republic of Azerbaijan (SOCAR)	The construction of the “Babek-Umid” underground gas pipeline with a diameter of 1000 mm, running from Dashgil gas field to Sangachal terminal, has been completed. The pipeline trenches have been backfilled, the topsoil has been restored, an operational road running parallel to the pipeline has been built, and appropriate gas fittings and warning signs have been installed. However, a temporary construction camp is still in place, where operators are testing the pipeline and completing the final commissioning.	Gas pipeline running approx. 1 – 6.0 km far from the Eastern border of the Project site. Temporary construction camp located approx. 4.5 – 5.0 km North to the Project Area.	Commissioning stage	Adverse impacts to land-based livelihoods arising from installation of the buried pipeline are unlikely to occur, given that topsoil has been restored. However, the temporary camp is a source of loss for communal grazing activities and is located 4 – 5 km from the Project Area. The timing of when the temporary camp is to be dismantled is unclear and it is possible that this will remain in place during construction of the Project. Significant cumulative impacts arising from the presence of the temporary camp are unlikely to occur, given that this has been in place for a significant period of time during construction of the SOCAR pipeline and farmers will have become used to this loss of communal land. During stakeholder engagements with farmers and herders, no mention was made of the SOCAR pipeline as a source of livelihood loss. No mitigation measures are needed.
Gobustan Operating Company (GOC) and State Oil Company of the Republic of Azerbaijan (SOCAR)	The Project site is located in the Southwest Gobustan Contract Area, an onshore oil field in Azerbaijan. This field occupies 604 km ² and consists of three blocks: coastal, central, and northern. The Project site, before the land allocation for the construction of the PV Plant, belonged to the coastal block for onshore exploration, development and production of oil and gas by GOC and SOCAR. No oil and gas wells are located within the Project Area. However, in the vicinity of the Project there are abandoned, and operating wells owned by GOC. No information is available regarding new potential planned wells within the Block. Potential for further O&G wells to be developed in the Block cannot be excluded	The Project Area is located within the coastal O&G concession block.	Both abandoned and operating wells	Farmers and herders active in the vicinity of the Project Area will be used to the presence of abandoned and operating wells, which typically take up a relatively small areas of land and access for grazing is permitted in-between such features. There is the potential for additional wells to be drilled during the lifetime of the Project which will result in an additional source of loss of livelihood. However, the quantity of additional land required for well drilling activities as a proportion of the broader area of land that will remain available for communal grazing, is expected to be very low. Given the vast areas of land which remain undeveloped in the local and regional area, much of which is used as communal grazing land, no significant cumulative impacts to land-based livelihoods are expected to occur.

8 Determination of entitlements

The purpose of this Section is to present the eligibility and entitlements considering both the national and lender standards (Table 8.1). The Project is located on government industrial lands, was informally used by 11 farmers and 14 herders for grazing animals. These 25 PAPs will lose access to these lands permanently. There are no structures on the land. There are no temporary losses as all the construction activities will be take place within the fenced project area.

Table 8.1: Eligibility and entitlement matrix

Asset	Description	Applicability	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	Number of PAPs
Permanent Loss					
Agricultural land	Cropped land / pastureland	When necessary	Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal area and productivity to the plots lost in a similar/acceptable distance; OR Cash compensation at full replacement value without deduction for taxes, transaction, registration or transfer costs and other applicable payments. NOTE: If replacement land is provided this will include security of tenure. 	0 – all land is owned by the government.
		When necessary	Formal users (farmers with lease/sub-lease agreements)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal area and productivity to the plots lost in a similar/acceptable distance (replacement lease); OR Cash compensation reflecting terms of lease and impact at full replacement value without deduction for taxes, transaction, registration or transfer costs and other applicable payments; NOTE: If replacement lease is provided this will include security of tenure. 	0 – there are no formal users of the land as the land is industrial and it is forbidden to rent out industrial land.
		Active	Informal users (Farmers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of animal feed and/or livestock water for 5 years in the farms (with the quantity of feed provided reflecting the calculated quantity of agricultural productivity lost from the land access restrictions considering the number of animals they have). The offer of up to 2 people in their household to hold a job temporarily during the construction period. Access to livelihood restoration measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical training (upon assessment of training needs) provision of building materials to help livestock keeping and improvements to shelters' (upon assessment of needs) (equivalent cash amount of AZN 1,700 or USD 1,000) A choice of a solar panels or a diesel generator to provide electrical power (single unit (solar panel or small generator) which has the equivalent value of AZN 4,250 (USD 2,500). Training on basic maintenance shall be provided. The provision of drinking quality water calculated at 2 litres/per day/per person to all of the household, for 2 years covering a winter season (i.e. 2 winter seasons). Improvement of sanitation facilities (upon assessment of needs) 	11 farmers use the area to graze their animals. Of these, only 1 uses the land both in winter and summer whereas the rest graze their animals only in winter.

Asset	Description	Applicability	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	Number of PAPs
		Active	Informal users (Herders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of animal feed and/or livestock water for 5 years with the quantity of feed provided reflecting the calculated quantity of agricultural productivity lost from the land access restrictions considering the number of animals they have. It should be noted that while the entitlement of the herders will be calculated separately, the total feed/water amount will be given for the entire herd of the farm. In case the herder decides to seek employment in another area, the new coming herder will be entitled to use the feed provided at the farm for his livestock The offer of up to 2 people in their household to hold a job temporarily during the construction period. Access to livelihood restoration measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical training (upon assessment of training needs) provision of building materials to help livestock keeping and improvements to shelters (upon assessment of needs) (equivalent cash amount of AZN 1,700 or USD 1,000) The provision of drinking quality water calculated at 2 litres/day/person to all of the households, for 2 years. Improvement of sanitation facilities (upon assessment of needs) 	14 herders work for the 11 farmer and graze their animals together with the farmers’.
		Active	PAPs identified as “significantly affected” due to losing more than 10% of the lands they used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For significantly affected farmers and herders, the compensation of animal feed and/or livestock water for 5 years that is calculated based on the number of animals they have will be multiplied by two. This will reflect the relatively bigger loss they incurred. Other entitlements will remain the same with other affected people, and will depend on whether they are farmers or herders. 	0 – all farmers and their herders use the area communally. No one is expected to be losing more than 10 of the grazing lands they use.
		Active	Wives and/or daughters (above age 18) of the affected farmers and herders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training (upon assessment of training market needs); at least 1 refresher training if determined necessary 	31 - There are a total of 31 women in the families of farmers and herders
		Active	Vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-off vulnerability allowance equal to 6 months of official minimum wage for each vulnerable household. Offer employment opportunities under the project as a priority consideration. A range of other specific assistance measures will be provided to support vulnerable and these will reflect their specific vulnerability identified. 	8 farmer PAHs and 7 herder PAHs are identified as vulnerable
		Active	Young PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will make extra effort to engage with young people and provide them with trainings they would like to receive. 	8 - young men (aged between 15 to 24) in the

Asset	Description	Applicability	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	Number of PAPs
					families of farmers and herders.
Structures	Residential houses, commercial buildings, sheds	When necessary	Owners of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> House for house compensation (if owner desires to); If replacement house is of lower value, cash compensation for the difference; OR Cash compensation at the full replacement value for affected structures and other real assets at existing prices at the moment of acquisition with no deduction for depreciation or transaction costs. Compensation will include the value of affected connections to water supply or other public utilities. If immediate accommodation/structure is unavailable, housing/storage rental allowance covering rent for the period necessary (typically no more than 1 year) before the owners can move into the replacement accommodation/structure or receive full compensation. NOTE: If replacement accommodation/structure is provided then this will include security of tenure. Relocation allowance to be provided to assist relocation into the new house/structure. 	0 – no structures will be impacted
		When necessary	Occupants of structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental allowance in accordance with the terms of the rent agreement but not less than the cost of rent for 6 months. Refund of the unused portion of the rent or rent fees paid in advance. Relocation support. 	0 – no structures will be impacted
Business and employment	Temporary or permanent business/employment loss	When necessary	Business owners (including those with no formal rights on the land) and their affected workers (these include herders and farm workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If permanent business loss, cash compensation equal to one-year net income (lost profit). If temporary business loss, cash compensation for the period of income loss (not exceeding one year). If permanent employment loss, 3 months average registered wages (if not registered, based on the official minimum wage). Access to livelihood restoration measures. Compensation for any affected tools or equipment, and reinstatement allowance (if applicable). If temporary employment loss, average registered wage during disruption 	0 – None of the farmers or herders will lose their job permanently.
	Affected crops	When necessary	Formal landowner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for each harvest year affected, reflecting the duration of existing Sub-Lease Agreements. 	0 – no crops will be impacted

Asset	Description	Applicability	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	Number of PAPs
Crops (none have been identified to date from surveys)			Informal users of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for 1-year’s gross harvest. 	
Temporary Loss					
Land for civil works or borrow pits	Negotiated with the owner	When necessary	Formal landowner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at existing local rental rates for duration of temporary use plus income/crop/structure loss due to temporary land use, if any as provided for in the entitlements for crops, business and structure losses. • Land restored to original status at the end of the rental period. • Cash to cover the preparation of land management and legal documents (if any). 	0
		When necessary	Formal users (farmers with Sub-Lease Agreements)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at local state rental rate for the duration of temporary use plus income/crop/structure loss due to temporary land use, if any as provided for in the entitlements for crops, business and structure losses. • Land restored to original status at the end of the rental period. • Cash to cover the preparation of land management and legal documents (if any). 	0

9 Livelihood restoration measures and other types of assistance

In accordance with the eligibility and entitlement matrix, the SPV will provide livelihood restoration measures and other types of assistance. During the socio-economic survey, preferences for livelihood restoration measures were obtained to obtain stakeholder feedback in their design. Early feedback was obtained during January 2022 on the acceptability of the overall package (refer to stakeholder engagement records 74-80) and this resulted in the following changes being made:

- The measure of drilling a new groundwater borehole was removed as all farmers consistently stated that groundwater in the area is of poor quality and there is no point in spending money on this activity.
- It is clear that the provision of livelihood restoration measures to women requires more engagement and investigation. There were mixed views on the usefulness of providing training on the cultivation of small crops and livestock, and the establishment of a market stall was not considered useful by any of the four farmers. This will be further discussed during disclosure of the LRP.

NOTE: The measures specifically targeting women were presented to the four farmer households during the socio-economic survey undertaken in September 2021 and were identified during this engagement. However, it is clear that the measures need to be improved and refined further. In relation to the farmer's requests for additional land as a compensation measure, this is not possible to provide in the vicinity of the Project Area as the land is classified for oil and gas usage only.

Using the details of these preferences, a risk assessment of the final selected livelihood restoration measures was undertaken to identify the key risks of the preferred measures, steps required during the implementation process to reduce the risks to as low as reasonably practical, and details of the schedule and responsibility for undertaking the actions needed to ensure that the measures are successful. The types of livelihood restoration measures that may be provided to the households of affected farmers are summarised in Table 9.1 (male farmers and herders) and Table 9.2 (females of farmer and herder households) along with details of the next step for their practical implementation to form the basis of a discussion. These will be further explored during disclosure of the LRP. Prior to the start of LRP implementation, a needs assessment will be undertaken to explore in detail, exactly what type of training and market access needs the PAPs could benefit from.

As stated in the eligibility and entitlement matrix, affected farmers will be provided with preferential employment opportunities from the construction stage of the Project.

Table 9.1. Livelihood restoration measures, key risks and next steps for practical implementation

Description	Key risks	Steps to overcome risks	Next steps for practical implementation
The offer of up to 2 people in their household to hold a job temporarily during the construction period.	High expectations associated with the duration of employment and remuneration levels. PAPs do not regularly attend as they must attend to their livestock during busy periods of the year. PAPs are not present during periods of the year as the Project Area is used as winter grazing areas.	Disclose clearly the duration of employment, benchmark salary levels so that they reflect local market conditions and emphasize that this is a temporary employment contract. Offer periods of leave so that they are able to tend to livestock if required. Make it clear that any days not worked will not be paid.	Discussion with the Ministry of Labour to agree on the protocols for recruitment, training and employment. Include the employment of PAPs in the SPV's Local Employment Plan.
Provision of animal feed and/or water for livestock, for a period of 5 years with the quantity of feed provided reflecting the calculated quantity of agricultural productivity lost from the land access restrictions. Payment to be provided in-kind to provide adequate transition time needed to adjust to changes in land access arrangements. The PAP is able to choose how the budget for feed/water is split between the two.	Increase in the local price of winter animal feed due to the additional demand from the SPV. Unmet expectations associated with the quantity of feed/water to be provided.	Provide PAPs with a clearly defined approach to the calculation of the budget for feed/water and explain that this is based upon a scientific survey of the agricultural productivity of the land and then converted into a budget which can be used for either feed or water. Make the distribution method clear and transparent using a mathematic approach. Monitor any price changes in animal feed.	During disclosure of the LRP, identify potential sources of these materials. Ideally, a business close to the Project Area should be used in accordance with the SPV's Local Procurement Plan.
The provision of drinking quality water calculated at 2 litres/per day/per person to all of the PAPs in the PAH.	None identified.	None required.	During disclosure of the LRP, discuss this measure with PAPs.
The provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood (in-kind or in cash). The provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters used by herders such as roofing sheets, bricks, cement, etc. (in-kind or in cash).	Increase in the local price of construction materials due to the additional demand from the SPV. The inappropriate use of cash (where this is paid) by farmers and herders.	Monitor any price changes in building materials. Ensure that where cash is paid a written agreement is used to inform PAPs that the cash must be spent on this measure and that monitoring activities will be undertaken to check on how the cash was spent.	During disclosure of the LRP, identify potential sources of these materials. Ideally, a business close to the Project Area should be used in accordance with the SPV's Local Procurement Plan. The specific type of materials will need to be discussed and agreed with farmers and herders through the LRP Committee.
The installation of a telecommunications tower.	None identified.	The installation of a telecommunications tower is already provided for in the Project's EPC Contract.	No additional steps needed apart from informing the farmers and herders of this future measure.
The provision of either solar panels (preferred by the SPV) or a diesel generator to provide electrical power (their choice) based upon a budget that will be made available.	Unmet expectations associated with the future repair and maintenance of the equipment.	During disclosure of the LRP explain to eligible PAPs that this measure is designed to improve their access to electricity, and it is their choice for a solar panel or diesel generator.	Identify potential sources of equipment. Discuss this approach with eligible PAPs.

Table 9.2. Livelihood Restoration Measures and next steps for practical implementation (females from farmer and herder households)

Description	Key risks	Steps to overcome risks	Next steps for practical implementation
Assistance to increase the yields from household garden plots of crop vegetables and small livestock)	<p>Poor agricultural productivity of the land and/or the unavailability of water prohibits the level of improvement that can practically be achieved.</p> <p>Men from PAHs are not willing to send their wives to group training exercises due to cultural constraints.</p>	<p>Ensure that the practical measures provided reflect the soil and ground conditions. Assist in water harvesting / water saving cultivation techniques.</p> <p>Engage with male members of PAHs to encourage them to allow women to attend training sessions.</p>	<p>During disclosure of the LRP, detailed discussions will be undertaken with women to explore if this measure is suitable, and how it can be refined and improved.</p>
The provision of training and materials for basket weaving, sewing and similar activities.	<p>Men from PAHs are not willing to send their wives to group training exercises due to cultural constraints.</p>	<p>Engage with male members of PAHs to encourage them to allow women to attend training sessions.</p>	<p>Further engagements with women will be undertaken during disclosure of the LRP to explore in greater detail, how this could be implemented.</p> <p>Areas to be discussed include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources of wool and other equipment that could be made available to women to enhance their production of handicrafts; and • Sources of technical trainers on how to enhance the economic value of handicrafts and obtain greater access to markets to generate income. <p>Using the outcome of the discussion points above, the SPV will identify suitable specialists that could provide the technical training described above.</p>

Some of the livelihood restoration measures will be provided in-kind or in cash. Where the cash option is selected by an eligible PAP (for example, for the purpose of building materials), the SPV's Community Liaison officer will ask the eligible PAP to sign a written agreement that the cash will be used to implement the selected livelihood restoration measure, and not be spent on other products/materials. This is designed to give the farmer flexibility as to who is selected supplier is, whilst ensuring that the cash is spent in the agreed manner. Prior to the start of any training activities, a capacity assessment shall be undertaken to determine the skill levels of the people being trained so that this is suitable. At the end of the training a feedback form shall be used to determine the effectiveness of the training. If the training provided was perceived to be of poor quality then the training shall be provided once more, adjusted and improved as necessary.

Additional support will be provided to the youth of PAHs, where this is identified through the needs assessment.

In terms of the vulnerability allowance, this will be paid to the vulnerable farmer/herder household identified during the completed socio-economic survey. The results of the completed socio-economic survey will be used and there will be no further surveys to identify vulnerable households. The allowance (calculated at 6 months payment of the minimum wage) will be paid once, to each vulnerable household as follows:

- 1/3 at the start of construction works
- 1/3 12 months after the first payment
- 1/3 12 months after the second payment (this is 2 years from the start of construction works).

No other persons/households will be eligible or identified in the future. A single payment will be made to each previously identified vulnerable household and not per vulnerable person in the household.

10 LRP preparation, implementation, roles, and responsibilities

This section of the LRP provides a summary of the entities responsible for LRP implementation and their respective roles and responsibilities.

10.1 Summary of steps to prepare the final LRP

The purpose of this section is to provide a summary of the future steps to prepare the final LRP and to provide an indicative schedule. The future steps comprise the following:

1. Preparation of the information and disclosure tools (February 2022)
2. Disclosure of the draft LRP through further stakeholder engagements with informal land users (February/March 2022)
3. Preparation of a final LRP (March 2022)
4. Implementation of the LRP (March 2022 – onwards which will continue as livelihood restoration measures are provided from the start of construction where access to land within the Project Area will become restricted).

Step 4 above will include a capacity needs assessment and the provision of training to PAPs in accordance with Section 9. After such training has been provided, LRP implementation will be accompanied by ongoing follow-up support whereby the PAPs are engaged with on a regular basis to check the effectiveness of the training provided, determine if any additional support is required, and provide further advice and practical support, where this is needed. For example, an external shock could occur shortly after the start of LRP implementation (such as livestock disease, a death

in the family, etc.) which dramatically changes the socio-economic status of the PAP and their household, and such a situation could require intervention so that the requirements of Lender standards to restore livelihood and standards of living, are adequately restored. As stated in Section 13.2, the indicative budget includes a contingency as well as a line item to provide such support, if this is needed.

10.2 LRP roles and responsibilities

A summary of the roles and responsibilities is described in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1: LRP roles and responsibilities

Entity	Responsibilities
LRP Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To oversee the implementation of the LRP and coordinate the provision of the transitional allowances and livelihood restoration measures. • To assist in the resolution of grievances. • To evaluate the ongoing progress of the LRP using the internal and external monitoring and evaluation indicators, with the aim of improving the performance of implementation over time to prevent re-occurrence of similar issues and challenges. • To indicate when the LRP Completion Audit should be conducted. • To verify that all expenditure is fully accounted for, for the purpose of future financial auditing. • To undertake any additional actions required to achieve compliance with the LRP's resettlement principals.
SPV E&S Department Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prepare a confidential register of the persons affected by the project, their resettlement choices, and any other relevant information. • To take the lead in the formation and function of the LRP Committee, providing on-site support, provide a suitable meeting point and facilities, so that this group of people can meet regularly. This may include providing transport to members and an allowance for their time. • To provide financial support and capacity building activities to implement the LRP. • To monitor the implementation of the LRP using the monitoring and evaluation indicators. • To take the lead in managing the Grievance Mechanism. • To coordinate the activities of the SPV's Community Liaison Officers (CLOs). • To prepare LRP progress reports that reflect the current status of implementation. • To maintain the SEP and make changes to this document as necessary.
SPV Community Liaison Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor the implementation of the LRP using the monitoring and evaluation indicators. • To ask eligible PAPs to sign a written agreement that reflects the way in which cash provided for livelihood restoration measures are to be used. • To engage regularly with farmers and herders, and any other land users as necessary. • To prepare external communications such as posters, press and media releases, etc. associated with the LRP. • To raise awareness about the grievance mechanism and support the resolution of grievances.
Ministry of Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take part in the early stage of LRP implementation (Step 2 and 3) to provide accurate information to PAH representatives about the legal status of land in the Project Area and respond to questions raised.
Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take part in the early stage of LRP implementation (Step 2 and 3) to provide accurate information to PAH representatives about the agricultural productivity of the land, the calculation method used to identify the correct quantity of fodder to provide and respond to questions raised.
Azerbaijan regional Government Agencies: Garadagh District Power, Absheron District Power, Gobustan municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To explain to PAH representatives the ways to apply for new land whilst indicating that this needs to be undertaken through a formal process. • To offer practical assistance for farmers and herders to obtain access to land through a formal mechanism.
Independent lawyer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide details to PAH representatives about their legal rights under national law, and explain the invalidity of farmer's Written Agreements that are not legally valid.

Entity	Responsibilities
Synergetics (local social consultant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide overall assistance in explaining the content of the LRP, the eligibility and entitlement matrix, and details of livelihood restoration measures the SPV is willing to offer.
Sulaco (local land surveying consultant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide details on land survey results, and respond to questions on land-related matters that are raised by the PAH representative.
Businesses, suppliers and technical specialists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide equipment, materials, and specialist services for the successful implementation of the LRP.
Independent resettlement consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To supporting farmers and herders in making their resettlement choices, taking into consideration their individual needs and ensure that women equally participate in the decision-making process. Help to resolve conflicts amongst households that are in conflict due to the Project (or other reason), acting as a third-party mediator where needed. To participate in Committee meetings to provide an independent voice in the committee, emphasising the importance to take into consideration the needs of women and vulnerable people. Support the implementation of livelihood restoration assistance measures in their technical area of expertise. To act as a mediator and assist in grievances that reach the appeal stage.

10.3 Composition of the LRP Committee

The SPV will use an LRP Committee to assist implementation of the LRP. The composition is expected to include:

- Ministry of Energy
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Independent lawyer
- SPV E&S Community Liaison Officer (to act as a Chair);
- A male and female representative from Azerbaijan regional Government Agencies (Garadagh District Power, Absheron District Power and Gobustan municipality).
- A representative from the State Committee for Property Issues;
- A representative from the farmers;
- A representative of the herders; and
- A female representative of a farmer or herder household.

Additional members of the LRP Committee may be involved during implementation of the LRP and Community Development Plan and include a representative from an NGO, civil society group, or independent consultant.

The LRP Committee will meet on a regular basis to review the progress of implementing the LRP. The LRP Committee meetings will meet every 3 months during construction, and then regularly until the LRP Completion Audit is undertaken and any further actions are closed out.

It is essential for the successful implementation of the LRP, Committee has adequate capacity. The SPV is committed to providing capacity building to enable the entities involved in achieving their goals. The capacity building activities will be defined through an initial gap analysis assessment to identify the overall capacity of the individuals in the Committee and the need for specific areas of training.

The capacity building activities may include training workshops on:

- The purpose, scope, and objectives of the LRP;
- The eligibility and entitlement matrix;

- The future scope and practical implementation of livelihood restoration measures and broader developmental interventions to be implemented;
- The provision of initial training on the key gaps between national legislation and Lender standards associated with land access restrictions and involuntary resettlement, and the steps the SPV is taking to address the gaps;
- Operation of the grievance mechanism; and
- Content of the monitoring and evaluation framework that is to be used to demonstrate that livelihoods and standards of living have been improved or, as a minimum, have been restored to pre-displacement levels.

In addition to the above, the SPV will provide nominal financial payments to members of the Committee so that their time is reimbursed, where they are not already receiving a governmental salary. To ensure good attendance, practical assistance or covering financial costs associated with any transport (a minibus and driver, for example) will be provided. As stated above, if a member is a government salaried person, then they will not be entitled to a financial payment for their time. The Committee will prepare a simple charter that explains their function. All members of the Committee will be asked to sign confidential agreements and a Code of Conduct.

10.4 Future LRP Implementation Procedures after LRP disclosure

The future implementation of the LRP is summarised in Table 10.2 which will start after the draft LRP has been disclosed.

Table 10.2: LRP Implementation process

Step	Description of activities	Responsibility
1. Establishment of the LRP Committee	To coordinate and centrally monitor the implementation of the LRP	SPV E&S Department Manager to lead formation of the LRP Committee
2. Implementation of the LRP	<p>To implement the livelihood restoration and other measures included in the LRP, along with the delivery of the compensation strategy. This shall start with a detailed LRP implementation exercise including the refinement of the monitoring and evaluation metrics (refer to Section 12), completion of a detailed needs assessment, market assessment, and adjustment of the LRP budget and schedule (as may be required) to meet Lender standards.</p> <p>Thereafter, follow-up support shall be provided on an ongoing basis as necessary, to ensure that any PAPs requiring additional support are provided with the resources needed.</p> <p>A mid-term exercise by the LRP Advisor may be undertaken, depending upon the overall success of LRP implementation, to help LRP implementation and identify recommendations which need to be made and acted upon.</p>	SPV E&S Department Manager
3. Monitoring of the PAPs for livelihood restoration	An ongoing activity during implementation of the LRP.	SPV E&S Department Manager in close

Step	Description of activities	Responsibility
		collaboration with other parties, as necessary.

Additional information on each step is below.

Step 1: Establishment of the LRP Committee

The SPV E&S Department Manager will establish the LRP Committee which aims to oversee the future implementation of the LRP. The LRP Committee will be established through an initial meeting with the representatives required, all present (refer to Section 10.3) and will be functioning to deal with grievances that are raised during Steps 2, 3 and thereafter during LRP implementation.

Step 2: Implementation of livelihood restoration measures

Once the LRP Committee is established, this entity will oversee the ongoing provision of livelihood restoration measures whilst undertaking monitoring and evaluation activities to check on the overall status of LRP implementation. The measures included in the final LRP will be implemented as soon as possible, to provide assistance to farmers and herders in advance of land access restrictions being imposed through the installation of fences.

This step shall include:

- A detailed LRP implementation planning exercise;
- The refinement of the monitoring and evaluation metrics;
- Completion of a detailed needs assessment to assess training needs and conduct a market assessment; and
- Adjustment of the LRP budget and schedule (as may be required) to meet Lender standards.

During Step 4, a mid-term review may also be undertaken if deemed necessary, to provide ongoing help to successfully implement the LRP.

Step 3: Monitoring of the PAPs for livelihood restoration

As stated above the effectiveness of the LRP will be continually checked through ongoing monitoring and evaluation activities and the way in which measures are being implemented will be improved, where needed, to demonstrate continuous improvement.

11 Grievance mechanism

The purpose of this section is to present the SPV’s Grievance Mechanism.

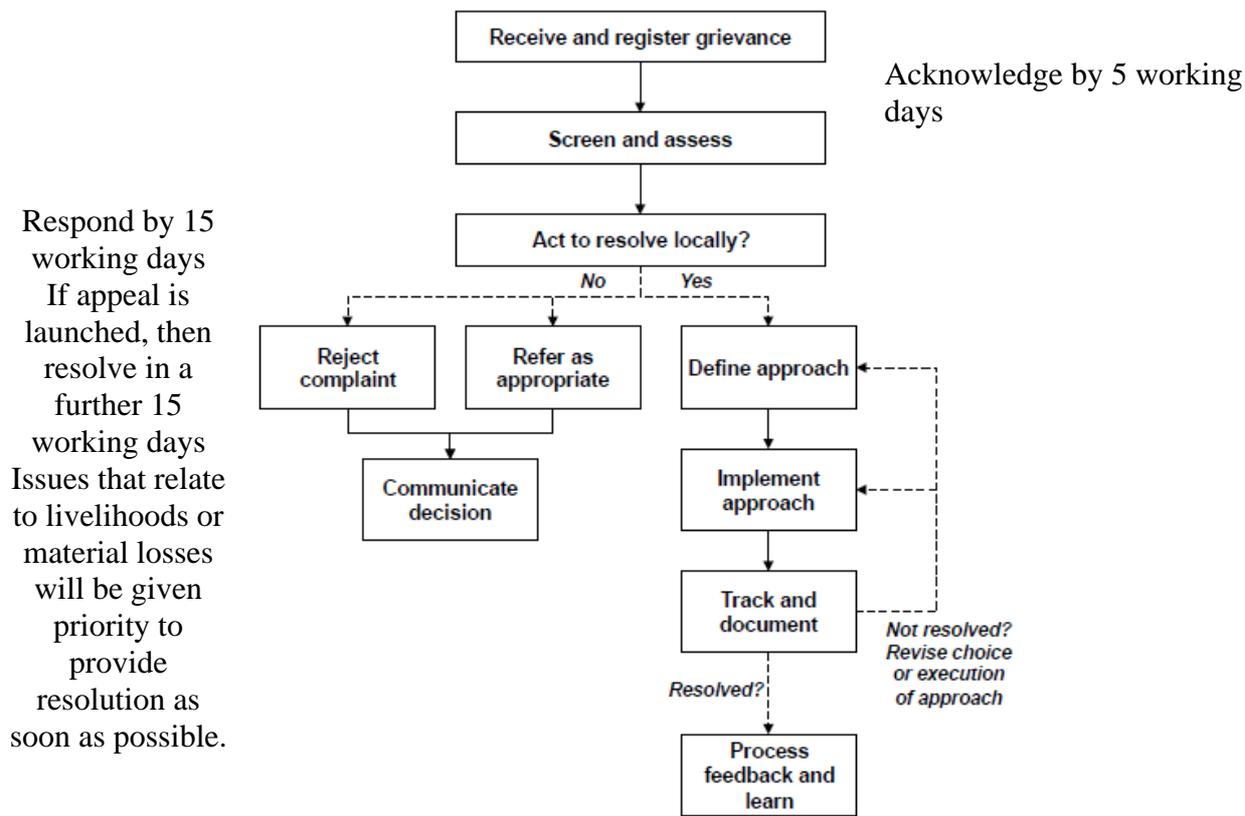
11.1 Overview

The SPV has developed a community grievance mechanism for the Project in accordance with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement and EBRD PRs which present various principles and good practice measures on grievance mechanisms. These include:

- Establishing a procedure for receiving, recording or documenting and addressing complains that is easily accessible, culturally appropriate, and understandable to affected communities.
- Inform the affected communities about the mechanism during the company/community engagement process.
- Consider when and how to seek solutions to complaints in a collaborative manner with the involvement of the affected community.
- Address concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is readily accessible to all segments of the affected communities—and at no cost and without retribution.
- Ensure full participation of both genders and vulnerable groups.
- Take into consideration customary and traditional methods of dispute resolution when designing the system.
- Assign consistent, experienced, and qualified personnel within the company with responsibility for receiving and responding to grievances.
- Establish a grievance appeals/redress process so those who feel their grievances have not been adequately addressed have recourse to an external body for reconsideration of their case.
- Document grievances received, and responses provided, and report back to the community periodically.
- Provide periodic reports on issues that the grievance mechanism has identified as of concern to those communities.

EBRD PRs emphasise that a grievance mechanism should help the SPV to understand the community's perception of Project risks and impacts so as to adjust its measures and actions to address the community concerns. The objective of the SPV's grievance procedure is to ensure that all comments and complaints from people directly affected by the Project, including local communities, farmers and their families are processed and considered in an appropriate way. Furthermore, the grievance mechanism should contain the corrective actions needed to be implemented in relation to complaints received with guarantees that the complainant is being informed of the outcome. The means by which stakeholders may make comments and complaints must be appropriate to their culture. The flowchart shown in Figure 11.1 below illustrates a general mechanism of processing the complaints. The grievance redress form is presented in Annex 5.

Figure 11.1 Grievance mechanism flowchart



11.2 Examples of Grievances Typically Encountered

Table 10.1 provides examples of the types of grievances that are typically encountered on a major construction project such as this.

Table 10.1: Examples of Grievances

Type of Grievance	Complainant(s)	Example
Relatively minor and onetime problems related to company operations.	An individual or family.	A company truck damaging a fence; a one-time disrespectful encounter between a company employee and a community member.
Relatively minor but repetitive and widespread problems.	Multiple individuals, families, or larger groups.	Company-related road traffic raising dust that settles on clothes hung out to dry.
Major claims over policy or procedural issues.	Non-governmental organizations, community groups or community-based organizations, or local governments.	A company’s non-compliance with its own policies; failure to follow guidelines of multilateral lenders for adequate consultation to achieve prior and informed consent; inadequate resettlement and compensation of

Type of Grievance	Complainant(s)	Example
		affected populations.

11.3 Community Expectations

When local people present a grievance, they generally expect to receive one or more of the following:

- Acknowledgment of their problem.
- An honest response to questions about company activities.
- An apology.
- Compensation.
- Modification of the conduct that caused the grievance.
- Some other fair remedy.

In voicing their concerns, they also expect to be heard and taken seriously. Finally, the SPV, contractors, or government officials must convince people that they can voice grievances and work to resolve them without retaliation.

11.4 SPV Grievance Resolution Mechanism

Local people need a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to a project’s operations. A locally-based grievance resolution mechanism provides a promising avenue by offering a reliable structure and set of approaches where local people and the company can find effective solutions together. The SPV has developed and implemented a grievance mechanism which:

- Increases the likelihood that small disputes can be brought to a conclusion relatively quickly before they become deep-seated grievances.
- Keeps ownership of the dispute in the hands of local people.
- Offers an early, efficient, and less costly way to address concerns.
- Promotes a more stable business climate for companies that reduces risk and enhances accountability to the host community.

A successful grievance mechanism helps achieve the following goals:

- Open channels for effective communication.
- Demonstrate that a company is concerned about community members and their well-being.
- Mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on communities caused by company operations.
- Improve trust and respect.
- Provide structures for raising, addressing, and resolving issues that reduce imbalances in power.
- Promote productive relationships.
- Build community acceptance of a company’s “social license” to operate.

At all times, the SPV will accept comments and complaints concerning the Project in both verbal and written formats. A template Grievance Form is provided (refer to the SEP). Anonymous grievances will also be accepted, recorded and investigated.

Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) will be used to raise awareness of the grievance mechanism, provide practical assistance to people who wish to raise a concern, and will provide support in resolving grievances as well. A summary of the responsibilities for the management of grievances is provided below.

11.4.1 Responsibilities specifically associated with grievance management

The responsibilities specifically associated with grievance management are summarised in Table 11.2.

Table 11.1: Roles and Responsibilities – Grievance Management

Entity	Responsibilities
<p>SPV Project Manager</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the SPV Community Relations Manager has the necessary resources and personnel required to meet the commitments described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Grievance Mechanism (GM). • Approve before their release, all external communications such as posters, press and media releases, etc. • Support the resolution of grievances. • Ensure that grievances raised are used to improve the Project’s environmental and social performance in the future, so that similar grievances to not re-occur over time.
<p>SPV Community Relations Manager</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take ownership of the SEP and GM including the Grievance Register. • Approve before their release, all external communications such as posters, press and media releases, etc. • Support the resolution of grievances. • Coordinate the activities of the SPV CLOs (see below).
<p>SPV Community Liaison Officers (CLOs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of the GM and distribute copies of the GM leaflet • Provide practical assistance to people seeking to raise a grievance, so that they are able to complete a Grievance Form. • Send information to the Masdar Community Relations Manager, copies of completed Grievance Forms so that the Grievance Register can be updated. • Support the investigation and resolution of grievances in close coordination with other concerned parties, including the person/group raising the concern.
<p>EPC Contractor Representatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To direct any grievances made by a person or group in contact with a member of the EPC Contractor’s workforce, to the SPV Community Relations Manager or a CLO for formal recording, investigation and resolution. • To provide their full support during the process of Masdar investigating and resolving any grievances that occur.

At all times, the SPV will accept comments and complaints concerning the Project from any person or organisation, in both verbal and written formats. To raise a grievance about this Project, either a male or female SPV representatives can be contacted (refer to the SEP for details).

Any written and/or verbal complaint will be recorded by the SPV Community Relations Manager, and potentially other SPV representatives. In addition to the above contact details, a mailbox will be provided at the site entrance to allow local people to raise grievances in a more informal way.

11.4.2 On Receiving a Grievance

The comments and complaints will be summarised and listed in a Grievance Register, containing the name/group of commenter/complainant, date the comment was received, brief description of issues, information on proposed corrective actions to be implemented (if appropriate) and the date of response sent to the commenter/complainant. Complaints can be submitted anonymously, and this is indicated as an option on the Grievance Form.

The SPV will maintain all records in confidence by ensuring that paper records are kept stored in a locked file, and a secure password will be used to keep electronic records confidential.

Following a grievance being recorded, the SPV will acknowledge the grievance, in writing, within a period of up to five working days and state that this is now being investigated in accordance with the grievance mechanism.

If necessary, state representatives from the regional government responsible for the activities within the Project Area (the Garadagh regional Executive Power and Absheron regional Executive Power) will be informed about the nature of the grievance (whilst maintaining confidentiality of the grievant person) if this falls within an area that they have responsibility for. For example, all land-related grievances shall require these state entities to be informed, whilst a grievance associated with a dispute between two workers is not likely to trigger the state entities from becoming involved.

11.4.3 Assessing the Grievance

During the assessment, the complaints team will gather information about the case and key issues and concerns and help determine whether and how the complaint might be resolved. The SPV will:

- Determine who will conduct the assessment. Typically, the Community Relations Manager performs this task or directs it to an appropriate staff or department for assessment (production, procurement, environment, community relations, human resources).
- Select a company member to engage directly with the complainants to gain a first-hand understanding of the nature of the complaint.
- Clarify the parties, issues, views, and options involved:
 - Identify the parties involved.
 - Clarify issues and concerns raised by the complaint.
 - Gather views of other stakeholders, including those in the company.

- Determine initial options that parties have considered and explore various approaches for settlement.
- Classify the complaint in terms of its seriousness (high, medium, or low). Seriousness includes the potential to impact both the company and the community.

Issues to consider include the gravity of the allegation, the potential impact on an individual's or a group's welfare and safety, or the public profile of the issue. A complaint's seriousness is linked to who in the company needs to know about it and whether senior management is advised.

Rather than resorting to a purely unilateral “investigate, decide, and announce” strategy, engage more directly with the complainant in the assessment process, and involve the complainant in influencing the resolution process to be selected, and settlement options.

11.4.4 Formulation a Response

The system for responding to the complainant should specify who communicates and how. The Site Manager may participate in feedback, depending upon the seriousness of the complaint. When formulating a response, the SPV will ensure that:

- The SPV Community Relations Manager prepares the response. The response should consider the complainants' views about the process for settlement as well as provide a specific remedy. The response may suggest an approach on how to settle the issues, or it may offer a preliminary settlement.
- To present and discuss the response to the complainant, consider holding a meeting with the SPV Community Relations Manager, relevant company manager, and the complainant. If a direct meeting is not possible, consider meeting with a neutral third party serving as facilitator. The group would also discuss appropriate next steps during this meeting. If the proposal is a settlement offer and it is accepted, the complaint is resolved successfully and there is no need to proceed to the next step of selecting a resolution approach. If the complainant is not happy with the response about a resolution process or substance, the group should try to reach an agreement that would be mutually acceptable.

All comments and complaints will be responded to either verbally or in writing, by the CLO or the SPV Community Relations Manager, in accordance with preferred method of communication specified by the complainant in the Comments and Complaints Form.

Comments will not be considered as complaints and may not, therefore, be responded to unless the commenter requests a response.

The SPV will respond to the complaint within a period of up to fifteen working days with a proposed resolution to the grievance. If the proposed resolution cannot be sent to the complainant within this time for any reason, then the SPV Community Relations Manager will inform the complainant about the reason for the delay and indicate a target date as to when a proposed resolution will be submitted to them.

11.4.5 Track and Monitor Grievances

Grievances need to be tracked and monitored as they proceed through the system. Effective tracking and documentation accomplish several goals:

- Document the severity of a complaint (high, medium, low) according to specific criteria. The level of severity guides requirements for alerting senior management and determines the seniority of management oversight needed.
- Provide assurance that a specific person is responsible for overseeing each grievance—from receipt and registration to implementation.
- Promote timely resolution according to the time periods specified in the SEP.
- Inform all concerned (the complainant and appropriate company personnel) about the status of the case and progress being made toward resolution.
- Document the company's response and outcome(s) to promote fairness and consistency.
- Record stakeholders' response(s) and whether additional research or consultation is needed.
- Provide a record of settlements and helps develop standards and criteria for use in the resolution of comparable issues in the future.
- Monitor the implementation of any settlement to ensure that it is timely and comprehensive.
- Provide data needed for quality control measures, to assess the effectiveness of the process and action(s) to resolve complaints.
- Identify learning from specific cases to be used later to assess the effectiveness of the mechanism or address systemic issues that may require changes in company policies or performance.

In order to ensure that grievances are tracked and documented, the SPV has provided for the following:

- Tracking forms and procedures for gathering information from company personnel and complainant(s).
- The SPV Community Relations Manager will routinely update the database of grievances.
- Periodically review information so as to recognize grievance patterns, identify any systemic causes of grievances, promote transparency, publicize how complaints are being handled by the company, and periodically evaluate the overall functioning of the mechanism.
- Processes for informing stakeholders about the status of a case (such as written status reports).
- Procedures for provision of regular reporting of grievances and resolutions.

11.4.6 Grievance Appeals Process

In the event that the individual/group raising a grievance is not satisfied with the initial response and wishes to continue the complaint, they have the choice to launch an appeal. For all appeals, details of the grievance will be passed to a third-party (neutral) organisation contracted by the SPV (such as a consultant, representative of a civil society group, etc.) who will provide a recommendation on how to resolve the grievance and help mediate a resolution. The target date for resolving appeals is a further 15 calendar days, starting with the date the initial response was sent by the SPV.

In the event that the claimant does not accept the recommended solution from the second review, the case (including all the documents connected with the grievance) will be passed back to the claimant so that they are free to pursue a legal or other form of administrative process.

NOTE: If the individual/group raising a grievance wishes to seek a judicial resolution before the final decision of the SPV is made through the appeal process, then the SPV will continue the grievance resolution process in parallel and provide copies of all non-confidential and relevant documentation needed for the judicial process.

11.4.7 Grievances Received to Date

No grievances have been received to date.

12 Monitoring and evaluation

This section provides an overarching framework of the suite of monitoring and evaluation measures that will be used to track implementation progress and concerns during implementation of the LRP. The monitoring and evaluation indicators used will be refined at the detailed LRP implementation stage.

12.1 Input and output indicators

Input and output monitoring of the LRP will be undertaken internally using the indicators and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) presented in Table 12.1. This information will be gathered by the SPV E&S Manager at the frequency stated in the table and is generally gathered monthly, until implementation of the LRP is considered by the SPV to be complete (demonstration through an LRP Completion Audit). A tabular Internal Monitoring Report will be prepared every 3 months until implementation of the LRP is complete, and issued to Lenders and other stakeholders, as necessary.

Table 11.1: Input and output indicators

Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
Input indicators		
Overall spending by each LRP budget category	Financial records	Monthly
Distribution of spending by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood restoration assistance • Special assistance measures being provided to vulnerable people • Other types of assistance measures provided 	Financial records	Monthly

Indicator	Information Source	Frequency
Number of SPV personnel dedicated to land access and livelihood restoration, broken down by gender	Project human resources records	Monthly
Number of times the LRP Committee has met since start of implementation	Committee minutes of meeting	6 monthly
Number of engagement events completed, broken down by stakeholder category: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers • Herders • Garadagh and Absheron District • Women-only engagements • Engagements with vulnerable people 	Stakeholder engagement records	Monthly
Numbers of employment roles offered to the household of farmers and herders, and the percentage of those accepting a position (broken down by gender)	Project human resources records	Monthly
Numbers of specific measures being implemented to assist vulnerable people	Stakeholder engagement records	Monthly
Output indicators		
Survey of how farmer's spent cash sums provided for their own purchase of livelihood restoration measures	Survey after purchases are complete	(as required)
Farmer's perceptions towards the Project	Quarterly engagement survey	Quarterly
Herder's perceptions towards the Project	Quarterly engagement survey	Quarterly
Number of newly received open and closed grievances within the reporting period	Grievance mechanism	Quarterly
Average time taken until resolution of grievances	Grievance mechanism	Quarterly
Survey to investigate the re-establishment of household incomes and livelihoods of farmers.	Socio-economic survey	Every 6 months

12.2 External monitoring using an LRP Advisor

The SPV may (if necessary) use the services of an independent resettlement advisor to assist in the monitoring of the LRP during implementation. The LRP Advisor will be selected from a pool of reputable companies or individuals with significant international experience in resettlement. If used, the Lender E&S advisor will be engaged to monitor implementation of the E&S commitments.

12.3 LRP Completion Audit

The SPV will commission a LRP Completion Audit using the LRP Advisor. The goal of the Completion Audit is to verify that the LRP, as implemented, has been effective in restoring and, where possible, enhancing affected persons living standards and livelihoods and, if not, to recommend any necessary corrective actions that require completion before the LRP can be closed out.

Based on this goal, the objectives of the LRP Completion Audit are as follows:

- To assess the effectiveness of measures to avoid or minimise displacement impacts by comparing actual Project impacts on land and people against those documented in the LRP;
- To verify that all entitlements and commitments outlined in the LRP have been successfully delivered;

- To determine whether LRP measures have successfully restored and, where possible, enhanced PAPs' living standards and livelihoods;
- To check on any systemic grievances that are outstanding; and
- To identify the need for any corrective actions to achieve completion of LRP commitments.

The assessment of the adequacy of livelihood restoration measures implemented, will mainly involve a replication of the quantitative socio-economic baseline survey carried out as part of the development of the LRP. Macro-economic factors will be taken into consideration as appropriate when interpreting the results of the comparison (for example food price inflation, conflict and security incidents, drought or crop pests, plus any other relevant factors). The LRP Completion Audit will be carried out when deemed appropriate by the LRP Advisor and, if necessary, a mid-term review may be undertaken as a pre-requisite to the Completion Audit. This shall be determined during implementation of the LRP and depend upon the level of progress and overall success.

13 LRP Implementation schedule and budget

13.1 Schedule

A detailed schedule of activities will be developed during detailed planning of LRP implementation. This section below provides an overarching framework schedule and indicative budget. An indicative schedule is presented below in Figure 13.1.

Figure 13.1. Indicate schedule for LRP implementation

Step	Task	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
1	Formation of the LRP Committee	█																																						
2	LRP socialising event	█																																						
3	LRP disclosure		█																																					
4	Compensation for animal feed and water		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
5	Payments of one-time support to vulnerable people			█	█																																			
6	Engagement with each vulnerable person to see how their lives/livelihoods can be improved			█	█	█	█																																	
7	Assessment of trainings needs		█	█																																				
8	Assessment of needs for livestock trainings		█	█																																				
9	Trainings for improving income form livestock				█	█																																		
10	Technical training (upon assessment of training needs)				█	█																																		
11	Women's trainings				█	█																																		
12	Provision of building materials to help livestock keeping				█	█	█																																	
13	A choice of a solar panels or a diesel generator to provide electrical power					█	█	█																																
14	The provision of drinking quality water calculated at 2 litres/day/person to all of the households, for 2 years			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
15	The offer of up to 2 people in their household to hold a job temporarily during the construction period.					█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
16	restoration																																							

13.2 Indicative budget

An indicative budget for implementation of the LRP is provided in Table 13.1. This will be revised prior to the start of construction to reflect the supplementary assessments and implementation planning that will be conducted. In the indicative budget, a 15% contingency allowance has been used. Costs associated with the provision of internal staff and vehicles are not included in the indicative budget, as these are internal and will be provided to support LRP implementation in separate budgets that are already established.

Table 13.1. Indicative budget

Item	Cost (USD)	Uncertainty / Notes
Internal organisation and capacity		
Establishment and functioning of the Committee	5,000	The meeting place of the Committee has not yet been established. Transport may need to be provided to allow all members to attend. Payment will need to be made to non-government salaried workers. Calculated a slump sum covering the implementation of the LRP period.
Livelihood restoration measures to both farmers and herder households		
Provision of animal feed and/or water for livestock (in-kind only) for a period of 5 years with the quantity of feed provided reflecting the calculated quantity of agricultural productivity lost from the land access restrictions. Payment to be provided in-kind to provide adequate transition time needed to adjust to changes in land access arrangements. The PAP is able to choose how the budget for feed/water is split between the two.	15,415*5 = 77,075	Budget is calculated based upon the annual agricultural productivity of the land in kg/hectare and then converted into an annual figure for 5 years. This budget is shared amongst the farmers and herders considering all livestock in the farm, whether they use the area all year, and their proximity to the Project Area (in-kind only – not cash). The amounts that were calculated to be low were topped up to a minimum of equivalent in fodder/livestock water 176 USD/year to ensure that each eligible household receives a meaningful amount.
The provision of drinking quality water calculated at 2 litres/per day/per person to all of the household, for 2 years covering a winter season (i.e. 2 winter seasons).	5,000	An estimated amount to cover the costs for the purchase and distribution of potable water.
Training needs assessments, training, capacity building, and the provision of building materials for livestock shelters	25,000	Calculated based upon a one-price of USD 1,000 for x25 PAHs
Training needs assessments, training, capacity building, and the provision of building materials young people	12,500	Calculated based upon a one-price of USD 500 for x25 PAHs
The provision of either solar panels (preferred by the SPV) or a diesel generator to provide electrical power (their choice) based upon a budget that will be made available.	27,500	Calculated based upon a unit price of USD 2,500 to be provided to 11 farmer PAHs.

Item	Cost (USD)	Uncertainty / Notes
Livelihood restoration measures to women in both farmers and herder households		
Training needs assessments, training, capacity building, and the provision of building materials for women	12,500	Calculated based upon a unit budget of USD 500 to be provided to x25 PAHs.
Support to vulnerable groups		
One-time payment of 6 months of minimum wage to each vulnerable household	16,140	As of January 2022, minimum wage in Azerbaijan is 300 AZN or 176 USD covering 15 vulnerable PAHs.
A range of other specific assistance measures will be provided to support vulnerable and these will reflect their specific vulnerability identified. Such things may include for example making a ramp at the entrance of a house, buying a wheelchair etc.	4,500	Calculated as 300 USD x 15 vulnerable PAH.
Monitoring and evaluation		
Monitoring and evaluation and reporting on LRP implementation progress.	10,000	The LRP implementations will be monitored quarterly as part of the ESIA monitoring during the construction and annually during the operation. There will be a dedicated close-out audit at the completion of all LRP activities in 5 years.
LRP follow-up measures	10,000	Based on the results of monitoring and evaluation necessary measures will be taken to improve LRP efficiency. These may include for example refresher trainings. If necessary contingency budget will also be used for this.
GRAND TOTAL: USD 205,215 plus 15% contingency (30,782) = USD 235,997		

Annex 1: Summary of Consultation Meetings/Key Informant Interviews held with government offices, community leaders and members during ESIA Scoping Phase

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
July-August 2020	Various phone calls	Ministry of Energy Vusal Musayev – Wood/Masdar point of contact within MoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate site visit and Stakeholder Engagement process Information about test boreholes, their purpose and the main gas pipeline route close/within Project site
12/08/2020	MoE	Ministry of Energy First introductory meeting with adviser to the MoE Mr.Javid Abdullayev	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr.Javid Abdullayev has already visited the project site several times, he is well acquainted with the area. Information about test boreholes, their purpose and the main gas pipeline route, cemeteries close to Project site has been collected. Mr.Javid Abdullayev is the employee of MoE who will deal with telephone messages and provide us with assistance with stakeholder engagement process.
12/08/2020	Meeting at the at the head office of the Gobustan Operating Company (GOC) in Baku	Gobustan Operating Company (GOC) Chief mechanic of GOC, Mr.Ziyafet Mirzoyev	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project general introduction Mr.Ziyafet Mirzoyev has been working for a long time at the Duvanni Base of the GOC located relatively close to the Project area and is well familiar with both the Project site and its surroundings. We discussed the issues regarding the temporary construction camp of the gas pipeline and the general situation at the Project site in order to get as much useful information as possible
13/08/2020	Meeting at the MOE office	Ministry of Energy Meeting of social team with adviser to the MoE Mr.Javid Abdullayev	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of stakeholder engagement questionnaires and explanation of social impact assessment’s purpose Arrangement of the meetings with stakeholders We discussed the issues regarding the land ownership under the project site and farms nearby. The lands and farms nearby used as seasonal and temporary pastures, which are under supervision of Ministry of Agriculture and Absheron District Executive Power (neighboring district) Information about cemeteries can be found out from the stakeholder interviews with ExCom and municipality representatives The filled MOE questionnaire will be sent by email this week
17/08/2020	Meeting at Garadagh rayon/district Executive Power Authority office in	Garadagh rayon/district Executive Power Mr. Oktay Sadigov , Head of Department of Territorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues discussed: needs, social, environmental and economic issues in Garadagh rayon and project area, the challenges and needs of local authorities, local government and development programs, rayon statistical information, expectation from and impact of the project, etc.

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
	Lokbatan settlement	Administration and Local Self-Governance Mr. Fazil Mammadov, Senior Consultant, Department of analysis and forecasting of socio-economic development Mrs. Shamama Agamuradova, Head of Department of Information Provision and analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only positive impact is expected as a result of project implementation including increased employment, usage of alternative energy • Methods of stakeholder engagement: to post information about project using social media platforms, preparation and distribution of newsletters/ bulletins through local executive power and municipality offices • Safety measures related to earthquakes and volcanoes should be taken into account in the area • Some lands nearby project area used as seasonal pastures, more information can be found out from interviews with Gobustan and Alyat executive and municipality representatives and Abshreon District Executive Power • The stakeholder questionnaire has been answered by Mr. Sadigov, two other questionnaires will be filled and sent by email or whats app
18/08 2020	Meeting at the MENR office in Baku	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR) Mrs. Arzu Samadova, Deputy Director of Biodiversity Conservation Service Mr. Mubariz Aliyev, Head of the State Ecological Expertise Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two questionnaires have been answered by representatives of the MENR • Among environmental matters in the area are overgrazed pastures that were given for usage by Absheron and Garadagh ExComs, the dust from quarries that can have impact on panels • The territory of 10 non-protected mud volcanoes has been traditionally cleared of various types of waste by the Biodiversity Conservation Service • Among National Regulations under review by MENR are the Law on Specially Protected Natural Areas and Objects, the order on establishment of the State Nature Reserve from August 15, 2007 • Last volcanic eruptions in the area have happened on September 23 , 2018 • Establishment of an information center in the field of environmental protection is advisable in the project area • Protected/ sensitive areas around the project site are Gobustan reserve, Mud volcanoes and cemetery • In case of rare plant species, they should be moved to a nearby area together with soil for their protection • Lighting of roads can take advantage from Solar PV project • As the impacts are mainly related to the construction period, the wastes generated during this period should be collected according to the regulations and handed over according to the relevant places • Department that coordinates Gobustan National park and Gobustan reserve is under of Ministry of Culture
19/08/2020	Meeting at Gobustan Executive Power	Gobustan Executive Power Representative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The questionnaire has been filled in during the meeting • Among issues discussed are: needs and problems of

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
	Representative office in Gobustan settlement	Mr. Isa Gozelov	<p>the settlement, livelihood and employment sources, social maladies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitive areas that need to be taken into account are: mud volcanoes and oil pipeline that nearby the project area • Among housing conditions problems are lack of drainage and sewage system, lack of heating system, lack of adequate internal roads • No adverse social and environmental impact is expected as result of project implementation • Mr. Gozelov wasn't aware of farms and cemeteries in the project area
19/08/2020	Meeting at Alyat Municipality Representative office in Alyat settlement	Alyat Municipality Representative Mr. Azad Musayev	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among community based organizations and NGOs the elderly community (aghsakals) organization is active • Strategy plan for district/ settlement development is involvement of local businesses and implementation of various projects within Alyat Free trade zone project • To learn of community needs and communicate the priorities the municipality holds a meeting once a month based on the appeals of the community • Lack of landfill for collection and transportation of municipal waste, direct discharge of sewage into the sea in the territory of Alyat settlement are environmental matters in the area • As a recommendation any investor comes to the settlement area, he should use the local labor force • Mr. Musayev wasn't aware of farms and cemeteries in the project area and referred to community leaders
19/08/2020	Meeting in Gobustan settlement	Community leaders/ Elderly committees (aghsakals) Mr. Allahverdi Mamedov	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly committee is a community based non registered organization that represented by community leaders/ aghsakals. Another community based organizations or leaders are religious leaders and mosques • Main issues discussed: needs and problems in the settlement, impact of the project • Cultural / historical recreation sites we should be aware of including important sites for community are Gobustan reserve and mud volcanoes • He doesn't expect any negative social or environmental impact as a result of project implementation • Group meetings with others who have similar interests, newsletters are best channels for communication with local population • Mr. Mamedov provided short information about one of the identified cemeteries. Old cemetery was established during 816-836, the Arab tribe that perished during the struggle against Babek and the Arab caliphate had a residence of 150 houses in the same area of the Arabs from the city of Sham. Those who died were

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			buried in that cemetery. Mr. Mamemov referred to and provided contacts of another member of the organization who knows more information about cemeteries and farms
19/08/2020	Meeting in Alyat settlement	Community leaders/ Elderly committees (aghsakals) Mr. Qurbanqulu Rehimov	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main issues discussed: needs and problems in the settlement, impact of the project • Cultural / historical recreation sites we should be aware of including important sites for community are Gobustan reserve, mud volcanoes, old cemetery • No adverse social and environmental impact is expected as result of project implementation • Some of the farms located nearby project area are under regulation of Absheron District Executive Power
13/04/2021	MoE	Ministry of Energy Meeting with adviser to the MoE Mr. Javid Abdullayev	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Abdullayev got acquainted with the purpose of ESIA • Mr. Abdullayev assisted in finding the relevant contacts for stakeholders in our list
13/04/2021	Meeting at the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection Aynur Rashidova Social Affairs Consultant in the Employment Support Project within the Ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among social issues and needs the respondent mentioned that if a construction work is carried out, then the problems may be disturbance, dust, etc. for the people living in close area. Each program must ensure the safe work environment for the employees when they are hired. It is important to conduct training and educate employees who are hired in accordance with the new regulations and accepted rules • According to the respondent in order to prevent the possibility of eruption of mud volcanoes, it is necessary to inform workers and provide them with PPE and equipment. It is important to provide a mobile medical center nearby for the provision of first aid. This center should be provided with serums against snake, scorpion stings. • Exposure to wild animals, sunstroke in the summer months, dust storms, lack of water, lack of electrical equipment might be health and safety risks during the project implementation • Among impacts the respondent mentioned that people will be provided with jobs, the sun panels are cheap and will be used efficiently.
14/04/2021	Meeting in Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture Mr. Firudin Taghiyev, head of Land use control department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main issues discussed are challenges and strategy plans for the Gobustan and Alyat municipalities areas development in terms of agricultural sector • There are no cultivated agricultural lands within the project area, though the lands are used for winter pastures • Winter pastures are leased to farmers with small horned cattle under the requirements of the relevant legislation by the order of the Absheron, Garadagh district executive power. These areas are used on the

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			<p>basis of the right of lease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the project implementation preservation of the natural condition of winter pastures, ensuring that the construction and infrastructure works to be carried out without causing soil erosion and other degradation should be taken into account • The respondent doesn't think that the project will impact the surrounding farms, however if this happens it is the obligation of the district executive power to provide the replacement of the land plot (which is leased by farmers) in the project area with a separate plot of land in other areas • In the fact the project will serve the production of alternative and renewable energy resources through the efficient use of natural resources, it will serve to protect and balance the environment while making a positive contribution to the country's economy.
14/04/2021	Meeting close to the project area	<p>Community engagement</p> <p>Mr. Ferzeliyev Guladdin farmer/ herder ,close to project site area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main issues discussed: needs and problems in the settlement and the project area, impact of the project • Main economic activity is cattle breeding • There are no water source, electricity, adequate roads and other utility services available in the project area • Winter pastures are used mainly from October throughout April period • Industrial enterprises operating in the area negatively impact this area including dust, death of animals as these animals eat the garbage created by the operations of these enterprise • There are no health and education facilities in the project area, they are all located in Gobustan settlement • Attitude of local communities to the large industrial enterprises operating is assessed as poor • According to the respondent the project representatives should use face to face communication with local groups/representatives considering at the moment also COVID restrictions
15/04/2021	Meeting at Gobustan settlement	<p>Community engagement</p> <p>Mr. Osman Guliyev (entrepreneur)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among major challenges, issues and development needs in the area are sewage system problem, lack of sports complexes and entertainment centers, poor quality of drinking water and inadequate roads in the settlement • Communication by the mobile phone is the most appropriate engagement method to reach vulnerable people in the area also considering COVID19 restrictions in place • The respondent doesn't expect any negative impact as a result of project implementation but rather increase in employment for local population
15/04/2021	Meeting at Gobustan	<p>Community engagement ,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among major challenges, issues and development needs in the area are lack of sewage system, lack of recreation place, the road to the martyr's cemetery is dirt

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	settlement	Vulnerable group Mr. Abbasov (Martyr's father)	road, it is impossible to visit cemetery during the rainy weather, poor quality of drinking water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among impacts from the project increase in employment • Best method to communicate is by phone and distribute information about project by mass media – newspapers, radio, TV etc.
16/04/2021	Meeting at Gobustan settlement	Community engagement Mrs. Natavan Serifova (doctor-endocrinologist) United City Hospital No. 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among major challenges, issues and development needs in the area are hospital is old, lack of doctors, roads in the settlement are old, lack of sewage system, • There is no gender inequality in terms of income and employment • No negative impact from the project is expected • Attitude of local communities to the large industrial enterprises operating in your area is assessed as good • Among the most important activities that could be targeted towards women, children, and the elderly – vulnerable is provision of safety, construction of crossings, pedestrian lanes
19/04/2021	Meeting at Gobustan settlement	Community engagement Mrs. Gulnara Mammadova, Director of the Secondary school No. 223	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among the challenges, issues and development needs in the area are lack of sewage system, problem, limitations on Internet line , poor water quality and roads in bad condition • Among the cultural / historical / archeological / heritage / recreation sites within the Project study area the respondent mentioned Gobustan reserve, mud volcanoes, old cemeteries – Gara Atli cemetery, Khanali cemetery • In order to communicate information about project best methods are mass media – newspapers, radio, TV, internet –website • Industrial enterprises are generally well regarded by most people in the district
19/04/2021	Meeting at Institute of Geology and Geophysics of the National Academy of Sciences	Institute of Geology and Geophysics of the National Academy of Sciences Mr. Abbasov Orkhan, Department of the Mud Volcanoes, Leading researcher (Doctor of Philosophy in Earth Sciences, Associate Professor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main issues discussed are development initiatives or projects currently under way within the Project area • Among the recent projects are carrying out of scientific researches related to the tourism complex created in the territory of Arzani mud volcano of Azerbaijan on the basis of the cooperation agreement concluded with the Institute of Geology and the State Tourism Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the research work on the topic of risk assessment of Otmanbozdag mud volcano • According to the respondent the appropriate research shall be conducted prior to the implementation any work due to the activity of mud volcanoes, any structure, etc. in the project territory and neighbouring areas. Due to the fact that the project area is the most widespread zone of mud volcanoes (120 volcanoes) on the land areas of Azerbaijan, the structural tectonic features of this area

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			<p>pose a great risk in terms of sensitivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to volcanologist-experts, construction in the volcanic area causes them to be activated. There are many examples of such cases in Azerbaijan. Even after the sudden eruption of volcanoes, human casualties were recorded. Therefore, it is important to assess the proposed area in terms of mud volcanoes and tectonic risks
20/04/2021	Meeting at State Tourism Agency	<p>State Tourism Agency Mr Elgun Javadov Head of Regional tourism and Reserve development at State Tourism Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the respondent the main tourist attractions in the area are mud volcanoes. The agency is creating a tourist complex to show mud volcanoes to tourists. Conservation and demonstration of natural resources are planned The conservation of the mud volcanoes shall be taken into account during project implementation As negative impact as a result of project implementation the respondent mentioned deprivation of local communities of pastures As positive impact: employment will be supported in the region and ecologically clean energy will be obtained as an alternative energy source. The vacant lands will be used efficiently. People will be provided with job It was recommended to cover the solar panels to the maximum so that they are not visible
21/04/2021	Meeting at Absheron District Executive Power	<p>Absheron District Executive Power Mr. Abulfaz Asadov, Senior Consultant for Socio-Economic Development and Forecasting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to some family issues and the fact that project area is within Garadagh district the respondent was reluctant to answer some of the questions in the questionnaire Among the needs and issues in the area the respondent mentioned the following: there is no water supply in the winter pastures of the region, there is no sewerage network in most of the villages and settlements of the region, lack of irrigation can be seen as a significant agricultural problem in the area where the project is being studied The area within the project site are dry-farming pastures, which are used by sheep farms The best engagement for reaching local population way is to communicate by phone and face to face meetings The positive aspects of the project are the efficient use of the energy potential existing in nature Disadvantage: Withdrawal of agricultural land from agricultural production
21/04/2021	Meeting at the Ministry of Health	<p>Ministry of Health Mr. Vusal Yusifov, Head of the work department of the commissions (Associate Professor), Medical Territorial</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among development initiatives and projects in health sector are currently underway nearby or within the Project study area the respondent mentioned application of compulsory medical insurance, work is underway to adapt medical institutions located in the area to the application of compulsory medical insurance

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
		Units Management Association (TEBIB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The respondent don't see any negative impact on health of the population living in of project area as result of project implementation However the project can create difficulties to farmers who use the area for pasture The project will contribute to provision cleaner and more affordable energy Employment of the population living in the vicinity, albeit temporarily, is a positive impact of the project.
22/04/2021	Meeting at Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography by the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences	Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography Mr. Najaf Musabeyli , Deputy Director for Scientific Affairs, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography by the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the respondent the project area is historically important from an archaeological point of view There is a high potential for the discovery of monuments here. Therefore, it is important for archaeologists to study the area before construction
23/04/2021	Meeting at the Ministry of Culture	Ministry of Culture Mr. Mahir Gahramanov, Director of the Sector for Supervision of the Management and Use of Reserves of the Cultural Heritage Department of the State Service for the Protection, Development and Restoration of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among initiatives in the project area the respondent mentioned groundbreaking ceremony related with the construction of a large complex in the area was held with the participation of the country's leadership and the State Tourism Agency. A tourist destination of interest to tourists will be created in this area. They will visit both the Gobustan reserve and the mud volcanoes In case of any impact from the project, the wildlife living in the area will move away from the project site and come to a clean place in the reserve area. This is also not desirable. The imbalance can be disturbed. In addition the respondent mentioned about mounds in the area, mud volcanoes might erupt during construction, impact of ray from solar PV on the animals living there. Together with the Ministry of Culture assessment work should be carried out in those areas
23/04/2021	Meeting close to the project area	Community engagement Mr. Ali Suleymanov farmer, close to project site area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among the issues the respondent mentioned lack of water, electricity, roads and telecommunication around pastures area As an impact of project the respondent stated that the loss of a part of the lands - pastures will affect the family budget On another hand the project might provide 9 shepherd/ herder houses in the pasture with electricity, water and help to be protected from the wolves.
26/04/2021	Meeting close to the project area	Community engagement Mr. Mehdiyev Hasankhan farmer, close to project site area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among the issues the respondent mentioned lack of water, sewage system, electricity, roads and telecommunication around pastures area Women work together with men at the pastures. There is no gender inequality The farmer doesn't see any negative impact but

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
			rather project might provide water and electricity to the site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal, face-to-face communication and by phone are best engagement methods and distribute information about project
26/04/2021	Meeting close to the project area	Community engagement Mr. Niyazi Rahimov farmer, close to project site area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among the issues the respondent mentioned lack of water, sewage system, electricity, roads and telecommunication around pastures area Theft cases occur when moving to the summer pastures, damage to the property The farmer doesn't see any negative impact but rather project might provide jobs to local population and electricity to the site
27/04/2021	First introduction meeting at Gobustan reserve was on 14.04.2021 and then the final completed questionnaire was sent by the respondent by email	Ministry of Culture Vugar Isayev Director of the Gobustan National Historical-Artistic Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the fact that the study area is located near Kichikdash Mountain, where the concentration of Gobustan rock carvings is high, there is a need to study the area archeologically before construction works Also, since the study area is used by herders or ethnic groups engaged in traditional livestock, pasture-winter livestock, the possible impact of the project on their traditional field of activity should be investigated, and ethnographic research should be conducted in this regard In addition to archeological, historical and cultural monuments, the implementation of the project may have environmental impacts. In particular, there is a high risk that foreign materials in the area to be used during construction will cause the natural habitat of wildlife living in the area, soil erosion, landscape change and light pollution The creation of new jobs and the development of infrastructure can have a positive impact on the local economy
17/08/2021	Meeting at Hajigabul rayon/district Executive Power Authority office in Hajigabul district	Hajigabul rayon/district Executive Power Mr. Metin Babayev, Deputy Director of the Department of Analysis and Forecasting of Socio-Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues discussed: needs, social, environmental and economic issues in Hajigabul rayon and project area, the challenges and needs of local authorities, local government and development programs, rayon statistical information, expectation from and impact of the project, etc. No negative impact is expected as result of project as OHL is away from the residential settlement The land between Shirvan and Alyat is used by the local population as a pasture however it dries in summer and the land become cracked There are no any significant environmental or farming problems within the rayon and specifically in the project study area But there are mud volcanoes at mountainous area of Atbulag and there is Pirhuseyn Khanagah, which is preserved as a historical monument, near the Pirsaat Reservoir

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
18/08/2021	Meeting at Atbulag Executive Power Representative office in Atbulag settlement	<p>Atbulag Executive Power Representative</p> <p>Mr Natig Khalilov, Atbulag village Executive Representation of the Executive Power of Hajigabul Region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The attitude of local communities to the industrial enterprises operating in the area is good • Among issues discussed are: needs and problems of the settlement, livelihood and employment sources, social maladies • Among housing problems there is lack of sewage system and irrigation water • There are no any cultural , historical , archeological, recreation sites in the area and along the OHL routing and nearby surroundings • No adverse social and environmental impact is expected as result of project implementation, however if the high-voltage transmission line falls to someone’s field, it might be a problem for them • There are no major health and safety risks of the Project (solar PV and associated facility OHL)
18/08/2021	Meeting at Atbulag Municipality Representative office in Atbulag settlement	<p>Atbulag Municipality Representative</p> <p>Mr. Tahir Gureliyev</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among problems in the settlement there is lack of irrigation and drinking water , and sewage system • Main land uses in the area is for agriculture and as pasture • The respondent mentioned that among sensitive areas/ natural resources in the areas between Shrivan and Alyat there are underground gas storage facilities • No negative impact is expected as result of the project only if the OHL corridor falls on the crop area of some people, it can prevent the soil from being ploughed and irrigated. As an optional route the respondent suggested for the overhead lines to pass through the area close to the mountain massif area, there will be no obstruction to the crop fields • The best way to communicate and distribute information to local people is by phone • In addition he suggested to complete a pumping station (water transmission) construction thus Pirsaat reservoir will be filled with water and the population will benefit, and crop water will be provided.
19/08/2021	Meeting in Atbulag settlement	<p>Community leaders/ Elderly committees (aghsakals)</p> <p>Mr. Rasim Dadashov</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no any important resources/sensitivities in the project study area and along the planned OHL corridor and adjoining areas • Among problems in the settlement are poor quality of drinking water and lack of irrigation water, sewage system and internet • No negative impact is expected during the project implementation only positive impact such as alternative energy source • Newspaper, newsletters, TV, radio are best channels to communicate local people taking into account COVID-19 restrictions • To maximise benefits of the project is renovation of

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
			general secondary school and provision of employment for local population
20/08/2021	Meeting at Shirvan Executive Power Representative office in Shirvan city	<p>Shirvan city Executive Power and Municipality</p> <p>Mr Ramin Gasimov Sector Director of ExCom</p> <p>Mr Malikagha Mammadov, Head of the municipality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues discussed: needs, social, environmental and economic issues in Shirvan town and project area, the challenges and needs of local authorities, local government and development programs, city statistical information, expectation from and impact of the project, etc. • Only positive impact is expected as a result of project implementation including increased employment, usage of alternative energy • Methods of stakeholder engagement: to post information about project using social media platforms • The soils near Shirvan and along OHL routing are unsuitable saline for agriculture and land is used mainly for the construction of individual houses and for small business (industrial) activities

Annex 2. Engagements with affected farmers, herders and women undertaken for identifying potential LRP measures (10.09.2021 - 17.01.22)

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	PAH Code	Summary of discussion points
1	10.09.2021	face-to-face	Shamahi region	Manafov Bahish (farmer) Farm 55 ID-1	PAH-3-0	<p>Bahish (Farm ID-1) uses land in the Project Area. From 15th May to 15th August he and his family are resident at pasture located in the Guba region (Yelfi village). From 15th October to 15th May he is in Gobustan territory. He has 14 buildings at his farm. Amongst the types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in the provision of building materials for livestock keeping, the provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters, the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment.</p> <p>The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is face to face meeting and by phone.</p> <p>Negative impacts of the Project mentioned the decrease in grazing area for cattle. This will have a “<i>significant impact and will result in the need to purchase additional animal feed</i>”.</p>
2	13.09.2021	face-to-face	Gobustan	Ibrahimov Alijuvan (farmer) Farm 57 ID-31	PAH-2-0	<p>Alijuvan (ID 31) uses land in the Project Area. The farmer presented a letter from “Etalon-ME” LLC which in 2003 signed a lease with the farmer. In 2016, the same organisation provided him with a letter of transfer to him for life-long use of the lease.</p> <p>His son’s family uses pasture in Gobustan from 20 October to 25 May.</p> <p>Among types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in was the provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood, the provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters used by herders such as roofing sheets, bricks, cement, etc., the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water. The farmer doesn’t see any negative impact from the Project only benefits. New asphalt roads will be available to farmers and they will not need to use muddy roads when it rains or snows. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through face to face meetings.</p>
3	08.09.2021	face-to-face	Sinergetics office	Mehdiyev Hesenkhan (farmer)	PAH-1-0	<p>Hesenhhan (Farm ID 19) uses of land in the Project Area. He has a land agreement with "Azeraqrar State Production and Processing Union" LLC. The farmer said</p>

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	PAH Code	Summary of discussion points
				Farm 61 ID-19		<p>that he annually renews an agreement with this organisation, which is part of the structure of the Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p>Water is a significant challenge the farmer faces in this area.</p> <p>Among types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in were the provision of building materials for livestock keeping, the provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters used by herders such as roofing sheets, bricks, cement, etc. and the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water.</p> <p>As a negative impact the farmer mentioned the reduction of pasture area and the need to purchase additional animal feed. He thinks that acquired lands should be replaced with new areas of land. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is by phone.</p>
4	04.09.2021	face-to-face	Xanali winter pasture(Gobustan)	Huseynov Hemze (farmer)	PAH-4-0	<p>Hemze (Farm ID-10) uses part of the pasture from farmer Ali (above) under a subcontract arrangement. Challenges includes water problems (the dryness, lack of grass, no rain), and the purchase of animal feed. Among the types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in were the provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood, the provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelter, the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment, electricity and communication. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is by phone. Overall, he views the Project favourably, the solar panels will serve as source of energy and similar panels could be installed on their houses too. The only impact from the Project is that the area used for grazing cattle will be reduced.</p>
5	13.09.2021	face-to-face	Gobustan	Ibrahimov Mahir (herder 5 - Elijuvan farmer)	PAH-2-1	<p>Mahir stays in Shamakhi region with his family during summer months (May 20 to October 15) and in Gobustan from October 15 to May 20. Challenges includes a lack of water and needing to purchase this from water sellers/carriers, high prices for animal feed, and a lack of electricity. Neither he nor his family members are interested in applying for a temporary job during project construction. Amongst the types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in include the provision of building materials for livestock keeping, the provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters and the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment. Overall, he views the Project unfavourably as the area of pastures will be decreased and the grazing</p>

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	PAH Code	Summary of discussion points
						area reduced, meaning that he will now have to purchase more animal feed. He should be provided with replacement land, but this is unlikely to be available. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through face to face meeting and by phone.
6	07.09.2021	telephone	Guba region	Azizov Akif (herder 8 Ali farmer)	PAH-5-2	Akif stays in Guba region with his family during summer months (May 15 to October 15) and in Gobustan from October 15 to May 15. The plot of land is small, he buys water from car-based water sellers and there is no electricity or telephone connection. Females in this household would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. However, they would need additional help in writing their application forms. Amongst the types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in were the provision of building materials for livestock keeping, the provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters and the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment. For women, measures could be provided to increase the yields from household garden plots of crop vegetables and small livestock. Overall, he views the Project unfavourably as he believes that after the land is taken, animals will not be able to move along their usual route in the area and graze. It is also not clear if replacement pastureland will be provided. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through face to face meetings.
7	11.09.2021	face-to-face	Shamahi region	Gedirov Ahmedhan (herder 9 Hesenkhan farmer)	PAH 1-2	Ahmedhan stays in the Shamakhi region from May 20 to September 28, and in Gobustan from September 28 to May 20. The water problem and high cost of animal feed are significant challenges the herder faces in this area. The herder and his family would be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. Amongst the types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in were the provision of building materials for livestock keeping, the provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters and the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment. Overall, he views the Project unfavourably as the area of pastures will be decreased and there are no replacement land areas available. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through face to face meetings with all farmers present

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	PAH Code	Summary of discussion points
8	10.09.2021	face-to-face	Shamahi region	Manafov Babek (herder 1 -Bahish farmer)	PAH-3-2	Babek stays in summer pasture in Guba with his family from 25 May to 25 September, and in Gobustan from September 25 to May 25. Lack of water, high cost of feed for sheep, lack of electricity are significant challenges the herder faces in this area. Neither he nor his family members are planning to apply for a temporary job during project construction. Amongst the types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in were the provision of building materials for livestock keeping, the provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters and the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment. Overall, he views the Project unfavourably as the area of pastures will be reduced. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through face to face meetings with all farmers present. Local people should also be offered energy on preferential terms.
9	13.09.2021	telephone	Shamahi region	Khankishiyev Elvin (herder 2- Alijuvan farmer)	PAH-2-2	Elvin stays with his family from October to the end of May in Gobustan. Severe winters, lack of water, drought, high food prices, disease problems (in animals) are significant challenges the herder faces in this area. All household members including women would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. However, they will need additional help in writing their application forms. Amongst the types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in were the provision of building materials for livestock keeping, the provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters and the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment. For women this assistance could be the provision of training and materials for basket weaving, sewing, and similar activities, assistance to increase the yields from household garden plots of crop vegetables and small livestock, assistance to set up a small market stall / shop. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through face to face meetings, TV and by phone. Overall, he views the Project unfavourably as cattle will not be able to use this territory.
10	11.09.2021	face-to-face	Shamahi region	Gedirov Fariz (herder 3- Hesenkhan farmer)	PAH 1-3	Fariz stays with his family on a summer pasture in Shamakhi region from May 20 to September 28 and in Gobustan from September 28 to May 20. A lack of water and electricity, high cost of animal feed are significant challenges the herder faces in this area. Neither he nor his family members are planning to apply for a temporary job during project construction. Among types of livelihood

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	PAH Code	Summary of discussion points
						restoration measures he would be interested in were the provision of building materials for livestock keeping, the provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters and the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment. Overall, he views the Project favourably as this is a state project and there will be new jobs. However, he noted that the area of pastures will decrease and the Project Area should be relocated so that it is positioned on saline soil where vegetation does not grow, rather than use land which is productive for grazing. The best way to keep farmers and herders informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through face to face meetings.
11	10.09.2021	telephone	Guba region	Omerov Hajiaga (herder 4-Bahish farmer)	PAH-3-1	The herder would be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. Among types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in were the provision of building materials for livestock keeping, the provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters and the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment. Overall, he views the Project unfavourably as the area of pastureland will decrease and expects a big impact to his livelihood. They need to provide us with pastureland elsewhere as a replacement.
12	11.09.2021	face-to-face	Shamahi region	Gedirov Heqani (herder 6-Hesenkhan farmer)	PAH 1-1	Hegani stays with his family on summer pasture in Shamakhi from May 25 to September 30 and in Gobustan from August 30 to May 25. Mud roads, lack of water are significant challenges the herder faces in this area. All household members including women would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. Among types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in were the provision of building materials for livestock keeping, the provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters and the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment and electricity. For women this would be assistance to set up a small market stall / shop. Overall, he views the Project favourably as there will be new jobs although there will also be a reduction in grazing area. People should also be offered preferential jobs. The best way to keep farmers and herders informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through face to face meetings.

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	PAH Code	Summary of discussion points
13	12.09.2021	telephone	Guba region	Vahidov Hoshbext (herder 7 Ali farmer)	PAH-5-1	Hoshbext stays with his family on a summer pasture in Guba from late May to early October and from October to the end of May in Gobustan. A lack of water, high cost of animal feed for sheep, and a lack of electricity are significant challenges the herder faces in this area. Neither he nor his family members are planning to apply for a temporary job during project construction. Amongst the types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in were the provision of building materials for livestock keeping, the provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters and the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment. For women this would be assistance to increase the yields from household garden plots of crop vegetables and small livestock). Overall, he views the Project favourably as this is a state project and the state will benefit. However, he noted that the area of pastures will decrease and they will have to spend more money on sheep feed. The best way to keep farmers and herders informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through face to face meetings.
14	14.09.2021	face-to-face	Gobustan	Khankishiyeva Meltem (Elvin's wife) She was interviewed alone		The main challenges that Meltem faces in the household are snakes when the heat comes, and then a lack of heating system in the house in winter, water is bought from water carrying vehicles. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is through face to face meetings. Amongst the types of livelihood restoration measures that would be suitable to support women in the household were the provision of training and materials for basket weaving, sewing, and similar activities and assistance to increase the yields from household garden plots of crop vegetables and small livestock.
15	14.09.2021	face-to-face	Gobustan	Gedirova Leman (Fariz's wife) She was interviewed alone		The main challenges that Leman faces in the household are lack of electricity and water. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is face to face meetings. Leman didn't wish to indicate any types of livelihood restoration measures that would be suitable to support women in the household.

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	PAH Code	Summary of discussion points
16	14.09.2021	face-to-face	Gobustan	Gedirova Mehluqe (Heqani's wife) She was interviewed alone		The main challenges that Mehluqe faces in the household are lack of electricity and water, buying firewood and then chopping it. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is via phone. Amongst the types of livelihood restoration measures that would be suitable to support women in the household is assistance to set up a small market stall / shop.
17	30.09.2021	telephone	Guba region	Omerova Nahide (Hajiaga's wife) She was interviewed alone		The main challenges that Nahide faces in the household are lack of electricity and water. It is cold in winter, the roads turn to mud, the mobile phone network is very poor. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is face to face meetings and by phone. Nahide didn't wish to indicate any types of livelihood restoration measures that would be suitable to support women in the household.
18	14.09.2021	face-to-face	Gobustan	Azizova Nurengiz (Akif's wife) She was interviewed alone		The main challenges that Nurengiz faces in the household are lack of water, electricity and amenities. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is face to face meetings. Amongst the types of livelihood restoration measures that would be suitable to support women in the household were assistance to increase the yields from household garden plots of crop vegetables and small livestock, and assistance to set up a small market stall / shop.
19	14.09.2021	face-to-face	Gobustan	Ibrahimova Vusale (Mahir's wife) She was interviewed alone		The main challenges that Vusale faces in the household are a lack of gas, water and electricity; they use firewood. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is face to face meetings. Vusale didn't indicate any types of livelihood restoration measures that would be suitable to support women in the household.
20	15.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan	Arzu , woman, (Murad farmer) She was interviewed in		The main challenges that Arzu faces in the household are lack of water and utilities. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is through face to face meeting. Among the types of livelihood restoration measures that would be suitable to

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	PAH Code	Summary of discussion points
				presence of her husband		support women in the household: assistance to increase the yields from household garden plots of crop vegetables and small livestock; assistance to set up a small market stall / shop.
21	05.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Seringul (Miri herder/Ali farmer) She was interviewed in presence of her husband		The main challenges that Seringul faces in the household is lack of water and electricity. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is through family members. Among the types of livelihood restoration measures that would be suitable to support women in the household: the provision of training and materials for basket weaving, sewing, and similar activities.
22	17.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Shahnaz , woman (Nahid herder/Arif farmer) She was interviewed in presence of her husband		The main challenges that Shahnaz faces in the household are lack of water, electricity and gas. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is through the project's representatives. Shahnaz didn't indicate any types of livelihood restoration measures that would be suitable to support women in the household.
23	15.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Xayala , woman (Zaur herder/Murad farmer) She was interviewed in presence of her husband		The main challenges that Xayala faces in the household are lack of water and electricity. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. Among the types of livelihood restoration measures that would be suitable to support women in the household: assistance to increase the yields from household garden plots of crop vegetables and small livestock.
24	29.12.2021	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Anar Naghiyev farmer (F9)	PAH-9-0	Anar farmer uses 2011 ha in the area. He has 4 facilities in this area. Among the most significant challenges he mentioned: due to drought weather condition, the vegetation is less, lack of electricity, expensive water and feed. Among types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in: technical training on animal veterinary health (how to check for disease and potential treatment options, reproductive health, etc.), the provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters used by herders such as roofing sheets, bricks, cement, etc., the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	PAH Code	Summary of discussion points
						water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to water pumps. He and other members of his household would be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is by project’s representative. Overall he views the project unfavourably; he thinks the land will be taken away from them.
25	10.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan	Aygun, woman (Hilal herder/Mushfiq farmer) She was interviewed in presence of her husband		The main challenges that Aygun faces in the household are lack of water and electricity. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is through family members and relatives. Among the types of livelihood restoration measures that would be suitable to support women in the household: assistance to increase the yields from household garden plots of crop vegetables and small livestock.
26	03.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Elshan Rahimov farmer (F11)	PAH-11-0	Elshan (farmer) uses 2111 ha in the area. From May to October his cattle are at pasture in Guba region. From October to May his cattle is in Gobustan territory. He and his family stay in Gobustan. He has 3 facilities in this area. Among the most significant challenges he mentioned: due to the drought, the grass has decreased, water shortage, lack of electricity. Among types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in: the provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood, the provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters used by herders such as roofing sheets, bricks, cement, etc., the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to water pumps. Neither he nor his family members would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is by project’s representative. As negative impact of the project he mentioned: the pasture area of farmers will be reduced, the asphalt road will cause hazard to the movement and loss of livestock.
27	17.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Arif Azimov farmer (F7)	PAH-7-0	Arif (farmer) uses 2200 ha in the area. From May to September his cattle are at pasture in Guba region. From September to May his cattle is in Gobustan territory. He has 6 facilities in this area. Among the most significant challenges

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	PAH Code	Summary of discussion points
						he mentioned: lack of water and animals being attacked by wolves. Neither he nor his family members would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. Among types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in: the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to water pumps. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is by face to face meeting. Overall he views the project unfavourably.
28	15.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Murad Abdulayev farmer (F6)	PAH-6-0	Murad (farmer) uses 2200 ha in the area. From May to October his cattle are at pasture in Guba-Gusar region. From October to May his cattle is in Gobustan territory. He has 7 facilities in this area. Among the most significant challenges he mentioned: due to the drought, the grass has decreased, water shortage. Among types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in: the provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood, the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to water pumps. Neither he nor his family members would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is by project’s representative. As negative impact of the project he mentioned: the pasture area of farmers will be reduced. The positive side is that they can also use the panels.
29	10.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Mushfig Mirzali farmer (F8)	PAH-8-0	Mushfig (farmer) uses 2111 ha in the area. From May to September his cattle are at pasture in Guba region. From October to May his cattle is in Gobustan territory. He has 3 facilities in this area. Among the most significant challenges he mentioned: due to the drought, the grass has decreased, water and electricity shortage. Among types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in: technical training on animal veterinary health (how to check for disease and potential treatment options, reproductive health, etc.), the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to water pumps. Neither he nor his family members would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	PAH Code	Summary of discussion points
						start of construction activities is through face to face meeting. Overall he views the Project favourably; people will be provided with job, water and electricity.
30	17.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Nahid Azimov herder (F7, Arif farmer)	PAH-7-1	Nahid stays with his family on summer pasture in Guba region from May to October and in Gobustan from October to May. Lack of water is significant challenge the herder faces in this area. Neither he nor his family members would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. He didn't indicate any types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in. The best way to keep farmers and herders informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through project's representative. He didn't mention any positive or negative impact of the project.
31	15.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Zaur Abdulyaev herder (F6, Murad farmer)	PAH-6-1	Zaur stays with his family on summer pasture in Guba-Gusar region from May to October and in Gobustan from October to May. Lack of water is significant challenge the herder faces in this area. Neither he nor his family members would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. Among types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in: the provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood, the provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters used by herders such as roofing sheets, bricks, cement, etc., the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to water pumps. For women these measures would be the provision of training and materials for basket weaving, sewing, and similar activities. The best way to keep farmers and herders informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through project's representative. Overall he views the Project favourably; alternative energy will be provided to them in the future.
32	05.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan settlement	Ali Suleymanov farmer (F5)	PAH-5-0	Ali (farmer) together with other farmers uses 2111 ha in the area. From May to October they are going to Guba region. From October to May they stay in Gobustan territory. He has 5 facilities in this area. Among the most significant challenges he mentioned: lack of water and expensive animal feed. Among types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in: the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to water pumps. He and members of his

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	PAH Code	Summary of discussion points
						<p>household would be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is by project’s representative. Overall he views the Project unfavourably; loss of pasture area.</p> <p>During this study and meetings with farmers, we managed to find out that Ali is not the main farmer and does not use 2111 hectares only by himself. As the farmers explained to us, they have a community of 9 farms and all farmers are residents of the same Gobustan village, who collectively use this area (2111 ha). Out of 9 farms, only 7 farms (Ali, Arif, Murad, Mushvig, Elshan, Keramet and Anar) fell into the 5-kilometer zone. The other two farms are located 6.5-7 kilometers from the zero point of the site. According to the farmers of the community, taking into account Ali's literacy, they authorized him to represent them at meetings with state structures and pay annual taxes, which they transfer to him, depending on the agreed amount for the use of joint 2111 hectares. During the meeting with Ali, he confirmed what was said and, given the fact that in the previous survey he was responsible for everyone on his own behalf, he asked to conduct a survey with him again and answered questions only for his farm. Therefore the previous questionnaire (from Sept,2021) with him was cancelled.</p>
33	03.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan settlement	Gunay, woman (Elshen farmer) She was interviewed alone		The main challenges that Gunay faces in the household are lack of water and gaz. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is through her husband. Among types of livelihood restoration measures that would be suitable to support women in the household: the provision of training and materials for basket weaving, sewing, and similar activities.
34	10.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Hilal Shahmammadov herder (F8 Mushfig farmer)	PAH-8-1	Hilal stays with his family on summer pasture in Guba region from May to September and in Gobustan from October to May. Lack of water, fuel and electricity are significant challenges the herder faces in this area. He and his family members would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. Among types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in: the provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	PAH Code	Summary of discussion points
						as plastic water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to water pumps. For women these measures would be the provision of training and materials for basket weaving, sewing, and similar activities. The best way to keep farmers and herders informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through project's representative. Overall he views the Project favourably; the roads will be laid. The negative impact is that the pasture area will be reduced. It will be better if project provides water and electricity.
35	04.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Karamat Ullayev farmer (F10)	PAH-10-0	Karamat (farmer) uses 2111 ha in the area. From May to September he with his family and cattle are at pasture in Guba region. From October to May his cattle is in Gobustan territory. He has 5 facilities in this area. Among the most significant challenges he mentioned: lack of water, expensive hay and conflicts among farmers. Among types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in: the provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood, the provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters used by herders such as roofing sheets, bricks, cement, etc. For women this would be technical training on milk and meat processing to increase the price of goods sold at markets. He and members of his household would be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through face-to-face meeting by project's representatives. Overall he views the Project favourably; the farms will be provided with electricity, feed and water, on another hand the pasture area will be reduced and construction of asphalt road can endanger animals.
36	04.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan settlement	Subhan Babayev herder (F10, Karamat farmer)	PAH-10-1	Subhan stays with his family on summer pasture in other region from May to September and in Gobustan from October to May. Lack of water, drought weather are significant challenges the herder faces in this area. He and his family members would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. Among types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in: technical training on animal veterinary health (how to check for disease and potential treatment options, reproductive health, etc.). The best way to keep farmers and herders informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through project's representative. Overall, he views the Project favourably; the roads will be laid and water will be supplied. On another hand pasture area will be decreased.

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	PAH Code	Summary of discussion points
37	05.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Miri Hajiyevev herder (F5 Ali farmer)	PAH-5-3	Miri stays with his cattle on summer pasture in Guba region from May to October and in Gobustan from October to May. Lack of water, drought weather, expensive feed are significant challenges the herder faces in this area. He and his family members would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. Among types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in water and power panels. For women this would be the provision of training and materials for basket weaving, sewing, and similar activities. The best way to keep farmers and herders informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through project's representatives. Overall, he views the Project unfavourably; pasture area will be decreased, the asphalt road will be dangerous for animals.

Annex 3: Engagements to discuss suggested LRP entitlement and livelihood restoration measures with farmers, herders and women

3.1. Meeting with Farmers

Date: 26 February 2022

Place: Meeting Hall of the Public School # 195, Gobustan settlement

Organised by: Synergetics Social Research Centre

Meeting Minutes by: Afsana Tahirova, consultant to Synergetics Social Research Centre

Participants: PAP – Farmers, Masdar-Azerbaijan LLC, Ministry of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic, Garadagh Region Executive Power and Synergetics Social Research Centre. Please see *Appendix A* for the list of participants in English and *Appendix B* for scanned Attendance Sheet in Azerbaijani.

The notes include:

- List of Participants in English
- Scanned Attendance Sheet in Azerbaijani
- Photographs from the meeting

Meeting Agenda:

Time	Item
10.00 – 11.00	Javid Abdullayev (Advisor to the Minister of Energy) meets PAPs, covers the project scope, MoE support to the project and project land rights Shikar Hasanaliyev (Deputy Head of Garadagh Executive Power) covers project land rights and importance of local community to the Executive Power
11.00 – 11.30	Murad Sadikhov (Director of Masdar Azerbaijan LLC) presents the project and importance of LRP to Masdar
11.30 – 12.00	Afsana Tahirova (consultant to Synergetics Social Research Centre) presents LRP scheme and process
12.00 – 12.45	Q&A session
12.45 – 13.15	LRP Acceptance signing process (if accepted); Recording additional requests (if any); Complaint/Grievance raising process (if any)

Meeting Structure: Participants were welcomed by Synergetics Team and took their seats in the Hall. After the first and second speakers, all farmers were given copies of a) Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix, b) Proposed Livelihood Restoration Measures and c) LRP Committee Information Leaflet. After third and fourth speakers Q&A session took place. After the session the

participants were told they could either accept or reject the LRP scheme and raise a complaint or a grievance if they wish to do so. LRP scheme was accepted by all farmers. Some extra requests were raised and recorded in the Acceptance Form. The Map of the Project Area was hung on the wall during the duration of the meeting.

Outcome: LRP scheme was accepted by all farmers. Some extra requests were raised and recorded in the Acceptance Form. Farmers thanked the organisers for a transparent process.

MEETING MINUTES

First Speaker: Javid Abdullayev, Advisor to the Minister of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic

Key Points:

- Project scope and its importance for the Republic of Azerbaijan
- Benefits of solar energy to the environment and humanity as renewable and clean energy
- Land rights situation in the project area – formal and informal
- Local farming community in the project area and importance of providing LRP to them
- Information about the community members’ right to accept or reject the LRP scheme
- Thanking the Project Team for developing LRP for the local community

Second Speaker: Shikar Hasanaliyev, Deputy Head of Garadagh Region Executive Power

Key Points:

- Land rights situation in the project area – formal and informal
- Importance of livelihoods of the local community to the Executive Power and importance to the EP of involving the local community to the project as much as possible, such as through preferential recruitment

Third Speaker: Murad Sadikhov, Director of Masdar – Azerbaijan LLC

Key Points:

- Information about project launch before Novruz holidays: heads of Azerbaijani and UAE governments are planned to participate
- Information about project works completed/in progress so far.
- Information about project achievements so far, beneficial to the community:
 - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is complete and the project will be run based on the findings and recommendations of this report with minimum possible impact on the environment and on the livelihoods
 - Subcontractor firms will be notified to recruit firstly from the local community of the project area and surrounding regions
 - Mobile GSM station by Azercell (local mobile company) has been installed in the area as there were complaints about connection issues. Now there is good connection in the area.
 - Information about preferential recruitment options for the local community during the construction phase of the project.

- Information about LRP process: options of accepting/rejecting the offers and/or raising complaints and grievances.

Fourth Speaker: Afsana Tahirova, consultant to Synergetics Social Research Centre

Key Points:

- General information on LRP and the term ‘Project Affected Persons’
- Four categories of PAPs: farmers, herders, women and disadvantaged people.
- Details of LRP eligibility and entitlement for each category
- Explanation of metrics for ‘score’ system for providing the animal fodder to farmers.

Metrics:

- Number of animals owned
 - Timing of living in the farm – in summer, in winter or both
 - Proximity of the farm to the project area
- Information on options of accepting or rejecting the LRP scheme

Q&A Session:

Question 1 (Q): Why is animal fodder considered for 5 years only? We are losing our lands forever.

Answer (A): (Murad Sadikhov) Most informal land agreements are for one year and the longest agreement is until 2025, hence 5 years is an optimal period we decided on.

Q 2: How much fodder will exactly be provided? We use quality fodder costing AZN 0.80 per kg.

A: (Afsana Tahirova) The Ministry of Agriculture has calculated the quantity of animal feed that the land inside the project area is able to produce each year at 340 kg per hectare. The project area covers 550 hectares which gives a total of 187.000 kg per year. Masdar will provide the same quantity of animal feed for a period of five years and the feed for each farm will be calculated based on three metrics: number of animals owned by the farmer, how long the farmer stays in the farm (winter, summer or all year round) and geographic proximity of the farm to the project area.

Q 3: Can you pay lump sum cash for fodder and we will manage our own provisions?

A (Murad Sadikhov): LRP provides fodder in kind, but we will register this request and advise you on 7th of March.

Q4: Where will the fodder be provided from and to? How will we receive our share of the fodder?

A (Murad Sadikhov): We have not planned the exact distribution model yet. The model will be planned carefully and communicated to you.

Q 5: Can you increase the number of construction materials for livestock keeping based on the actual needs of the farm?

A (Murad Sadikhov): LRP considers materials in the equivalent of USD 1000 per farming household. But we will register this request and advise you on 7th of March.

Q6: Can you pay us the lump sum in cash for construction materials for livestock keeping?

A (Murad Sadikhov): LRP considers paying in kind, but we will register this request and advise you on 7th of March.

Q7: Can you build a water pipeline to the area and ensure metered water provision to each farm? We are raising this issue because water is our biggest need and we spend considerable amount of money each year to buy trucks of water.

A (Murad Sadikhov): Masdar Azerbaijan is in discussion with AzerSu (Water Utility Company in Azerbaijan) about a possible water pipeline to the area, yet we have been informed about difficulties of AzerSu in making this happen.

A (Javid Abdullayev): I will look into this issue and contact AzerSu on behalf of the Ministry of Energy to find out what can be done to resolve the issue.

Q8: Will construction of a new asphalt road/highway cause environmental disruption, as well as high traffic and thus disruption to our lives and to animal grazing activities?

A (Murad Sadikhov): We will not construct a new road, we will rather enlarge and improve the existing one. The road will not be an asphalt one, neither will it become a highway. The road will be a gravel one with a speed limit to make sure there is no disruption to the environment, livelihoods or animal grazing. The community will be able to use this new improved road as well.

A (Javid Abdullayev): We will make sure speed limit of 20 km per hour is installed on this road along with animal road signs.

Q9: Can you build a monument from stone dedicated to the war martyrs from our community?

A (Murad Sadikhov): We will discuss this matter with Garadagh Executive Power to obtain relevant permits and will include it into the project scope.

Q10: Can you take action to resolve the matter of extreme dustiness due to construction works on the road to the project site? There is so much dust in the air and on the ground that it is disruptive to our lives and our animals cannot graze there.

A (Murad Sadikhov): Thank you for letting us know. I will resolve the matter with the construction company after this meeting.

Q11: Can you make sure we are fully informed when employee recruitment process starts and that the process is transparent?

A (Murad Sadikhov): We will have a transparent recruitment process with preferential recruitment from the local community based on education, skills and capacity as LRP states. All of the information about our recruitment will be shared through the Ministry of Energy, Garadagh Region Executive Power, our Masdar office and some public media. In addition we will soon recruit a Community Liaison Officer who will be your contact person with our company and who will keep you updated of all project related issues relevant to the community. The person will be introduced to you and you will have their telephone number for any issues/requests.

Q12: We all have equipment and machinery that can be used during the construction process. Would you like to rent from us instead of buying new equipment?

A (Murad Sadikhov): Yes that is a possibility. Our Community Liaison Officer will connect interested people to EPC and its contractors for discussion, but the proposals must be competitive.

Q14: What other entitlements are offered to farmers in similar situations on similar international projects based on best practice?

A (Murad Sadikhov): When developing the LRP for this project we have worked with the lender banks and the government of Azerbaijan, as well as with several international experts with broad experience in this sector. We had also assessed the situation through environmental and social

impact assessment to understand your needs, so that we try to meet them and not cause disruption to your livelihoods.

Extra requests raised for the LRP:

Raised by:	Request
Multiple farmers	Fodder price changes frequently. Please take into account the current price when calculating the total fodder amount.
Multiple farmers	Please pay lump sum in cash for fodder and we will manage our own provisions. (Hasankhan Mehdiyev noted that he does not trust that they will be provided with fodder for 5 years, so he would prefer to have a lump sum cash upfront)
Farmer – Hasankhan Mehdiyev	Please increase the number of construction materials for livestock keeping based on the actual needs of the farm
	Please pay us the lump sum in cash for construction materials for livestock keeping
Multiple farmers	Please build a water pipeline to the area and ensure metered water provision to each farm making sure all farms are provided with water not just the ones close to the project area. (Ali Suleymanov requested to have this water pipeline along the main road in the open to make sure the pipeline and the usage can be monitored easily; Mahir Ibrahimov asked to make sure water equally reaches all four farms)
Multiple farmers	Please build a monument from stone (redo the existing billboard into a stone one) dedicated to War Martyrs.
Multiple farmers	Consider the option of renting construction equipment and machinery from us
Multiple farmers	Please make sure the recruitment process is transparent and we are fully informed of it
Farmer – Ali Suleymanov	Please also consider our community members (those with higher education) for long-term recruitment not just for the construction phase. Some have studied/are studying energy sector.
	Please make sure our community members are recruited with proper employment contracts, they are paid based on pre-determined tariff system and in those contracts difficult working conditions are taken into account, such as extreme heat in summer, existence of poisonous snakes in the area etc.

Raised by:	Request
	Please take the list of potential employees directly from us, i.e. from the community, not from external sources
	Please increase the duration of solar panel maintenance from 1 year to 5 years.
	Please consult the local community when making the list of vulnerable members such as poor families.
	Please provide the recording of this discussion to us on a CD, so we share it with the community to avoid misinformation.
Farmer – Mushvig Mirzali	Please make sure there is speed limit of 40 km/hour and animal road signs on the road

List of Participants:

Name and Surname	Gender	Occupation
Hasankhan Mehdiyev	M	Farmer
Mahir Ibrahimov	M	Farmer
Bakhish Manafov	M	Farmer
Hamza Huseynov	M	Farmer
Murad Abdullayev	M	Farmer
Arif Azimov	M	Farmer
Mushvig Mirzali	M	Farmer
Anar Nagiyev	M	Farmer
Elshan Rahimov	M	Farmer
Keramet Ullayev	M	Farmer
Ali Suleymanov	M	Farmer
Alizaman Khalilov	M	Vulnerable member of community – martyr family
Javid Abdullayev	M	Advisor to the Minister of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic
Shikar Hasanaliyev	M	Deputy Head of Garadagh Region Executive Power
Isa Gozalov	M	Garadagh Region Executive Power local representative
Murad Sadikhov	M	Director of Masdar Azerbaijan LLC
Fuad Mirkishiyev	M	Director of Synergetics Social Research Centre
Rashad Alakbarli	M	Synergetics Social Research Centre
Afsana Tahirova	F	Consultant to Synergetics Social Research Centre

Scanned Attendance Sheet:

Konsultasiyası və açıqlama dəstəyi (fermerlər ilə görüşlər)

26 . Fevral . 2022

No	Adı, Soyadı	Vəzifəsi
1	Həsən xan Mehdiyev	Fermer
2	Mahir İbrahimov	Fermer
3	Baxış Manafov	Fermer
4	Həmzə Hüseynov	Fermer
5	Murad Abdullayev	Fermer
6	Arif Əzimov	Fermer
7	Müşfiq Mirzalı	Fermer
8	Anar Nağıyev	Fermer
9	Elşən Rəhimov	Fermer
10	Kəramət Ullayev	Fermer
11	Alı Süleymanov	Fermer
12	Şikarə Həsənzadə	Qoradag 2. İzra Başçısı
13	İsa Gözəlov	Qobustan yer İzra nümayəndəsi
14	Fuad Mirzəqiyev	Synergetics
15	Carly Hüllye	EN
16	Muead Sadıxov	Məsdər
17	Əlsənə Tahirova	Synergetics
18	Rəşad Ələkbərov	Synergetics
19	Əlişan Xəlilov	Şahid -a.İ.Ə.Ə.
20		

051-3234638



Photographs from the meeting:





3.2. Engagements with Herders & Women

Dates: 1-4 March 2022

Place: Face to face with herders and women in Gobustan winter farms area

Conducted by: Synergetics Social Research Centre

Report by: Afsana Tahirova, consultant to Synergetics Social Research Centre

Participants: PAP – Herders, PAP - Women and Synergetics Social Research Centre Team

Appendices:

- Appendix A: Outcome of the LRP discussion - list of participants and their responses to each LRP measure

Meeting Structure: PAPs – Herders and Women were visited by Synergetics Social Research Centre Team in Gobustan winter farms area. They were given copies of a) Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix, b) Proposed Livelihood Restoration Measures and c) LRP Committee Information Leaflet. They were informed in details about the LRP scheme by the Synergetics Team. After being informed and after familiarizing themselves with the documents they were told they could either accept or reject the LRP scheme and raise a complaint or a grievance if they wish to do so.

Outcome: Almost all herders accepted LRP measure of drinking water and over half of them rejected the workshop on animal reproductive health. Almost all women rejected both workshops. No extra requests, complaints or grievances were raised. Details of accepting measures and reasons for rejecting them are provided below in this report.

Meetings conducted by following three members of Synergetics Team with herders and women in Gobustan winter farms area:

- Mehriban Hasanova (female)
- Afiga Bagirova (female)
- Rasmiyya Azizova (female)

List of PAPs in the meetings:

Name/Surname	PAP type	Works in the farm of (if herder)
Gadirov Khagani	Herder	Hasankhan Mehdiyev
Gadirova Mehluca	Woman (Khagani's wife)	
Gadirov Ahmedkhan	Herder	
Gadirov Fariz	Herder	
Gadirova Leman	Woman (Fariz's wife)	
Ibrahimov Mahir	Herder	Mahir Ibrahimov
Ibrahimova Vusala	Woman (Mahir's wife)	
Khankishiyev Elvin	Herder	
Khankishiyeva Meltem	Woman (Elvin's wife)	
Manafov Babek	Herder	Bakhish Manafov
Azizov Akif	Herder	Ali Suleymanov
Azizova Nurengiz	Woman (Akif's wife)	
Hajiyev Miri	Herder	
Hajiyeva Seringul	Woman (Miri's wife)	
Abdullayev Zaur	Herder	Murad Abdullayev
Abdullayeva Khayala	Woman (Zaur's wife)	
Azizov Nahid	Herder	Arif Azimov
Azizova Shahnaz	Woman (Nahid's wife)	
Shahmammadov Hilal	Herder	Mushvig Mirzali
Shahmammadova Aygun	Woman (Hilal's wife)	
Nuhova Arzu	Woman (Farmer Murad's wife)	
Rahimova Gunay	Woman (Farmer Elshan's wife)	
Total number of herders	11	
Total number of women	11	

Details of accepting and rejecting the LRP:

Total number of herders	11
Accepted drinking water	10
Accepted workshop on animal reproductive health	4
Total number of women	11
Accepted workshop on gardening & livestock	2
Accepted workshop on basket weaving, sewing etc.	2

All herders except Azizov Akif accepted the offer of drinking water in the amount of 2 litres per member of household per day for a period of two years. Akif's reason for rejecting the offer was

his lack of need for this assistance as he is able to buy drinking water himself. He mentioned that the measure did not seem supportive enough of their household's needs, hence he rejected it.

4 out of 11 herders accepted the offer of attending a two day workshop on animal reproductive health. **7 out of 11** herders rejected this offer. The reason behind the rejection was their already existing broad experience on the issue and thus lack of need for a further training.

9 out of 11 women rejected the offer of attending both workshops offered to them: one on increasing productivity of livestock and gardening, the other on basket weaving, sewing and other similar skills. Their primary reasons for rejecting the first workshop were: a) their already existing experience on productivity of livestock, and b) soil being unfit for gardening due to high amount of sand and clay, and lack of water. Their primary reason for rejecting the second workshop was lack of time due to having small children and having to look after the household. Other reasons included: lack of demand in the market for such products (e.g. baskets etc.) and age related inability to weave or sew (stated by Hajiyeva Seringul).

A few women told the survey team that they might change their minds regarding attending workshops depending on the location – if the workshop is held near their houses, they might be able to attend.

2 out of 11 women (Nuhova Arzu and Rahimova Gunay) are wives of farmers and the remaining 9 women are wives of herders. The reason why only two farmers' wives are surveyed whereas there are 11 farmers in the project area, is because only two farmers live in the area with their families.

Outcome of the LRP discussions with herders and women - list of participants and their responses to each LRP measure

#	PAP Herder - H Woman - W	Name/Surname	LRP: drinking water	LRP: Workshop	LRP: Workshop on gardening and livestock	LRP: Workshop on basket weaving, sewing etc.	Reason for rejection (if stated)
<i>Y = Yes, LRP measure accepted N = No, LRP measure not accepted</i>							
1	h	Gadirov Khagani	Y	N			Experienced in animal reproductive health, no need for extra training
2	w	Gadirova Mehluca			N	N	Experienced in livestock matters/No time to attend workshops
3	h	Gadirov Ahmedkhan	Y	N			
4	h	Gadirov Fariz	Y	N			
5	w	Gadirova Leman			Y	Y	
6	h	Ibrahimov Mahir	Y	Y			
7	w	Ibrahimova Vusala			N	Y	Experienced in livestock matters/Soil not fit for gardening
8	h	Khankishiyev Elvin	Y	N			Experienced in animal reproductive health, no need for extra training
9	w	Khankishiyeva Meltem			N	N	Soil not fit for gardening/experienced in livestock matters/no time to attend workshops
10	h	Manafov Babek	Y	Y			
11	h	Azizov Akif	N	N			Experienced in animal reproductive health, no need for extra training/I buy drinking water, do not need support in that
12	w	Azizova Nurengiz			N	N	Soil not fit for gardening/Weaving and sewing activities are not relevant for us
13	h	Hajiyev Miri	Y	N			Experienced in animal reproductive health, no need for extra training
14	w	Hajiyeva Seringul			Y	N	Cannot weave or sew because of my age
15	h	Abdullayev Zaur	Y	Y			
16	w	Abdullayeva Khayala			N	N	No time to attend workshops, have small children
17	h	Azizov Nahid	Y	N			Experienced in animal reproductive health, no need for extra training
18	w	Azizova Shahnaz			N	N	Soil not fit for gardening/No time to attend workshops, have small children
19	h	Shahmammadov Hilal	Y	Y			
20	w	Shahmammadova Aygun			N	N	Experienced in livestock matters/No time to attend workshops
21	w	Nuhova Arzu (Farmer Abdullayev Murad's wife)			N	N	No time to attend workshops, have small children
22	w	Rahimova Gunay (Farmer Rahimov Elshan's wife)			N	N	

Annex 4: LRP Disclosure Meeting Notes

3.3. 4.1. LRP Disclosure Meeting with Farmers

Date: 09 March 2022

Place: Meeting Hall of the Public School # 195, Gobustan settlement

Organised by: Synergetics Social Research Centre

Meeting Minutes by: Afsana Tahirova, consultant to Synergetics Social Research Centre

Participants: PAP – Farmers, Masdar-Azerbaijan LLC, Ministry of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic, Ministry of Agriculture of Azerbaijan Republic, Garadagh Region Executive Power, Audit Consultant and Synergetics Social Research Centre. Please see *Appendix A* for the list of participants in English and *Appendix B* for scanned Attendance Sheet in Azerbaijani.

The notes include:

- List of Participants in English
- Scanned Attendance Sheet in Azerbaijani
- Photographs from the meeting

Meeting Agenda:

Time	Item
15.00 – 15.10	Javid Abdullayev (Advisor to the Minister of Energy) meets PAPs, covers the project summary, review of the last meeting and purpose of this meeting
15.10 – 15.25	Murad Sadikhov (Director of Masdar Azerbaijan LLC) presents the project, importance of LRP to Masdar and LRP development, review and change process
15.25 – 15.35	Afsana Tahirova (consultant to Synergetics Social Research Centre) presents LRP Committee and LRP measures
15.35 – 16.10	Q&A session

Meeting Structure: Participants were welcomed by Synergetics Team and took their seats in the Hall. All farmers were given copies of a) Project Information Leaflet, b) Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix, c) Proposed Livelihood Restoration Measures and d) LRP Committee Information Leaflet. After third speaker Q&A session took place. After the session the participants were told they could either accept or reject the LRP scheme and raise a complaint or a grievance if they wish to do so. LRP scheme was accepted by all farmers. Some extra requests were raised. The Map of the Project Area was hung on the wall during the duration of the meeting.

Outcome: LRP scheme was accepted by all farmers. Ali Suleymanov was elected as the representative of farmers for all future LRP meetings. Some extra requests were raised which are detailed below in this report. No complaints or grievances were raised.

MEETING MINUTES

First Speaker: Javid Abdullayev, Advisor to the Minister of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic

Key Points:

- Project summary
- Previous meeting summary
- Information on review of requests raised in the last meeting (Murad Sadikhov to provide further information)

- Information on participants from the government in today's meeting (Advisors to the Minister of Energy and representative of the Ministry of Agriculture)
- Information on participation of Aytan Poladova, Audit Consultant
- Ministry of Energy's close involvement in the project (and its regular communication with the community now and in the future)

Second Speaker: Murad Sadikhov, Director of Masdar – Azerbaijan LLC

Key Points:

- Project scope, summary and progress so far (including Environmental and Social Impact Assessment activities)
- Official project launch and start of construction process
- Local workforce and services involvement in construction and usage phases
- Requests raised in the last meeting and afterwards by PAPs have been collected, summarised and translated into English and sent to Masdar, as well as lending agencies: ADB, EBRD, Japan International Cooperation Agency and Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
- Information about LRP, its review and change process

Third Speaker: Afsana Tahirova, consultant to Synergetics Social Research Centre

Key Points:

- Information on LRP Committee, its structure and working process
- Information on categories of PAPs: farmers, herders, women, vulnerable people and young people
- Details of LRP eligibility and entitlement for each category including changes/additions made to the last LRP scheme
 - Noted that: animals of each farmer and herder will be counted before calculating the amount of animal feed to be allocated
- Information on options of accepting or rejecting the LRP scheme

Q&A Session:

Question (Q) 1: What is the procedure of establishing the LRP Committee (proposing and approving representatives of relevant organistaions) and when is the deadline for establishing it?

Q2: (*Farmer Hasankhan Mehdiyev*) I have documents from Absheron Executive Power (showing documents) proving that I am the legal user of this land since 1992 and here are my receipts (showing receipts) proving that I have paid money to use this land all these years. In the last two years the land was delegated to the Ministry of Agriculture and I have paid money to them to continue to use the land. Here is the map from the Ministry of Agriculture showing that I am losing 18 hectares of my land. Most fertile part of my land is taken away by the project area. What is going to happen to my legal rights now?

Answer (A): (*Murad Sadikhov*) It is difficult for me to comment on this specific map as it shows no geographic coordinates. Also we have all the legal documents on land rights of the project area and there are no legal farming land agreements covering the area. The area belongs to the government and is under industrial (oil and gas) category. However, during our assessment we have found out that you are using the area informally for farming which is why we are providing you with LRP, such as animal feed.

A: (*Javid Abdullayev*) The entire project area which is 550 hectares belongs to the Ministry of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic. Let us not go back to the discussion of legal land rights again, as

we have already discussed this issue. You are informal land users and your documents are not legally valid. In addition, it is illegal to use these lands for agricultural purposes. The project is doing its best to support you in the transition process and provide you with relevant LRP measures.

Q3: When will the construction begin and the area will be fenced? We need this information to understand who should buy the animal feed: if the construction is scheduled to start this coming winter, you need to start providing us with animal feed. If the construction is scheduled to start later, we need to know that, to make sure we buy animal feed ourselves for this coming winter.

A: (*Murad Sadikhov*) We agree with you that if the construction starts in April, you will not be able to use the land for the next winter. That is why it is necessary to decide on the date of our first LRP Committee meeting where we can discuss and agree on: place of buying animal feed, type and quality of animal feed and other related matters. Masdar is not knowledgeable in these matters so we will need your expertise and we will ask Ministry of Agriculture to guide us as well. Masdar will be responsible for making the processes transparent through tenders, for example.

Q4: Can you convert our 37,000 kg (out of our 187,000 kg) animal feed into cash and divide it amongst 4 vulnerable (war martyr families) households?

A: (*Javid Abdullayev*) This is not possible. Firstly because, you receive your share of animal feed and are free to use it the way you deem necessary. Secondly, we do not offer animal feed as cash payments.

A: (*Murad Sadikhov*) We do not offer cash payments due to problems similar projects have had in the past. Yet, you are free to use your animal feed the way you deem necessary.

Q5: What is the progress with providing the area with a water pipeline as in the previous meeting you had promised to take on this issue?

A: (*Javid Abdullayev*) We are in discussion with AzerSu (water provider) who in turn are looking at the area and evaluating the request. They have promised to come back to me before Novruz Holidays this month.

Q6: Can you top up cash for building a place for livestock (AZN 1700) with cash allocated for women's workshops (AZN 850 for each workshop)? Firstly, because workshops offered to women are not relevant to their needs and also are not realistic (for example, the soil is unfit for gardening, yet one of the workshops offered to women is to train them to use the land in front of their houses for gardening OR women are not willing to make and sell baskets, yet one of the workshops offered is basket weaving). Secondly, because AZN 1700 offered for livestock keeping is a very small amount sufficient only to build a place with the size of 3x4 meters = 12 square meters. Take into account that some places where livestock is kept are in really bad condition.

A: (*Murad Sadikhov*) We are providing each project affected person separately with a livelihood restoration measure and women are in this category. A team of international experts is working on developing LRP measures for each PAP. We cannot increase the amount of one category by decreasing the amount of another. Also, please note that Masdar does not decide on these amounts, lending agencies do. So we will record your request and pass on to the team working on the LRP.

Q7: Can you provide members of PAP households with permanent employment during the usage phase, not just temporary employment during the construction phase?

A: (*Murad Sadikhov*) Construction phase will require a maximum of 900 employees. The usage phase will require maximum of 50 employees, including electrical engineers and other maintenance staff. Priority employment will always be offered to those living in the area and surrounding areas and this will be done based on skills, experience and capacity. We are also working on offering paid internships to young people from the community. Once the construction starts, you will be informed of all the opportunities through Garadagh Executive Power and directly. Once we establish an office in the project area, you will be able to liaise with them, too.

Q8: What will be fire prevention measures in the project area where solar panels are located? How will you provide fire extinguishers with water, through a water pipeline or trucks of water? I am asking this question as I am interested in water provision measures to the area.

A: (*Murad Sadikhov*) Engineering team will decide on fire prevention methods, whether it will be based on water or foam or other methods. And any water provided to the project will be done based on the needs of the project works and staff. However, as you all know, we have been in discussion with AzerSu regarding drawing a water pipeline to the area and they had told us that this was not feasible due to distance and geographic patterns. Ministry of Energy is now in further discussions with them. If they agree and if the water pipeline cost is within our budget, we will do it as water pipeline is a more desirable option for us and we want the community to benefit, too.

Q9: Can you change Azizov Nahid from a herder to a farmer in the LRP? We believe there was a mistake during the social impact assessment survey. We did not know the difference between a farmer and a herder which is why his status was not recorded correctly.

A: (*Murad Sadikhov*) Survey was conducted by a professional survey team and they have identified farmers and herders early on in this project. Farmers are those who are owners of a farm and they had indicated this to the survey team initially. Azizov Nahid’s case will be investigated and his responses to the survey will be re-analysed to resolve this request.

Extra requests raised for the LRP:

Raised by:	Request
Ali Suleymanov	Please inform us about the exact dates when the construction will begin and the area will be fenced to decide on who buys the animal feed.
	Please make sure to provide us with quality animal feed and to achieve this make sure to involve us to the selection process. Low quality feed can be poisonous to our animals due to rat infestation in production area. We buy high quality whole barley from Shamakhi region.
	Let us choose a representative of farmers for future LRP meetings, as a) some farmers do not live in the project area and b) most farmers are in summer farms half of the year, hence they may not be able to travel to future meetings.
	<i>As per Javid Abdullayev’s proposal, farmers were given pieces of paper and were asked to write down the name of a farmer (anyone but themselves) they deem fit to represent them in future LRP processes. Papers were collected and given to Javid Abdullayev, who counted the names openly. Everyone voted for Ali Suleymanov except for two votes that said: ‘nobody’ and ‘Nemat’</i>
	Please provide members of project affected households with permanent employment in the project. This way the project affected households will benefit from the project in the long-term.
	Please increase the amount allocated for livestock keeping (currently AZN 1700)
	Please change Azizov Nahid’s status from herder to farmer

List of Participants:

Name and Surname	Gender	Occupation
Hasankhan Mehdiyev	M	Farmer
Mahir Ibrahimov	M	Farmer
Bakhish Manafov	M	Farmer
Hamza Huseynov	M	Farmer
Murad Abdullayev	M	Farmer
Arif Azimov	M	Farmer
Mushvig Mirzali	M	Farmer
Anar Nagiyev	M	Farmer
Elshan Rahimov	M	Farmer
Keramet Ullayev	M	Farmer
Ali Suleymanov	M	Farmer
Javid Abdullayev	M	Advisor to the Minister of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic
Vusal Rajabli	M	Advisor to the Minister of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic
Ramin Mammadov	M	Director of Agrarian Training Centre, Ministry of Agriculture of Azerbaijan Republic
Isa Gozalov	M	Garadagh Region Executive Power local representative
Murad Sadikhov	M	Director of Masdar Azerbaijan LLC
Aytan Poladova	F	Audit Consultant
Fuad Mirkishiyev	M	Director of Synergetics Social Research Centre
Rashad Alakbarli	M	Synergetics Social Research Centre
Afsana Tahirova	F	Consultant to Synergetics Social Research Centre

Scanned Attendance Sheet:

Konsultasiyası və açıqlama dəstəyi (fermerlər ilə görüşlər)

09. Mart. 2022

No	Adı, Soyadı	Vəzifəsi	Telefon nömrəsi	İmzası
1	Həsən xan Mehdiyev	Fermer		
2	Mahir İbrahimov	Fermer		
3	Baxış Manafov	Fermer		
4	Həmzə Hüseynov	Fermer		
5	Murad Abdullayev	Fermer		
6	Arif Əzimov	Fermer		
7	Müşfiq Mirzalı	Fermer		
8	Anar Nağıyev	Fermer		
9	Elşən Rəhimov	Fermer		
10	Kəramət Ullayev	Fermer		
11	Ali Süleymanov	Fermer		
12	Murad Sadıxov	Mərdax		
13	Caril Əhmədov	EN		
14	Vüsal Rəcəbi	Müsavir, EN		
15	Ramin Məmmədov	Təlim Mərkəzi direktoru		
16	Aytan Pələdova	Auditor-coop		
17	Əlvizə Əliyeva	Fəxr Sənəqatçı		
18	Əhsan Tahirov	Sənəqatçı		
19	İsa Gözəlov	Qəbustan icra müəyyən		
20	Ələkbəzli Rəşad	Sənəqatçı		

Photographs from the meeting:





3.4. 4.1. LRP Disclosure Engagements with Herders and Women

Date: 09 March 2022

Place: Gobustan Winter Farms Area

Organised by: Synergetics Social Research Centre

Meeting Minutes by: Afsana Tahirova, consultant to Synergetics Social Research Centre

Participants: PAP – 4 Herders, PAP – 4 Women and Synergetics Social Research Centre Team.

Meeting Structure: PAPs – Herders and Women were visited by Synergetics Social Research Centre Team in Gobustan Winter Farms Area. They were given copies of a) Project Information Leaflet, b) Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix, c) Proposed Livelihood Restoration Measures and d) LRP Committee Information Leaflet. They were informed in details about the LRP scheme including the changes from the previous scheme by the Synergetics Team. After being informed and after familiarizing themselves with the documents they were told they could either accept or reject the LRP scheme and raise a complaint or a grievance if they wish to do so.

Outcome: All measures were accepted. Women reiterated a) the importance of offering measures based on their needs (as previous workshops did not meet their needs) and b) their inability to travel if offered workshops are not near their homes. One extra request was made. No complaints or grievances were raised.

Extra request by PAP – woman, Azizova Nurangiz: I know sew and produce dairy products. Currently, I cut and design outfits and other products, but due to lack of equipment, I take my designs to a tailor who sews them for me. I would appreciate support in this in the form of materials and equipment that you had offered previously.

Photographs from the meetings







Annex 5: Grievance Redress Form

I, (full name) (OPTIONAL*):

Resident at:

Tel: Fax:

E-mail:

Wish to raise the following complaint or concern (include location and duration of problem):

Suggestions to solve problem:

Preferred method of communication (verbal, written, other):

Signed: Date:

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