

TUZ GÖLÜ GAS STORAGE EXPANSION PROJECT
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

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ABBREVIATIONS

BOTAŞ	Petroleum Pipeline Corporation
CRF	Complaint Register Form
DPs	Displaced persons
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ETL	Energy Transmission Line
GLAC	Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GSEP	Gas Storage Expansion Project
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFIs	International Financing Institutions
LAC	Land Acquisition
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Policy
PAH	Project Affected Households
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAV	Project Affected Village
PR	Performance Requirement
PS	Performance Standard
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMP	Social Management Plan
TUIK	Turkish Statistical Institute
WB	World Bank
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development

GLOSSARY

Census: A complete and accurate count of the population that will be affected by land acquisition and related impacts. Census means a field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (“PAP”), their assets, and potential impacts.

Compensation: Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.

Cut-off date: Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated. WB OP 4.12, endnote 22 reads “Normally, this cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.

Displacement: The physical, economic, social and/or cultural uprooting of a person, household, social group or community as a result of the GSEP.

Displaced persons: are defined as persons who are affected in any of the ways described in OP 4.12. The word thus connotes all those people who lose land or the right to use land or who lose access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods. The term displaced persons are synonymous with “project-affected persons” and is not limited to those subjected to physical displacement.

Economic displacement: Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.

Eligibility: Refers to criteria identifying which affected persons are entitled to receive compensation, resettlement assistance and/or other benefits as a result of resettlement. Usually established either by law or via policies of International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

Entitlements: The compensation offered to persons, households, groups and/or communities affected by the GSEP. This includes: financial compensation, preferential right to certain employment, the right to participate in livelihood restoration programmes, housing, service provision, transport assistance, and other short-term assistance required to move from one site to another.

Host population: Any community receiving displaced persons. People living in or around areas to which people physically displaced by a project will be resettled who, in turn, may be affected by the resettlement.

Household: Refers to community consisting of one or more people who live in the same house or in a part of the same house, whether they have a kinship tie or who meet basic needs together.

Informal User: Refers to people who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying for residential, business and/or other purposes. They are not eligible for land compensation

but qualify for compensation for loss of structures and improvements, loss of crops and transitional livelihood support.

Involuntary resettlement: Involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition and restrictions on land use that result in physical or economic displacement.

Land acquisition: Includes both outright purchases of property and/or acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way.

Land expropriation: Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise uses.

Livelihood restoration: In order to mitigate the economic displacement caused by involuntary resettlement, livelihood restoration process establishes the entitlements of affected persons and/or communities, and ensures that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner and that they are provided with adequate opportunity to re-establish their livelihoods.

Market value: The value that is required to enable affected persons and communities to replace lost assets with new assets of similar value.

Mitigation measure: Refers to the measures to be taken in order to minimize the negative effects of impacts on livelihoods of the affected people.

Project: Refers to BOTAS Gas Storage Expansion Project, including all its sub-projects, components and phases.

Project affected household (“PAH”): All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project.

Project affected person (“PAP”): Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Physical displacement: Loss of residential land, or loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.

Replacement cost: The rate of compensation for lost assets must be calculated at full replacement cost, that is, the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. With regard to land and structures, IFC defines “replacement costs” as follows:

- agricultural land—the market value of land of equal productive use or potential located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;
- land in urban areas—the market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;

- household and public structures—the cost of purchasing or building a new structure, with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or of repairing a partially affected structure, including labor and contractors’ fees and any registration and transfer taxes.

In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.

Resettlement: Covers all direct economic and social losses resulting from land taking and restriction of access, together with the consequent compensatory and remedial measures. Resettlement is not restricted to its usual meaning—physical relocation. Resettlement can, depending on the case, include (a) acquisition of land and physical structures on the land, including businesses; (b) physical relocation; and (c) economic rehabilitation of displaced persons, to improve (or at least restore) incomes and living standards.

Resettlement Action Plan (“RAP”): The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

Resettlement assistance: Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.

Resettlement Policy Framework (“RPF”): A resettlement policy framework is required for projects with subprojects or multiple components that cannot be identified before project World Bank’s appraisal. This instrument may also be appropriate where there are valid reasons for delaying the implementation of resettlement, provided that the implementing party provides an appropriate and concrete commitment for its future implementation. The policy framework should be consistent with the principles and objectives of WB OP 4.12- Involuntary Resettlement.

Stakeholders: Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

Vulnerable groups: People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than other and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to identify and evaluate the resettlement impacts of the Tuz Golu Natural Gas Underground Storage Expansion Project (herein after “GSEP” and / or “Project”). GSEP aims to increase the capacity of the existing Underground Gas Storage Project (UGS Project) of BOTAŞ in the same region, which had been put into practice with the aim of regulating seasonal natural gas fluctuations, fulfilling purchase and sale commitments, ensuring flexibility in gas purchase-sale agreements and thus raising the bargaining power, ensuring uninterrupted gas supply and efficient pipeline operation, meeting the excessive demand during summer months due to electricity generation, creating a strategic reserve against unforeseeable technical disruptions in gas supply and providing service to all consumers in the natural gas system of Turkey.

BOTAŞ commits to promote sustainable development and social welfare in the areas in which it operates. The design and implementation of this RAP will be in line with Turkish law and the World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (WB OP 4.12) which have been captured in the GSEP RPF approved by the World Bank during Project preparation. In case of any discrepancy between Turkish Law and WB OP 4.12, the provisions of OP 4.12 shall apply.

The Tuz Golu Underground Natural Gas Storage (UGS) Project is located in Sultanhanı locality of Aksaray Province, at about 40 km south of Tuz Golu and consists of several components such as pipelines (fresh water line from Hirfanlı Dam to Underground Gas Storage (UGS) Sites, brine discharge line from UGS sites to Tuz Golu, and natural gas branch line to Eastern Anatolia Natural Gas Main Transmission Line), pump stations and storage tanks, energy transmission lines, surface facilities and UGS Sites. The land acquisition (LAC) process of UGS Project was initiated by the Department of Land Estate and Expropriation within BOTAŞ in accordance with Approval number 1423 on October 3, 2007. First compensation payments were made in December 2012.

The existing UGS Project continues and shows good progress; drilling of all twelve caverns has been completed, leaching and first gas filling activities are being undertaken. The caverns are located approximately at the depth of 1100 - 1450 m below ground surface. Each cavern will have a geometrical cavern volume of 630.000 m³ - 750.000 m³. The first three caverns have been operational since 2017, and the storage capacity has reached to 0.25 bcm. All twelve caverns will be ready for operation in 2021 and the storage capacity will reach to 1.2 bcm.

(GSEP) is planned to increase the capacity of the existing UGS Project from 1.2 bcm to 5.4 bcm by constructing additional salt caverns with similar properties of the existing caverns. In addition to the existing UGS Project facilities, the following components will be constructed:

- 40 + 8 (spare) caverns with 4.2 bcm storage capacity,
- 1 surface facility,
- 1 natural gas connection pipeline (between Kayseri–Konya–Seydişehir sections (at app. 23 km north of the Project site) of the existing Eastern Anatolia Natural Gas Main Transmission Line to the Project site)
- 1 freshwater pipeline,
- 1 brine discharge pipeline,
- Field pipelines,
- 4 pump stations,
- Energy transmission lines (ETLs),
- Access roads and other associated structures.

The construction phase of the Project is planned to start in the second quarter of 2019 and to be completed in last quarter of 2023. After the completion of the Project construction phase, it is planned to have an estimated 30 years of operation phase.

This Plan includes the assessment of Project' impacts regarding physical and economic displacement and the development of mitigation measures or compensation strategies. Following the World Bank approval of this RAP, the land acquisition process will begin. One of the main approaches of the Project is not to cause a physical displacement. Thus, physical displacement was avoided in the Project design and no physical displacement will take place as observed in the site studies. The land requirements of the above-mentioned components of the Project are anticipated to result only in economic displacement.

A total of 28 settlements have been are affected by the land acquisition of Project. These 28 settlements are located within the boundaries of 8 districts of 3 provinces. One of these 28 settlements is located in the borders of Ankara and another in the province of Konya. The remaining 27 26 settlements are located in the province of Aksaray. 26 settlements out of 28 are affected by pipelines where lands are acquired through easement rights whereas 3 settlements out of 28 are affected by well areas and surface facilities where lands are acquired through ownership rights or permanent easement rights. As seen in table given below, one of these 28 settlements are affected by both pipelines and well areas.

The first part of the RAP provides an overview of the Project activities and information on the land acquisition requirements of the Project. This introduction also provides a general description of the Project and its area of influence; listing the Project components in relation to their impacts on land. Main efforts of the Project on minimizing resettlement is also detailed in this section.

Chapter 2 includes information on the development process, scope and objectives of this RAP together with its limitations on the preparation process.

Chapter 3 describes the national legislation and institutional framework related to the development and the implementation of RAP. This section also describes applicable international standards and policies that form the RAP framework. The legislation scope of involuntary resettlement and land use restrictions and the nature of the compensation related to both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment are considered in this section. Applicable legislative and administrative procedures, including a description of the existing solutions in the judicial process for displaced persons the legal timeframe for these procedures and the current grievance redress mechanisms that may be relevant to the Project, are set forth under this chapter. The chapter provides information on the institutions responsible for the implementation of the resettlement activities.

Chapter 4 initially provides the methodology applied during the preparation of this RAP and then evaluates the socio-economic baseline status of region and communities on the basis of Census and socio-economic survey. Key data and potential project impacts in terms of land acquisition; affected people (PAPs) / communities including vulnerable persons and vulnerable groups are evaluated in this section.

Chapter 5 describes basic principles of the Resettlement Program including principles that will govern the land acquisition process of the Project, the main objectives of the resettlement policy, land acquisition and resettlement process, valuation methodologies, calculations for compensation payments, types of land rights to be established, eligibility criteria for defining various categories of PAPs, cut-off date and identification of PAPs.

Chapter 6 presents and evaluates the resettlement related impacts of the Project identified during the RAP studies, impact types according to each Project component, usage limitations after reinstatement.

Chapter 7 presents the mitigation strategy. The general approach to mitigation strategy, compensation of losses, definition of affected assets, valuation methodology and compensation, support under the RAP Fund, eligibility criteria and appropriate PAPs, types of subsistence support, entitlement matrix are described in this section.

Chapter 8 sets out the institutional framework which includes the proposed steps for determining the institution(s) responsible for resettlement activities, evaluating the institutional capacity of these institution(s), recommended measures to increase the institutional capacity and the regulations for the resettlement management are listed in this section.

Chapter 9 describes public consultation and disclosure activities. A description of the consultation and participation strategy in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities; a summary of the opinions expressed in the preparation of the resettlement plan and consideration of these opinions, the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by the displaced persons, the institutional arrangements to ensure PAPs can raise their concerns to the project authorities during the planning and implementation and measures to ensure the representation of vulnerable groups are considered here.

Chapter 10 provides information on the grievance mechanism. The plan describes accessible procedures for resolving third party disputes arising from displacement or resettlement. Such grievance mechanisms will take account of the judicial application and the existence of society and the traditional dispute resolution mechanisms.

Chapter 11 comprises of implementation schedule. It provides an application program that provides the estimated dates for displacement and the estimated start and completion dates for all resettlement activities. The schedule will show how resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the project.

Chapter 12 provides information on the monitoring approach. To provide full and objective information, third party observers considered to be eligible under OP 4.12, regulations for monitoring the relocation and resettlement activities by the implementing organization; performance monitoring indicators that measure the inputs, outputs and outputs of relocation activities; the inclusion of internally displaced persons in the monitoring process; the evaluation of the results for a reasonable period after completion of all resettlement activities is evaluated in this section.

Chapter 13 includes the budget table showing cost categorized for all resettlement activities.

Finally, in the Appendices Chapter, copies of the census and survey instruments; information on all stakeholder consultations; a template of grievance form; asset inventory and valuation; RAP Fund Management Guideline; Examples of formats to be used for monitoring and reporting RAP implementation are also included in this section.

1. INTRODUCTION

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to identify and evaluate the resettlement impacts of the Tuz Golu Natural Gas Underground Storage Expansion Project (herein after “GSEP” and / or “Project”). GSEP aims to increase the capacity of the existing Underground Gas Storage Project (UGS Project)¹ of BOTAŞ in the same region, which had been put into practice with the aim of regulating seasonal natural gas fluctuations, fulfilling purchase and sale commitments, ensuring flexibility in gas purchase-sale agreements and thus raising the bargaining power, ensuring uninterrupted gas supply and efficient pipeline operation, meeting the excessive demand during summer months due to electricity generation, creating a strategic reserve against unforeseeable technical disruptions in gas supply and providing service to all consumers in the natural gas system of Turkey.

BOTAŞ commits to promote sustainable development and social welfare in the areas in which it operates. Therefore, the GSEP will carry out its activities in a manner that protects the environment and communities in line with the concerning international safeguard policies. In the current phase of the project, in addition to the national Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report which was approved by the Turkish Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (MoEU) on 10.03.2017, the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) documents were also prepared to meet the WB requirements. The ESIA Report of the Project including its relevant management plans² was prepared in 2018. The management plans prepared include environmental and social impact mitigation and management measures to be implemented. The construction contract of the GSEP was signed on 25.03.2019, but it is not yet effective. GSEP is funded by World Bank (IBRD) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

The design and implementation of this RAP will be in line with Turkish law and the World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (WB OP 4.12) which have been captured in the GSEP RPF approved by the World Bank during Project preparation. In case of any discrepancy between Turkish Law and WB OP 4.12, the provisions of OP 4.12 shall apply.

1.1. Description of the Project

The Tuz Golu Underground Natural Gas Storage (UGS) Project is located in Sultanhanı locality of Aksaray Province, at about 40 km south of Tuz Golu and consists of several components such as pipelines (fresh water line from Hirfanlı Dam to UGS Sites, brine discharge line from UGS sites to Tuz Golu, and natural gas branch line to Eastern Anatolia Natural Gas Main Transmission Line), pump stations and storage tanks, energy transmission lines, surface facilities and UGS Sites. The land acquisition (LAC) process of UGS Project was initiated by the Department of Land Estate and Expropriation within BOTAŞ in accordance with Approval number 1423 on October 3, 2007. First compensation payments were made in December 2012. The LAC process was finalized when compensation payments were completed in March 2015. All project components including the construction of the natural gas, water and brine pipelines, the pumping stations and 12 storage wells had required the acquisition of 749 hectares (ha) of land, either temporarily (382 ha) or permanently (367 ha). 44% of total land acquired for UGS Project was public and 56% was private, affecting a total of 4,061 landowners. The number of private land subject to acquisition was 1,036 plots. The land

¹ For more detail on this existing Project, please refer to the Project Background section in the Gas Storage Expansion Project Final ESIA Report disclosed on March 26, 2018 on BOTAS official website: <https://www.botas.gov.tr/index/tur/kurumsal/duyurular/duyurular.asp>

² For more detail, please see <https://www.botas.gov.tr/index/tur/kurumsal/duyurular/duyurular.asp>

acquisition process of UGS Project was carried out in line with the Turkish Legal Framework as well as World Bank Policy (OP 4.12) on Involuntary Resettlement.

UGS Project aims to regulate seasonal natural gas fluctuations, fulfilling purchase and sale commitments, ensuring flexibility in gas purchase-sale agreements and thus raising the bargaining power, ensuring uninterrupted gas supply and efficient pipeline operation, meeting the excessive demand during summer months due to electricity generation, creating a strategic reserve against unforeseeable technical disruptions in gas supply and providing service to all consumers in the natural gas system of Turkey.

The existing UGS Project continues and shows good progress; drilling of all twelve caverns has been completed, leaching and first gas filling activities are being undertaken. The caverns are located approximately at the depth of 1100-1450 m below ground surface. Each cavern will have a geometrical cavern volume of 630.000 m³-750.000 m³. The first three caverns have been operational since 2017, and the storage capacity has reached 0.25 bcm. All twelve caverns will be ready for operation in 2021 and the storage capacity will reach 1.2 bcm.

GSEP is planned to increase the capacity of the existing UGS Project from 1.2 bcm to 5.4 bcm by constructing additional salt caverns with similar properties of the existing caverns. In addition to the existing UGS Project facilities, the following components will be constructed:

- 40 + 8 (spare) caverns with 4.2 bcm storage capacity,
- 1 surface facility,
- 1 natural gas connection pipeline (between Kayseri–Konya–Seydişehir sections (at app. 23 km north of the Project site) of the existing Eastern Anatolia Natural Gas Main Transmission Line to the Project site)
- 1 fresh water pipeline,
- 1 brine discharge pipeline,
- Field pipelines,
- 4 pump stations,
- Energy transmission lines (ETLs),
- Access roads and other associated structures.

The UGS project and planned Project areas are shown in Figure 1.

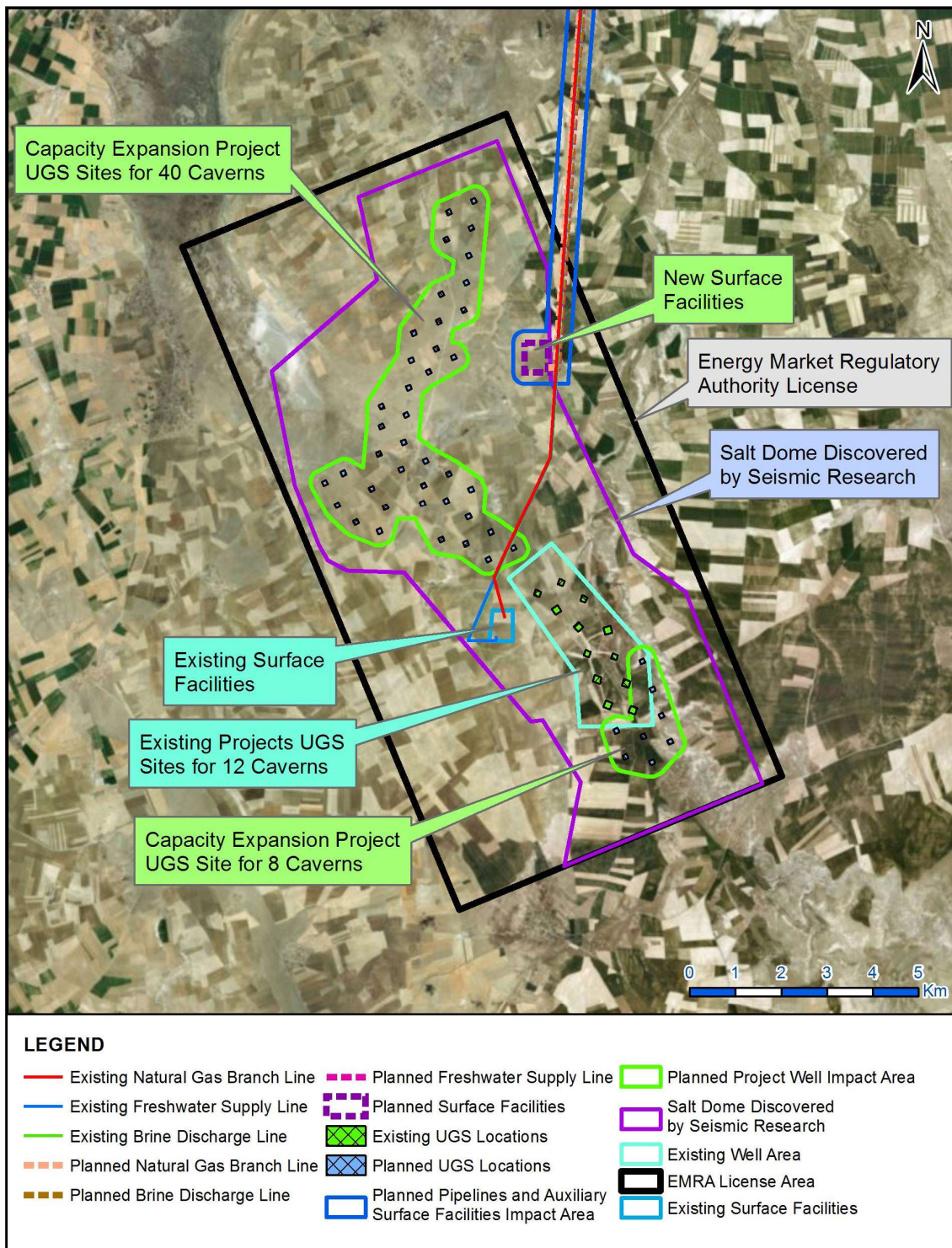


Figure 1 The Project Areas of the UGS Project and GSEP The construction phase of the Project is planned to start in the second quarter of 2019 and to be completed in last quarter of 2023. After the completion of the Project construction phase, it is planned to have an estimated 30 years of operation phase.

This Plan includes the assessment of Project' impacts regarding physical and economic displacement and the development of mitigation measures or compensation strategies. Following the World Bank approval of this RAP, the land acquisition process will begin. One of the main approaches of the Project is not to cause physical displacement. Thus, physical displacement was avoided in the Project design and no physical displacement will take place as observed in the site studies. The land requirements of

the above-mentioned components of the Project are anticipated to result only in economic displacement.

1.2. Minimizing Resettlement Impact

GSEP is committed to comply with local, regional and national requirements as a minimum, and will go beyond these requirements when needed. In order to minimize land acquisition-induced impacts of Project on people and communities, the most suitable and feasible project design with respect to the project components were developed. To say explicitly;

- While selecting locations of the well areas, BOTAŞ considered to keep away from residential areas in order not to cause any physical displacement.
- The GSEP avoids full expropriation of the lands between the well locations leaving it for the use of PAPs;
- In order to decrease the number of new lands to be expropriated due to pipeline construction, the existing pipeline routes were considered as much as possible.
- Less ownership rights but more easement rights were preferred as a land acquisition method where possible to allow for maximum use of land after Project implementation.

1.3. Project Affected Settlements

Total of 993 parcels will be affected by the land acquisition of fresh water, brine water, gas pipeline, well areas and surface facilities. 810 parcels in total are private land and remaining 183 parcels are registered as public land. Distribution of total number of parcels according to project components is given in the table below.

Table 1-1 Number of Parcels and Area Hectares According to Project Components

PROJECT COMPONENTS	NUMBER OF PARCELS ³			AREA (Ha)		# OF LANDOWNERS
	TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TEMPORARY EASEMENT	PERMANENT EASEMENT	
Freshwater line (from Hirfanlı Dam to Kayseri-Seydişehir brach connection)	832	101	731	104,2	282,4	2144
Freshwater line+natural gas line (from Kayseri-Seydişehir brach connection to brine discharge connection)	10	5	5	1,0	10,0	29
Freshwater line+brine water line+ natural gas line (from brine discharge connection to surface facilities)	50	27	23	0,3	72,6	93
Brine water line (from brine discharge connection to discharge point)	22	22	0	0,5	27,0	1
SUB-TOTAL 1	914	155	759	108	392	2267
PROJECT COMPONENTS	NUMBER OF PARCELS			AREA (Ha)		

³ The number of parcels given may be subject to changes during the basic engineering studies as the Project footprint will be made definite.

	TOTAL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	OWNERSHIP RIGHT	PERMANENT EASEMENT	# OF LANDOWNERS
Surface Facilities	10	5	5	30	TBD	3
Well Locations	69	23	46	49	TBD	96
Other Areas ⁴	TBD	TBD	TBD	-	TBD	TBD
SUB TOTAL-2	79	28	51	79	TBD	99
GENERAL TOTAL	993	183	810	N/A	542	2366

No residential areas or units are present in the 54 m study corridor of fresh water, brine water and natural gas pipeline.

A total of 28 settlements are affected by the land acquisition of Project. These 28 settlements are located within the boundaries of 8 districts of 3 provinces. One of these 28 settlements is located in the borders of Ankara and another in the province of Konya. The remaining 26 settlements are located in the province of Aksaray. 26 settlements out of 28 are affected by pipelines where lands are acquired through easement rights whereas 3 settlements out of 28 are affected by well areas and surface facilities where lands are acquired through ownership rights or permanent easement rights. As seen in table given below, one of these 28 settlements are affected by both pipelines and well areas. Distribution of the affected settlements by province and project components are given in the table below:

Tablo 1-2 Project Affected Settlements, Districts and Provinces

No	Affected Settlements			Project Component
	Province	District	Village/Quarter	
1	Ankara	Evren	Center	Pump station and freshwater line
2	Aksaray	Sarıyahşi	Center	Freshwater line
3	Aksaray	Sarıyahşi	Boğazköy	Pump station and Freshwater line
4	Aksaray	Ağaçören	Kütüklü	Freshwater line
5	Aksaray	Ağaçören	Center	Pump station and Freshwater line
6	Aksaray	Ağaçören	Camili	Pump station and Freshwater line
7	Aksaray	Ağaçören	Kederli	Freshwater line
8	Aksaray	Ağaçören	Abdiuşağı	Freshwater line
9	Aksaray	Ağaçören	Çatalçeşme	Freshwater line
10	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Hacımahmutuşağı	Freshwater line
11	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Hacıbrahimuşağı	Freshwater line
12	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Hıdırlı-Fakıcık	Freshwater line
13	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Pınarbaşı	Freshwater line
14	Aksaray	Ortaköy	İşaklı Karapınar	Freshwater line
15	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Camuzluk	Freshwater line
16	Aksaray	Merkez	Bostanlık	Freshwater line
17	Aksaray	Merkez	Cerit	Freshwater line
18	Aksaray	Merkez	Altınkaya	Freshwater line
19	Aksaray	Merkez	Hanobası	Freshwater line
20	Aksaray	Merkez	Sapmaz	Freshwater line
21	Aksaray	Merkez	Baymış	Freshwater line
22	Aksaray	Merkez	Yeşiltepe Town	Freshwater line
23	Aksaray	Merkez	Yeşilova Town	Freshwater line
24	Aksaray	Merkez	Yenikent Town	Freshwater line
25	Aksaray	Eskil	Center	Brine discharge line
26	Aksaray	Sultanhanı	Center	Freshwater line, brine discharge line, natural gas line, well areas and surface facilities
27	Aksaray	Eskil	Güneşli	Well areas and surface facilities
28	Konya	Emirgazi	Besci	Well areas and surface facilities

⁴ Other areas include energy transmission lines including pole locations, access roads, pump stations and connection lines between UGS sites.

The private and public lands belonging to the settlements shown in the above table shall be affected by the Project. The following table provides information on the settlements affected by fresh water, brine water and natural gas pipelines of the Project. Total of 914 parcels are affected by the construction of pipelines component of the Project while 79 parcels are affected by the well areas and surface facilities which requires permanent land acquisition on lands. Out of the 914 parcels affected by pipelines, 759 are private lands which constitute the highest portion of total. 76 parcels are registered as common public lands (mostly pastures) and 50 parcels are registered as treasury. Total number of landowners on the affected private lands are 2.267, however it should be noted that the number of formal/informal users on lands are quite lower than the number of landowners since it represents multiple ownership on most affected lands.

Table 1-3 Number of Settlements and Parcels (by land type) Affected by Pipelines Components of the Project

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	No. Of Affected Village/Quarter	Number of affected parcels	Private	Treasury	Common public land	Public Institutions (Municipalities, BOTAŞ, State Water Works etc.)	Village legal entity	Total No. Of Landowners	Total No. of land user among land owners	Total No. of formal/informal land user
AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	2	124	119	0	1	3	1	411	42	45
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	6	209	189	14	5	0	1	730	43	55
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	6	111	108	2	1	0	0	505	33	54
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	9	343	297	25	9	8	4	529	71	129
AKSARAY	SULTANHANLI	1	106	43	6	53	2	2	90	4	35
AKSARAY	ESKİL	1	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	-	-
ANKARA	EVREN	1	14	3	3	0	8	0	2	1	1
TOTAL		26	914	759	50	76	21	8	2267	194	319

The total permanent easement area for the pipelines component the Project is 22.166 ha while the total temporary easement area is 4.616 ha. The distribution of the land areas based on the easement and land type is given in the table below.

Table1-4 Area of Lands by Easement and Land Types (Pipelines Component)

Type of Land	Permanent Easement Area		Temporary Easement Area	
Private	902.733,69	m ²	391.179,84	m ²
Public	222.650,37	m ²	64.407,17	m ²
Pasture	1.061.761,30	m ²	0,00	m ²
Institution	29.250,89	m ²	5.987,83	m ²
BOTAŞ	194,19	m ²	54,78	m ²
TOTAL	2.216.590,44	m²	461.629,62	m²

The information on lands to be expropriated for well areas and surface facilities are given in the table below (Table1-5 Number of Settlements and Parcels (by land type) Affected by Well Areas and Surface Facilities of the Project

). Total area required as permanent for these Project components is 79 ha.

Table1-5 Number of Settlements and Parcels (by land type) Affected by Well Areas and Surface Facilities of the Project

NO	Province	District	Affected Village/Quarter	Number of affected parcels	Private	Treasury	Pasture	Institution	BOTAŞ	Total No. Of Landowners	Total No. of land user among land owners	Total No. of formal/in formal land user
1	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	Center	61	36	3	22	0	0	72	21	10
2	AKSARAY	ESKİL	Güneşli	5	3	0	2	0	0	3	3	-
3	KONYA	KARAPINAR	Besci	13	12	0	1	0	0	24	10	3
TOTAL			3	79	51	3	25	0	0	99	34	13

Table 1-6 Area of Lands by Ownership and Easement Rights and Land Types (Surface Facilities and Well Areas)

Type of Land	Permanent Easement Right Area	Ownership Right Area
Private	TBD*	34
Public	TBD	0,19
Pasture	TBD	44,81
Institution	TBD	0
BOTAŞ	TBD	0
TOTAL	-	79

*Since the exact locations of connection lines between UGS sites are not yet determined, land acquisition data is not available at this stage.

Distribution of number of owners/tenants, users according to the settlements affected by the Project is given in following tables (Table 1-7 and Table 1-8). Total of 28 settlements are affected by the different components of the Project. While 26 settlements are affected by pipelines, 3 settlements are affected by well areas and surface facilities. Sultanhanı Center is affected by both pipelines and well areas/surface facilities.

Table 1-7 Number of Parcels and All Types of Users by Pipeline Affected Settlements

No	Affected Settlement			Number of Parcels Acquired	Number of Owners of Acquired Private Parcels ⁵	Number of Users of Acquired Parcels	Number of PAPs (owner users) interviewed	Number of PAPs (formal users – renters) interviewed	Number of PAPs (informal users) interviewed
	Province	District	Quarter/Village						
1	Ankara	Evren	Merkez	14	2	2	-		1
2	Aksaray	Sarıyahşi	Merkez	51	93	46	4	1	1
3	Aksaray	Sarıyahşi	Boğazköy	73	318	41	8	4	4
4	Aksaray	Ağaçören	Kütüklü	25	57	13	6		2
5	Aksaray	Ağaçören	Merkez	52	139	15	4	1	1
6	Aksaray	Ağaçören	Camili	30	78	18	5	2	-
7	Aksaray	Ağaçören	Kederli	54	202	23	8	-	1
8	Aksaray	Ağaçören	Abdiuşağı	26	167	12	2	1	1
9	Aksaray	Ağaçören	Çatalçeşme	22	87	17	2		2
10	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Hacımahmutuşağı	29	153	21	3	1	2
11	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Hacıbrahimuşağı	7	17	6	2	-	-

⁵ Landowners exist only on private lands while land users can be identified both on private and public lands.

12	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Hıdırlı-Fakıcık	26	75	14	3		1
13	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Pınarbaşı	20	65	17	1	1	-
14	Aksaray	Ortaköy	İshaklı Karapınar	23	130	23	5	1	-
15	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Camuzluk	6	65	6	3		-
16	Aksaray	Merkez	Bostanlılık	24	58	21	3	1	2
17	Aksaray	Merkez	Cerit	37	76	19	7		3
18	Aksaray	Merkez	Altınkaya	22	28	12	6		1
19	Aksaray	Merkez	Hanobası	11	26	8	2	-	-
20	Aksaray	Merkez	Sapmaz	114	130	58	8	1	1
21	Aksaray	Merkez	Baymış	29	28	18	5	-	1
22	Aksaray	Merkez	Yeşiltepe Beldesi	75	157	60	11	2	5
23	Aksaray	Merkez	Yeşilova Beldesi	7	3	2	1	-	-
24	Aksaray	Merkez	Yenikent Beldesi	24	23	2	1	-	-
25	Aksaray	Eskil	Center	7	-	-	-	-	-
26	Aksaray	Sultanhanı	Center	106	90	39	13		1
TOTAL				914	2.267	513	113	16	30

Table 1-8 Number of Parcels and All types of Users in the Settlement subject to Land Acquisition (Well Areas and Surface Facilities)

No	Affected Settlement			Number of Parcels Acquired	Number of Owners/Tenants of Acquired Parcels	Number of Users of Acquired Parcels	Number of PAPs (owner users) interviewed	Number of PAPs (formal users-renters) interviewed	Number of PAPs (informal users) interviewed
	Province	District	Quarter/Village						
1	Aksaray	Sultanhanı	Center	61	72	31	20	1	8
2	Aksaray	Eskil	Güneşli	5	3	3	1	1	
3	Konya	Emirgazi	Besci	13	24	13	10		3
TOTAL				79	99	47*	44		

*The field study was carried out with full census method in lands acquired through ownership rights and permanent easement rights as stated in Table 1-4. p. However, the total number of users identified in the expropriation data could not be reached due to reasons such as death, no longer being active in agricultural activity, living abroad etc.

The development and operation of the GSEP will have both positive and negative impacts in the local socio-economic environment, district, province and national level. The positive impacts are mainly related to the economic advantages associated with the Project. These positive impacts include the employment opportunities, local procurement, business opportunities and community development. The negative impacts are mainly related to the economic displacement of the affected communities. The Resettlement Action Plan was prepared in order to evaluate these adverse effects and to develop mitigation measures. In particular, physical resettlement was avoided when designing the Project and no impact of the Project causing physical displacement is foreseen.

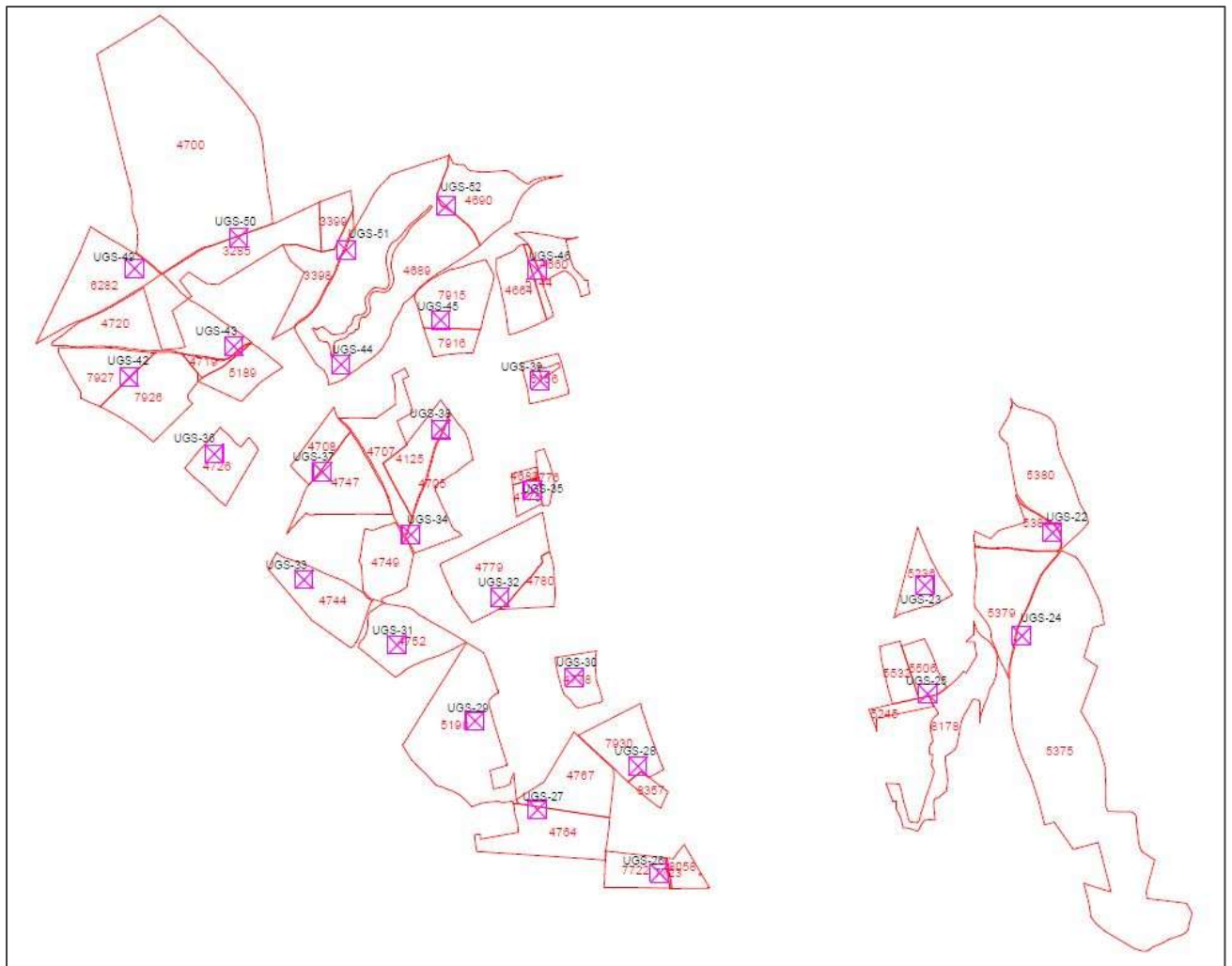


Figure 2 The Project Well Areas

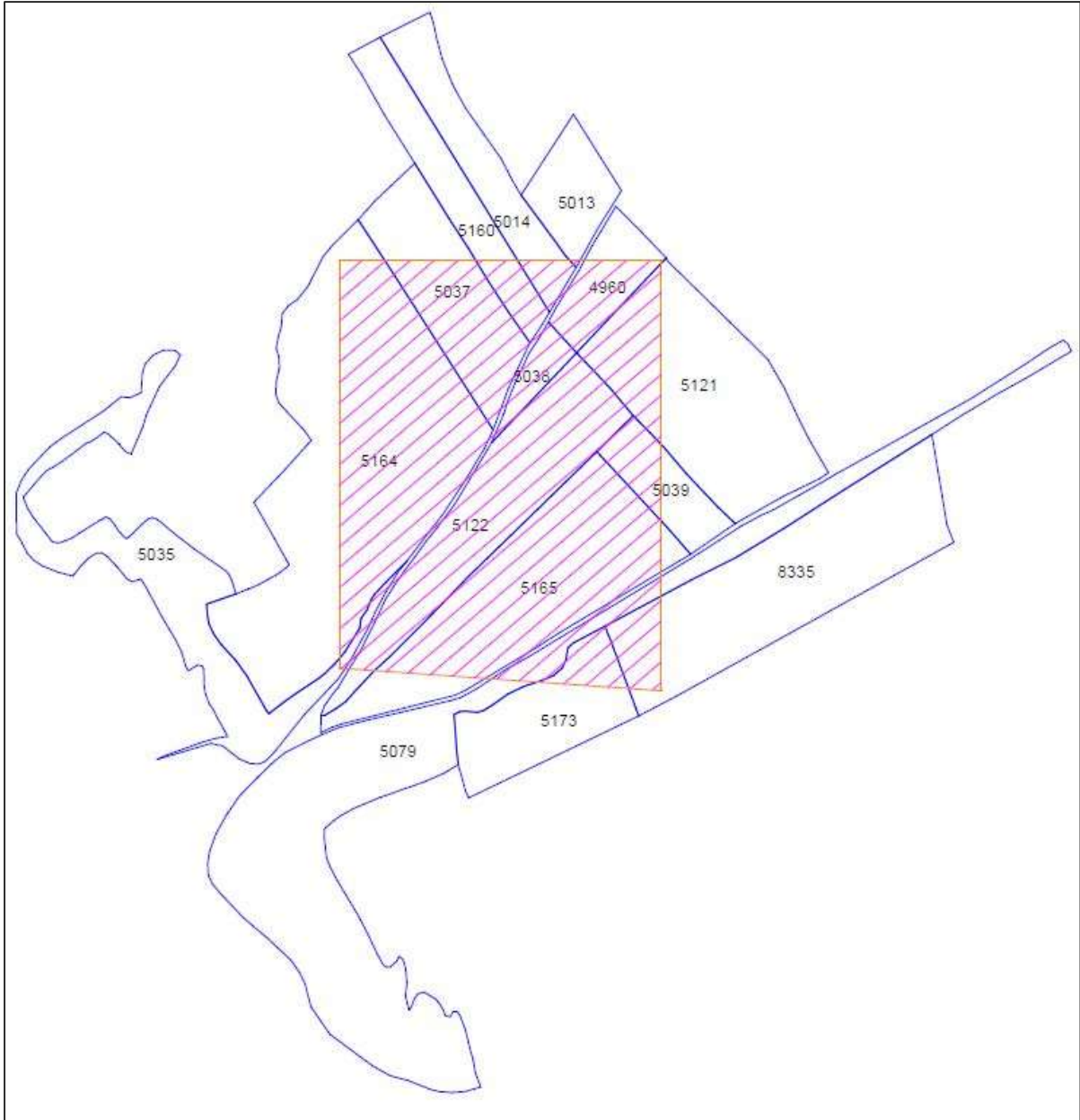


Figure 3 The Project Surface Facilities

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

BOTAŞ commits to promote sustainable development and social welfare in the areas in which it operates. Therefore, the (GSEP) will carry out its activities in a manner that protects the environment and communities.

GSEP will assess the social, health, safety and environmental related impacts of its activities and integrate these assessments into its planning, design and operational decisions. This RAP describes the objectives, principles, procedures and measures to be adopted prior to, during and after displacement of people and assets affected by the Project. GSEP commits to follow WB OP 4.12 in the development and implementation of RAP.

The objectives of this RAP are as follows;

- i. Develop and implement a fair, transparent and negotiated resettlement process where all stakeholders and affected parties can participate;
- ii. To define compensation and mitigation measures in line with national law and Bank policies that allows to minimize the land acquisition induced impact;
- iii. To establish appropriate management procedures and systems for RAP implementation;
- iv. To ensure consistency with Bank requirements in the implementation of resettlement and compensation activities;
- v. To implement all resettlement activities with the affected parties;
- vi. To ensure involvement of stakeholders in a participatory way to the planning, implementation and monitoring processes of RAP through disclosure of this RAP to stakeholders and on-going consultations throughout the resettlement process;
- vii. Develop and implement appropriate grievance procedures and mechanisms;
- viii. Monitoring (and, if necessary, revising) resettlement and restoration activities during and after resettlement;
- ix. To ensure that vulnerable people/groups receive additional assistance when necessary.

The ESIA Report of the Project was prepared in 2018. Within the scope of the ESIA Report⁶, management plans have been also prepared and are being implemented through the environmental and social impact mitigation and management measures presented in this report. The land acquisition induced impacts of the Project have been introduced in the ESIA and fundamentals of mitigating these impacts have been set out in the Project's RPF. This RAP serves to provide detail on land based impacts of the Project and defines the approach and measures to be adopted to avoid or minimize these impacts.

The local socio-economic context of the RAP is based on the findings of the field survey conducted in March 2019. The scope of the RAP is determined within the framework of the project design parameters described in the approved ESIA. RAP is prepared to incorporate the resettlement impacts into the Project. In the current phase of the Project, RAP discusses the resettlement impacts associated with the Project activities.

GSEP acts in accordance with WB OP 4.12 to minimize the impact on affected people and describes how to implement measures to minimize the resettlement impacts of the Project with this RAP, and how to monitor the success of mitigation measures.

The objectives set out in this RAP will be applicable to all Project activities developed in relation to the construction and operation of the Project elements within the EIA permit area. This plan is a living document. Therefore, the changes to the Project's Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) may also cause updates and changes to this RAP which will be approved by the Bank.

This RAP is part of a series of plans prepared earlier for the Project. This plan therefore has overlaps and cross-links with the following documents prepared for the Project:

- i. Resettlement Policy Framework
- ii. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- iii. Community Health and Safety Management Plan
- iv. Labor Influx Management Plan
- v. Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan
- vi. Noise and Vibration Management Plan
- vii. Air Quality Management Plan

⁶ For more information please see: https://www.botas.gov.tr/docs/ihaleler/2018/ddb_GSEP_ESIA_Report.pdf

viii. Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

2.1. Development of the Resettlement Action Plan

The steps followed in the development of the RAP are listed below:

- i. Evaluation of the scope of resettlement impacts
- ii. Consultations and information disclosure with affected communities
- iii. On-going consultations with PAPs and other stakeholders
- iv. Disclosing of cut-off dates for compensation eligibility
- v. Carrying out asset inventory studies
- vi. Developing compensation strategies and mitigation measures,
- vii. Developing a RAP implementation and budget timeline,
- viii. Executing public consultation and disclosure activities for RAP in line with the Project SEP.

2.2. Scope of the Resettlement Action Plan

Chapter 1 of the RAP provides an overview of the Project activities and information on the land acquisition requirements of the Project. This introduction also provides a general description of the Project and its area of influence; listing the Project components in relation to their impacts on land. Main efforts of the Project on minimizing resettlement is also detailed in this section.

Chapter 2 includes information on the development process, scope and objectives of this RAP together with its limitations on the preparation process.

Chapter 3 describes the national legislation and institutional framework related to the development and the implementation of RAP. This section also describes applicable international standards and policies that form the RAP framework. The legislative scope of involuntary resettlement and land use restrictions and the nature of the compensation related to both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment are considered in this section. Applicable legislative and administrative procedures, including a description of the existing solutions in the judicial process for displaced persons the legal timeframe for these procedures and the current grievance redress mechanisms that may be relevant to the Project, are set forth under this chapter. The chapter provides information on the institutions responsible for the implementation of the resettlement activities.

Chapter 4 initially provides the methodology applied during the preparation of this RAP and then evaluates the socio-economic baseline status of region and communities on the basis of Census and socio-economic survey. Key data and potential project impacts in terms of land acquisition; affected people (PAPs) / communities including vulnerable persons and vulnerable groups are evaluated in this section.

Chapter 5 describes basic principles of the Resettlement Program including principles that will govern the land acquisition process of the Project, the main objectives of the Resettlement Policy, land acquisition and resettlement process, valuation methodologies, calculations for compensation payments, types of land rights to be established, eligibility criteria for defining various categories of PAPs, cut-off date and identification of PAPs.

Chapter 6 presents and evaluates the resettlement related impacts of the Project identified during the RAP studies, impact types according to each Project component, usage limitations after reinstatement.

Chapter 7 presents the mitigation strategy. The general approach to mitigation strategy, compensation of losses, definition of affected assets, valuation methodology and compensation, support under the

RAP Fund, eligibility criteria and appropriate PAPs, types of subsistence support, entitlement matrix are described in this section.

Chapter 8 sets out the institutional framework which includes the proposed steps for determining the institution(s) responsible for resettlement activities, evaluating the institutional capacity of these institution(s), recommended measures to increase the institutional capacity and the regulations for the resettlement management are listed in this section.

Chapter 9 describes public consultation and disclosure activities. A description of the consultation and participation strategy in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities; a summary of the opinions expressed in the preparation of the resettlement plan and consideration of these opinions, the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by the displaced persons, the institutional arrangements to ensure PAPs canraise their concerns to the project authorities during the planning and implementation and measures to ensure the representation of vulnerable groups are considered here.

Chapter 10 provides information on the grievance mechanism. The plan describes accessible procedures for resolving third party disputes arising from displacement or resettlement. Such grievance mechanisms will take account of the judicial application and the existence of society and the traditional dispute resolution mechanisms.

Chapter 11 comprises of implementation schedule. It provides an application program that provides the estimated dates for displacement and the estimated start and completion dates for all resettlement activities. The schedule will show how resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the project.

Chapter 12 includes the budget table showing cost estimates categorized for all resettlement activities, including emergency, expenditure sources.

Chapter 13 provides information on monitoring and evaluation. To provide full and objective information, third party observers considered to be eligible under OP 4.12, regulations for monitoring the relocation and resettlement activities by the implementing organization; performance monitoring indicators that measure the inputs, outputs and outputs of relocation activities; the inclusion of internally displaced persons in the monitoring process; the evaluation of the results for a reasonable period after completion of all resettlement activities is evaluated in this section.

Finally, in the Annexes Chapter, copies of the census and survey instruments; information on all stakeholder consultations, including announcements and programs of public meetings, meeting minutes and participant lists. Examples of formats to be used for monitoring and reporting RAP implementation are also included in this section.

2.3. Limitations of RAP

A number of limitations have been encountered during preparation of this RAP which are as follows:

- Scope of this RAP doesn't include the following Project components; energy transmission lines including pole locations, access roads, pump stations and connection lines between UGS sites. It is envisaged that an addendum to RAP will be prepared for such components.

Table 2-1 Estimated table of energy transmission lines including pole locations, access roads, pump stations and connection lines between UGS sites

Project Component	Expected Land Acquisition	Type of Land Acquisition
-------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------

Pump Stations and Storage Tanks	10 locations	Ownership Rights
	50m*50m=2500 m ² each	
	2,5 ha in total	
Access Roads	1,4 ha in total	Ownership Rights
ETL (Freshwater Pipeline)	184 poles	Ownership Rights
	5m*5m=25 m ² each	
	0,5 ha in total	
	130 km long	Permanent Easement
	130,000m*20m=160 ha in total	
ETLs (NSF)	63 poles	Ownership Rights
	5m*5m=25 m ² each	
	0,15 ha in total	
	18 km long	Permanent Easement
	18,000m*20m=36 ha in total	

Total estimated land to be acquired for pump stations, water storage tanks, access roads and ETLs including pole locations are, 4,55 ha and 196 ha with ownership rights and permanent easement, respectively.

- National statistics are not allowed to make assessment at micro level, particularly, land-based livelihood patterns at household level, average household size on a village base, household composition in terms of occupation, sex, age, education and more importantly, income sources cannot be obtained from national statistics. Therefore, a comprehensive household survey had to be designed and conducted via a field study within the scope of this RAP.
- There might be difficulties in accessing landowners due to remarkable out-migration in rural areas like this Project-affected area; however, this possible limitation could have been overcome during field study by focusing on actual land users living in the area.
- Existence of seasonal workers nearby the Project-affected area is another social fact to be considered. No direct adverse impact on these groups is anticipated as their accommodation sites are not located on the Project-affected lands. On the other hand, the lands to be acquired for the Project might be the areas where they will work however, it was learned in the field study that they have a chance to work on other available agricultural lands that will not be acquired. Limitation on this issue was that no interview could be conducted with seasonal workers directly because none of them had arrived in the region as it is now out of cultivation season. For this reason, disclosure and consultation activities with these groups need to be carried out when they arrive in the region for work.

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This section outlines the legislative framework that pertains to land acquisition, expropriation and involuntary resettlement in Turkey as it applies to BOTAŞ. It provides a summary of the relevant Turkish legislations and WB/IFC policies.

3.1. Review of the National Legislation Governing Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The Turkish Constitution, Article 46, under Subsection 3 of the Section 3 with the heading of “Social and Economic Rights and Responsibilities”, addresses expropriation issues. The article states that whenever a development project serves public interest, the government is authorized to initiate and execute an expropriation process. All hydropower, airport, highway and other roads, and similar large-scale infrastructure projects are considered to be in public interest and provide the basis for Article 46. The Article refers to the Expropriation Law.

3.1.2. Expropriation Law

The specific article of Constitution states that except special cases the compensation value and the decreed increased value will be paid in full and cash to the users. The compensation of the farmers farming the acquired land is paid in full and cash, in any case. Private users cannot benefit from the expropriation of public lands and assets without paying compensation to the public at large. Even when land is acquired for public interest, expropriation agencies cannot benefit from the expropriation of private lands and assets without paying into a private bank account, in advance of actual land appropriation and project construction, the value of the expropriated assets.

Expropriation Law sets the procedures to be followed during; if and when it is required for public interest;

- the expropriation of immovable owned by real persons or legal identities subject to private law,
- the calculation of the expropriation fee,
- registration of the immovable asset and its appurtenances in the name of the expropriation administration,
- reclamation of the unused immovable assets, mutual rights and obligations as well as the procedures and methods for the settlement of the conflicts pertaining to them.

Article 3 - Requirements for Expropriation

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

Article 7 - Initial Procedures to be performed for Expropriation and Administrative Annotation

The administration that is to perform the expropriation prepares or commissions a scaled plan indicating the borders, surface area and type of the immovable assets of resources on which expropriation is to be constituted or appurtenances is to be constituted by way of expropriation, enables that the owners of the expropriated immovable asset, the ownerships if no title deed

registrations are present and their addresses by binding them to documents through an inquiry it would conduct on the land registry, tax and population registry records as well as additional inquiries. After the administration takes the decision on expropriation, the related annotation of the expropriation in the title deed is notified to the title deed administration where the mentioned immovable asset is registered. If the owner changes after the notification date, the title deed administration is obliged to notify the administration of any changes to occur in the ownership or in the rights in kind that are separate from the ownership. If the document to be obtained from the court indicating that a request for the identification of the expropriation fee and the registration in the name of the administration as per the Article 10 is not submitted to the title deed administration within six months starting on the annotation date, this annotation is ex officio deleted from the title deed records.

Article 8 – Procurement Procedure

According to Article 8, after the expropriation decision is made, the administration will appoint one or more valuation commissions (consisting of at least 3 people) to identify the value of immovable. Additionally, one or more negotiation commissions (again consisting of at least 3 people) will be assigned for negotiations. After the administration has notified the owner of its intent to take over the immovable, shall the owner or its representative apply to the administration (within 15 days after notification) with the intent of selling the immovable, negotiation meetings are held on the date identified by the commission and if an agreement is reached on an amount that is not more than the estimated value, an official report is signed. The administration prepares the amount stated in the report within forty days and asks the owner to transfer the ownership rights in the name of the administration on the date specified in the title deed. The expropriation fee is paid as soon as the transfer of rights is realized. In cases where an agreement is not reached or transfer is not realized, action is taken as per the Article 10 of this Law.

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

Article 10 states that, if the expropriation cannot be realized through procurement, the administration applies to the court of first instance in the locale of the immovable and requests that the expropriation fee for the immovable asset be identified and decision be made for its registration in the name of the administration in return for the payment of this fee. Within 30 days of the application of the administration, the Court notifies the owner of the immovables through an annotated invitation on the date of hearing. To those whose addresses could not be found after inquiries an announcement is made according to Notification Law (No. 7201) inviting them to attend the hearing. The Court also publishes information on the expropriation at least once in a local newspaper (if there is any) issued in the location of the immovable and in one of the newspapers circulated across Turkey. On the day of the hearing, the judge invites the parties to reach an agreement on the value of the immovable. If an agreement is reached, the judge considers this fee to be the expropriation fee. In cases where an agreement is not reached, the judge schedules an expedition (within ten days) to identify the value of the immovable asset and a date for the second hearing (within thirty days after the expedition). On the second hearing, if the parties fail to agree on the value once again, the judge will assign a new expert commission for the valuation within fifteen days and then identifies a fair and equitable expropriation fee by referencing both the reports and statements of the parties and experts. The identified fee is the expropriation fee of the immovable, resource or its easement rights. The Court grants fifteen days to the administration for the fee to be deposited in a bank on behalf of the owner. In cases where the right holder could not be identified, the court decides on the registration of the immovable in the name of the administration under the circumstances that the bank receipt indicating

the amount was blocked to be given to the right holder to be revealed in the future and that this decision is notified to the title deed department and the bank where the fee was deposited. The provision on registration is definitive and the parties reserve their rights for appeal pertaining to the fee.

Article 27 – Urgent Expropriation

The Expropriation Law (Article 27) states that, subject to a Council of Ministers Decree for national defense or in case of emergency, any immovable property may be expropriated by the administration undertaking expropriation for public interest. Such a Council of Ministers Decree has already been obtained by BOTAŞ with respect to the Project. To apply the emergency clause of the law and to urgently acquire land through this mechanism, the value of the immovable property and asset (crop values are determined and paid prior to land entry) in question must be appraised by the valuation commission (established within the expropriation agency consist of relevant discipline experts) according to the article 11 of the Expropriation Law within seven days. The expropriation shall be made after the appraised value of the immovable is fully deposited by the administration in the name of the owner.

Article 27 of the law allows the expropriation body to enter the field earlier as compared to the timing of entry under the standard expropriation procedures, but the article does not limit the claims of the owner on valuation of land and fixed assets. The valuation process is done by the court or court nominated experts within one week. This article will only be used when other avenues have failed.

3.1.3. Resettlement Law

Resettlement activities are regulated by Resettlement Law no 5543 and Regulation for the Execution of Resettlement Law. Resettlement Law deals with the families applying to related governmental agencies in the project region and requesting government assisted resettlement. Resettlement assistance of the government is provided for entitled families while expropriation compensation payments are paid to all individuals possessing immovable properties in the project area. According to the Article 3 of the Law, three types of resettlement can be applied as for that the choices and requests of affected families. Article 3 of the Law reads this point as follows;

“ARTICLE 3 – (1)

a) Agricultural resettlement: Agricultural resettlement is implemented through providing a family with the following; agricultural land at the amount of envisaged in special resettlement project prepared by Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (MoEU), house, management building, animal, agricultural devices and tools, workbench and credits one or more.

b) Non – agricultural resettlement: This type of resettlement is implemented through providing a family with the following: building plot at the amount provisioned in special resettlement project, house, devices, tools, workbench and loans one or more.

c) Physical settlement: This type of resettlement is implemented through providing construction credit support to a family within the amount of loan determined by the Ministry (MOEU) for the aim of re-building (moving) of villages because of unsuitability of a village centers or consolidating of villages because of dispersed settlement or villages which are fragmented as a result of disasters; after selling land (house plot) from village development areas to people in need”.

Article 12 of the Law refers to the resettlement of persons whose immovable assets are expropriated, and specifies eligibility criteria for government assisted resettlement as follows:

“(1) Due to the construction of a dam, an area adjacent to the dam, an area under protection, airport, highway, railway, plant and other facilities related to national economy and defense will be erected by public institutions and organizations; and due to the implementation of special laws and in order to protect historical and natural valuables;

a) The families who have to leave their locations/places as a result of partial or full expropriation of their immovable properties,

b) The families who do not own any immovable property, but who reside in the expropriation area at least for three years before the beginning of the calendar year, in which the resettlement planning studies were commenced, will be resettled to the locations/places indicated by the Ministry (MoEU) according to the provisions of this Law, provided that they request.

(2) However, the families who own immovable properties to be expropriated but left their places before the commencement date of resettlement planning studies shall not be resettled. Within the last three years as of this date, the families who sold their immovable properties without any compulsory situation and did not purchase immovable property with the equal or higher value shall not be resettled even if they did not leave their places. The compulsory situations mentioned above shall be determined by the regulations.

(3) Among the families residing in the expropriation area, those who are affected from the expropriation implemented by the public institutions and organizations, can be resettled by the Ministry to a location indicated within their village boundaries upon their written application if they do not want to be resettled by the government in any other place, provided that the suggestion of relevant Governorate and the approval of the Ministry of Interior are obtained.

(4) Among the families included in the scope of this article, and requested to be resettled by the Government;

the families who do not apply within the ninety-day following the ending date of the announcement of resettlement, and

the families who do not commit to deposit the amount determined by the Ministry (MoEU) from their expropriation compensation they received or will receive, or their full expropriation compensation and additional increase awarded by court in the case that the amount of expropriation compensation is lower than the amount (determined by the Ministry) into the account of the Central Account Unit of the Ministry, shall not be resettled.

This article states that the affected family (entitled to expropriation compensation) requesting government assisted resettlement has to commit to deposit a certain amount of this compensation to the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization. The Regulations/Instructions for implementation of Resettlement Law defines this amount as 120 times of the gross monthly (30 days) minimum wage of any worker who is older than 16 years. If the affected household requesting government assisted resettlement is not entitled to expropriation compensation, then they are not required to pay down payment (as deposit) to the Ministry. Upon the completion of resettlement construction process the cost of resettlement shall be paid by the household to the Ministry within 15 years after a 5-year grace period and without interest. Naturally, the amount of down payment shall be taken into account (deducted). The amount of down payment is updated as of this netting date. Furthermore, according to regulations of the Law, if there are workers or persons with pension from any social security organization in the family, total annual amount of their wage/pension should be less than 18 times of monthly minimum gross wage.

Resettlement Assistance; Article 9 of Resettlement Law explains the resettlement assistance (which is similar to WB Standards) as follows:

- a) “At first, house and its’ house - plot (for building),
- b) For craftsmen, artisans and tradesmen: workplace and its’ building plot and operation credit to enable them providing for their livelihood,
- c) For farmers, land, necessary agricultural inputs, agricultural structures or plot of structure, and in kind and in cash operation and equipment credits as envisaged in agricultural resettlement project (specific),
- d) In case of the request of the right holder families (entitled to resettlement), resettlement credits can be given to the families collectively or individually, if the house, workplace and agricultural land are found by themselves and their suggestions are approved by MoEU.”

Other assistances can be summarized as follows;

“Transportation (moving) of those entitled families to the resettlement areas (sites) shall be provided free of charge by the government according to the “Transportation (moving) Project” to be prepared (specifically) by the Ministry,”

In sum, landless families, renters of houses and/or workplaces, tenant users of the land, formal/informal users of treasury or forest areas and artisans including itinerant peddlers without immovable property but living in that area can be entitled to government assisted resettlement for which they might be eligible.

The Resettlement Law and Regulation for the Execution of Resettlement Law provides for government-assisted resettlement in the rural and urban areas. For now, no residential areas or units are present in the 48m study corridor of fresh water, brine water lines and natural gas pipeline. However, since the well locations are not exactly determined yet, it is not possible to say whether there will be impacted residential areas/units or not. It is quite likely that a residential area or unit to be found on the well points since there are many scattered and small settlements within the Project area. If found, the Project will need to act according to the Resettlement Law and to entitle those who are forced to relocate as a result of land acquisition for investments in public interest. In addition to compliance with national law, BOTAS will also comply with the World Bank’s OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement in order to address any gaps that are found in Section 3.3 regarding resettlement entitlements.

Consultation Requirements for Land Acquisition of the Legal Instruments

The key legal instruments that regulate land expropriation and resettlement require different levels of consultation with the affected populations; the consultation requirements of these laws and their reference to stakeholder engagement do not correspond to international standards. The Expropriation Law focuses primarily on the provision of information to the affected owners of immovable assets. The Law also requires consultations and negotiations for the valuation of the expropriated assets; this requirement instructs the expropriation agency to work together with all relevant local institutions, including branches of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, other government departments and real estate firms, as well as with the affected populations.

The Resettlement Law incorporates a level of consultation with affected persons and communities that goes beyond mere information provision. These concern the choice of resettlement sites rather than on encompassing broader aspects of the resettlement process, such as house design, community layout, etc. Consultation with the affected people is essential in the framework of Government assisted

resettlement since the compensation payments for residential structures, together with other immovable assets on them, are kept by the resettlement agency to finance the new resettlement arrangements. Because the resettlement homes are often more costly than the traditional homes the affected people reside prior to the project, the difference between the value of affected assets and the actual costs of new residential units are paid by the affected people over a period of time. Thus, the concept of replacement cost that is privileged by the WB and IFC is not used in Government assisted resettlement arrangements. As a result, owners of affected assets often reject Government assisted resettlement; only those families that use (but do not own) the Project affected homes consider participation in such arrangements. Regulation for the Execution of Resettlement Law states that the disclosure shall be held by written notification and be posted for 30 days at an apparent place (such as schools, mosques, cooperative buildings etc.)

The Cadastral Law (No. 3402) determines the boundaries and legal status of immovable assets based on the national coordinate system and the cadastral or the topographic cadastral maps in order to register land and to constitute the basis of the spatial information system as the Civil Law (No. 4721) stipulates. In accordance with the Cadastral Law, the regions to be surveyed shall be notified via the Official Gazette, radio, television and local newspapers and other traditional ways, 30 days prior to the beginning of cadastral works. At least 15 days prior to the cadastral surveys, the Cadastral Manager shall notify the village to be surveyed and the adjacent village and municipalities by traditional ways. The Cadastral Technicians shall inform the villagers by the traditional ways, about the place to be surveyed, seven days before they start the cadastral survey.

3.2. World Bank Policies

Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. For these reasons, the overall objectives of the World Bank's policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement are the following:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

To address the impacts covered under involuntary settlements of this policy, the borrower (BOTAŞ) prepares a resettlement plan or a resettlement policy framework that covers the following:

- The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are
 - informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
 - consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and
 - provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

- If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are
 - provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and
 - provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site, compensation for their losses at full replacement cost and assistance in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity and production levels or at least restoring them.

OP 4.12 requires that no land shall be acquired, or assets be lost before compensation is paid in full to the affected people and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided.

Moreover, OP 4.12 requires the Project to create and implement a resettlement plan, the preparation of which involves the involuntary resettlers and hosts in planning. In this regard, OP 4.12 requires the Project to systematically inform and consult resettlers about their options and rights during the preparation of the resettlement plan.

“Replacement cost” is the method of valuing assets endorsed by OP 4.12, and entails the following:

- Paying special attention to the adequacy of the legal arrangements concerning land title, registration, and site occupation;
- Publicizing among people to be displaced the laws and regulations on valuation and compensation;
- Establishing criteria for determining the resettlement eligibility of affected households; and
- The grievance procedures available for dispute over land acquisition.

OP 4.12 also recognizes that some types of loss, such as access to public services, customers and suppliers, grazing or forest areas, cannot easily be compensated for in monetary terms and, therefore, requires the Project to attempt to identify alternative ways to fully restore pre-project levels of livelihoods.

While OP 4.12 covers all affected people, it calls on the Project to pay particular attention to the needs of the poorest groups to be resettled and specifically states that the absence of legal title to land should not bar compensation to the population adversely affected by the Project, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities and pastoralists who may have usufruct or customary rights to the land or resources taken for the project.

3.3. Gap Analysis between National and International Policies

There are several gaps between international and local standards in regard to the preparation of RAP. First, under Turkish law, RAP is not a requirement for investments that cause economic and physical displacement. Similarly, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is a requirement under international policy, but only an Environmental Impact Assessment is required under Turkish law. In addition, within the national legal framework, there is a lack of specific requirements for consultation and disclosure of RAP and Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The activities relevant to RAP consultations and disclosure are less explicit in Turkish national legislation, thus requiring the application of WB policies.

The main gaps between Turkish Law and World Bank Group Policies are summarized in the table below.

Tablo 3.1-1 The Main GAPS Between Turkish Law and World Bank Group Policies

Gap Subject	World Bank Group Policies	Turkish Legislation	Measures to bridge the GAPS
Identification of Potentially Adverse Impacts of Land Acquisition	Adverse direct and indirect livelihood impacts of the land acquisition and other immovable assets identified and minimized. Lost livelihoods and decreased living standards are restored and improved.	There is no provisioning in the Turkish Law for livelihood restoration.	BOTAŞ commits to apply international requirements through a Resettlement Action Plan. In cases where land-based livelihood impacts are found to be major a Livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed and implemented.
	Affected populations and impacts should be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identified through thematic maps, a census, an inventory of affected assets, socio-economic surveys and studies, analysis of surveys and studies, consultation with affected populations. 	Inventory of assets are required by Turkish Law. Land acquisition through expropriation requires the preparation of a census of affected immovable assets, and a list of their owners. No studies, surveys and consultations are required. Consultations for negotiated purchase of immovable assets are required by Article 8 of Expropriation Law.	An assets inventory is prepared. Representative socio-economic household survey is conducted for the lands affected by the lines (fresh water, brine water and gas) and a full census is conducted for the licensed area where the lands will be taken permanently. Surveys, GIS and Corine database are analyzed. Consultations in line with the SEP document are carried out in different stages with a range of stakeholders. Extensive consultations will form the basis of negotiated settlements.
Physical Displacement	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized where feasible.	There is no provision regarding the minimization of resettlement in Turkish Laws.	All project specific alternatives are evaluated and the alternative that would result in a minimal level of physical resettlement is selected.
	All PAPs losing homes are entitled to resettlement	Resettlement entitlements are limited to certain categories of PAPs. Each nuclear family within affected dwellings is entitled to a resettlement home; this provisioning exceeds international standards. Article 12 of Resettlement Law states that the families who do not own any immovable property, but who reside in the expropriation area at least for three years	Effect on dwellings will be eliminated through design. If dwellings are affected, will be handled individually for each case in accordance with this RPF and WB OP 4.12. BOTAŞ has established a RAP Fund to compensate physical and economic displacement of all PAPs including informal users who are not entitled to resettlement in Turkish legislation. All PAPs will be entitled to different types of compensation in accordance with this RAP and WB OP 4.12.

Gap Subject	World Bank Group Policies	Turkish Legislation	Measures to bridge the GAPS
		<p>before the beginning of the calendar year, in which the resettlement planning studies were commenced, will be resettled to the locations/places indicated by the Ministry (MoEU) according to the provisions of this Law, provided that they request.</p> <p>According to The Turkish Civil Law No. 4721, Article 713; "A person who holds an immovable property that is not registered in the title deed and who has possession of the immovable property for two decades without any trial and ownership as an owner may request that the right of ownership on the whole, one part or one part of the immovable property be registered in the title deed".</p> <p>In accordance with this provision, possession by usucaption is only for immovable property which is not registered in the title deed.</p>	
	Resettlement plans should be developed in cases where displacement is unavoidable.	<p>No legal provisioning forces the project proponents to prepare social impact assessment and/or resettlement action plan under Turkish Law.</p> <p>Resettlement Law 5543 provides resettlement options to displaced PAPs by asking their preferences for urban versus rural resettlement.</p>	<p>Resettlement Policy Framework has been prepared by BOTAŞ since the specific locations of Project components are not known at the time of project appraisal. Resettlement Action Plan(s) will be prepared in accordance with WB policies once the specific locations are determined.</p>
	<p>Homes and residential land will be compensated by use of replacement value.</p> <p>Amortization is not allowed.</p>	Lost homes are not compensated by use of replacement value.	<p>Cash compensation will be provided at unit price which covers all transaction costs as defined by WB OP 4.12 plus the cost of any registration and the transfer taxes.</p> <p>Depreciation of the asset will not be taken into account.</p>

Gap Subject	World Bank Group Policies	Turkish Legislation	Measures to bridge the GAPS
	Rural, urban and residential land is compensated by use of market prices.	Homes are compensated by use of their cost of construction with high quality material in the market. Amortization is taken into account. Residential land is compensated by its market prices, by using net capitalization method.	In brief, the compensation for lands and structures will be at replacement cost as defined in the OP 4.12.
Economic Displacement	The loss of assets or access to assets that results in loss of income or other means of livelihood should be restored.	Economic displacement is implicit in the Expropriation Law that allows compensation for lost assets based on discounted net income. Valuation of agricultural land, trees, vineyards etc. is based on net income capitalization method and will consider additional factors that may have an impact on the immovable asset.	International requirements will be applied through Resettlement Action Plan(s) and where necessary via a Livelihood Restoration Plan.
	Economically displaced (loss of income as a result of land acquisition) PAPs and/or communities should be compensated and offered other assistance where required.	No legal provisioning is made in the Turkish legislation except for those that opt for State-Assisted Resettlement.	Entitlements for economically displaced PAPs are identified as transitional livelihood support, crop payment for orphan lands, cash compensation for loss of structures, water wells, and livestock pens, transportation costs, title deed costs and payments regarding the loss of common lands such as grazing lands. Those entitlements will be paid from RAP Fund since there is no legal provisioning made in Turkish legislation.
	Project related losses of the affected people should be compensated in full and in cash prior to the actual acquisition of immovable assets. All transaction costs should be paid.	Only the legal owners can receive monetary compensation (via the expropriation of lands). Users rights on public and private property are recognized due to recent changes in the Turkish Law.	All PAPs will be entitled to compensation. Owners as well as users will be compensated for assets and standing crops. Compensation measures that exceed provisions of national law will be covered by BOTAŞ through RAP Fund.

Gap Subject	World Bank Group Policies	Turkish Legislation	Measures to bridge the GAPS
	Not only title deed holders, but also customary owners, tenants, public land users and squatters are entitled to compensation.	Traditional rights are recognized (with the exception of forest lands that do not recognize user rights).	
Common Property Resources	International policies require compensation for livelihood losses of individuals and communities that result from acquisition of pasturelands.	No legal provisioning is made in the Turkish legislation. The pasture and meadow losses of the families or the associated income losses of villages cannot be compensated.	Compensation payments regarding the economic livelihood losses arising from not being able to use common lands for grazing purposes will be elaborated in a LRP and provided by RAP Fund.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan will be established.	No legal provisioning is made.	BOTAŞ will retain an independent, recognized expert/consultant to verify its monitoring efforts shortly after the completion of the RAP. BOTAŞ will also internally monitor its RAP implementation process regularly. A final RAP completion audit will be conducted by the independent expert/consultant.
Grievance Resolution	A grievance mechanism will be established to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances of affected people and communities about the Project. In order to resolve concerns promptly, an understandable and transparent consultative process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible should be used. Affected Communities and people will be informed about the grievance mechanism in the course of the stakeholder engagement process.	The use of a grievance mechanism is not provisioned.	BOTAŞ has established a Grievance Mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns in accordance with WB policies.

Gap Subject	World Bank Group Policies	Turkish Legislation	Measures to bridge the GAPS
Consultation / Participation	All people affected by land acquisition activities and other key stakeholders should be consulted and involved in resettlement planning.	There is no provision regarding to public participation in Turkish Laws. There is no requirement for Stakeholder Engagement Plan.	Current international standards of Stakeholder Engagement will be met by BOTAŞ. BOTAŞ has prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the implementation of all consultations throughout Project. BOTAŞ will conduct physical consultation meetings with all people affected by land acquisition activities.
	The resettlement site must be chosen through consultation with all displaced people and host communities.	The Resettlement Law allows consultation in the process of selecting the resettlement sites to those who opt for State-Assisted Resettlement.	Resettlement will be avoided as much as possible. Consultations with PAPs, who will be physically impacted by the Project, will be carried out according to internationally accepted principles.
Vulnerable Groups	Particular attention is to be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly woman and children.	Living standards are not specifically considered.	Vulnerable groups in the Project-affected area are identified in Chapter 7.4. Vulnerable people will be precisely found out to evaluate their losses in terms of livelihood restoration during the negotiation and land acquisition process. Livelihood impacts on these vulnerable groups will be assessed and compensation will be provided by RAP Fund where necessary. Special effort will be made to encourage female owners and users to attend to negotiations and to register their entitlements.
Gender	International policies address gender-differentiated aspects of impacts and opportunities, as well as gender-responsive consultation processes. The use of land and natural resources affected by the Project should be assessed in gender inclusive manner and specifically	Customary law in the Project areas may deny women the right to ownership and management of cultivated lands. These customs are not recognized by the Civil Law, which states that all siblings and extended family members, regardless of gender and age, have similar inheritance rights.	BOTAŞ will ensure that compensation arrangements should be issued in the names of both spouses or heads of households. Project's consultation process will capture both men's and women's views, if necessary through separate forums or engagements.

Gap Subject	World Bank Group Policies	Turkish Legislation	Measures to bridge the GAPS
	consider women's role in the management and use of these resources.		
Human Rights	Human rights issues are embedded in resettlement planning. The sponsor should ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in accordance with relevant human rights principles and in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the Affected Communities.	There are no provisions in the Turkish laws.	BOTAŞ will recognize Human Rights principles.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

The aim of this chapter is to demonstrate the socio-economic baseline status of the PAPs which are based on field studies performed within RAP preparation.

4.1. Methodology

The field study was carried out between March 2-10, 2019 March to consult with PAP's in Ankara, Aksaray and Konya provinces. This study, which aims to identify the potential social impacts that may be caused by land acquisition requirements of the Project and thus gather the necessary data for the planning and development of alternative policies, was carried out by taking the opinions and evaluations of the PAPs and other related stakeholders.

Field study includes;

- The quantitative socio-economic household survey with owners and users of immovable properties;
- The surveys consisting of both quantitative and qualitative methods applied to the Mukhtars of the settlements directly affected by the Project;
- Qualitative focus group discussions with vulnerable groups in the settlements affected by the project's land acquisition;
- Qualitative in-depth interviews and comprehensive discussion meetings with other stakeholders.
- Interviews with Project workers

The aim of the field studies outlined in these categories was,

- To identify the PAPs (including vulnerable groups) and to determine their socio-economic profiles;
- To understand the ownership status of land and other assets and to evaluate the land use models and income generation from the lands affected by the Project;
- To evaluate the demographic profiles of households and to bring about their income and expenditures.

In addition, it is aimed to collect data on the impacts on the livelihoods of PAPs due to land loss caused by the Project. The study also identified vulnerable groups; stakeholder participation level to the Project; perceptions of PAPs on the Project; the concerns of PAPs regarding the social development and the restoration of livelihoods.

Investigation of PAPs within the framework of the variables described above is important in terms of understanding the results of the Project on PAPs, especially in terms of land acquisition and other impacts. The study not only aims to focus on private lands and legal owners / users, but also on public land and their use, as well as on informal land users and vulnerable groups. Thus, it has been ensured that site-specific data are obtained in order to develop particularly effective mitigation measures.

The study method is mainly composed of four stages: "desktop studies", "developing field survey programme and data tools", "field work / data collection phase", "assessment/reporting phase". These steps are briefly explained below:

- i. Desktop studies: During this stage, the secondary data related to the Project were reviewed, written documents were compiled and data on land acquisition were evaluated in order to be able to plan and conduct the field research in a proper way.
- ii. Developing field survey program and data tools: Potential stakeholders were identified at this stage and survey tools (household and Mukhtar questionnaire forms, focus group discussion and other interview forms) were prepared. Prior to the field survey, first contacts were made with local public authorities, Mukhtars, the owners/users of the immovable properties and the planned field survey was explained. Surveyors were subjected to a one-day training during this phase.
- iii. Field Survey and Data Collection: The field survey team consisted of 11 people: a field coordinator, 2 expert researchers and 5 surveyors and 3 support personnel. During the field studies conducted between 2nd-10th of March 2019 in Ankara, Aksaray and Konya provinces, surveys were carried out with Project-affected settlement heads and PAPs. Focus group discussions were carried out with vulnerable groups. Face to face in-depth interviews were conducted with stakeholders defined in the field program.
- iv. Data Analysis, Assessment and Reporting: Following this field study, data entry of surveys, which are applied to households with loss of land and other immovable and settlements heads, was performed by a Specialist using software for statistical analysis. Similarly, focus group and face-to-face interview data were prepared and analyzed. Finally, considering all desktop reviews and field survey data, potential impacts were assessed and reported together with mitigation and compensation strategies.

Census and Sampling Method for Socio-Economic Household Survey

Representative socio-economic household survey has been conducted for the lands affected by the lines (fresh water, brine water and gas) and a full census has been conducted for the lands affected by well areas and surface facilities. Full census is aimed at all parcels to be acquired as permanent and all land-owner users, formal and informal land users were reached during the census. Sampling method used for the socio-economic household survey is explained in following paragraph.

Project-affected lands are mostly jointly-owned with high numbers of owners in a single parcel; however, most of the landowners are not active farmers/landusers because they are living outside the project affected area. There are total of 2,267 landowners of 882 affected parcels. Out of total 2,267 affected land owners the sample size was calculated (by a Statistician Expert) as 150 with a 90% reliability rate and ± 0.065 error margin. This sample size for the socio-economic survey was distributed by calculating the percentage distribution of the total number of affected / identified users in the settlements. The actual sample distribution was weighted in proportion to the number of users to avoid any deviation that may be caused by weighting the sample size to the number of land owners. Distribution of sample size according the settlements is given in the table below.

Tablo 4-1 Distribution of Sample Size for Socio-Economic Household Survey

Province / District	Village / Quarter	Number of Affected / Identified Users	Percentage distribution within the total	Distribution of sample size	Number of conducted surveys
Ankara / Evren	Merkez	2	0,39	0,6	1
Aksaray / Sarıyahşi	Merkez	46	8,97	13,5	6
Aksaray / Sarıyahşi	Boğazköy	41	7,99	12,0	16
	Kütüklü	13	2,53	3,8	8
Aksaray / Ağaören	Merkez	15	2,92	4,4	6
	Camili	18	3,51	5,3	7
	Kederli	23	4,48	6,7	9
	Abdiuşağı	12	2,34	3,5	4

	Çatalçeşme	17	3,31	5,0	4
	Hacımahmutuşağı	21	4,09	6,1	6
Aksaray / Ortaköy	Hacıbrahimuşağı	6	1,17	1,8	2
	Pınarbaşı	17	3,31	5,0	2
	Fakıcık	14	2,73	4,1	4
	İshaklıkarapınar	23	4,48	6,7	6
	Camuzluk	6	1,17	1,8	3
	Bostanlık	21	4,09	6,1	6
Aksaray / Merkez	Cerit	19	3,70	5,6	10
	Altınkaya (Yeni Köyü)	12	2,34	3,5	7
	Hanobası	8	1,56	2,3	2
	Sapmaz	58	11,31	17,0	10
	Baymış	18	3,51	5,3	6
	Yeşiltepe	60	11,70	17,5	18
	Yeşilova	2	0,39	0,6	1
	Yenikent	2	0,39	0,6	1
Aksaray / Sultanhanı	Merkez	39	7,60	11,4	14
Aksaray / Eski	Merkez	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		513	%100	150	159

4.1.1. Socio-Economic Household Surveys

The quantitative socio-economic household survey applied to the PAPs, who are owners/users of immovable assets or lands affected by the Project, is prepared on the basis of land acquisition data shared by BOTAŞ and focused on the socio-economic current status of PAPs. This survey was applied to all informal and formal land user in settlements where permanent land acquisition results in loss of land and / or immovable property, while it was applied to a sample in the settlements where temporary land acquisition is in question. The survey aimed to identify the demographic structures of the household, socio-economic indicators, the impact of the Project on the immovables and participation level of stakeholders. The survey included close ended questions as well as open ended questions to better understand the livelihoods, socio-economic status of PAPs and their concerns, perceptions and expectations from the Project. Open ended questions in the survey were analyzed under frequency based main headings and recoded in SPSS.

Socio-economic household survey collected data on the following subjects:

- i. Demographic profile of the settlement and household demographic profile (residence status, household size, gender, age, marital status, education information, number of employees and their occupations, social security status, disability status, etc.).
- ii. Information about the dwellings,
- iii. Information about the infrastructure of settlement
- iv. Commercial activities in the region and affected settlements.
- v. Used energy sources, energy costs.
- vi. Main livelihood activities of PAPs
- vii. Average incomes and expenses, their perceptions on livelihoods
- viii. The most important problems/deficiencies of settlements and PAPs' expectations
- ix. Information on improving the livelihood activities
- x. Information on Project-affected lands and other immovable of owners/users
- xi. Information on land structure and land use profile of the settlement.
- xii. Identification of vulnerable groups
- xiii. The level of Project' impact on household
- xiv. Knowledge level of PAPs on the Project
- xv. PAPs attitudes, negative/positive perceptions to the Project

- xvi. Employment opportunities in the Project
- xvii. PAPs' recommendations and expectations from the Project

4.1.2. Settlement Surveys

Along with the socio-economic household surveys, as mentioned above, surveys were conducted with the heads (Mukhtars) of settlements affected by the land acquisition of the Project. In these surveys, it was aimed to gather information about the community in the settlements. This study, using a combination of qualitative and quantitative techniques, has gathered information on the following subjects:

- i. Demographic profile of the settlement
- ii. Administrative management
- iii. Local economy and livelihoods
- iv. Access to and use of natural sources
- v. Infrastructure facilities of the settlement
- vi. Community perceptions to the Project
- vii. Evaluations about vulnerable groups likely to be exposed migration and danger
- viii. Information about owners and users of lands affected by the Project

In depth interviews with village headmen were held in 27 villages. The interviews were deciphered and then coded into SPSS in order to summarize the main findings. The results of the village headmen qualitative interviews are used in this chapter to complement the results of the socio-economic surveys.

4.1.3. Focus Group Discussions

Focus groups discussions (FGDs) were conducted with vulnerable groups in order to reveal their collective attitudes, values and perspectives. These groups included women and elderly people because in rural communities, the most crowded and accessible population is women or elderly. Considering the Project-induced factor (being also affected by land acquisition in addition to their existing vulnerabilities), it is only possible to find these vulnerable groups easily and get them together for FGD. Furthermore, people with disabilities living in one settlement are very few so it is better to engage them via interviews. Introduction questions and motif arguments were prepared to motivate the discussion. Thus, it is aimed to reach the information that cannot be reached by surveys. Information was collected through focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews on:

- i. Demographic profile
- ii. The level of Project' impact on PAPs
- iii. Employment, livelihoods and usage of natural resources
- iv. Public services and infrastructure facilities
- v. Health and education facilities
- vi. Development problems of the community
- vii. Perceptions to the Project

Focus group meetings with women were conducted in 20 settlements while the focus group discussions with elderly people were conducted in 21 settlements to depict their perception of economic displacement and their concerns regarding the GSEP Project. The focus group discussion results are discussed under this chapter.

4.1.4. In-depth Interviews

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with Mayors, District Governors, education, health and agriculture officials, private sector, contract farmers, media and NGO representatives of the districts affected by the Project. Semi-structured interviews were designed to provide specific information on each institution's own expertise and responsibility area and to understand the suggestions, expectations and concerns of these local institutions within the framework of the problem-centered interview technique.

4.2. Overview of the Project-Affected Population

The data obtained from both field study and the literature review is given below. While the province and district level data is analyzed by desktop studies, the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs are explained based on findings from the census and socio-economic survey.

The overall aim of this chapter is to demonstrate the socio-economic baseline status of the PAPs. The data presented in this chapter is the summarized version while the detailed baseline data is given in Appendix-7.

4.2.1. Province-District Level Overview of Project-Affected Population

Looking at the settlements affected by the land acquisition of the Project at the district level, land acquisition is planned in a total of 8 districts including Evren district in Ankara province; Sarıyahşi, Ağaçören, Ortaköy, Merkez, Sultanhanı and Eski districts in Aksaray province, and Emirgazi districts in Konya province. Land acquisition is planned for 14 parcels in Evren district (Pump stations and pipelines) and 13 parcels in Emirgazi district (well areas and surface facilities). Therefore, land acquisition impacts of the Project are very limited in these two districts.

Evren district is located in the first region which also includes Ankara, Bala, Evren, Haymana and Şereflikoçhisar districts. This region, where population density is low and agriculture constitutes the basis of economic activities, covers the south and southeast parts of Ankara. Evren is the city with the lowest population in Ankara and its population is declining by years. While the population has been decreasing from 2014 to 2018, there has been an increase in 2018. The most important vulnerability related to migration in the districts around Ankara is the loss of population in rural areas. In the period of 2007-2012, the population of Çamlıdere, Bala, Evren, Haymana, Kalecik and Güdül districts decreased by 18% to 30%.

In the province of Aksaray, which has a young population, mostly small districts, especially Sarıyahşi, Ağaçören districts are migrating. Movements outside the province are mostly targeted to large and close provinces such as Konya and Ankara. As identified in the field study, the districts with the highest population movements inside the province and towards the other provinces are Sarıyahşi, Ağaçören, Güzelyurt and Ortaköy in Aksaray. Considering the direction of population movements among the districts, it is observed that the settlements located on the mountainous terrain, which presents geographically challenging production conditions, and which are problematic in terms of transportation to the center, are migrating to the provinces and metropolitan cities rather than from the center of the province. The socio-economic structure of Aksaray is based on agriculture and animal husbandry. 70% of the active population is actively engaged in agriculture and livestock. 7% of the economically active population of Aksaray, which is estimated to be approximately 150.000 people between the ages of 15-64, is employed in the industrial sector.

Emirgazi district, with 88.326,61 hectares, covers 2,16% of Konya and 0.11% of Turkey. 85.10% of the total area of the district is agricultural lands; this ratio is above the average of Turkey and Konya average. 8.78% of the total area is reserved for meadow and pasture areas. The forest area constitutes 1.63% of the total area. The population of the Besci settlement in Emirgazi district affected by the land acquisition of the Project is 422 people according to TUIK 2018 data. The economy of Emirgazi district is entirely based on agriculture. Although it has very large agricultural areas, it is one of the districts which have the most adverse conditions as underground and surface water level. The region is also is the least rainfall areas of Turkey.

4.2.2. Household Socio-Economic Profile

The demographic data gathered from household socio-economic survey applied to the land owners are summarized in this chapter.

According to the results of the field study, the average household size is 4.30. The households in the sample mostly reside in the settlement throughout the year. Especially during the interviews conducted with settlement heads, it was stated that the settlements had a huge emigration in the past but recently it slowed down and became stagnant. The fact that the households in the settlements reside in the same place throughout the year also points to this situation.

The average age value of the interviewed households is 36.61 while the level of education is very low. The low ratio of high school or higher education graduates indicates this situation while most PAPs in the interviewed households are primary school graduates. The results of the field study indicate that the number of illiterate people in the population above the age of 65 is quite high. In terms of employment opportunities of the Project, low education level of Project-affected populations causes a disadvantage. Students in PAHs mostly benefit from education with transportation support provided by the Ministry of Education because there are no educational institutions at village level settlements. Children in all households, except those living in the districts and towns, go to school with transport support.

Interviewed households consist mainly of housewives, farmers, students and retirees. Thus, retirement salary is an important input for PAHs. On the other hand, farming is the main livelihood source in the project area. Labor and civil servants are much less common as income generating employment. As indicated in other consultations conducted in the field survey, housewives are also highly engaged in husbandry and agriculture activities, but they have not identified themselves from this aspect in the surveys. Women's participation in the labor force is an important issue because their contribution to the economy is not visible.

In terms of health facilities, there are generally family health centers in the affected settlements and doctors, nurses and midwives are employed in these facilities. Settlements without health facilities apply to hospitals and health centers in district centers.

The majority of the households surveyed are the owners of the houses that they live in. The average size of the houses is 155 m². It is important to note that there is no central sewerage system in the plateaus of Sultanhanı Centre. The drinking water sources of the households are mainly provided from the main water lines. During the interviews, settlement heads stated that the infrastructure facilities of the settlements are not located within the boundaries of project construction area.

It is observed that the participants gave more than one answer as heating sources. Households are mainly heated with wood and coal, and animal fuels are also used in rural settlements. Natural gas is used in the district centers. There are only 4 households heated by electricity and solar energy.

As stated by stakeholders in the consultations, the main livelihoods in the region are agriculture and animal husbandry activities. In addition to the market-oriented production of products such as beet, chickpea and sunflower as agricultural activities, fodder crops also cultivated to support households' husbandry activities.

About half of the land that PAHs' own is irrigated while the other half is dry. Some households also cultivate the treasury lands around their lands for agricultural purposes. This type of treasury lands that are cultivated around the fields have no legal status. Besides, the lands of the households who have migrated from the settlements and who have left agricultural activities are cultivated with rental agreements. The interviewed households in the settlements mostly plant their lands themselves. Only 7 households had rented their land to someone else. 2 households stated that they are paying to daily workers to plant their lands. Detailed information about the formal and informal users in the project-area is given in Section 5.4.2.

Pasture lands in Turkey, cannot be used for agricultural purposes other than grazing. However, it has been determined that mostly forage crops such as alfalfa are planted by the users especially in the pasture lands located in the Sultanhanı region and around the well areas. Therefore, there are two types of impacts regarding the use of common property lands in the Project area; loss of common grazing lands and loss of pasture lands used for agricultural purposes by informal users. Loss of common grazing lands will be compensated and the compensation will aim at supporting or improving livestock activities in accordance with the joint decision of the settlement (eg, fodder provision, animal shading and watering trough support). Users who cultivate the pasture lands for agricultural purposes will be evaluated as informal users and will be compensated through the RAP Fund.

The irrigation sources of the households mainly consist of wells. 71 of the households responding to this question stated that they were irrigating their lands with well water. The number of households using ponds or streams as irrigation sources is 33. 85 of the respondents find the water resource insufficient while 87 of them stated that water resource is sufficient.

Barley, wheat, clover, chickpea, sugar beet, sunflower, corn, common vetch, tomatoes, beans are respectively most cultivated products by PAPs. These products are planted once in a year and crop substitution is carried out in the region. 118 of the respondents who answered the question stated that they left their land lie fallow while 81 of them did not. 45% of the respondents stated that they were members of an agricultural cooperative, and 55% stated that they were not members of any cooperative.

Apart from individual private lands and planted crops, usage purposes of common lands such as pasture, treasury and forest land is also a significant area of concern. The most common type of land use of common lands is grazing activities which are followed by self-agricultural purposes. Other usage purposes are very less common but "not-used" answer has the highest rate among all answers.

58% of the households interviewed stated that they are engaged in animal husbandry while 42% do not carry out husbandry activities. 119 out of total 205 households surveyed have ownership of animals. All of these animal owners have a barn/stable. Sheep/goat breeding is more common among households engaged in animal husbandry activities. As a general pattern, households use the barn/stable next to their homes to feed their animals in winter season. With the arrival of spring, animals are taken to meadows and pastures. The common pastures of the settlements, treasury lands and private farmlands after the harvest are also used for animal grazing. The Project will ensure the sustainability of animal husbandry activities by organizing meetings with settlement heads and animal owners so that livestock activities and grazing routes are not affected by construction activities. Most households have poultry to meet their own needs, but these products are not offered to the market.

One of the most important results obtained in field studies is that PAHs have income diversity. Regular retirement salary or paid workers' salaries generally supply the income from agriculture and animal husbandry and make household income more stable.

Animal husbandry activities bring more income than crop production. When the household income structure is assessed, it is understood that agricultural income (plant production + husbandry) constitutes about half of the income of the households engaged in agriculture. When livelihoods are distributed among households, it is seen that there is a highly balanced distribution between paid labor income, retirement salary and agricultural-husbandry income. Half of the households interviewed stated that they sold animals in the last year.

It is seen that the highest expenses of households are related with livestock expenses which is also highest income generating activity. Agricultural expenses are much lower than both livestock expenses and heating expenses of households.

According to the results of the field study, more than half of the surveyed households have an on-going loan. The types of these loans are consumer, mortgage, agriculture, livestock and trade loans. 26 households received consumer loans, while 6 households used mortgage loans, 66 households' agricultural loans and 3 households used trade loans.

The interviewees stated that the most effective investment to increase the income they derive from agriculture and animal husbandry is to develop irrigation resources. The second choice was to reduce input costs for husbandry and agriculture.

40% of the households participating in the field study stated that they could hardly or very hardly meet the needs of the household. On the other hand, 53% stated that they could meet their needs. Compared to the previous year, total of 114 households stated that their economic situation got worse, while 77 stated that their economic situation remained the same or is better. 56 of the households surveyed said that there was no change compared to the previous year.

Households were asked what issues they had prioritized in improving livelihoods. Looking at the results, it is observed that households mostly prefer the supports for agricultural inputs and irrigation activities, followed by livestock inputs. It is known that agricultural activities have been abandoned by many people due to the recent increase in agricultural costs and the results appear to confirm this situation.

173 of the surveyed households stated that they had information about the project while 32 of them had no knowledge. PAPs were also asked how they were informed about the Project. The basic information sources of the PAPs were the visits of Project personnel, television broadcasts and settlement heads. Other sources of information are indicated as family members, Municipality, District Governorates and social media. Almost all settlement heads attended the informative meeting held by the Project personnel while 53 of the surveyed households participate in these meetings.

PAPs were also asked about which information they want to get about the Project. PAPs were generally interested in; expropriation process, employment opportunities, environmental impacts, whether the fresh water pipeline can be used for agricultural irrigation after the completion of the Project life etc. Public information meetings held regularly by the Project will continue in a participatory manner allowing for PAPs to raise their concerns and get answers to their questions.

The question "Have your lands been taken or expropriated for any other projects before?" was answered as No by 121 PAPs and as Yes by 69 PAPs, respectively. Therefore, a multiple project effect can be considered for these settlements.

Questions related to the grievance mechanism of the Project were also included in the survey. The answers of PAPs to the question of who will be contacted to get information about the Project or to forward a complaint are listed in the table below. 25% of participants stated that they would contact company personnel for such cases while 19% answered as “Mukhtar” to the question. Those who have no idea about contact channels consist 9% of the sample.

19% of the interviewed households are aware of the communication channels such as phone line and the contact person that the Project is applying for Grievance Mechanism while 66% of participants are not aware of these contact channels. A Grievance Mechanism has been established for the GSEP Project. Face to face interviews and consultations have been going on since the beginning of Project. With the commencement of the Project activities on site, Public Relations Units of both BOTAŞ and Construction Contractor(s) will carry out its activities within the framework of the Grievance Management Mechanism and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

The most important positive impact of the Project was to support local employment according to PAPs. This was followed by the contribution to the local development. 28% of the respondents stated that the project will contribute to the national economy. This response was followed by those who stated that the Project would not have any positive contribution to the region (27%).

Regarding the negative impacts of the Project, the outstanding response is that the affected-lands and neighbor lands will be damaged during the construction phase. This response is followed by damage to crops especially in neighbor lands. Thus, it can be seen that the PAPs expect a decrease in their income sources. They also believe that livestock activities will be adversely affected by the Project activities. Damage to agricultural products and livestock activities due to construction activities will be avoided. However, in cases of damages to any property, the loss will be compensated by the CC.

The PAPs were also asked what could be done to reduce these adverse effects. Supporting agricultural activities and livestock activities has been the primary response. This was followed by answers such as improvement of roads, prioritization of local employment in the Project. Most of the muhtars (14 out of 27) stated that they would like to benefit from natural gas to be connected to their settlements.

In the questions designed for measuring the employment expectation in the Project, 29% of participants stated that there are job seekers in their households who could work in the Project. On the other hand, 62% of the respondents said that they would not prefer to work in the Project or that there is no job seeker in their household to work in the Project. 2 interviewees have declared that there are already people in their households employed by the Project. Public Relations Units of BOTAŞ and Contractor(s) will visit the settlements and inform them about employment opportunities and application processes in the pre-construction phase.

4.1.5. Vulnerable Groups

The main objective of the RAP is to ensure that living standards of those who have encountered land acquisition-induced displacement are restored and improved to pre-Project conditions where possible. However, some may be more adversely affected by displacement than others because they may have limited capacity to cope with resettlement-related issues due to their existing vulnerabilities (gender, age, disabilities etc.). In addition to their non-project related existing vulnerabilities, there might be some vulnerabilities specific to the Project that would lead to their livelihoods being worse off after land acquisition takes place. Therefore, all vulnerabilities need to be considered for the preparation of any assistance that will be provided through the RAP Fund for livelihood restoration.

During the field survey, in-depth interviews were conducted with focus group discussions in order to understand the perceptions and expectations of women, the elderly and other vulnerable groups on the Project and to assess potential impacts of the Project on their living conditions. Some vulnerable groups⁷ have been identified during the social baseline studies of ESIA:

- i. Women, in particular female-headed households
- ii. Elderly
- iii. People with disabilities
- iv. Seasonal workers
- v. Groups subject to Cumulative Impacts
 - a. PAPs whose land will be expropriated for the second time
 - b. PAPs whose land will be affected by multiple project components
- vi. Contract farming⁸

4.1.5.1. Women

In the field study, 2 land user women were identified to be impacted by permanent land take whereas 17 land user women were identified for temporary land acquisition. Focus group discussions were conducted with women during the field survey. The main issues raised by the Project in the discussions with women are:

- i. Potential damages on land and crops due to Project activities,
- ii. Compensation of those damages,
- iii. Land acquisition process,
- iv. Problems related to Project' traffic
- v. Lack of information about the Project

The potential negative impact on agricultural lands and pastures due to Project activities has been highlighted by women during discussions. They emphasized that the construction site (expropriated area) should not be exceeded and any damage to the crops on neighbor lands should be prevented. Many women said that it is crucial to reinstate the lands properly to its former conditions after construction because some of them expressed their dissatisfaction about the condition of lands after reinstatement of the existing Project. It is understood that some PAPs had problems on their lands after reinstatement process of UGS Project and it leads concerns and worries on the GSEP too. In particular, older women stated that young people could compensate for possible losses in agricultural lands and pastures by working in other alternative jobs, but that they would not be able to do anything other than agriculture and animal husbandry, they would be affected much more than younger women.

Women were asked about their previous experiences on the presence of workers in the close region during the UGS Project and whether they have concerns on the same issue which might occur in the GSEP. The general opinion was that there would be no problem because they did not experience any problems during the UGS Project. Even some women mentioned that they had good relationships with workers coming to the region especially for shopping such as buying local products such as chicken,

⁷ During the field survey no PAPs were identified to be left landless after land acquisition.

⁸ Contract farming involves agricultural production being carried out on the basis of an agreement between the buyer and farm producers. Sometimes it involves the buyer specifying the quality required and the price, with the farmer agreeing to deliver at a future date. More commonly, however, contracts outline conditions for the production of farm products and for their delivery to the buyer's premises. The farmer undertakes to supply agreed quantities of a crop or livestock product, based on the quality standards and delivery requirements of the purchaser. In return, the buyer, usually a company, agrees to buy the product, often at a price that is established in advance. The company often also agrees to support the farmer through, e.g., supplying inputs, assisting with land preparation, providing production advice and transporting produce to its premises.

eggs, cheese etc. Many women mentioned that the workers have been always respectful and sensitive in their communications with local people.

During the field study, it was observed that women in project-affected settlements have lower level of knowledge about the Project rather than men. During discussions with women, the idea that future informative meetings to be held mainly for women should be done by a female expert. Many women stated that they could not attend a meeting where men would attend.

In general, women mentioned that the Project activities will be in the distance from the settlement and that they would not encounter any special problems due to construction activities. Traffic-related impacts were raised in several settlements where the construction activities of the previous Project were quite close to settlement area. Potential increase in the traffic due to Project vehicles and security risks for their children were mentioned, and measures were requested to be taken in this regard. This concern will be handled in according to primarily Traffic Management Plan prepared within the scope of ESMS and the same plan to be prepared by the construction contractor.

Women approached the employment opportunities to be provided by the Project with a general hesitation. However, in some settlements, women stated that they could work in the Project if appropriate work, service and regular working hours were provided. Women generally do not know about the expropriation process and the payments since they are mostly dependent on the men on those issues. Women have no information about where to apply in case they experience any problems due to Project activities, so they prefer to raise their problems to the settlement heads.

4.1.5.2. Elderly

In the field study, 5 elderly (over 65 years old) land users were identified on lands to be permanently acquired and 29 elderly land users were determined on lands subject to temporary land acquisition. One of the most important vulnerable groups in the Project impact area is the elderly people. As discussed in the relevant chapters above, the Project site has a demographic structure with an over-age population. There are also households where only the elderly live. For this reason, single-headed households with an old head is another social fact multiplying the vulnerability.

The minimum age defined for being an elder is accepted as the retirement age in Turkey, which is 65. Elderly people are considered as vulnerable since they are more likely to leave their land based livelihood if they are economically displaced. During the field survey, no such potential was identified; however, in the forthcoming days of RAP implementation some elderly landusers especially those who are affected by permanent land acquisition may prefer not to continue agricultural activities due to several reasons. This possibility should be considered throughout internal monitoring. In case of its occurrence, special assistance to these vulnerable people should be provided in a timely and appropriate manner.

The Project Social Team of BOTAŞ will visit the households of the elderly and inform them about the Project, especially monitoring and evaluation procedures, and determine their needs.

4.1.5.3. People with disabilities

In the field study (Household Survey Questionnaire and Mukhtar Surveys), 1 land user with disability was identified on parcels to be permanently acquired and 1 land user with disability was determined on parcels subject to temporary land acquisition. People with disabilities may be encountered in the Project impact area of and they may be more likely to have difficulties in access to information, raising their grievances or concerns, finding other jobs to sustain their livelihoods etc. The Project team will monitor these households closely during the monitoring process. In case of its occurrence, special assistance to these vulnerable people should be provided in a timely and appropriate manner.

4.1.5.4. Seasonal workers

The settlements located in the study area receive seasonal workers predominantly from the southern side of Turkey or Syria for harvesting or other agricultural work. The majority of the seasonal workers come from Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa provinces of Turkey or from Syria to work between April and September, and the majority of these workers are Syrian refugees. They are working in agriculture as uninsured and low-paid. The seasonal workers coming to the region usually stay in their own tents set up near the fountains or along the roads and do not pay for their accommodation. Seasonal workers on agricultural lands may be indirectly affected in terms of livelihood loss by the Project's land acquisition and other construction activities.

Consultations could not have been carried out with these households since they did not yet come to the region at the time of field survey. However, during the interviews with Mukhtars, the potential impacts on their tent settlements and livelihood conditions of seasonal workers have been specifically questioned. During the interviews, it was revealed that the areas where the tents were established had no connection with the expropriation areas where the construction activities of the Project will be carried out. In addition, Mukhtars indicated that the interruption of agricultural activities in the expropriation areas would not lead to a decrease in their livelihoods. As a reason, they stated that the expropriation areas would cover only a very small portion of the existing agricultural production areas and that agricultural activities would continue in the same way on remaining land.

However, with the commencement of agricultural season and the arrival of seasonal workers in the region, informative consultations for seasonal workers will be provided by the Public Relations Unit of the Project. During these consultations, the Project teams will work to understand how seasonal workers will be affected from their own perspectives. For the time being, no adverse impacts are anticipated for this group and therefore, they are considered to be "potential" vulnerable groups. In any case, during RAP implementation, their conditions in relation to the Project impacts will be monitored to take mitigation measures in a timely manner.

4.1.5.5. Cumulative Impact Groups

PAPs whose land will be expropriated for the second time

Since the pipeline route of the GSEP is very close and parallel to the existing UGS Project route, a significant portion of the parcels affected by the current Project are also affected by GSEP and will be expropriated second time. PAPs whose land will be expropriated for the second time are considered as vulnerable since they may not have enough land left to continue agricultural activity or the residual lands may not be economically viable anymore.

Out of total 961 parcels affected by the construction of pipelines, well areas and surface facilities, total of 560 parcels (58%) will be expropriated for the second time. Distribution of parcels by affected settlements is given in the table below (Tablo 4-2 Number of Pipeline Affected Parcels Expropriated for Second Time

). It can be seen that there are parcels expropriated for the second time in almost all settlements affected by the Project except Kütüklü. None of Project-affected parcels in Kütüklü village was expropriated before for the current Project.

Tablo 4-2 Number of Pipeline Affected Parcels Expropriated for Second Time

No	Affected Settlement			Number of Parcels Acquired	Number of parcels expropriated for second time
	Province	District	Quarter/Village		
1	Ankara	Evren	Merkez	14	3
2	Aksaray	Sarıyahşi	Merkez	51	6
3	Aksaray	Sarıyahşi	Boğazköy	73	61

4	Aksaray	Ağaçören	Kütüklü	25	-
5	Aksaray	Ağaçören	Merkez	52	43
6	Aksaray	Ağaçören	Camili	30	19
7	Aksaray	Ağaçören	Kederli	54	40
8	Aksaray	Ağaçören	Abdiuşağı	26	18
9	Aksaray	Ağaçören	Çatalçeşme	22	16
10	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Hacımahmutuşağı	29	26
11	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Hacıbrahimuşağı	7	4
12	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Hıdırlı-Fakıcık	26	20
13	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Pınarbaşı	20	18
14	Aksaray	Ortaköy	İshaklı Karapınar	23	21
15	Aksaray	Ortaköy	Camuzluk	6	6
16	Aksaray	Merkez	Bostanlık	24	22
17	Aksaray	Merkez	Cerit	37	19
18	Aksaray	Merkez	Altınkaya	22	15
19	Aksaray	Merkez	Hanobası	11	10
20	Aksaray	Merkez	Sapmaz	114	53
21	Aksaray	Merkez	Baymış	29	27
22	Aksaray	Merkez	Yeşiltepe Beldesi	75	58
23	Aksaray	Merkez	Yeşilova Beldesi	7	2
24	Aksaray	Merkez	Yenikent Beldesi	24	26
25	Aksaray	Eskil	Merkez	7	-
26	Aksaray	Sultanhanı	Merkez	106	20
TOTAL				914	553

The distribution of parcels to be expropriated for the second time among the parcels affected by well areas and surface facilities is given in the table below. Only 7 parcels are identified to be expropriated for the second time by the Project. The reason of low number of parcels compared to pipelines is that the locations of well areas and surface facilities are not likely to overlap with the current project expropriation area.

Tablo 4-3 Number of Parcels Expropriated for Second Time Affected by Well Areas or Surface Facilities

No	Affected Settlement			Number of Parcels Acquired	Number of parcels expropriated for second time
	Province	District	Quarter/Village		
1	Aksaray	Sultanhanı	Merkez	61	7
2	Aksaray	Eskil	Güneşli	5	-
3	Konya	Emirgazi	Besci	13	-
TOTAL				79	7

PAPs whose lands will be affected by multiple Project components

PAPs whose land will be affected by multiple Project components such as surface facilities, well areas and pipelines, more than one Project component, are also considered as vulnerable since they may not be able to use their lands due to loss of considerably high sizes of lands permanently and temporary usage limitations. These PAPs were also identified during the RAP preparation process and they will also be considered for additional compensation as defined in the Entitlement Matrix.

Tablo 4-4 Number of Parcels Affected by Multiple Project Components

No	Affected Settlement			Number of Parcels Affected by Multiple Project Components	Number of Landusers
	Province	District	Quarter/Village		
1	Aksaray	Sultanhanı	Esgimarul	5079	-
2	Aksaray	Sultanhanı	Esgimarul	5173	1
3	Aksaray	Sultanhanı	Esgimarul	8335	1

4.1.5.6. Contract farming

During the field study, it was determined that some farmers made contract farming agreements with the private sector companies in the region. Farmers have undergone certain commitments with these contracts with the companies, but also have been the beneficiaries of certain quotas. In case of failure of the contracts or failure of the farmer to deliver the product in quantity and quality specified in the contract, a loss of rights in terms of quota ownership will be experienced by the farmers. In such cases, the companies may not sign a contract with the farmer the following year. The farmer may suffer from premium loss and may be fined for a few times the premium. In case of incomplete delivery, farmer may lose the quota defined in the agreement. This type of contract farming cases were identified in the project area, especially in sugarbeet and sunflower production. During field visit 12 contract farmers were identified in the Project area. These examples are located in different areas of the Project including camp site, well areas and pipeline routes.

In order to resolve this possible problem in compliance with WB OP 4.12, the approach should be primarily to avoid the occurrence of the problem. To achieve this, re-scheduling the start date of construction on these lands might be an option. Considering the interviews during field survey, these farmers might be significantly affected in case construction activities start on their lands before mid-October 2019 (before harvesting). If it is not possible to postpone the construction start date on these lands, change in the locations of some project components like camp sites might be another option to minimize the impact on these farmers' livelihood. On the other hand, in case that this potential impact is not avoidable, it should be mitigated through compensation measures against livelihood losses. It would be better to determine the appropriate compensation methods by BOTAS through mutual negotiation with the farmers.

5. LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS AND REQUIREMENTS

The main objective of the RAP is to establish the resettlement and compensation principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the Project. It is inevitable that GSEP's construction activities will lead to either land acquisition and/or denial of, restriction to or loss of access to economic assets and resources and therefore, ultimately to the land acquisition and compensation and, possibly, resettlement of people. Since the RPF has detailed section that includes land acquisition process and requirements, this Chapter has been formed to include summary information about the process and detailed information (valuation/calculations for compensation payments, temporary easements, methods of valuing crops/trees etc.) has been given in **Hata! Başvuru kaynağı bulunamadı.**

Resettlement program will be adhered to both the country's laws for land acquisition and resettlement and WB OP 4.12. Where gaps exist between the country's laws and the WB OP 4.12, gap filling measures provided in this RAP will prevail.

The following principles will govern land acquisition and easement to be conducted under the Project:

- i. BOTAŞ will aim to achieve negotiated agreements on land acquisition with all PAPs based on the principles set out in this RAP. BOTAŞ will negotiate fairly and openly with all PAPs to reach mutually acceptable agreements on compensation. Expropriation or easement imposition will only be undertaken as a last resort where negotiation fails.
- ii. All land acquisition and resettlement activities will be managed through RAPs, including when there is physical displacement⁹ which means relocation or loss of shelter or structure and/or when there is loss of economic displacement which means loss of income or livelihood. Implementation results will be documented, monitored and, after completion, evaluated.
- iii. Involuntary resettlement will be conceived as an opportunity for improving the livelihoods of the affected people and undertaken accordingly.
- iv. Engagement and compensation will be carried out with equal consideration of women and men.
- v. Particular attention will be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, and appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their status.
- vi. BOTAŞ will establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns regarding resettlement issues. This mechanism will allow women, disabled people, the elderly to reach BOTAŞ easily.
- vii. Land acquisition and RAP will be conceived and executed as a part of the Project, and the full costs of compensation will be included in Project costs and benefits.
- viii. Draft land acquisition and resettlement plans will be consulted with affected people and other stakeholders, and their inputs will be taken into account in finalizing them.
- ix. Compensation for lost assets will be at full replacement cost.
- x. Compensation and resettlement subsidies will be fully provided prior to clearance of right of way / ground levelling and demolition.
- xi. Upon completion of construction, land will be restored as best as possible to its original condition in the event of temporary disruption so as to enable landowners/users/lessees to resume their pre-project activities.

⁹ According to field studies, it is foreseen that the Project does not cause physical displacement.

- xii. All PAPs, without regard to legal status of property, will receive support of various kinds, as per the principles set out in the Entitlement Matrix included in this RAP. Lack of legal title will not be a barrier to compensation and/or rehabilitation.
- xiii. BOTAŞ will provide and prepare the plans for grievance redress and monitoring in line with WB policies and guidelines.

The main objective of the resettlement policy is to ensure that the people affected by land acquisition and resettlement under this project are able to improve or at least restore their incomes and standards of living after land acquisition/resettlement.

In line with the process described in detail in the Appendix 10, land acquisition and resettlement process of BOTAŞ GSEP will also follow the same procedure in terms of national requirements and on top will comply with WB policies both in term of land acquisition and resettlement. Lands will be acquired and made available for the Project before the construction begins. No construction can take place unless the valuation is completed, certified attempts are made to negotiate the transfer of ownership rights, temporary and permanent easement rights from the private owners, and full payment is made to the accounts of owners.

5.1. Land Rights to be Established

The project requires four different types of land rights to be established:

Table 5-1 Types of Land Rights

Project Component	Land Right	Provision	Duration	Responsibility
Surface facilities, well areas, pole locations of energy transmission lines	Ownership Rights	Land acquisition is permanent and ownership right is registered in the name of BOTAŞ. As permanent facility shall be constructed on the referred land, it shall not possible for the former land owner to use the land.	Permanent	BOTAŞ
Natural gas pipeline, fresh water lines, brine water lines	Temporary Easement Rights	BOTAŞ will hold the right to use land during construction, while the ownership rights will remain with the landowner(s). Once construction is complete the land is handed back to landowner. When the construction is completed, the land shall be reinstated and shall be returned to the land owner with limitations (see Section 8.3)	2 years	
Natural gas pipeline, fresh water lines, brine water lines, connection lines between UGS sites, energy transmission lines	Permanent Easement Rights	The ownership rights remain registered in the name of landowner(s). The land owner recovers its right to use the land, upon completion of the construction and restoration of the land, with specific limitations such as not to build structures, buildings or to plant trees.	Permanent	
Temporary Facilities (Camp and Stock Areas)	Contractual Rights through Rental Agreements	Subject land is rented for a certain duration under mutually agreed terms and rates. Once the contract expires, land is handed back to owner after being reinstated to former conditions.	During Contract Period	Contractor

Ownership Rights (Permanent land acquisition): Ownership rights refer to permanent acquisition of land and are established by BOTAŞ on privately owned lands, where permanent Above Ground Facilities will be installed onto the land surface. This includes all Above Ground Facilities such as Surface facilities, well areas and pole locations of energy transmission lines as specified in the Project design.

Temporary Easement Rights: The temporary easement right applies to natural gas pipeline, fresh water lines and brine water lines. Temporary easement rights are established by BOTAŞ for areas of the construction corridor and other workspaces and areas required for the performance of the construction works. Temporary easement rights can also be established by BOTAŞ for additional areas that are temporarily needed for the performance of the construction activities. Temporary easement rights will be obtained for a period of 2 years. Once the construction is over in the corridor, the construction area will be reinstated to its original condition and handed back to the initial owner(s) with limitations.

Permanent Easement Rights: The permanent easement rights will apply to natural gas pipeline, fresh water lines, brine water lines, connection lines between UGS sites and energy transmission lines. After the completion of the construction activities (including the full reinstatement of the land surface) the areas for which permanent easement rights have been established will be handed back to the initial owners. The re-use of the land will be permitted with limitations on agriculture practices (i.e. depth of ploughing), the planting of trees and shrubs, the building of houses and other structures, the performance of excavations, pile driving, the passage of heavy vehicles and others as specified by BOTAŞ.

Contractual Rights through Rental Agreements: Rental agreements are concluded between the Contractors or sub-contractors and individual landowners for the temporary use of areas required for construction activities. Rental agreements may be concluded for any duration and are typically established for intermediate camp sites, storage areas, additional work spaces and others. After the termination of the rental agreements the land will be fully re-instated and handed back to the land owner(s). Rental agreements are subject to Project specific requirements with regard to the site selection, i.e. engineering and geo-hazard assessment, environmental assessment, as well as with regard to the implementation of rules, regulations and policies for land compensation and interaction with third parties and Project.

5.2. Eligibility Criteria for Defining Various Categories of PAPs

The World Bank's OP 4.12 suggests the following three criteria for eligibility;

- i. Those who have formal rights to land,
- ii. Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the national law,
- iii. Those who have no claim to land they are occupying or using.¹⁰

Those covered under first and second category are entitled to be either compensated or resettled for their losses according to the national legislation and will be compensated as per this RAP and future RAPs. Those covered under third category do not have legal rights according to national legislation, but they will also be provided with livelihood supports as stated in the RAP to achieve the objectives set out in OP 4.12 through a RAP Fund established for this purpose. The RAP Fund will cover additional supports such as; transitional livelihood support, occupational educational support, crop payment for orphan lands, cash compensation for loss of structures, water wells, and livestock pens of informal

¹⁰ World Bank OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

users, transportation costs, title deed costs etc. All project affected persons, irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, will be eligible for some kind of assistance, if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date.

5.3. Cut-Off Date

Practically, the cut-off date will be the date at which the census and asset inventory is completed because the cut-off date is critical to prevent unrightful claims and discourage encroachers. Since the Project consists of different components as anticipated and stated in the RPF, the cut off dates for the well locations and the pipelines were different. BOTAŞ ensured that the cut-off dates for different components were well communicated prior to the realization of assets inventory and census. BOTAŞ has declared the cut-off-date for settlements on the pipelines in late January and early February as February 15, 2019, but before the census. For the surface facilities and well areas, it was declared in late February as March 8, 2019. Eventhough there will be a length of time between these declared cut off dates and the commencement date of construction, compensation fees will be paid according to the current situation on the affected lands just before the construction activities. Any changes that may occur until the construction phase starts will be taken into consideration and expropriation payments including compensation of crops lost will be made according to the latest situation on the land. This is a positive approach in practice.

Thus, people who settle in the project area after the designated cut-off date will be ineligible for any compensation or assistance. To ensure that all project affected persons (regardless of their legal status of ownership) are informed in a timely manner, BOTAŞ adopted an effective and proactive public consultation and engagement approach for the dissemination of information on the cut-off date. In each project-affected settlement, the cut-off-dates were announced via posters on the common places. On the other hand, information disclosure will not be limited with the announcement made before the census. Further stakeholder engagement activities to keep the project-affected persons informed on the project progress, land acquisition process including repeating the cut-off-dates for the relevant components of the Project will continue. The next step will be the dissemination of a brochure¹¹ giving a detailed information on these issues with the social point of contacts throughout the project lifecycle.

5.4. Identification of Project Affected Persons

5.4.1. Land Owners

People who have legal title to land and other assets (such as structures, trees, crops etc.) on subject land will be identified in the early stages of land acquisition process through official records obtained from the local and national Registry Offices. By law, all land owners are eligible for the compensation of their immovable assets. There is no provisioning for the compensation of livelihood losses for land owners in national law. Such losses will be covered through the RAP Fund.

5.4.2. Land Users (Formal and Informal)

Land users can be categorized under two groups; formal and informal. Formal land users can exist both on private and public lands and will have a rental agreement with the owner of land (private entity or state) setting the duration and conditions to use the subject land. Such users have been identified both from land registry records (for public lands) and during the census and assets inventory surveys carried

¹¹ Guide to Land Acquisition and Expropriation Payments.

out with land users. Number of identified formal and informal users on public and private lands is given in the table below. Such users are compensated for their assets on both public and private lands by law. There is no provisioning for the compensation of livelihood losses for formal users in national law. Such losses will be covered through the RAP Fund.

Informal users however, do not hold a legal document (title deeds, contractual agreements) to the private or public land they use. Such PAPs were identified during the ESIA baseline studies. Depending on the type of public land they use (with the exception of pasture and forest lands), informal users are compensated for some of their assets by prevailing law. Informal users occupying pasture and forest land are not entitled to compensation and therefore are very likely to be affected adversely by the Project. Herders, who use pasture land in the project area, without formal rights, are also considered to be informal users. Such informal users will be identified during the census and assets inventory surveys as well as during the negotiation process carried out by BOTAŞ with land owners. During the consultations with landowners, the presence of formal or informal users, tenants, seasonal workers or any structure/shelter will also be questioned. There is no provisioning for the compensation of livelihood losses for informal users in national law. Such losses will be covered through the RAP Fund.

Tablo 5-2 Number of formal and informal users in public and private lands	Public		Private	
	Pipelines (Sample)	Surface facilities and well areas (Full census)	Pipelines (Sample)	Surface facilities and well areas (Full census)
Formal users	-	-	16	2
Informal users	7	5	25	6

5.4.3. Vulnerable Groups

Some vulnerable groups have been identified during the social baseline studies of ESIA and the definition is informed by an understanding of the study area. However, during RAP preparation, additional categories of vulnerable people identified and added to the list provided below. The field work findings and detailed explanations about this subject are given in the related section (see Section 4.1.5).

- i. Women, in particular female-headed households
- ii. Elderly
- iii. People with disabilities
- iv. Seasonal workers
- v. PAPs whose land will be expropriated for the second time
- vi. PAPs whose land will be affected by multiple project components
- vii. Contract farming

6. RESETTLEMENT RELATED POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

Most of the land affected by the multiple components of the Project is owned by individuals and mostly used for agricultural production. The affected lands are registered as arable land, pasture land, vineyard, trashing field, road, marshy land, fountain, garden, cemetery, raw earth, drilling area, pole location, grass land, grove or willow grove in the Cadastral records.

As indicated in the figure below, about 76% of the lands affected by the Project are arable lands, followed by pasture lands (14%) and vineyards (2%). Grain production is predominant in arable lands in the region. Wheat and barley are the mostly cultivated products in the region. Irrigated agriculture has been observed to increase along the pipeline route and within the license area; products such as corn, beet, and clover are produced commonly in the irrigated lands. There are titles of affected agricultural lands, but informal uses are especially common on the pasture or public lands within license area for the purposes of building residential area or livelihood stocks. PAPs were identified, who reside in rural settlements within the license area that do not have titles to land where they have residential houses.

The following Project activities can potentially affect land ownership, land use and livelihoods in PACs;

- i. The pre-construction, construction, operation and post-operation of natural gas pipeline, energy transmission lines, fresh water lines, brine water lines
- ii. The pre-construction, construction, drilling and leaching, operation and post-operation of surface facilities and well areas

These two types of facilities entail different modalities of land access and different types and durations of impacts as a result. Anticipated categories of impacts for each project component are detailed under the titles below.

6.1. Impacts of Natural Gas Pipeline, Energy Transmission Lines, Fresh Water Lines, Brine Water Lines

Temporary and permanent easement rights will be established for these Project components in which BOTAŞ has a right to use land during construction while the ownership rights will remain registered in the name of landowner(s). Although the linear nature of these project components is expected to create minimal impacts (low to negligible and short term) on affected parcels, several impacts born from land acquisition requirements can be listed as follows:

- i. Temporary loss of land for agricultural cultivation: Landowners and users will not be able to temporarily use land along the pipeline routes during construction. But it is identified that there are very few settlements in the region (which are quite far from the construction area) where the fresh water, brine water and natural gas pipelines pass, and that these lines mostly pass through arid lands. Therefore, it is expected that the impacts of these project components will be lower than that of the well area. However, some agricultural lands which are far from settlements remain within the construction area of lines (brine water, freshwater, natural gas), thus creating a temporary impact during construction on the agricultural activities and land based income to the easement that will be established on land.
- ii. Loss of standing crops and trees due to construction activities: It is expected that crops and trees planted on land will be lost due to construction activities, but this impact will be low as BOTAS will aim to commence construction after harvest. In cases where construction is initiated before harvest, owners/users will be compensated based on the market value of the

crops and trees on long term easement acquired land after valuation by a specialized commission.¹²

- iii. Damages to crops in plots neighboring the pipeline construction corridor due to, for example, spillover of soil or intrusion of equipment: During operations, and in addition to restrictions upon land discussed previously, the most likely potential impact would be damages to crops in the pipeline corridor or nearby resulting from maintenance activities or vehicular access. Damages to crops will be compensated based on the market value.
- iv. Temporary disruption to grazing activities and/or reduced access to agricultural land and pastures: Pasture areas above the lines may be temporarily unavailable due to construction work, or access to pasture areas may be restricted temporarily which can pose important impacts for livestock activities. Leaving the transition points at certain intervals during the construction will ensure that this impact on grazing activities is low.
- v. Permanent restrictions on land use under ETLs or above pipelines: Restrictions will be made for the protection of all lines. Property owners and users will continue to carry on their agricultural activities on the grounds, but will not be able to continue activities that will damage or threaten the pipeline. Some of these limitations are expected to be but will not be limited to; building of structures or outbuilding on the corridor, planting rooted trees, constructing irrigation and drainage channels on the corridor, drilling holes for any reason, making any changes to the surface profile, making changes that will affect the material of the soil surrounding the line, reducing land covering pipeline, including archaeological activities and pouring materials such as garbage, waste, sand and rubble on the corridor.

In addition to impacts within the designated and compensated corridor, pipeline construction may cause disruption, severance and damage to neighboring, uncompensated pieces of land, in the following situations:

- i. Interruption of irrigation or drainage affecting crops in uncompensated plots
- ii. Severance of access to cultivated plots during construction, impeding farmers' access to a plot and resulting in total or partial loss of crop
- iii. Loss of agricultural productivity of the land during the Project construction period and the reinstatement period can be both a primary and secondary impact (agricultural lands will be reinstated before handover to the landowner in accordance with the Reinstatement Plan (Appendix-7.9 of ESIA report))
- iv. Accidents to livestock as a result of Project activities resulting in livelihood loss

6.2. Impacts of Surface Facilities and Well Areas

In the subject lands of well areas, ownership rights will be established for the 100x100 mt area around the well and permanent easement rights will be established for 50 mt along the connection lines between UGS sites. Ownership rights will be acquired for surface facilities.

Unlike the construction of the pipeline, the surface facilities and well areas will not be constructed with a linear principle. Owners of the parcels, that surface facilities and well areas will be established on, will be fully acquired and compensated at replacement cost.

¹² On the lands to be acquired, if the crops identified in, it is recorded first indicating its type and status and then production value of crops and the crop loss is determined by a commission composed by BOTAŞ, head of village (muhtar) and experts from official agricultural institutions. Payment for compensation is done in accordance with this assessment and valuation record.

The possible impact categories could be loss of lands and livelihoods (cultivated lands, grazing lands for animals), loss of standing crops and trees etc. which may lead to physical or economic displacement or both. Physical displacement has been avoided in the Project design and no physical displacement will take place as observed in the site studies.

- i. *Loss of land and land-based income:* According to the data obtained from baseline studies carried out in the ESIA stage, irrigated and dry farming is common in the region and is the most important livelihood source. The affected plots are used primarily for cultivation and most landowners use all their land, including the portion affected, for direct income generation. Baseline data shows that in recent years in the region, farmers have taken irrigation pipes by borrowing credits to do irrigated agriculture. Therefore, losing their lands will directly cause a reduction in their agricultural income.
- ii. *Loss of standing crops and trees:* Crops and trees planted on lands which are subject to acquisition for well areas and surface facilities will be lost.
- iii. *Loss of grazing and pasture lands:* Grazing and pasture lands, which are located within the license area of GSEP, will be permanently lost due to the construction of well areas and surface facilities these project components. However, this impact is considered as insignificant; as detailed in ESIA Report Section 4.10.2. Use of Pasture Lands, pasture lands within the license area have quite large areas and have the capacity to meet current livestock grazing exceedingly. There are also alternative pasture lands used by PAPs which are not affected by the Project components or less likely to be affected.

6.3. Usage Limitations after Reinstatement

Restrictions will be made for the protection of all lines (natural gas, fresh water, brine water pipelines and connection lines between UGS sites) where permanent and temporary easement rights will be established. Such restrictions will also be processed in the land registry of immovables subject to expropriation. Property owners and users will continue to carry on their agricultural activities on the grounds, but will not be able to carry out the following actions throughout the operation (project life) of the Project:

- i. Having activities that will damage the pipeline
- ii. Building any structure or outbuilding on the corridor
- iii. To plant rooted trees
- iv. To construct irrigation and drainage channels on the corridor
- v. Drill holes for any reason
- vi. Make any changes to the surface profile
- vii. Make changes that will affect the material of the soil surrounding the line
- viii. Reducing land covering pipeline, including archaeological activities
- ix. Pouring materials such as garbage, waste, sand and rubble on the corridor

7. MITIGATION MEASURES AND COMPENSATION STRATEGIES

The Entitlement Matrix presented in this section provides an overview of all rights under the RAP. The Project will endeavor to minimize in-voluntary resettlement and to improve or at least re-establish livelihoods and living standards for displaced persons. Compensation for project-affected parties will be based on transparent, consistent and fair compensation measures. The entitlements defined under this RAP will be in accordance with local legislation and OP 4.12. Where applicable, entitlements include additional measures to comply with the specific requirements of OP 4.12. Eligible persons within the scope of the RAP include owners and users of all affected lands, immovable, trees and crops which are identified during asset inventory and socio-economic field survey. After the completion of the asset inventory study, any person will not be entitled to compensation, unless proved otherwise. In case of improvement of assets after the cut-off date, those improvements will also not be included in the compensation payments.

Owners and/or users of the affected lands will be given the opportunity to harvest their crops before land acquisition. Furthermore, all the materials of the structures will be allowed to be evaluated by their owners. If applicable, transitional allowances and additional supports will be provided to eligible PAPs.

Project impacts may include the following, but are not limited to:

- i. Permanent or temporary loss of lands;
- ii. Loss of dwellings or other structures, crops, trees or other assets;
- iii. Small businesses or production;
- iv. Loss of livelihoods due to Project activities
- v. Loss of common resources

Tablo 7-1 Entitlement Matrix

No	Impact Category	Entitled Person	Entitlements (Compensation, Assistance, Support)
1	Loss of land for Permanent Land Acquisition (Surface facilities and well areas ¹³)	Private landowners	<p>Cash compensation at full replacement cost for loss of land due to permanent land acquisition in surface facilities and well areas</p> <p>If the remaining portion of the permanently acquired land becomes economically unfit, these sections are also expropriated.¹⁴</p> <p>Real Estate Transaction Tax to be paid at the title deed offices in case a new immovable property is purchased with the expropriation amount collected (up to 2% of the expropriation amount, by submission of bank receipt, from RAP fund)</p>
2	Loss of land for Temporary and Permanent Easement Rights (Energy transmission lines, natural gas pipeline, fresh water, brine water lines and other components ¹⁵)	Private landowners	Easement value for permanent and temporary easement right which is determined in accordance with criteria specified by law.
3	Loss of structures (physical displacement of house; movement of livestock pen(s))	<p>Private landowners</p> <p>Formal users on private or public land</p> <p>Informal users on private or public land</p>	<p>Cash compensation at full replacement cost for loss of residential houses, livestock pens, water wells etc.).</p> <p>Compensation for transportation costs.</p> <p>Cash compensation at full replacement cost to be paid from the RAP Fund or by national law (depending on the type of land; such as Treasury) for loss of residential houses, livestock pens, water wells etc.)</p> <p>Compensation to be paid from RAP Fund for transportation costs</p>
4	Loss of crops, trees, water wells etc.	<p>Private landowners</p> <p>Formal users on private or public land</p>	<p>Cash compensation for lost annual/perennial crops or plants (based on the market value of the crops and trees after valuation by a specialized commission)</p> <p>Payments in relation with misidentification of the actual land user (crop owner)</p> <p>Cash compensation for lost annual/perennial crops or plants to be paid from RAP Fund (based on the market value of the crops and trees after valuation by a specialized commission)</p> <p>Payments in relation with misidentification of the actual land user (crop owner)</p>

¹³ Permanent access roads may also be required after the final design of the Project.

¹⁴ In cases where a portion of the expropriated property is not available for utilization, it is obligatory in cases where the administrative court is not sued for expropriation to expropriate the remaining property upon the written application within thirty days following the notification of the expropriation decision of the property owner. Permanent acquisition of remaining portion is not applicable for the temporarily affected parcels along the right of way of the pipeline.

¹⁵ Other components which may be required after final design such as temporary access roads, soil, and material storage areas, etc.

No	Impact Category	Entitled Person	Entitlements (Compensation, Assistance, Support)
		Informal users on private or public land	<p>Cash compensation for lost annual/perennial crops or plants to be paid from RAP Fund (based on the market value of the crops and trees after valuation by a specialized commission)</p> <p>Payments in relation with misidentification of the actual land user to be paid from RAP Fund (crop owner)</p>
5	Temporary or permanent loss of livelihoods that may be caused by loss of land, access to land, physical relocation of residential areas and other livelihood related structures, lands being unviable due to expropriation etc.	<p>Formal and informal users on private or public lands</p> <p>Private landowners</p> <p>Vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Transitional Livelihood Support equaling to minimum wage the provided by RAP Fund for duration of six (6) months to formal and informal land users, who do not have regular wage based income with a job at which they work more than one (1) year and whose livelihood depends on agriculture or other income activities such as livestock, beekeeping, seasonal works etc.(only for lands subject to permanent land acquisition for above ground installations)</p> <p>Support for participation in occupational educational courses held by governmental agencies</p> <p>Crop payments to be paid from RAP Fund for “unviable lands” (where farming activities cannot be carried out in the area outside the Construction Corridor due to construction activities during the construction of pipelines)</p> <p>Livelihood restoration assistance in the form of permanent and temporary employment opportunities during the construction and operation phase particularly in job positions such as housekeeping, driving, security, cooking, etc.</p> <p>Transitional Livelihood Support equaling to minimum wage to be provided for a duration of six (6) months, to the land owners who do not have regular wage based income with a job at which they work more than one (1) year, whose livelihood depends on agriculture or other income activities such as livestock, beekeeping, seasonal works etc. and whose land take amount is more than 20% of the entire land (only for lands subject to permanent land acquisition for above ground installations)</p> <p>Support for participation in occupational educational courses hold by governmental agencies.</p> <p>Crop payments for “unviable lands” (where farming activities cannot be carried out in the area outside the Construction Corridor due to construction activities during the construction of pipelines)</p> <p>Livelihood restoration assistance in the form of permanent and temporary employment opportunities during the construction and operation phase particularly in job positions such as housekeeping, driving, security, cooking, etc.</p> <p>Vulnerable groups identified in Section 5.7.3. are likely to be encountered during RAP implementation process.</p> <p>Additional income restoration measures may be also designed, including provision of employment in the Project.</p>

No	Impact Category	Entitled Person	Entitlements (Compensation, Assistance, Support)
			<p>Measures are identified in Section Hata! Başvuru kaynağı bulunamadı. will be taken prior to construction activities and during the construction to ensure the vulnerable groups are not negatively affected by the Project.</p> <p>Transitional Livelihood Support equaling to minimum wage will be provided by RAP Fund for duration of six (6) months to formal and informal land users of lands affected by multiple components of the Project, who do not have regular wage based income with a job at which they work more than one (1) year and whose livelihood depends on agriculture or other income activities such as livestock, beekeeping, seasonal works etc. (for lands subject to permanent and temporary land acquisition due to construction of multiple components such as well areas, surface facilities, pipelines, etc.)</p> <p>For requests approved by QHSE Management regarding contract farming, QHSE Management sends a letter to the related public institution in order to calculate the price of the crop which can not be cultivated due to the expropriation of land. Related public institution sends the calculated amount to QHSE Management by means of a letter. In addition, cash support equal to minimum wage for six (6) months is added to the compensation amount. In case that this additional cash support's amount is lower than the quota penalty to be paid by the farmers, the difference between two amounts will also be compensated. However it can not be estimated because it depends on each farmers conditions of their contract .</p>
6	Loss of Common property resources (community lands)	Village Legal Entity	<p>Payments regarding the economic livelihood losses arising from not being able to use common lands for grazing purposes (In this case payment is made to Village Legal Entity).</p> <p>The common grazing land losses of PAPs will be compensated and the compensation will be aimed at supporting or improving livestock activities in accordance with the joint decision of the settlement (eg, fodder provision, animal shading and watering trough support).</p>
	Unidentified Impacts	-	If any new category of impact is encountered, they will be mitigated as per principles of the RAP.

Transitional Livelihood Support to formal and informal land users, who do not have regular wage based income with a job at which they work more than one year and whose livelihood depends on agriculture or other income activities such as livestock, beekeeping, seasonal works etc., will cover providing minimum wage for duration of 6 (six) months. Transitional Livelihood Support to private land owners, who do not have regular wage based income with a job at which they work more than one year, whose livelihood depends on agriculture or other income activities such as livestock, beekeeping, seasonal works etc. and whose land take amount is more than 20% of the entire land, will cover providing minimum wage for a duration of 6 (six) months. Transitional livelihood support will be provided through applications made to BOTAŞ Head or Site offices staff by means of a letter or via CİMER System (see Appendix 3- Application form of Transitional Livelihood Support). The above land users will also be supported to participate in occupational educational courses held by governmental agencies.

Crop payment on unviable lands will be based on eligibility criteria which will be evaluated after submitting the Evaluation Form of Crop Payments on Orphan Lands (see Appendix-4). The eligibility criteria defined in the evaluation form is as follows:

- i. If the subject land can no longer be used for agricultural purposes since the remaining area of the land after the expropriation is less than 1000 m²
- ii. If the remaining area cannot be plowed due to its geometric shape and cannot be harvested
- iii. If access to subject land is blocked due to pipe stringing and trenching activities
- iv. If irrigability of subject land is blocked during construction activities
- v. Inability to use the land for agricultural purposes due to more than 10% slope during project construction
- vi. If the land is sensitive to the risk of flood and erosion
- vii. If the land is rented to the third person by the landowner (directly affecting the land user in means of harvesting the land and indirectly affecting the landowner's rent / profit ratio)
- viii. In case the Project construction disrupts the cultivation of products, the application for the state incentive cannot be done or limited (this will be proved by the presentation of the claim)
- ix. If the subject land cannot be used for agricultural purposes due to a reason that is not stated above, it will be recorded by mutual negotiation of landowner/user, settlement head and BOTAŞ authorities

The remaining area of expropriated land shall be paid based on crops' current market value, provided that at least 2 (two) of the above criteria are covered.

Compensation for transportation costs of people who are physically displaced, who have to move livestock pen or other livestock stuff, will be paid by BOTAŞ from the RAP Fund by submission of transportation bill. BOTAŞ will coordinate with the affected parties and assist them in submitting a transportation bill which will be reimbursed. Likewise, Real Estate Transaction Tax to be paid at the title deed offices in case a new immovable property is purchased with the expropriation amount collected will be paid up to 2% of the expropriation amount by submission of bank receipt.

8. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

BOTAŞ is solely responsible for the preparation and implementation of the RAP in cooperation with the public institutions and other stakeholders at the village, quarter, district and province levels. The Project's land acquisition activities will be performed in compliance with the national Expropriation Law and World Bank's OP 4.12. National Laws and international safeguard policies will guide the Project's land acquisition activities. The decision of Public Interest has been taken by the Ministry of Energy for the UGS Project. The decision allows the application of the Expropriation Law.

There will be several parties that will take place in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of RAP activities. With respect to the Turkish legislation, BOTAŞ is responsible for the implementation of all land acquisition and resettlement activities of the Project. BOTAŞ has a separate expropriation unit in Konya¹⁶ that will be in charge of the land acquisition works carried out on site. The social team of BOTAŞ (comprising of 3 staff at Head Office and 2 staff at site) will work closely with this unit and monitor land acquisition activities to ensure that land acquisition activities are executed in line with all relevant national legislation and international policies. Other key responsibilities of social team will be ensuring that necessary mitigation measures/actions are implemented for the implementation of RPF/RAP, ensuring that proper approaches and tools are being used to conduct site activities in compliance with BOTAŞ RPF/RAP as well as other Project requirements, coordinating stakeholder engagement activities as specified in Project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), coordinating interface and reporting to/from World Bank in relation to implementation of RAP, measuring and reporting RAP performance of the Project as defined under related Project plans, procedures and requirements, providing support for coordination of RAP related programs as deemed necessary. The social team, in collaboration with the Consultants' and the EPC Contractor's social team will ensure the completion of all resettlement activities in relevant sections prior to the start of civil works. Detailed roles and responsibilities for the issues related with RAP management are provided in table below.

Table 8-1Organizational Arrangements for RAP Management

Staff		Responsibility
BOTAŞ Head Office (Storage Department)	QHSE Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implements and improves processes related to grievance mechanism, RAP Fund management, RAP and stakeholder engagement issues Expedites, monitors, follows up social team for proper implementation of processes related to grievance mechanism, RAP Fund management, RAP and stakeholder engagement issues Coordinates with parties for proper implementation of processes related to grievance mechanism, RAP Fund management, RAP and stakeholder engagement issues
	Social Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receives and records the RAP Fund applications/complaints/request from the entitlement person under grievance mechanism regarding social issues and reports these to relevant units. Helps relevant units in taking required actions Follows up and is informed about disclosure activities carried out within the scope of the RAP Fund applications/complaints/request received regarding social issues

¹⁶ Kayseri office could support the Konya office for handling expropriation files and negotiations.

Staff		Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participates in interviews with environmental and Social Monitoring Consultant social team staff, and others involved in land acquisition, compensation disbursement or livelihood restoration activities to review progress and identify critical issues • Prepares RAP Monitoring Plan • Monitors and reports on progress made with regards to commitments defined in RAP(s) • Does any other activities required to realize the objectives of RAP implementation? • Examines whether RAP Fund applications are eligible or not • Prepares GLAC and other informative materials when needed.
	Community Relations Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consults with affected households and with community leaders through brief questionnaires to ascertain their feedback on compensation payment, livelihood impact and delivery of other resettlement and rehabilitation assistance. Also interacts with various stakeholders to hear their views on RAP implementation ▪ By submitting required materials, informs the entitled person defined within the scope of RAP Fund in a planned way or in case of need
	Expropriation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communicates regularly with land owners/users to inform about their rights and the land acquisition process ▪ Identifies formal/informal land users on affected lands ▪ Collects and records grievances pertaining to land acquisition ▪ Hands over any grievances associated with RAP Fund to Storage Department ▪ Performs all processes regarding land acquisition (BOTAŞ Land Acquisition Department manages and executes all land acquisition activities in conformity with the relevant Turkish Legislation) ▪ Provides regular land acquisition data to BOTAŞ including grievances and logs of negotiation meetings etc.
Site (BOTAŞ)	QHSE Chief Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Takes actions to resolve land acquisition induced grievances in coordination with land acquisition experts. ▪ Monitors activities of the construction contract and administers payments made for overspill and additional land rentals ▪ Participates in interviews with environmental and Social Monitoring Consultant social team staff, and others involved in land acquisition, compensation disbursement or livelihood restoration activities to review progress and identify critical issues ▪ Examines whether RAP Fund applications are eligible or not ▪ Studies community level responses to loss of community resources ▪ Verifies that livelihood restoration measures are implemented and assess their effectiveness
	Community Liaison Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives information to the Project affected community about grievance mechanism, entitlements, construction works and schedule, community safety, compensation of economic losses, RAP Fund management • Implements processes related to grievance mechanism, RAP Fund management, RAP and stakeholder engagement issues • Receives and records the RAP Fund applications/complaints/request from the entitlement person under grievance mechanism regarding social issues • Helps filling application form samples that are created in case the entitled person wishes to apply

Staff		Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminates GLAC and other informative materials when needed.
	Land Acquisition Experts of BOTAS Konya Provincial Directorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate regularly with land owners/users to inform about their rights Identify informal land user on Public Lands Collect and records grievances pertaining to land acquisition Hand over any grievances associated with RAP Fund to RAP Fund Evaluation Committee Perform all processes regarding land acquisition (BOTAŞ Land Acquisition Department manages and executes all land acquisition activities in conformity with the relevant Turkish Legislation) Provide regular land acquisition data including grievances and logs of negotiation meetings etc. Disseminates GLAC and other informative materials when needed.
Site (Environmental and Social Monitoring Consultant)	Community Relations Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds interviews with BOTAŞ social team staff, and others involved in land acquisition, compensation disbursement or livelihood restoration activities to review progress and identify critical issues Consults with affected households and with community leaders through brief questionnaires to ascertain their feedback on compensation payment, livelihood impact and delivery of other resettlement and rehabilitation assistance. Also interacts with various stakeholders to hear their views on RAP implementation Reviews grievance records to illustrate significant non-compliance issues or recurring problems regarding the land acquisition activities and coming up with actions Monitors and reports on progress made with regards to commitments defined in RAP(s) Performs any other activities required to realize the objectives of RAP implementation Examines whether RAP Fund applications are eligible or not
	Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitors all the resettlement activities of the Project as specified in the RAP Reviews internal monitoring activities, records and reports to verify compliance with commitments in RAP(s) and identify problematic areas in RAP implementation and suggest ways of resolving those Holds interviews with BOTAŞ social team staff, and others involved in land acquisition, compensation disbursement or livelihood restoration activities to review progress and identify critical issues Consults with affected households and with community leaders through brief questionnaires to ascertain their feedback on compensation payment, livelihood impact and delivery of other resettlement and rehabilitation assistance. Also interact with various stakeholders to hear their views on RAP implementation Examines whether RAP Fund applications are eligible or not Studies community level responses to loss of community resources Monitors RAP Fund implementation and assess the appropriateness of Fund financed activities, including community-based programs Verifies that livelihood restoration measures are implemented and assess their effectiveness

Staff		Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides advice on corrective actions and measures to improve the implementation of RAP ▪ Reports on the progress in key result indicators related to social impacts outlined in the World Bank's PAD and RAPs ▪ Monitors and reports on progress made with regards to commitments defined in RAP(s) ▪ Performs any other activities required to realize the objectives of RAP implementation ▪ Prepares and submits a RAP Completion Report at the end of the resettlement activities ▪ Provides all relevant materials, documents and data collected from implementation of RAP(s) to the External Auditors, who will be appointed by BOTAŞ and will be responsible of doing an External RAP Progress Audit and an External RAP Completion Audit. The External RAP Progress Audit will cover all RAP(s) that are in progress by then and the timing of this will be decided by BOTAŞ and the World Bank. The External RAP Completion Audit is a separate document from the RAP Completion Report. The latter will be conducted by the ESIA and RAP Monitoring Consultant to summarize all resettlement activities undertaken and completed in the Project. The former assignment will be undertaken by external independent auditors (to be appointed by BOTAŞ) to carry out a third-party independent audit

9. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

The Project Environmental and Social Impact Assessment document was prepared in 2018. Within the scope of the ESIA, management plans have been also prepared and implemented, including environmental and social impact mitigation and management measures. One of these management plans is the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and the stakeholder engagement process of RAP is mainly implemented in line with the SEP prepared by BOTAŞ. The owners and users of affected properties and vulnerable groups that are directly affected by the Project are mainly focused in the stakeholder engagement process of RAP. In addition, Stakeholder Engagement also includes regulatory agencies that are expected to be involved in the development and implementation of the RAP process.

BOTAŞ was and will be in active communication with the stakeholders as determined in SEP throughout the life of the project. The methods and materials clarified in SEP (public participation meeting, consultation meetings, focus group discussions, presentations, local media announcements, brochures, grievance mechanism, free hotline etc.) are being used within the scope of the engagement starting from the scoping stage of the project until the operation and closure stages.

This section describes stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during RAP preparation and to be undertaken during RAP Implementation as it is a continuous process throughout the project lifecycle.

According to WB OP 4.12, BOTAŞ as the borrower is will inform potentially displaced persons at an early stage about the resettlement aspects of the project and take their views into account. In line with this RAP, communities likely to be affected by the Project; particularly landowners and land users have and will be informed about the Project. Moreover, the displaced persons will be informed about land acquisition process and their rights and options, and grievance mechanism of the Project by introducing the community relations contact person of BOTAS for any concerns, questions and complaints about the Project, in particularly land acquisition process. Project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that has already been developed in the process of ESIA serves also for this aspect of this Operational Policy.

In this respect, stakeholder engagement process shall continue during:

- Disclosure of information about the Project and RAP and ensuring the participation of the affected parties to the RAP,
- Implementation of compensation strategies,
- Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement and livelihood restoration activities.

The identified stakeholders of the project include the affected local community, local public authorities, NGOs and other community representatives. Transparent consultation and public disclosure processes are an indispensable component of ensuring participation in the preparation and implementation of a RAP. GSEP has prepared and implements a Stakeholder Engagement Plan for this purpose.

The stakeholder engagement plan is a living document to be developed in stages and needs to be updated as the project progresses through the lessons learned and through the planning and implementation stages through understanding the project activities and risks identified in the stakeholder engagement process.

The primary stakeholders for the project are identified as follows:¹⁷

- National and local state institutions and organizations (The Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, Aksaray Governorship, Sultanhanı Municipality etc.)
- PAPs including non-organized groups with particular areas of interest or that may be vulnerable (i.e., elderly, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, etc.). PAPs include land owners and residents that may formally and/or informally use communal/state/treasury land
- Seasonal workers and herders
- Interest groups, such as universities and their foundations, cooperatives, local business establishments, business associations, chambers of commerce and others (i.e., labor, youth, religious, businesses etc.)
- Project and contractors' employees and
- Media

9.1. Public Consultation and Participation during Land Acquisition Process

Public information and consultancy activities on land acquisition were initiated by BOTAŞ in January and February 2019. At this stage visual materials were not yet ready and the GLAC had not yet been finalized. In addition, asset inventory and census on land acquisition were not yet completed in all settlements. For these reasons, the initial information and consultation meetings were held only in the settlements mentioned in following table:

Tablo 9-1 Consultation and Informative Meetings held by BOTAŞ

Date	Location	Consulted Settlements
29 January 2019	Sarıyahşi District Governorship	Sarıyahşi Center Boğazköy Village
29 January 2019	Evren District Governorship	Evren ilçesi
30 January 2019	Ağaçören District Governorship	Ağaçören Center Kütüklü Village Camili Village Kederli Village Abdiuşağı Village Çatalçeşme Village
31 January 2019	Ortaköy District Governorship	Hacımahmutuşağı Village Hacıbrahimuşağı Village Hıdırlı/Fakıcık Village Pınarbaşı Village İshaklıkarapınar Village Camuzluk Village
1 February 2019	Yenikent Municipality	Yenikent Town
1 February 2019	Yeşilova Municipality	Yeşilova Town

¹⁷ The detailed list of stakeholders is presented in RPF, Appendix-5.

1 February 2019	Yeşiltepe Municipality	Yeşiltepe Town
4 February 2019	Village House of Baymış Settlement	Baymış Village
4 February 2019	Village House of Sapmaz Settlement	Sapmaz Village
4 February 2019	Village House of Bostanlı Settlement	Bostanlı Village
4 February 2019	Village House of Cerit Settlement	Cerit Village
5 February 2019	Village House of Hanobası Settlement	Hanobası Village
6 February 2019	Village House of Altinkaya Settlement	Altinkaya Village

Prior to these meetings, the information of the parcels, which will be subject to land acquisition, was communicated to the settlements and an official letter was sent for the participation of the land owners and users. No participant list was kept at the meetings, only photographs were taken.

In these meetings; the land requirements of the Project and then the land acquisition process were explained to participants. PAPs were informed that the expropriation process would be initiated soon on the parcels mentioned in the announcements, and that the expropriation process will be carried out similar to the process carried out within the scope of the existing UGS Project, that there will be no permanent acquisition of any property for the pipelines of the Project only permanent easement and temporary easement rights will be taken, that the lands subject to acquiring of temporary easement rights can be used without restriction after construction activities and that the lands subject to permanent easement right can be used with limitations of building any structure and the cultivating root plants.

It has been stated during these meetings that BOTAŞ expropriation teams will visit all settlements and will identify land users and an inventory of the assets along the expropriation corridor would be made, that it is important for the users to come forward, and that their participation will be crucial in completing full inventory of the assets. Finally, contact information for any questions, comments, suggestions and appeals has been re-shared with PAPs.

It was observed that participants were aware of the existing UGS Project and many of them have concerns if they could provide water from fresh water line for irrigation purposes. In response to them, it was stated that the fresh water lines will be used in the melting of the salt layer as part of the UGS project and GSEP, and therefore it will not be possible to provide irrigation water during the construction of the Project. However, they were informed that the water lines will become idle when the melting process is completed and if they share their request with relevant authorities, it may be possible for the lines to be utilized for providing irrigation water for agriculture.

Again, in many settlements, complaints were raised about the problems during top-soil stripping, preserving and reinstatement stages of the existing UGS Project, the land not being fully reinstated, the area being left uneven, and that they had to reinstate the lands by their own means again. Regarding the reinstatement of lands, PAPs were informed that the construction activities of the Contractor will be closely monitored by BOTAŞ, land access protocols will be prepared before entering the lands, and that the construction period would not be accepted as finished before the land was confirmed to be reinstated properly.

After these meetings, asset inventory and census are completed for all affected parcels and settlements while asset valuation studies are still on-going. In May 2019; asset valuation, visual materials and GLAC will be finalized. After the finalization of GLAC, information and consultation meetings will be re-performed in all affected settlements. Land owners and users will be invited to the

meetings and the results of the asset inventory and valuation studies will be shared with them along with the prepared GLAC document. Separate meetings will be held for vulnerable groups. The information on the legal process and rights of the PAPs, authorities, RAP Fund, grievance mechanism and contact channels will be disclosed to PAPs again. These meetings will be recorded with participant lists and photographs documenting the participation of the PAPs.

9.2. Consultation Activities during RAP Preparation

The Project initiated community participation by providing information to settlement heads and community member, including PAPs. During this process, informative meetings with local authorities, stakeholder consultation meetings and interviews with PAPs were conducted.

During the RAP process, PAPs and directly affected communities were reached out and consulted about the Project. Informative meetings, household surveys, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions were held with stakeholders. Consultations were held with public authorities, national government and non-governmental organizations in the project area.

Tablo 9-2 Summary of Public Consultation Activities

	Number of consultations	Number of PAPs	Number of Landowners	Number of Land Users (Formal- Informal)
Number of PAPs (owners/tenants/users) surveyed	-	203	144	59
Focus group discussions with elderly people	21	45	25	6
Focus group discussions with women	20	67	33	5
Settlement Head Surveys	27	27	NA	NA
In-depth interviews with public institutions/ private sector/ NGOs /etc.			NA	NA
Interviews with workers	3	10	-	-

Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with stakeholder groups defined in the following table such as Municipalities, Governorships, education, health and agricultural institutions and NGOs. Following table presents detailed information about the negotiated stakeholders.

Tablo 9-3 In-depth Interviews with Institutions

No	Type	Institutions
1	Public	Sarıyahşi District Governorship
2	Public	Ağaçören District Governorship
3	Public	Ortaköy District Governorship
4	Public	Aksaray Governorship
5	Public	Sultanhanı District Governorship
6	Public	Sarıyahşi Municipality
7	Public	Ağaçören Municipality
8	Public	Ortaköy Municipality
9	Public	Aksaray Municipality
10	Public	Sultanhanı Municipality
11	Public	Evren Municipality
12	Public	Sultanhanı District Directorate of Agriculture
13	NGO	Agricultural Producers Association
14	Private Sector	Balküüp Sugar Factory
15	Media	Sultanhanı Municipality Local Media
16	Cooperative	Villages Agricultural Development Cooperatives

9.3. Future Consultations

In the RAP implementation, the following participation activities will be required:

- I. Negotiations on the RAP implementation with affected people, households and communities.
- II. Public disclosure of the RAP to the relevant local public institutions, NGOs, affected communities, host communities as well as the public.
- III. Developing measures to monitor implementation progress and monitoring the effectiveness of livelihood improvement measures for vulnerable groups in consultation with stakeholders and PAPs.

BOTAŞ Social Team will work closely with BOTAŞ land acquisition teams on site and Construction Contractors to ensure that the requirements on stakeholder engagement are met throughout the Project lifetime.

Below are means of engagement to be utilized during the RAP implementation to promote transparent involvement in all resettlement activities and livelihood activities.

Community-Consultation Committee: It is a committee to be established and responsible of providing a mechanism to feedback to the BOTAŞ social team on the concerns/grievances of the community. It will support the social team in receiving grievances and finding resolutions that are mutually agreed with all parties.

Public Information Meetings: Information sharing meetings will be held locally to provide stakeholders with up-to-date project information and to address issues and concerns. These meetings will be held at the Project site and open to all public.

Project Brochures and other informative materials: In the project informative brochures that will be presented to the stakeholders regularly, general information about the project and the RAP process as well as information about grievance mechanism and liaison channels will be provided.

Open Days: Stakeholders can visit the offices of the Project and get information.

Web Access: Stakeholders will be able to access the Project web site, obtain Project documentation from this site and raise their comments, concerns or questions to the Project. The website will provide information about the progress of the RAP implementation. The website will also provide contact information of the responsible person or department for grievance management.

9.4. Document Management and Disclosure of Documents

GSEP is obliged to implement a document management system to manage all documentation related to land acquisition, consultations with stakeholders, census, questionnaire and asset databases, compensation contracts and payments and legal documents related to RAP.

Once the draft version is complete, this RAP will be disclosed during the public consultations according to the Operational Policy 4.12.

Any feedback received during this consultation will be integrated to the RAP and submitted for final approval of the World Bank. After the approval of the World Bank, BOTAŞ will share RAP with all other relevant Ministries, Local Governments and Institutions as well as disclosing both Turkish and English versions of the document on its official website. The final RAP will also be disclosed on the external website of World Bank. Any addendum to RAP developed in further stages of the Project will also be approved by the World Bank and be disclosed both on BOTAŞ's official and World Bank's external

websites. The RAP shall also be presented through public consultation meetings to PAPs prior to the commencement of the land acquisition process, particularly to vulnerable groups in order to inform on the land-based impacts of the project, legal rights and entitlements, RAP Fund and Project GRM.

10. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

10.1. Purpose and Scope

A grievance mechanism will be established to receive and address in a timely fashion specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner. This mechanism will be functional throughout resettlement planning and implementation. It is essential for the grievance management mechanism to be in place at the time the census is undertaken so that all affected persons can respond if any findings from the census are incorrect.

Establishing project level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) within the body of BOTAŞ, which is open to the usage of all stakeholders that may be affected directly or indirectly by the GSEP, is very important to solve all worries and complaints of the stakeholders regarding the project in time, to prevent misunderstandings and to prevent material and non-material losses which are hard to compensate for. The Grievance Redress Mechanism is established as the following table illustrates.

Tablo 10-1 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Level	Authority	Form of Application	Activities	Duration
1	Local BOTAŞ Office Phone: 0(382) 242 40 04 Address: Tuz Gölü Doğal Gaz Depolama Tesisi, Besci Köyü Yolu 18. km, Sultanhanı-AKSARAY	Face to face application, phone call, correspondence	The question or complaints are assessed. The person is provided with feedback. If not resolved, it is directed to legal ways.	30 days
2	BOTAŞ Head Office Hakan ERTEN Phone: (0312) 297 2991 E-mail: hakan.erten@botas.gov.tr Asım AKKAŞOĞLU Phone: (0312) 2972964 e-mail: asrim.akkasoglu@botas.gov.tr Address: Bilkent Plaza A-1 Blok 06800 Bilkent/Ankara - Turkey) Online application: https://www.cimer.gov.tr Toll free number: 152	Phone call, correspondence, e-mail, online application	The question or complaints are assessed. The person is provided with feedback. If not resolved, it is directed to legal ways.	15-30 days
3	Civil Court of First Instance	With correspondence	It takes place within the framework of legal legislation.	On the Legal Process Framework

10.2. Procedure and Responsibilities

Recording and follow up of grievances (including environmental issues) will be the primary responsibilities of the BOTAŞ's social team. The social team will follow the Grievance Redress Mechanism established by BOTAŞ to record and resolve all complaints from the stakeholders and follow up corrective actions taken. Contact information of toll-free number (152) will be provided via Project website, through public information meetings, consultation meetings and Project brochures to raise awareness and offer transparency of how stakeholders can voice their grievances. Project staff (social team) has the primary role in resolving complaints as part of their day to day activities as they interact with community members. Staff members who receive complaints verbally must put them in writing for them to be considered. Various channels for stakeholders to vocalize their grievances formally include:

- Telephone (Stakeholders can call BOTAŞ's Head Office on 0312 297 2991 - 0312 297 29 64 or Local Office 0382 242 40 04 and request to speak to a contact officer)
- E-mail (Grievances can be sent to info@botas.gov.tr)
- Face to face (Stakeholders can voice their grievance to social team of BOTAŞ at local office)
- Complaint register form (CRF) (Stakeholders can fill the forms that will be distributed to them in advance to voice their grievances) (see Appendix-4)
- Online application (Stakeholders can fill the forms online at <https://www.cimer.gov.tr>)

Grievance mechanism established by BOTAŞ includes both environmental and social issues as well as grievances of workers. Workers may transmit their grievances by means of grievance mechanism.

The steps to be followed during the grievance management will be as follows;

Receiving & Registering of Grievance:

- All Grievances received by all level of Project Staff; Contractor and sub-contractors of Project, are registered by using Complaint Register Form (CRF) and a hard copy of the form is provided to Complainant. The completed form is delivered to BOTAŞ social team within the same business day. Other hard copies of the CRF are distributed by BOTAŞ social team to relevant disciplines, if needed.
- If the CRF cannot be filled out, following basic information is recorded and provided to social team by e-mail or by an acceptable correspondence:
 - Name and surname of the Complainant
 - Subject of the Grievance
 - Location of the Grievance
 - Contact details (phone/mobile number, address, e-mail etc.)
 - Organization name (if related)
 - Date and time
- BOTAŞ social team completes the CRF according to given information and registers the complaint.
- All corrective actions suggested by Complainant are taken under registration via CRF.
- Grievance Monitoring Table is filled out by BOTAŞ social team according to the received information.

Assessment of the Grievance:

- All Grievances are reviewed to be classified whether they are genuine and related to Project activities or not. If the issues/disputes raised are not related to Project, guidance is provided

to the Complainant to contact relevant party. Eligible complaints are responded according to Project social and environmental requirements which are identified in ESMPs and ESIA Report.

- All Grievance received through the Toll-Free Number (152), direct phone calls, e-mails and face-to-face meetings/communications are taken under registration and BOTAŞ social team gets contact with the Complainant within two (2) business days following registration in order to explain the Project response process to Grievance.
- BOTAŞ has ten (10) business days to investigate and respond the Complaints. If the case requires a more complex investigation, updated information is provided to the Complainant explaining the actions required to resolve Grievance, and the likely timeline.
- Responses aligning with the Project social mitigation measures and compensation items are defined beforehand according to the Project standards.

Resolving the Grievance:

- Necessary corrective actions shall satisfy the Complainant.
- All parties get an agreement on the corrective actions during solution process.
- BOTAŞ social team aims to solve each complaint within thirty (30) business days after response, and this period is subject to extend upon written consent of Head of Department. If mutually agreed with PAPs, Consultation Committee will be established and responsible of providing a mechanism to feedback to the BOTAŞ social team on the concerns/grievances of the community. It will support the social team in receiving grievances and finding resolutions that are mutually agreed with all parties.
- When the Complainants are not satisfied with the decision of BOTAŞ and/or Contractors on their complaints, they may apply to court.

Close Out of the Grievance:

Proof documents of the corrective actions taken (photos from Site in subject or other evidence documents) are collected and a "grievance closure protocol" is signed by BOTAŞ and the complainant.

Monitoring of Grievances:

Monitoring of grievances is made by filling out Grievances Monitoring Table including following headings:

- complaint register number
- how complaint is received (grievance form, community meeting, telephone, other)
- level at grievance (contractor level, local BOTAŞ office level, through BOTAŞ Headquarters)
- date of complaint received
- location of complaint received
- name of person in charge
- coordinates of the area subject to complaint
- land parcel number (if complaint is related to land)
- complaint information
 - name, surname
 - telephone/e-mail
 - village-district-province
 - gender
- project component related to complaint
- grievance category

- expropriation/land acquisition related grievances
 - environmental issues
 - damages to crops and structure etc.
- complaint summary
- grievance status
 - open
 - closed and
 - pending/in process
- action taken
 - responsible person/department
 - action planned
 - due date of the addressing the grievance
 - date of action taken
- supporting documents for grievance close out (bank receipt for compensation, grievance closure protocol)

11.IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The activities specified in the Implementation Schedule for RAP process of GSEP are grouped below. These activities will continue until the RAP Completion Audit.

Main Activities	2019				2020				2021				2022				2023				2024			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Management																								
RAP Preparation																								
Approval of RAP																								
Preparation of RAP Monitoring Plan																								
Team organization																								
2. Stakeholder Engagement																								
Establishment of Grievance Redress Mechanism																								
Public Disclosure and Negotiation Meetings																								
Information Disclosure (general)																								
Consultation Meetings on RAP Fund																								
3. Land Acquisition																								
Taking Decision for Public Interest																								
Asset Inventory & Valuation																								
Identification of Landowners/Users																								
Negotiations																								
Payments to Landowners/users																								
Access to Land through land entry																								
Land exit																								
4. RAP Fund Implementation																								
Disclosure of RAP Fund																								
Collection of Applications/Complaints																								
Evaluation of Eligibility of Applicants																								
Delivery of RAP Fund to Eligible PAPs																								
5. Monitoring & Evaluation																								
Internal Monitoring																								
RAP Completion Report																								
External Monitoring																								
RAP Completion Audit																								

Table36 Implementation Schedule

	Estimated Due Date

12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The aim of the RAP is primarily to avoid any negative impacts on the living conditions of the affected communities. In this section, monitoring and evaluation process, reporting frequency, internal and external monitoring content, internal and external monitoring indicators and the responsible groups for the integration of feedback from external monitoring into the Project implementation process are defined.

12.1. Monitoring Approach

The purpose of the RAP monitoring is to ensure that the measures developed to compensate the negative impacts caused by the land acquisition for the Project are effective in PAPs' efforts to restore, and where possible improve their living standards after loss of land due to the Project. Moreover, the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism provided by Project as one of the major tools of stakeholder engagement for the success of RAP implementation will also be monitored. To achieve this purpose, a mutually complementary monitoring mechanism which consists of internal and external monitoring with a completion audit is established as below:

- i. Internal monitoring to be conducted by the BOTAŞ Social Team in collaboration with ESIA and RAP Consultant's experts to be responsible for RAP and LRP activities;
- ii. External monitoring to be conducted by an independent third party (ESIA and RAP Monitoring Consultant); and
- iii. RAP Completion Audit to be conducted by another independent third-party consultant.

The main principle of the whole monitoring process is to undertake each monitoring activity in a participatory way by using the appropriate techniques such as one-to-one depth interviews with PAPs or community leaders, focus group discussions with vulnerable groups or communities for impacts and relevant mitigation actions taken at community level in addition to observation and visits of the impacted areas together with PAPs.

Considering this framework, BOTAŞ Social Team will prepare a RAP Monitoring Plan which covers the entire RAP implementation activities in relation to all project components, lists all indicators to be both internally and externally monitored and provide resources including responsible persons or institutions to carry out the monitoring activities in line with the framework defined respectively and the planned monitoring schedule in the following section will be initiated after the RAP Monitoring Plan is ready.

12.1.1. Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring is also known as monitoring the Project' performance. It monitors and measures the progress of RAP activities. The GSEP's social team recruited in BOTAŞ will be responsible for this process, with support of Consultant's experts assigned to this process. As shown in the Table under section 12.2 Monitoring Schedule it is planned that internal monitoring results will be semiannually reported and the first Internal Monitoring Report (IMR) will be prepared by the end of third quarter of 2019 and then, in every six months (1st quarter and 3rd quarter of the following years), IMRs will be submitted to World Bank by the Social Team of BOTAŞ. The social team will also; in collaboration with the Consultant's social experts ensure the completion of all resettlement activities in relevant sections prior to the start of civil works. Following the completion of construction phase of the Project, the internal monitoring process will be finished with the RAP Completion Report to be prepared by ESIA &

RAP Consultant's experts as defined in the Table 8.1 on Organizational Arrangement for RAP Management.

The data collection tools proposed for an efficient monitoring will be:

- Reports on meetings or interviews held to inform and / or communicate with stakeholders;
- The data collected by BOTAŞ during the land acquisition process;
- Progress report of the Project which includes land acquisition progress and expenditures;
- Site visits reports of relevant experts; and
- Grievance Records received within the framework of the institutional grievance mechanism

The focus points of the internal monitoring activity are defined as follows:

- i. To follow the land acquisition process to ensure that all landowners whose lands are acquired for the Project receive compensation for their losses,
- ii. To ensure that all landusers (formal and informal) are compensated in a timely and appropriate manner for loss of livelihood through RAP Fund,
- iii. To enable all PAPs; especially vulnerable people, to raise readily any concerns throughout the RAP Implementation process and BOTAŞ to be responsive to all PAPs in a timely manner,
- iv. To ensure that the grievance mechanism is transparent and accessible to all,
- v. To follow closely whether all planned RAP Implementation activities are on track in respect to schedule and budget,
- vi. To plan the next actions to be taken in detail by making consultation with relevant responsible parties of the RAP Implementation, and getting approval of the QHSE Manager.

Considering the performance monitoring parameters listed below, a number of indicators will be determined while developing the RAP Monitoring Plan:

- Number and types of Project components in respect to land acquisition requirements,
- Number of households and individuals economically displaced by the project component and/or type of land acquisition,
- Number of public discussions and consultations as needed during RAP Implementation including land acquisition and livelihood restoration,
- Number of completed compensation payments,
- Amount and percentage of payments made for negotiated settlements and payments made through court cases,
- Number of open court cases out of the total cases,
- Number and type of grievances related to land acquisition and compensation process,
- Status of grievances (open, closed), duration of closure and quality of resolution,
- Number of PAPs received any compensation payment and/or livelihood support from RAP Fund,
- Number of stakeholders engaged throughout the RAP Implementation with respect to types of stakeholders, issues raised / discussed, and gender,
- Percentage of feedback from consultations,
- Number and type of assistances provided to vulnerable groups of PAPs

Regular and continuous monitoring and evaluation is critical to the success of the RAP Implementation and to make the process more effective. Its major function is to allow BOTAŞ to make changes in the

mitigation measures planned and implemented to achieve the objectives. In accordance with this purpose, a regular and continuous internal monitoring mechanism is established.

All IMRs to be prepared in each year will be used as the main input for the external RAP monitoring to be undertaken at the end of each year until the completion of the construction in 2023. After that time, a RAP Completion Report will be prepared by the Consultant's experts as planned and submitted by BOTAŞ Social Team to World Bank in mid-2024. This RAP Completion Report will be the main input for External RAP Completion Audit to be carried out towards the end of 2024 by another independent consultant as requested by the World Bank.

12.1.2. External Monitoring

An independent third party will be contracted to conduct external RAP monitoring annually to be initiated as of 2019. The overall purpose of the external evaluation will be to determine whether the RAP and its implementation comply with the requirements of WB OP 4.12. The external evaluation for all the Project settlements will place special attention on livelihood restoration (both measures and effects) as this is potentially complex and adverse while at the same time beneficial. Together with that, grievance redress mechanism will also be reviewed to assess whether it is effective in registering all concerns/complaints of PAPs and resolving them in a timely and appropriate manner. In parallel to that, stakeholder engagement activities with regard to RAP will be evaluated in terms of its effective, accessibility, transparency and appropriateness. Furthermore, corrective actions to bridge the gaps, if identified any, will be recommended. Indicators of external monitoring will be defined in the RAP Monitoring Plan in line with this aim.

During the field visits to be annually organized for external monitoring, external monitoring experts will visit Project-affected settlements to be selected according to the criteria that will serve the scope of external monitoring. In these visits, in-depth interviews and consultations with PAPs, community leaders in addition to social staff responsible for RAP Implementation will be conducted. Before site visits, the external monitoring consultants will review the internal RAP monitoring reports and they will be updated about the Project progress, land acquisition and other resettlements/livelihood activities by the Social Team of BOTAŞ. At the end of site visits, preliminary observation and feedback will be shared with BOTAŞ Social Team and QHSE Manager.

12.1.3. Completion Audit

The RAP completion audit, which completes both the internal and external monitoring processes of the project, will provide the final indication that livelihood restoration is sustainable, and no further interventions are required. Both internal and external monitoring will end with RAP Completion Audit.

The RAP will be considered complete when the negative impacts of land acquisition are dealt with in a manner consistent with the national legislation and international standards. BOTAŞ will assign a third-party independent auditor for the Resettlement Action Plan to assess whether the provisions of the international standards and relevant plan have been met. BOTAŞ representatives and Consultant's staff will support the preparation of the RAP Completion Audit. The timing and table of content of this audit will be agreed between BOTAŞ and WB; however, it is now proposed that External RAP Completion Audit can be undertaken one year after the completion of construction as planned in 2024.

As stated in the RPF, the External RAP Completion Audit is a separate document from the RAP Completion Report. The latter will be conducted by the ESIA and RAP Monitoring Consultant to summarize all resettlement activities undertaken and completed in the Project.

Once the mitigation measures have been substantially completed and sufficient opportunities and assistance are provided for economically displaced persons to recover their livelihoods in a sustainable manner, a completion audit will be carried out after an agreed monitoring period. Completion audit will include a comparison of the results of the implementation with the agreed purposes and an assessment of whether the monitoring process to be terminated.

Completion of the corrective actions identified in the completion audit will end the responsibility of BOTAŞ for the compensation, restoration of livelihoods and development assistance.

12.2. Monitoring Schedule

As set forth above, internal and external monitoring of RAP Implementation activities of GSEP will be carried out periodically and end up with completion studies. It is planned RAP monitoring process of the Project to be started in parallel to the commencement of civil works (2019) and to be ended up via Completion Audit one year later (2024 estimated) at latest after the completion of construction (2023). Internal monitoring will be carried out semi-annually and the first report will be prepared by the end of 2019 while external monitoring report will be undertaken annually. Both will continue until the end of construction phase of the Project.

Considering this, the planned RAP monitoring schedule is given below:

Types of Monitoring Reports	2019				2020				2021				2022				2023				2024			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Preparation of RAP Monitoring Plan																								
Internal Monitoring Reports																								
RAP Completion Report																								
External Monitoring Reports																								
External RAP Completion Audit																								

13. BUDGET

The detailed budget table in this section shows the actual costs for all resettlement activities, including the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the RAP. In addition to a breakdown of the total costs of the RAP, expenditures and funding sources are also presented in the table.

Tablo 13-1 Estimated Budget for RAP Implementation

No	Budget Items	Estimated Total Budget	Resource
1	Land Acquisition *	2.500.000 USD	BOTAŞ
1.1.	expropriation and easement rights**	2.000.000 USD	
1.2.	crop payments on private lands to land users**	250.000 USD	
1.3.	administrative cost	250.000 USD	
2	RAP Fund (100,000 USD per year)***	500.000 USD	
3	RAP Monitoring	750.000 USD	
3.1.	<i>RAP Preparation</i>	<i>50.000 USD</i>	
3.2.	<i>Internal Monitoring</i>	<i>250.000 USD</i>	
3.3.	<i>External Monitoring</i>	<i>450.000 USD</i>	
4	Administrative Cost (for publication, translation etc.)	25.000 USD	
5	Contingency**** (3%)	382.500 USD	
	TOTAL	4.157.500 USD	

* This budget item was determined by considering valuation of assets completed; however, it doesn't include other components of the Project which have not been determined and related assets have not been evaluated, yet. For details, see Appendix 6.

** The number of private parcels affected by the land acquisition process is 810 (993 in total). Total number of landowners and land users on these affected private parcels are 2366 and 560, respectively. (For more information, please refer to Tables 1.1, 1.3, 1.5, 1.7 and 1.8)

*** As stated in RPF, 100,000 USD for a year was reserved for RAP Fund and it will be revised annually. Considering that construction phase of the Project is planned to be completed in 2023, total RAP Fund was calculated for the following 5 years of RAP Implementation. RAP Fund items is given in detail in the following table and details of RAP Fund items, targeted PAPs and its implementation are given under Appendix 7 of this RAP

**** Contingency is calculated by excluding the total budget for land acquisition.

The total cost allocated for the development and implementation of RAP Fund includes the following items:

Tablo 13-2 RAP Fund Items

No	Items	Unit
A	Temporary Economic Losses	
1	Crop payment for unviable land	Individual
2	Crop payment to Informal Land Users on Public Land	Individual
3	Payment in relation with misidentification of the actual land user (crop owner)	Individual
4	Transportation Costs where consent agreement is reached	Individual
5	Payments regarding the common lands used for grazing	Community
6	Payments for seasonal income losses	Individual
7	Payments to land owner regarding land consolidation	Individual
8	Additional Compensation payment to land users affected by cumulative impacts	Individual

9	Other Livelihood Assistances (provision of assets on farming or animal husbandry and special assistance, if needed) for vulnerable people	Individual
B	Permanent Economic Losses	
1	Crop payment to Informal Land Users on Public Lands	Individual
2	Real estate transaction tax	Individual
3	Livelihood Restoration/Enhancement Supports	Both
3.1.	Transitional Livelihood Support for contractor farmers and land users who lost majority of their lands (more than 20%)	Individual
3.2.	Other Livelihood Assistances (compensation for income loss) for contractor farmers	Individual
3.3.	Other Livelihood Assistances (provision of assets on farming or animal husbandry and special assistance, if needed) for vulnerable people	Individual
3.4.	Other Livelihood Assistances (cash assistance for restoring common loss and improving living standards) for communities	Community

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15. APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Socio-Economic Household Survey Questionnaire

GAS STORAGE EXPANSION PROJECT

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC SURVEY REGARDING AFFECTED LAND OWNERS AND USERS

SURVEY EXPLANATION

Gas Storage Expansion Project belongs to BOTAŞ (Petroleum Pipeline Company). This project will be conducted within the borders of Sultanhanı, Sarıyahşi, Ağaçören, Ortaköy, Eski and central districts of Aksaray province and also Emirgazi district of Konya and Evren district of Ankara in Central Anatolia Region. Locations to be affected by the project consist of agricultural lands and pasture areas in general. Affected lands will be expropriated permanently or temporarily according to the needs of the project components.

This interview is conducted to collect information about the settlements affected by the project, to record the feedbacks provided by the residents regarding the project and to draw up New Settlement Action Plan. Information to be provided will help to understand the area where the project is conducted and contribute to the decision-making processes.

The information to be provided by you shall be used in only this project, and your name and all information you will share with us shall be kept confidential.

This survey takes approximately one hour.

Thank for your participation and sparing your time.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SURVEYOR

This survey shall be applied on land owner (or someone from landowner home who can give information) or the person who is not land owner but uses the land. Land registration number, the list of land owners and drawing of the land have been submitted to you.

If the person whom you meet is not land owner, does not know the land owner or does not use the land, please explicitly state this in the interview form, thank this person and then end the interview.

While recording the answers, please write every number as it is. All questions must be answered; if it is not answered, it must be marked fit to this situation.

For questions with the statement “More than one answer can be given.”, more than one answer is allowable.

In case that the person whom the interview is conducted refuses to answer the question, this situation must be stated with its reason.

SURVEYOR INFORMATION	
SURVEY NO:	SURVEYOR:
DATE:	PROVINCE:
DISTRICT:	VILLAGE/QUARTER:

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM FOR THE LAND	
<i>(The person conducting the interview shall fill this section together with the survey supervisor. To fill this section, data of parcel database and also information obtained from interviewed land owner or the user of the land shall be used.)</i>	
Province	
District	
Village / Quarter / Location	
Total Area of Parcel	
Name of Parcel Owner	
Parcel Rate	
Number of Parcel Owners	
Number of Female Owners	
Name of Parcel User (If available)	
Is the parcel user one of the owner of the parcel?	If it is If it is not
Quality of the land (available for irrigated farming, available for dry farming, vineyard/orchard, pasture etc.)	
Is the parcel mortgaged?	Yes () No ()
Is the parcel subjected to the land consolidation	Yes () No ()

INFORMATION ABOUT THE PERSON ANSWERING THE SURVEY		
Name-Surname of the Person Answering the Survey		I accept the survey to be conducted.
		Signature
Gender	(1) Male (2) Female	
Date of Birth		
Phone Number the Person Answering the Survey		
(.....) 1	The interview was carried out with the owner (whose name written above) of the land affected by the project.	
(.....) 2	The interview was carried out with one of close family members.	
(.....) 3	The interview was carried out with the land user who paid for the land. How many years has the land been used?	
(.....) 4	The interview was carried out with the land user who did not pay for the land. How many years has the land been used?	
Residence Situation:	(1) Permanently <input type="checkbox"/>	
	(2) Periodically <input type="checkbox"/> Province-District of Residence	
	03 Rarely <input type="checkbox"/> Province-District of Residence (only during Eid, etc.)	
	(4) Not reside here <input type="checkbox"/> Province-District of Residence	

If the survey was rejected or the interview was not completed, please write below the reason.

--

A. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

A1. RANK NO	A2. Can you write the persons living in your home?	A3. Degree of kinship with the person whom the interview is conducted?	A4. Gender	A5. Age?	A6. Marital Status?	A7. Educational Status (Persons aged 4 and older, individuals except students)	A8. Student if available	A9. Educational status (Primary school, secondary school, high school), (for persons aged 4 and older)	A10. Work status? (MORE THAN ONE OPTION CAN BE MARKED. IF IT IS NOT PROPER TO YOU PLEASE PUT HYPHEN (-) (For persons aged 15 and older)	A11. Social Security Status	A12. Disability Status
NO	(HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS who generally live at home but have not been present at home for a while shall be included.)			(Please write current age)	01 MARRIED 02 SINGLE 03 WIDOW 04 DIVORCED 05 UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	01 NOT LITERATE 02 LITERATE 03 LEFT PRIMARY SCHOOL GRADUATION 04 PRIMARY SCHOOL 05 SECONDARY SCHOOL 06 VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL 07 HIGH SCHOOL 08 COLLEGE 09 UNIVERSITY 10 I DO NOT KNOW. 11 NOT VALID	STUDENTSHIP STATUS 10 PRESCHOOL 11 PRIMARY SCHOOL 12 SECONDARY SCHOOL 13 HIGH SCHOOL 14 COLLEGE / UNIVERSITY 15 OTHER 16 NOT STUDENT	01 NORMAL 02 MOBILE 03 BOARDING (REGIONAL BOARDING SCHOOL) 04 BOARDING (HOME/RELATIVES) 05 NOT GO TO THE SCHOOL	01 FARMER 02 CRAFTSMAN/MERCHANT/SELF-EMPLOYED 03 OFFICER 04 WORKER 05 DAILY/SEASONAL WORKER İŞÇİ (BUILDING, AGRICULTURE, ETC) 06 HOUSEWIFE 07 RETIRED 08 STUDENT 09 UNEMPLOYED 10 OLD AGE/DISABILITY PENSION 11 OTHER.....	01 NOT PRESENT 02 SOCIAL SECURITY INSTITUTION 03 GENERAL HEALTH INSURANCE 04 GREEN CARD 05 PRIVATE INSURANCE 06 OTHER...	01 NOT DISABLED 02 PHYSICALLY DISABLED 03 MENTALLY DISABLED 04 CHRONIC PATIENT, HAS HEALTH PROBLEMS 05 AGED PERSON IN NEED OF CARE
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
	A.13. TOTAL number of person=										

B. HOME AND INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Does your home belong to you?

01 Yes, it belongs to us only

02 It is shared but we use it

03 No, it belongs to our close relatives and we live there without paying rent

04 No, we are lessee (How much money are they paying?)

05 Other.....

2. How long have you been living in this village/quarter? (On yearly basis)

01 We have been living here always

02.....year

03 We came here from

3. Do you live in this village/quarter during the year?

01 Yes

02 No If no, how many months do you live here?.....Month(s)

4. How many square meter (m2) is your home?:m2

5. How many rooms are there in your house have? (Including saloon, excluding kitchen, bathroom) Room(s)

6. What is the source of potable water in the house?

01 City water supply

02 Water reservoir

03 Well water

04 Spring water

05 Artesian water, water pump

06 Other

7. Is potable water source adequate? If it is not, why not?

01 Yes

02 No, because

8. Where is the toilet in your home?

01 Within the house

02 Out of the house

03 Both within the house and out of the house

04 There is no toilet.

9. What kind of energy source do you use to get warmer? (Sort it according to the commonly used.)

01 Wood

02 Coal

03 Electricity

04 bottled gas

05 Cow dung

06 Other

10. Do you have any other house and/or shop except the home where you currently live/use? (If not, cross the 13th question.)

01. Yes – house Its location

02. Yes – shop Its location

03. No

11. For what purpose is you use your other property (house-shop) used?

01 Permanently (Using it by herself/himself)

02 Investment (Leasing it)

03 Summer or winter house (Using it by herself/himself)

04 Other.....

12. If you build a house similar to your current house, how much will it cost?

..... TL

..... I do not know.

13. What is the primary source that you apply to get information about national and local issues?

(The answerer is allowed to mark maximum 3 options.)	Television	01
	Radio	02
	Gazette	03
	Internet / Social Media	04

	Family / Friends / Relatives	05
	Mukhtar	06
	Imam	07
	School	08
	Other, please state	98

C. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

14. Do you have an animal?

01 Yes

02 No (If he/she does not have any animal, cross the following D section.)

15. Which animal(s) do you feed? How many are they?

Animal	Number	
Bovine animal (Calf, veal, bullock, cow, water buffalo, all included)		
Ovine animals (Sheep, goat)		
Bee (Number of bee hives)		
Barnyard fowl (Chicken, turkey, goose)	Available	Unavailable

16. Do you have any barn?

01 Yes (if yes, m2)

02 No

17. Where do you feed your animals during the year generally? (More than one answer can be given.)

	Please mark	In which periods
In the barn near the home	()	()
In the village pasture	()	()
In public land	()	()
In the pasture land belonging to legal entity of the village	()	()
In the forest land	()	()
In special agriculture land after the harvest	()	()

Mixed feed	()	()
Other	()	()

D. AGRICULTURE

18. Do you state your land property? (Property which you have shared or allodial certificate of ownership)

Kind	Current decare (If there is no land, write zero 0)	If available, decare purchased/expropriated by other project(s) (Write the name/names of the project(s))
1.Vineyard		
2. Garden		
3.Farm	Dry (Decare): Irrigated (Decare): Total (Decare):	Dry (Decare): Irrigated (Decare): Total (Decare):
4.Orchard		
5.Wood land (Poplar, etc.)		
6.Other		
7. Total		
8. Do not have any land property		

19. Do you have any other land where you do not have certificate of ownership but use? (If not, please write 0.)

	Current dry land (Decare)	Current irrigated land (Decare)	Current total land (Decare)	If available, decare purchased/expropriated by other project(s) (Write the name/names of the project(s)) 		
				Dry (Decare)	Irrigated (Decare)	Total (Decare)
Public land						
Leased						
Belonging to another (neighbor-relative, etc.)						
Total						

20. How do you use your land? (More than one answer can be given.)

01 We plant it

02 It is empty

03 We lease it (If it is, name of the tenant)

04 We are performing share cropping (If it is, name of the share cropper.....)

05 We are performing animal husbandry feed animals

06 We left the land, we do not know what happened to it

07 We provided it to be planted by casual workers, we buy the product (If he/she states casual worker option, ask and record where are these workers coming from and how many workers are they employing averagely.)

08 Other (State.....)

21. What is your irrigation source?

01 Well, quantity

02 River/Brook/Stream/Pool

03 Irrigation channel

04 City water

05 Other (State.....)

22. The source that you use to irrigate is adequate, what do you think?

01 Yes

02 No

23. If there is a tree on the land, please state the kind of this tree and the number of all trees in the land.

Kind of Tree	<u>How many trees are there on the current land? (If there is no none, write 0)</u>	If available, how many were there in land purchased/expropriated by other project(s) (Write the name/names of the project(s)) <i>(If there is no tree, write 0)</i>

Citrus fruits (lemon, mandarin, orange)		
Sour cherry		
Apricot		
Pear		
Cherry		
Wild pear tree		
Turpentine tree		
Quince		
Plum		
Walnut		
Apple		
Oak		
Linden		
Poplar		
Pine		
Cedar/ ladin or other forest trees		
Fig		
Olive		
Chestnut		
Peach		
Vineyard		
Other fruits		
Other		

24. Which agricultural products do you plant on the land?

Product name	Is it present on the current land? Yes or No (If there is no none, write 0)	If available, how many were there in land purchased/expropriated by other project(s) (Write the name/names of the project(s)) Yes or No <i>(If there is no tree, write 0)</i>
Wheat		
Barley		
Sugar beet		
Bean		
Chickpea		
Rice		
Hazelnut		
Pistachio		
Melon/watermelon		
Tomato		
Corn		
Sunflower		
Trefoil		
Fig		

sainfoin		
<i>Other (Please write on below lines.)</i>		

25. How many times do you plant your land in a year?

I plant current land	If available, I plant land purchased/expropriated by other project(s)
..... times times

26. Do you fallow your land?

I fallow current land	If available, I fallow land purchased/expropriated by other project(s)
Yes No	Yes No

27. Are you a member of any cooperative?

(1) Yes (2) No

Please write its name

28. Do you or anyone of your family have one of wares written below?

Wares of Family	Quantity (If not available, put 0)
(1) Automobile	
(2) Truck	
(3) Minibus	
(4) Tractor	
(5) Combine Harvester	
(6) Bus	
(7)....	

E. EXPENSES

29. How much money did you spent to get warmer on 2017 (wood, coal, natural gas etc.)

..... TL

..... I do not know.

30. How much money did you spent for bottled gas on previous month (January 2018)?

..... TL

..... I do not know.

31. State how much money you have paid for your last electric bill. If the answers are like 3-6 months period, the person conducting the interview, please state this....

..... TL

..... I do not know.

32. State how much money you paid for your last water bill. If the answers are like 3-6 months period, the person conducting the interview please state this....

..... TL

..... I do not know.

33. How much money did you pay for the kitchen expenses at previous month (for food & beverage)?

..... TL

..... I do not know.

34. How much money did you pay for the monopoly products at previous month?

..... TL

35. What is average cost per decare for a land which is close to your affected land and irrigable? (Water, electricity, fertilizer, machine rent payment, diesel, daily wage etc.)

..... TL

..... I do not know.

36. What is average cost per decare for a land which is close to your affected land and fed with rain water? (Fertilizer, machine rent payment, diesel, daily wage etc.)

..... TL

..... I do not know.

37. How much money did you spent for your animals (Veterinary/ feed/barn improvement etc.)?

..... TL *(if they have no animal, write "0")*

..... I do not know.

38. How much money did you spent for clothes/transportation/health/etc.?

..... TL

..... I do not know.

39. How much cash money did you spent on previous month?

..... TL

..... I do not know.

40. Did anyone from your family use credit which is still being repaid?

01 Yes

02 No

03 I do not know.

41. If yes, what kind of credit did he/she use? State the credit amount.

- 01 Consumer 02 House
03 Agriculture 04 Artisan
05 Other.....

F. INCOMES

42. What kind of incomes does your family have? What are the house incomes?(If possible please write the amount.)

Income Sources	Yes 01	No 00
1. income of paid employment (employee)		
2.Income of salaried employment (officer)		
3.Income of artisan/craftsman/trade		
4. Retirees		
6.Periodic/seasonal workers		
7.Sent by children/relatives		
8. Agricultural income (Field crops)		
9.Agricultural income (fruit growing, vineyard cultivation, etc.)		
10.Animal husbandry income (animal sale)		
11.Animal production (Egg, milk, cheese, etc.)		
12.Rental income (House, parcel of land, shop, land)		
13.()Widow /()Orphan /()Disability /() Old-age Pension		
14. Unemployment pay		
15.Working Program for Benefit of Society		
16.Other (State.....)		

43. Do you sell animal?

01 Yes

02 No

44. Can you write the number of animals and the animal products that you have sold in a year? (If there is no sale, write 0) (If possible, write monetary amount.)

Animal Kind	The number of animals that have been sold in a year	Animal products sale 01 Yes 00 No
1.Sheep		
2.Goat		
3.Ram		
4.Lamp		
5.Calf		
6.Veal		
7.Cow		
8.Bullock		
9.Chicken		
10.Horoz		
11.Cock		
12.Goose		
13. Apiculture	The amount of honey that has been sold in a year	
14.Other.....		

45. How much income can someone averagely gain from 1 decare of irrigable land annually (the amount after fertilizer, irrigation expenses are extracted)?

Average income/decare TL

Minimum income amount TL

Maximum income amount TL

46. How much money did you earn from animal sale or animal products sale in previous month?

..... TL *(If there is no sale, write zero "0")*

..... I do not know.

47. How much money did you earn from animal sale or animal products sale on 2018?

..... TL *(If there is no sale, write zero "0")*

..... I do not know.

48. How much money did you earn from all agricultural production in previous year (on your all land)?

..... TL

..... I do not know.

49. How many of your animals are fed on the land where will be affected by the project?

..... *(If none, write zero "0")*

..... I do not know.

50. Is your village close to the forest?

a. Yes

b. No (Cross the 52nd question.)

51. Please state/mark those given below regarding using of the forest. **The person conducting the interview, please read all categories and put mark near the those for which the participant said yes.**

We collect the wood that we use to get warmer.	
We collect fungi/plant/spice etc. to use.	
We collect fungi/plant/spice etc. to sell.	
We work as paid worker in the forest.	
We pasture our animals.	

52. If the village has money, in which field will the villagers invest to increase income obtained from the agriculture? What will their second option be?

A.....

B.....

53. If the village has money, in which field will the villagers invest to increase income obtained from animal husbandry? What will their second option be?

A.....

B.....

G. SELF PERCEPTION

54. In which level do you meet basic requirements of your home?

01 Easy

02 Medium

03 Hard

04 Very hard

05 I do not know.

55. What do you think of your economic status compared to the previous year?

01 Same

02 Worse

03 Better

04 I do not know.

56. How do you consider your future 5 years?

01 It will be better

02 It will be worse

03 Nothing will change

04 Other.....

57. Do you want your children to grow up or live in this village?

	Yes	01
	No	02
57 -A- If "Yes", why? (Please do not the options.)	They must live	01
	Its weather is clean	02
	The people are helpful	03
	Everyone knows each other	04
	This region will develop	05
	Other, please state	06
57 -B-If "No", why? (Please do not the options.)	No work	01
	Opportunities are limited (education..., etc.)	02
	I do not want my children to become villager.	03
	Other, please state	98

H. THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS OF RESIDENCES

58. What are the most important problems of the village/quarter, what do you think? (If there is no problem, cross the other question.)

Problems (more than one option can be selected.)	Order of Priority (1 start with the most important one)
01 Unemployment 02 Economy (financial difficulty, low income) 03 Poverty 04 Deficient/inadequate infrastructure(electric/canalization) 05 Irrigation 06 Access to the city 07 Access to the farm 08 Educational services 09 Health services 10 Communication (internet, mobile phone system) 11 Garbage 12 Social facilities (football field, vb.) 13 Inadequate harboring conditions/heating conditions 14 Unrest due to relatives and neighbors 15 Inadequacy of pasture/highland 16 Inadequacy of farms 17 Inadequate potable water infrastructure 99 other	

i. ENHANCING OF SOURCES OF LIVING

59. **What are the issues which will be more useful to you in enhancing sources of living? (Maximum 5 options, starting with 1 according to the order of priority)**

Issues	Priority
01 Bovine breeding	
02 Ovine breeding	
03 Apiculture (Bee hive and materials)	
04 Animal husbandry inputs (Cheep feed, etc., veterinary services)	
05 Animal facilities (barn building/modification)	
06 Greenhouse cultivation	
07 Field crops inputs (cheap seed, drug, fertilizer, etc.)	
08 Irrigated farming	
09 Fruit growing/Gardening	
10 Fishery	
11 Poultry breeding	
12 Domestic economy supports	
13 Cooperation (Type.....)	
14 Vocational assistance courses (State.....)	
15 Establishing a business (.....)	
16 Other.....	

60. **What kind of courses must be organized for women and young people? (Maximum 5 options, starting with 1 according to the order of importance)**

Issues	Women Priority	Young People Priority
01 Computer		
02 Domestic Economy		
03 Clothing, needlecraft		
04 Agriculture		
05 Animal husbandry		
06 Apiculture		
08 Foreign language		
09 Vocational assistance courses (.....)		
10 Other (.....)		

J. INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT

61. **Do you know Salt Lake Natural Gas Storage Project?**

- (1) No, I do not know
 (2) Yes, I do—How did you know? /By whom was you informed? (Circle multiple answers)?

- 01 Family member
 02 Mukhtar
 03 Municipality
 04 Visits, meetings of company representatives
 05 Workers working in the firm
 06 TV/Radio
 07 Internet
 08 Gazettes
 09 Brochure
 10 District Governorship /Governorate
 11 From previous project
 12 Other.....

62. Did you or one of your family members attend in informing/public participation meetings?

- 01 Yes
 02 No
 03 I did not hear
 Participant

63. What are the issues which you want to get information and find out in this project?

64. Has your land been purchased or expropriated for any other project or projects before?

- 01 Yes, it yes which project(s) and how many?
 02 No

65. Has any immovable property, which your family has purchased or used, been purchased or expropriated for any other project or projects before?

- 01 Yes, if yes which property.
 02 No

66. What do you want to learn about land achievement? (More than one answer can be given.)

K. COMPLAINT MECHANISM

67. Whom will you inform when you want to get information about the project or have a complaint?

- 01 Company representatives
 02 Mukhtar
 03 Municipality
 04 District Governorship /Governorate
 05 I do not know
 06 Other.....

68. Do you know contact channels such as phone number, responsible attendant, etc. which the project applies for complaint notification?

01 Yes

02 No

99 I do not know.....

69. Have you ever made a complaint regarding the project?

01 Yes

02 No

70. If you made a complaint, was it solved?

01 Yes

02 No

99 I do not know

71. What do you think of complaint system?

01 I was satisfied

02 I was not satisfied

03 My complaint has not been solved yet, I am not sure

04 I do not want to answer

05 I do not know

L. APPROACH TO THE PROJECT

72. What is the biggest advantages/disadvantages of the project, what do you think? (Scale 1 to 5 according to the order of priority).

01 Contribution to the national economy

02 Contribution to district development

03 Development of village/quarter

04 Local employment

05 No beneficial/positive side

06 It was harmful

07 Other.....

73. What is the most negative effects of the project, what do you think? (Maximum 5 options, starting from 1 according to the order of priority).

Issues	Priority
01 Income sources decrease	
02 The land gets harmed/becomes useless	
03 Roads substantially get harmed	
04 Products and trees on the land get harmed.	
05 Pasture areas get harmed/decrease as they affect the houses economically	
06 Animal husbandry activities (grazing land, etc.) get harmed	
07 Transhumance activities get harmed	

08 Infrastructure gets harmed	
09 Sources of living are affected negatively	
10 Dust occurs/increases	
11 Noise occurs/increases	
12 Traffic risk increases	
13 Human, society and animal health are affected negatively	
14 Other.....	

74. What can be done to decrease negative effects, what do you think? (Maximum 5 options, starting from 1 according to the order of priority).

Issues	Priority
1. Activities (agriculture-animal husbandry) providing income to come in the residential areas	
2. Enhancing agricultural activities	
3. Enhancing animal husbandry activities	
4. Local employment	
5. Opening vocational assistance courses	
6. Opening social course (woman, child, young)	
7. Fulfilling infrastructure deficiencies (electricity, canalization)	
8. Fulfilling potable water deficiencies	
9. Road building/recondition (village-village, village-city, quarter-quarter, quarter-district, etc.)	
10. Building school, enhancing educational infrastructure	
11. Enhancing health services, increasing health services	
12. Building commonly uses social facilities (wedding salon, football area, etc.)	
13. Other.....	

75. Has your village been provided any help within the project until this time? If yes, what were the most positive support and helps?

01 No help/support

02 I do not know

03 Support provided, these are,.....

14 LOCAL EMPLOYMENT

76. Is there anyone who can work or want to work in the project at your home?

77. Is there anyone still working in the project at your home?

01 Yes.....Person..... How long has she/he been working?
(Month).....

02 No

78. Are there family members who have worked in the project during the last one year but now do not work and are unemployed now?

01 Yes.....Person..... How long has she/he been working?
(Month).....

02 No

79. Are there family members at your home who have achieved professional skill/certificate (for example, construction equipment operator, security guard, etc.) due to her/his employment in the project?

01 If yes

Person	Abilities/certificates achieved:
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

02 No

15 INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMMON LAND AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

80. Do you know anything about common land affected by the project?

01 Yes

02 No

03 I do not know

81. How do you use village/quarter common lands (treasury, pasture, forestry, etc.) affected by the project? (More than one option can be marked.)

01 We pasture our animals together with other villagers

02 We plant it by ourselves

03 We collect meadow, grass

04 We use with the intend of highland

05 We turn them into wood

06 We collect products of trees (fruit tree, etc.)

07 We have a picnic

08 We use to congratulate each other's Eid

09 We celebrate traditional Eid and festivals

10 Other.....

11 We do not use

82. Is there any tree, which can provide income and you use on the land affected by the project?

02 No

01 If yes

Tree Kind	Number

03 I do not know

83. Is there any outbuilding (shed, well, wall, tandoori, barn, etc.) which you use on the land affected by the project?

01 No

02 If yes

Outbuilding	Quantity	Area(m2)	Certificate of ownership status
			Available (....) Unavailable (...)
			Available (....) Unavailable (...)
			Available (....) Unavailable (...)
			Available (....) Unavailable (...)

03 I do not know

84. Do common lands affected by the project contribute to the house incomes? How? If available, what is its estimated annual income?

.....

.....TL

85. How do you use other common land not affected by the project?

01 We pasture our animals together with other villagers

02 We plant it by ourselves

03 We collect meadow, grass

04 We use with the intend of highland

05 We turn them into wood

06 We collect products of trees (fruit tree, etc.)

07 Other.....

08 We do not use

86. Is other common land not affected by the project adequate for your activities (animal husbandry, agriculture, etc.)? If not, why?

01 Yes, it is

02 No it is not, because

87. What are the biggest changes (positive/negative) that may occur in your status regarding common lands will be affected by the project?

16 RECOMMENDATIONS AND THOUGHTS

Do you want to say or add anything about this project and/or research?

Thank you; End of the Survey

Appendix 2. Settlement Level- Mukhtar Surveys

GAS STORAGE EXPANSION PROJECT

MUKHTAR SURVEY REGARDING AFFECTED RESIDENTIAL AREA

SURVEY EXPLANATION

Natural Gas Underground Storage Project belongs to BOTAŞ (Petroleum Pipeline Company). This project will be conducted within the borders of Sultanhanı, Sarıyahşi, Ağaçören, Ortaköy, Eski and central districts of Aksaray province and also Emirgazi district of Konya and Evren district of Ankara in Central Anatolia Region. Locations to be affected by the project consist of agricultural lands and pasture areas in general. Affected lands will be expropriated permanently or temporarily according to the needs of the project components.

This interview is conducted to collect information about the settlements affected by the project, to record the feedbacks provided by the residents regarding the project and to draw up New Settlement Action Plan. Information to be provided will help to understand the area where the project is conducted and contribute to the decision-making processes.

The information to be provided by you shall be used in only this project, and your name and all information you will share with us shall be kept confidential.

This survey takes approximately one hour.

Thank for your participation and sparing your time.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SURVEYOR

This survey shall be applied on mukhtar of residential area.

If the person whom you meet is not mukhtar or mukhtar member, please explicitly state this in the interview form, thank this person and then end the interview.

While recording the answers, please write every information as they are. All questions must be answered; if it is not answered, it must be marked fit to this situation.

For questions with the statement “More than one answer can be given.”, more than one answer is allowable.

In case that the person whom the interview is conducted refuses to answer the question, this situation must be stated with its reason.

Name of Surveyor

Survey No:

Date:

Province		
District		
Village/Quarter		
Name of Mukhtar		I agree the survey to be conducted.
		Signature
Contact Information of Mukhtar		

DEMOGRAPHY

A.1. How many houses are there in the village (living there for 12 months)?

A.2. How many people are living in the village (living there for 12 months)?

A.3. How many houses are there in the village during summer/winter?

01 Winter

02 Summer

A.4. How is distribution of population in the village?

01 Aged population (Above 65 years) person

02 Workable population (16-65) person

03 Child (0-16) person

A.5. How many people who may work in this project or expect to work in this kind of project are there in the village approximately?

MAN

WOMAN

TOTAL

A.6. Have people ever immigrated in this village?

01 If yes, how many immigrated land owners are there (such as half, many, 10 houses)

02 Why did they go?

03 In which years the immigration occurred mainly?

04 No

05 Very few people have immigrated

A.7. What are the provinces and districts where people have immigrated?(They shall be written by being sorted according to peak immigration data.)

01

02

03

04

A.8. If people have immigrated, what are the reasons of this immigration?

A.9. Is the immigration still continuing?

01 Yes

02 No, the population is stable

03 The population is increasing (explain)

A.10. Do people migrate into this village?

01 Yes

02 If yes, where are people immigration from and why, when and how many?

03 No

A.11. How many houses in which house members gain retirement pension are there in the village?
Including the source of retirement pension.

Social Security Organization for Artisans and the Self-Employed	Social Security Organization for Artisans and the Self-Employed- Farmer	State Retirement Fund	Social Insurance Institution
--	---	--------------------------	------------------------------------

Number of
Houses

A.12. Does temporary/seasonal agricultural worker or forest worker work in the village?

01 If, Yes their qualifications and numbers

02 No

A. SENSITIVE GROUPS

B.1. How many very poor people or houses in need of helps of others are there in the village?

Person House

B.2. How many physically/mentally disabled people are there in the village and how many houses are they living?

..... Person

..... House

B.3. How many houses or people, who do not have any land but use lands of other people (by paying rent or without rent payment), are there in the village?

Person

House

If available, names and contact information of these persons:

B.4. How many houses or people using public lands are there in the village?

Person

House

If available, names and contact information of these persons:

B.5. How many old people, who are older than 65 years old, living alone and in need of care, are there in the village?

Female

Male

B.6. How many widows are there in the village?

Female

Male

B.7. How many people or houses receiving in-kind/financial aid from General Directorate of Social Assistance are there in the village?

Person

House

B.8. Are there people whose lands are affected by previous project of BOTAS (Petroleum Pipeline Corporation) in the village? Are the lands of these people affected by current project? If yes, what are their names?

B.9. Are there people whose lands are affected by other infrastructure or investment projects (highway, railway, petroleum or natural gas pipelines) carried out in the region, in the village? Are the lands of these people affected by current project? If yes, what are their names?

B. EDUCATION

C.1. Is there a school in the village? (Write the schools.)

01 If yes, is it open?

Yes No.....

What is total student number?

02 No

C.2. In how many houses are there children who go to school out of the village every day? How many children are using mobile teaching in the village? Where are they receiving education (in which quarter, district, village...)?

C.3. How many houses are sending their children to the boarding school? If there are children going to the boarding school, how many are they? What are these schools and where are they?

C. HEALTH

D.1. Is there any health center in the village?

01 Yes, if yes

If yes; Does doctor or/and other health personnel come to you village regularly?
how often?

02 No

If no, how many kilometer is the nearest health center/hospital far away?

D.2. Is there anybody with private health problems in the residential area?

01 If yes how many are they?

02 No

D. ECONOMY

E.1. What are basic economic activities of the village? Please sort them according to the order of importance;

Economic Activity	Order of Importance (1 is the most şmortant)
Agriculture	
Animal Husbandry	
Forestry	
Sessional worker (construction, etc.)	

Retirement
 Official service
 Workmanship
Other

E.2. Which products are planted in your village?

Product Name	Yes or No If there is no one write 0
Wheat	
Barley	
Sugar beet	
Bean	
Chickpea	
Rice	
Hazelnut	
Pistachio	
Melon/watermelon	
Tomato	
Corn	
Sunflower	
Trefoil	
Fig	
sainfoin	
<i>Other (Please write on below lines.)</i>	

E.3. State five basic products planted in the village (According to the order of importance):

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

E.4.

(Used for first basic product) what is the harvest of land with 1 decare?..... /decare

(Used for second basic product) what is the harvest of land with 1 decare?..... / decare

(Used for third basic product) what is the harvest of land with 1 decare?..... / decare

((Used for fourth basic product) what is the harvest of land with 1 decare?..... / decare

(Used for fifth basic product) what is the harvest of land with 1 decare?..... / decare

E.5. What percentage of cultivated land is irrigated?

E.6. Is there any official irrigation union (cooperative)? If yes, what is its name, year of establishment, number of members?

E.7. How many houses are performing irrigated farming?

E.8. What percentage of lands fit to irrigated farming is irrigated?

E.9. What are the sources that the houses use when irrigating?

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Well | Its number | ? |
| 2. Irrigation channel | How many people are using | ? |
| 3. Lake/river | How many people are using | ? |
| 4. Other..... | | |

E. FOREST

F.1. How do you benefit from the forest? For what purpose are villagers using this land? (For example, wood, forest products, collecting and selling fungi, etc.)

F.2. Are there people using the lands which will be used as forest land by the project, in the village? How are they using them?

F.3. Is there any person working as forest worker in the village/quarter? If yes, how many?

F.4. Is there any forestry cooperative? If yes what is its name?

F. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

G.1. How many bovine animals in total are there in the village? How many houses are performing bovine animal husbandry?

G.2. How many animals does the house with maximum bovine animals in the village have?

G.3. How many animals does the house with minimum bovine animals in the village have?

G.4. How many ovine animals in total are there in the village? How many houses are performing ovine animal husbandry?

G.5. How many houses in the village are performing poultry animals with commercial purpose?

G.6. How many houses in the village are performing apiculture business with commercial purpose?

G.7. How many decare are pasture land in the village?

G.8. Do you have any pasture land affected by the project? If yes, how many decare of the land are affected?

G.9. If it is affected, are there other lands around which may be used as pasture?

G.10. What are the types and size of other lands belonging to the village? Are these lands affected by the project? How and how much of them?

G. TRADE

H.1. What is main agricultural product which is marketed as commercial product? What are their total amount in annual basis? Where and how is marketed this product?

H.2. What percentage of houses in the village is performing agricultural or animal production with the intend of subsistence farming, in other words, with the intend of consumption by the house (not for marketing), what do you think?

H.3. Is there any grocer/market/store/bazaar in the village?

H. INFRASTRUCTURE

I.1. Please give information about the infrastructure of the village. For example, is there any central canalization system in the village?

I.2. Is the electricity provided regularly or the electricity is cut frequently?

I.3. Is there good quality of potable water? If not, what can be done to fix this situation?

I.4. Do internet and phone lines work in the village?

I.5. How many days in a year are village roads are closed?

I.6. What are main problems in the village, what do you think? Please sort them starting from the most important one.

I.7. What can 3 things, which will especially may make the life easier in this village, be?

1

2

3

I. CADASTRE

J.1. Were cadaster and land registry works completed in the village?

J.2. Has any complaint been made regarding cadaster and land registry works? (Wrong measure, land registry on wrong person, missing writing, etc.)

J.3. What do you think about land consolidation? What kinds of advantages/disadvantages can land consolidation bring to you and local people?

J. LAND

K.2. What is average sale price of irrigatable land with 1 decare in good condition (in other words, accessible, without slope, qualified agriculture land)?

K.3.What is renting price for irrigated land with 1 decare in good condition?

K.4.What is average sale price of dry land with 1 decare in good condition (in other words, accessible, without slope, qualified agriculture land)?

K.5.What is renting price for dry land with 1 decare in good condition?

K.6.How many houses in the house dis purchase or sell land on 2018? Is land sale performed in the village?

01 The houses purchasing the land

02 The houses selling the land

K.7.Many land owners do not live in their villages anymore. What percentage of land owners in this village have already left the village?

K.8. Who are using the lands whose owners do not perform farming business and how are they using these lands?

K.9.Does legal entity of the village land affected by the project?

01 Yes 02 No

(The person conducting the interview: if the answer is yes, please collect all details regarding the land.)

K.11.Are there persons in position of share croppers, lessee, tenant farmer, etc. who use lands of other people? If yes, whose lands are in this position?

K. INFORMATION FLOW

L.1. What is your primary source that you use to get information about national and local issues? (The answerer is allowed to mark maximum 3 options.)	Television	01
	Radio	02
	Gazette	03
	Internet	04
	Family / Friends / Relatives	05
	Mukhtar	06
	Imam	07
	School	08
	Other, please state	98

L. SELF PERCEPTION

M.1. Do you want your children to grow up and live in this village?	Yes	01
	No	02
M.2. If "Yes", why? (Please do not read the options.)		
	Its weather is beautiful.	01
	People are helpful.	02
	Everyone knows each other.	03
	This region will develop	04
	Other, please state	05
M.3. If "No", why? (Please do not read the options.)	There is no work	01
	Opportunities are limited (education..., etc.)	02
	I do not want my children become villager	03
	Other, please state	98

M.4. Are there very poor houses in the village? If yes, how many are they? What percentage of these houses can you consider as very poor?

M.5. Are there rich houses in the village? If yes, how many are they? What percentage of these houses can you consider as rich?

M. ENHANCING SOURCE OF LIVING AND COURSES

N.1.What are the issues which will be useful in highest level for you in enhancing sources of living? (Maximum 5 options, starting from 1 according to the order of importance)

Issues	Priority
01 Bovine breeding	
02 Ovine breeding	
03 Apiculture (Bee hive and materials)	
04 Animal husbandry inputs (Cheep feed, etc., veterinary services)	
05 Animal facilities (barn building/modification)	
06 Greenhouse cultivation	
07 Field crops inputs (cheap seed, drug, fertilizer, etc.)	
08 Irrigated farming	
09 Fruit growing/Gardening	
10 Fishery	
11 Poultry breeding	

12 Domestic economy supports

13 Cooperation

(Type.....)

14 Vocational assistance courses

(State.....)

15 Establishing a business

(.....)

16 Other.....

N.2. Related to the question given above, are there people attempting regarding these issues in the village? Or is there this kind of attempt story in the past? Or is there anybody planning to attempt?

N.3. Which kinds of courses must be organized for women and children? (Maximum 5 options, starting from 1 according to the order of importance)

Issues	Priority
01 Computer	
02 Domestic Economy	
03 Clothing, needlecraft	
04 Agriculture	
05 Animal husbandry	
06 Apiculture	
08 Foreign language	
09 Vocational assistance courses (Please explain)	
10 Other (Please explain.....)	

N. INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT

Q.1. Do you know the project? If yes, how did you get this information?

Q.2. Did you attend in informing meetings? If the informing meeting was done, do you remember its date?

O.3.Are there other projects in your region or around? If yes, what are they?

O.4.If there are, can you express your experiences regarding these projects?

O.5.Do you have special question regarding Salt Lake Natural Gas Storage Project? If yes, what are these questions? What are the issues for which you want to learn?

O.6.Have you ever had any complaint about the project? If yes, whom and how did you deliver your complaint? Was the complaint was concluded and how was it concluded? Do you know relevant expert of the project?

O.7.What can you say about positive effects of this project?

O.7.What can you say about negative effects of this project?

O.8. What were like the social, economic and infrastructure situations of your village/quarter in 3 years ago compared to this moment? (better, good, bad, worse)

O.9.What will the social, economic and infrastructure situations of your village/quarter be 3 years later, what do you think? (better, good, bad, worse)

O.10.What do you add regarding the project?

The interview is over; Thank you

Appendix 3. Stakeholder List

National state institutions and organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Environment and Urbanization - Ministry of Culture and Tourism - Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock - Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
Local state institutions and organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governorships of Aksaray, Ankara and Konya - General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastral of Aksaray, Ankara and Konya - District Governorships of Sarıyahşi, Ağaçören, Ortaköy, Eskil and Central District of Aksaray - District Governorships of Emirgazi District of Konya Province and Evren District of Ankara Province - Municipalities of Sarıyahşi, Ağaçören, Ortaköy, Eskil and Central District of Aksaray - Municipalities of Emirgazi District of Konya Province and Evren District of Ankara Province - Provincial Directorates of Environmental and Urbanization of Ankara, Konya and Aksaray Provinces - Provincial Directorates of Culture and Tourism of Ankara, Konya and Aksaray Provinces - Provincial Directorates of Food, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of Ankara, Konya and Aksaray Provinces - Provincial Directorates of Public Health of Ankara, Konya and Aksaray Provinces
PAPs including non-organized groups with particular areas of interest or that may be vulnerable (i.e., elderly, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Settlements; Besci Quarter, Bucak Plateau, Mağrul Plateau, Bezirci Village (Güneşli quarter), Tömü Plateau, Enver Kara Plateau, Cülcülü Plateau, Gazi Quarter (Sultanhanı Town), Eminleryurdu Plateau, Büyükekşi Plateau, Bekmezci Plateau, Sapmaz village - Landowners in the project area - Common land users, both formal and informal, in the project area - Seasonal workers and herders
Interest groups, such as universities and their foundations, cooperatives, local business establishments, business associations, chambers of commerce and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aksaray University, Konya Selçuk University - Aksaray Chamber of Commerce and Industry - No. 753 Aksaray Agricultural Credit Cooperative - No. 0845 Sultanhanı Agricultural Credit Cooperative - No. 1162 Eskil Agricultural Credit Cooperative - No. 1392 Sarıyahşi Agricultural Credit Cooperative - Association of Aksaray Livestock Cooperatives - Aksaray Civil Society Platform - Aksaray Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation

Appendix 4. A Template of Grievance Form (Register and Close out Pages)

Complaint Register Form should be shared in the project site and village head's office in order to collect written complaints from the locals.

If the complaint is received via phone or verbally through meetings and visits to BOTAŞ (either in headquarters or site) grievance form must be filled by the BOTAŞ representative.

If the complaint is received via mail or e-mail, grievance form can be filled by the BOTAŞ representative, or the e-mail print-out or mail can be attached to the close-out form.

BOTAŞ GAS STORAGE EXPANSION PROJECT

ŞİKÂyet KAYIT FORMU / COMPLAINT REGISTER FORM

Şikâyetin Alındığı Yer /

Location of Complaints
Received

Tarih /

Date

Alan Yetkilisinin Adı /

Name of Person In charge

Şikâyet Kayıt No /

Complaint Register
Number

**Şikâyet Konu Alanın
Koordinatları /**

Coordinates of the area
subject to complaint

**Arazi parsel numarası
(Şikâyet arazi konulu ise)
/**

Land Parcel Number (If
complaint is related to
land)

ŞİKÂyet SAHİBİ HAKKINDA BİLGİ / COMPLAINANT INFO

Ad Soy ad /

Name Surname

Şikâyetin Geliş Yolu /

Form of Complaint:

TC Kimlik No/

Identification Number

☐ **Telefon hattı/** Phone
line

Telefon / E-posta

Telephone / E-mail

☐ **Halk Toplantısı /**
Community meeting

Köy- İlçe- İl /

Village – District - Province

☐ **Dilekçe /** Petition

ŞİKAYET DETAYLARI / DETAILS OF COMPLAINT

Şikayet Konusu /

Complaint

Şikâyet sahibi tarafından talep edilen çözüm /

Solution requested by the Complainant

Şikâyeti Alan Yetkilinin Ad Soyad ve İmzası /

Name Surname and Signature of the Registerer
Complainant

Şikâyet Sahibinin Ad Soyad ve İmzası /

Name Surname and Signature of

Grievance Close-out Form must be filled by BOTAŞ representative.

ŞİKÂYET KAPATMA FORMU / GRIEVANCE CLOSE-OUT FORM

Appendix 5. Public Information Meeting







Appendix 6. Valuation

Table A6.1. Unit Prices by Provinces for Crops Compensated

Province	District	Crop	Unit Price TL/m2
Ankara	Evren	Wheat	0,60
Aksaray	Ağaçören	Wheat	0,60
Aksaray	Ağaçören	Barley	0,49
Aksaray	Eskil	Alfalfa	0,83
Aksaray	Merkez	Melon	1,83
Aksaray	Merkez	Sugar Beet	1,47
Aksaray	Merkez	Maize	0,87
Aksaray	Merkez	Alfalfa	0,83
Aksaray	Merkez	Sunflower	0,73
Aksaray	Merkez	Wheat	0,60
Aksaray	Merkez	Barley	0,49
Aksaray	Merkez	Chickpea	0,44
Aksaray	Ortaköy	Sugar Beet	1,47
Aksaray	Ortaköy	Wheat	0,60
Aksaray	Ortaköy	Barley	0,49
Aksaray	Ortaköy	Chickpea	0,44
Aksaray	Sarıyahşi	Melon	1,83
Aksaray	Sarıyahşi	Sugar Beet	1,47
Aksaray	Sarıyahşi	Alfalfa	0,83
Aksaray	Sarıyahşi	Wheat	0,60
Aksaray	Sarıyahşi	Barley	0,49
Aksaray	Sarıyahşi	Chickpea	0,44
Aksaray	Sarıyahşi	Cumin	0,42
Aksaray	Sultanhanı	Sugar Beet	1,47
Aksaray	Sultanhanı	Maize	0,87
Aksaray	Sultanhanı	Alfalfa	0,83
Aksaray	Sultanhanı	Sunflower	0,73
Aksaray	Sultanhanı	Wheat	0,60
Aksaray	Sultanhanı	Barley	0,49
Aksaray	Sultanhanı	Chickpea	0,44
Konya	Emirgazi	Wheat	0,60
Konya	Emirgazi	Barley	0,49

Valuation Procedure

Valuation is the process of identifying the value placed on an asset for the purpose of calculating compensation. This is often regulated by national legislation but sometimes needs to be aligned with WB OP 4.12.¹⁸ In acquiring affected immovable assets BOTAŞ will devote maximum effort to negotiate willing/buyer arrangements. BOTAŞ will adopt the valuation procedure that is compliant with both the

¹⁸ Operational Policy, OP 4.12-Involuntary Resettlement, December 2001.

Court's valuation methodology (legal requirements) and with World Bank's OP 4.12. By considering these two methodologies and standards, BOTAŞ ensures that the valuation results will comply with local procedures and international standards.

Under the Turkish legal framework, a valuation commission consisting of a minimum of three persons internally appointed by the agency responsible for land acquisition determines the estimated value of the immovable property to be expropriated, having regard to the information and documents to be obtained from expert persons, institutions and authorities (such as Provincial Directorate for Food, Agriculture and Livestock), the Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology, where necessary, and from local real estate agencies as per Article 8 of the Expropriation Law. Number of commissions can be more than one. The valuation commission determines the estimated ceiling values of immovable properties in the expropriation area. During the valuation of immovable assets or resources, valuation commission (and the expert commission designated by the Court) has to take into account the following valuation criteria, which are mentioned in Article 11 of the Expropriation Law:

- i. The nature of the immovable property or resource
- ii. The size of the immovable property or resource
- iii. All the characteristics and elements, which could affect the value of the immovable property or resource, including the individual value of each element
- iv. Tax declaration, if any
- v. Previous values of property determined by official bodies at the date of expropriation
- vi. For lands, the net income that could be derived from the immovable property or resource (without undertaking any changes, using the immovable property or resource in the same conditions as of the expropriation date)
- vii. For house plots, the amount for which equal (similar) house plots have been sold without any special purpose, prior to the date of expropriation
- viii. For structures, official unit prices (annually issued by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization) at the expropriation date, calculations of the cost of building, and depreciation for wear and tear, and
- ix. Any other objective criteria that could affect the value of the property or resource

The legal framework protects the affected people in particular by ensuring that:

- i. No land will be used until compensation is paid
- ii. Compensation is paid to a national bank account, or a trust account to be paid in three monthly periods in the event of disputed ownership to be paid to the person proved the ownership
- iii. Market-based interest rates are charged for the value of the compensation if for any reason payment of compensation is deferred
- iv. All ownership is recognized, including customary and traditional ownership
- v. Costs of due process are borne by BOTAŞ, not by the affected people

Value of compensation for easement right establishment corresponds to the decrease in the value of asset or resource stemming from this expropriation. The easement value (compensation) of the land includes income losses. This compensation is determined by expropriation experts of responsible organization.

The Law requires that potential income that can be generated from the affected immovable assets is taken into consideration in the valuation process; however, the concept of "replacement cost" is not reflected and depreciation is taken into account. Therefore, BOTAŞ will explicitly allow for full replacement cost for buildings and will ensure that lost income is fully restored via the RAP Fund throughout the compensation process. For those vulnerable and with meager assets, additional

income restoration measures may be designed, including provision of employment in construction works.

Calculations for Compensation Payments

Appraisal for Expropriation: Appraisal can be defined as a branch of science that teaches principles and criteria regarding properties, incomes and rights, to be followed on the basis of scientific methods.

The measures used for appraisal are called appraisal criteria. Appraisal criteria vary according to the type, purpose and marketing status of the property subject to appraisal. There are 2 criteria used for appraisal:

- i. Market price criterion
- ii. Income capitalization criterion

Both criteria are jointly used for appraisal during expropriation and partial expropriation proceedings. The appraisal expert will use a direct comparison method and take account of the latest purchasing/sales prices of plots similar to that subject to appraisal.

Factors affecting the value of a plot include:

- i. location
- ii. shape
- iii. physical structure of the soil
- iv. road frontage
- v. width of the road by the plot
- vi. restraining provisions of the city plan

A price survey is done by keeping in mind all the criteria listed above. A site visit will be conducted by a committee and will determine the prices. Agricultural engineers, civil engineers and property experts shall be assigned every year to form the committee. Appraisal experts will evaluate the average price per square metre – to be calculated on the basis of purchasing/sales prices of similar plots- by taking account of all the positive and negative features affecting the value of the plot subject to appraisal. In addition to the land market price, the committee will take into account the crop on the land and compensates crop loss without seed expense.

The formula used during valuation of the agricultural lands is $K = R / f$, where;

K = value (expropriation compensation)

R = net income (gross income-production costs) and

f = the capitalization rate (risk related to the capital invested in agricultural land)

After the market value is determined, additional fees for buying land will be considered and included before reaching the final replacement cost.

Going forward, each land owner will be surveyed and assessed for severity of impact and vulnerability. If land owner states that he/she will be vulnerable / not be able to maintain income after land acquisition, additional measures will be taken in line with the entitlement matrix to help them restore their income. This could include finding replacement land if they are farmers and claim to need help to get comparable land or other measures to help restore lost income.

A key factor determining land prices in small towns and city centers is their proximity to the city centre or a road. Land or land parcels close to the city center or a road are more expensive than the others.

In metropolitan areas, the value of a plot will be influenced by its location and, in particular its visibility and exposure to traffic. A plot situated at an intersection or featuring a broader angle of vision will be more valuable. Shape is also important, on the basis that well-shaped plots are more convenient for construction and soil characteristics will influence costs associated with preparing the land for foundations. Soil characteristics will also determine the need for the construction of an entrance floor and basement.

Income Capitalization Criterion

According to this criterion, the value of a property is calculated as the accumulation of the capitalization of net income or the total of average future incomes from that property up until the time of appraisal. Income capitalization criterion is often used for appraisal of agricultural lands. The most significant issue in conjunction with this criterion is the accurate determination of the yield of the land (net income) subject to appraisal and of the capitalization interest rate.

Net income (yield)

Net income is generally defined as the financial returns gained from the use of production items having a natural characteristic over a defined period of time. In other words, it is the revenue from a certain amount of money invested in works or rented lands over a defined period of time.

During the calculation of net income from agricultural lands, production value is determined on the basis of the yield of cultivated crops per hectare and unit price of the crop. Net income is calculated by deducting total expenses necessary for the production of that crop from the resulting production value.

According to the existing rotational cultivation system applied in the land subject to appraisal; gross production value is calculated by multiplying crop output with the prices prevalent in the relevant year; net income is calculated by subtracting expenses associated with the product (annual operating expenses + 10% unknown expenses + 3% administration share + agricultural capital interest provision) from gross production value; annual net income is calculated by dividing the total net income by number of crops in the rotational cultivation system and the bare land value is calculated by capitalizing the net income (dividing by capitalization interest rate).

Since expropriation proceedings are realized over each parcel, land yield is calculated instead of farm yield. In relation to annual plants, land expropriation value is calculated over annual yield, and over total periodical yield gained throughout their economic lives for perennial plants.

- i. The formula used for capitalizing the net income from annual plants is, $S_o = s / f$
- ii. The formula used for capitalizing perennial periodical fixed income is, $P_o = p / qn-1$

The right to use unit capital invested in the land is called capitalization interest rate.

In order to determine the actual land yield; data on crop output, unit prices and costs should be collected from the producers in the region and Official Institutions. This way, after the land prices and yields close to actual values are determined, average capitalization interest rate will be calculated by dividing land yields by land sales prices (the same number of yields and land sales prices). Since land value and capitalization interest rate are in inverse proportion, land value will increase as capitalization interest rate decreases, provided that yield is stable. According to the Decision of Court of Appeals 18th Civil Panel, of July 01, 1993 No: 1993/262-531, capitalization interest rate ranges from 3% to 15% nationwide.

Land capitalization interest rate is significantly lower than the interest rates of industrial and commercial investments due to the fact that land is more reliable in yielding long-lasting revenue.

In order to determine a healthy, reliable and accurate capitalization interest rate, sales prices and yields of many lands should be known.

The calculated capitalization interest rate is the average interest rate and the appraiser will decide on increases or decreases by taking account of the positive and negative effects on capitalization interest rate of the land. Positive aspects of the land will decrease the capitalization interest rate while negative aspects will increase the same.

Factors positively affecting capitalization interest rate and therefore decreasing the interest rate are as follows:

- i. Proximity to a city or town
- ii. Proximity to access roads (land, railway, airport)
- iii. Favourable health conditions
- iv. Favourable transportation conditions
- v. Buildings (if any) in good condition
- vi. Undivided land
- vii. Geometrically well-shaped land
- viii. Property safety
- ix. Ease of purchasing and selling
- x. Safety of landowner
- xi. Land registered before the cadastral office
- xii. High population densities
- xiii. Easily changeable rotational cultivation system
- xiv. Favourable irrigation conditions if it is an irrigated land
- xv. Small surface area

To ensure accurate calculations, appraisers firstly visit the expropriation area and in taking account of its current status of use, determine all the factors (soil structure, status of use, topography, climate, proximity to settlements and roads, favorable transportation conditions, location, current pattern of rotating plants in the region and whether or not irrigated and dry agricultural activities are carried out) that may affect the value of the relevant immovable property in accordance with Article 11 of the Expropriation Law.

For long term easement, the plot price determination for compensation is 35% of value of the market price if the land were sold. This represents the top allowable price according to Turkish law and seems reasonable given the fact that applicable restrictions will not affect the dry land cultivation going on in these areas. There is no change in ownership and restrictions are removed when the use of the area ends.

In order to ensure that valuation of assets is in compliance with OP 4.12, in addition to the Turkish legal requirements listed above, BOTAŞ will follow the Entitlement Matrix in Chapter 7 which details the entitlements that will be necessary for each type of loss that can be suffered by project affected persons.

Valuation for Temporary Easement

As a basic principle for the indemnification of temporarily acquired land, the landowner shall be compensated for the restricted access and usage rights as well as the loss of productivity and income experienced during the period of limited or restricted land usage.

The temporary usage rights are acquired during construction period. The offered compensation value offered constitutes 20% of the value determined for permanent land expropriation of equivalent land parcels. Hence, the land is evaluated according to the methodology described for permanent land evaluation and 20% of the final value is proffered to the landowner for the temporary acquisition. This level of compensation is consistent with current court decisions, which have been issued during the acquisition process for the easement rights for a natural gas pipeline in Turkey.

- i. The 20% compensation factor has been determined on the basis of the following:
- ii. Loss of long-term land productivity: 10%
- iii. Usage right during construction: 7%
- iv. Future Restrictions: 1%
- v. Loss of net income for two years: 2% (first year's crop is paid upon land entry)

The 20% factor does not include the additional evaluation and indemnification for assets and seasonal crops that are destroyed or damaged during each land entry in the process of opening the Construction Corridor, or for the performance of additional works after initial reinstatement and return of the land to the landowner.

Methods of valuing crops/trees etc.

Annual average net income of the land; will be the difference between the average gross production value calculated according to the alternation systems and the production costs excluding land rent. The average annual net income of the land is divided by the capitalization interest rate adjusted according to the properties of the parcel, and the bare value of the land is calculated. This value is added to the values of the complementary parts on the land, if any.

The value of the crop, including the value of time needed to reproduce such a crop, and the replacement cost for any investment made (input, labour etc.) will be considered for all requiring crop compensation. On the lands to be acquired, if the crops identified in, it is recorded first indicating its type and status and then production value of crops and the crop loss is determined by a committee composed by BOTAŞ, headman of village (muhtar) and experts from Official agricultural Institutions. Payment for compensation is done in accordance with this assessment and valuation record. Owners/users will be compensated based on the market value of the crops on permanently and long-term easement acquired land.

Valuation of trees are made according to the Junge method which considers the type/age of trees, rest of their economic lives, productivity, price, annual total income and coefficient according to income.

Orchards and vineyards are not frequent, but individual fruit trees are more likely to come across on the affected lands. In such cases, the value found for the trees will need to be added to the bare value of the land. Payments for trees, vineyards, etc. are made based on a calculation of the expected income from these for the rest of their lives; with the recent changes, the Turkish law allows the payments to be made to both to the owners and users except in forest areas. As per international policies and the recent private sector practice in Turkey, people who have encroached to public and/or private land and planted trees and crops (or built immovable assets) are compensated for these assets (but not for the land).

The rental or easement payments are considered to compensate for the inability of affected people to plant for the duration of the lease period. When permission is obtained to enter land, either through willing buyer/seller arrangements or through the court process, there may be standing crops on land. Standing crops may also be damaged from construction activity on land which was not included in the land acquisition process.

Appendix 7. Asset Inventory

List of Assets (Pipelines)

NO.	İL	İLÇE	KÖY/MAH	ADA	PARSEL	CINSİ	KULLANICI	BABA	ÜRÜN	HİSSE	HASAR ALAN
1	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	104	21	TARLA	İLHAN GÖRGÜLÜ	MUSTAFA	ARPA	1	3159,16
2	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	105	1	TARLA	MUTTALİP ÇELİK	HASAN	ARPA	1	924,51
3	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	105	2	TARLA	İSRAFİL GÖRGÜLÜ	HÜSEYİN	ARPA	1	351,1
4	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	105	3	TARLA	HİKMET ALTUNTAŞ	MEVLÜT	ARPA	1	1684,09
5	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	105	4	TARLA	MUTTALİP ÇELİK	HASAN	ARPA	1/2	3523,88
6	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	105	4	TARLA	MÜSLÜM EROĞLU	İBRAHİM	ARPA	1/2	3523,88
7	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	105	7	TARLA	DEDE AYDOĞDU	KAMİL	ARPA	1	1081,03
8	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	105	8	TARLA	YAŞAR ŞAHAN	HASAN	ARPA	1	1708,94
9	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	108	1	TARLA	ÇAPAN YILDIRIM	BAHRİ	ARPA	1	2575,63
10	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	110	29	TARLA	CUMA YILDIRIM	AHMET	ARPA	1	3039,52
11	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	110	30	TARLA	CUMA YILDIRIM	AHMET	ARPA	1	47,69
12	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	112	3	TARLA	CUMA YILDIRIM	AHMET	ARPA	1	421,77
13	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	112	4	TARLA	HİKMET ALTUNTAŞ	MEVLÜT	ARPA	1	703,31
14	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	112	5	TARLA	HAYRULLAH EROĞLU	İBRAHİM	ARPA	1	3762,32
15	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	113	7	TARLA	İSRAFİL GÖRGÜLÜ	HÜSEYİN	ARPA	1	373,96
16	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	113	8	TARLA	YAŞAR ŞAHAN	HASAN	ARPA	1	462,5
17	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	113	9	TARLA	İLHAN GÖRGÜLÜ	MUSTAFA	ARPA	1	332,21
18	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	113	10	TARLA	İSRAFİL GÖRGÜLÜ	HÜSEYİN	ARPA	1	417,22
19	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	113	11	TARLA	HAYYRULLAH EROĞLU	İBRAHİM	ARPA	1/2	751,4
20	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	113	11	TARLA	MUTTALİP EROĞLU	YUNİS	ARPA	1/2	751,4
21	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	113	12	TARLA	HİKMET ALTUNTAŞ	MEVLÜT	ARPA	1	654,66
22	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	113	40	MERA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ	1	8331,45
23	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	130	52	TARLA	ÇAPAN YILDIRIM	BAHRİ	ARPA	1	2429,26
24	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	130	53	TARLA	ÇAPAN YILDIRIM	BAHRİ	ARPA	1	636,89
25	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	130	61	TARLA	İSRAFİL GÖRGÜLÜ	HÜSEYİN	ARPA	1	222,46
26	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	130	62	TARLA	İSRAFİL GÖRGÜLÜ	HÜSEYİN	ARPA	1	2075,16
27	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	130	63	TARLA	ZEKERİYA ÇELİK	MUTTALİP	ARPA	1	2168,63
28	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	0	1932	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ	1	3654,58
29	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	0	1933	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ	1	812,4
30	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	0	2385	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ	1	339,55
31	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	220	1	ARSA	İSHAK BEKLEVİÇ	DAVUT	ARPA	1	2385,16
32	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	224	3	ARSA	DAVUT BEKLEVİÇ	MUSTAFA	ARPA	1	1994,27
33	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	471	1	TARLA	SALİH BAYSAL	NEŞET	ARPA	1	1545,39
34	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	486	5	TARLA	DEDE YİĞİT	VELİ	ARPA	1	63,95
35	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	486	6	TARLA	DEDE YİĞİT	VELİ	ARPA	1	101,71
36	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	486	7	TARLA	DEDE YİĞİT	VELİ	ARPA	1	347,34
37	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	486	8	TARLA	MEHMET EROĞLU	SAFFET	ARPA	1/2	24,77
38	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	486	8	TARLA	SULTAN BAYSAL	HIZIR	ARPA	1/2	24,77
39	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	488	3	TARLA	İSMAİL YÜCEL	MEHMET	ARPA	1	330,68
40	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	489	2	TARLA	DOĞAN EROĞLU	DEDE	ARPA	1	5490,64
41	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	489	5	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		1796,5

42	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	491	1	TARLA	ZEYNEP ATAK	MUHAMMAD	ARPA	1	1796,5
43	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	491	2	BAĞ	YAŞAR ERDAL	ALİ	ARPA	1	2352,44
44	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	491	3	BAĞ	YILMAZ ERDAL	RAMAZAN	ARPA	1	975,24
45	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	491	4	BAĞ	İSMAİL EROĞLU	MEMDUH	ARPA	1	306,55
46	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	491	5	BAHÇE	İSMAİL EROĞLU	MEMDUH	ARPA	1/2	549,61
47	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	491	5	BAHÇE	KUDDUSİ EROĞLU	MEMDUH	ARPA	1/2	2001,34
48	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	491	6	BAĞ	KUDDUSİ EROĞLU	MEMDUH	ARPA	1	683,53
49	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	492	6	BAHÇE	KUDDUSİ EROĞLU	MEMDUH	ARPA	1	2055,87
50	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	492	7	BAHÇE	İSMAİL EROĞLU	MEMDUH	ARPA	1	617,43
51	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	492	8	BAHÇE	NEVZAT ÇATOĞLU	İSMAİL	ARPA	1/3	1539,32
52	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	492	8	BAHÇE	DEDE EROĞLU	MEHMET	ARPA	1/3	1539,32
53	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	492	8	BAHÇE	İSMAİL EROĞLU	MEMDUH	ARPA	1/3	1539,32
54	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	493	7	BAHÇE	CAFİYE ÇATOĞLU	DURMUŞ	ARPA	1	739,2
55	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	493	8	BAHÇE	KUDDUSİ EROĞLU	MEMDUH	ARPA	1	312,68
56	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	494	1	BAHÇE	HİKMET ÇATOĞLU	MEHMET	ARPA	1	1534,36
57	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	494	6	BAHÇE	AHMET EROĞLU	MEHMET	ARPA	1	3087,11
58	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	495	1	MERA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ	1	774,04
59	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	499	2	TARLA	SALİH BAYSAL	NEŞET	ARPA	1	658,21
60	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	499	3	TARLA	DOĞAN EROĞLU	DEDE	ARPA	1	4545,03
61	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	103	4	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	16835,73
62	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	103	11	TARLA	MİKAİL ÇETİN	REMZİ	ARPA	1	873,68
63	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	103	12	TARLA	TAHSİN ÇETİN	RAMAZAN	ARPA	1	1675,03
64	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	105	29	TARLA	İRFAN KILIÇ	MUSTAFA	ARPA	1/2	1125,77
65	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	105	29	TARLA	DAĞISTAN KILIÇ	HACI	ARPA	1/2	1125,77
66	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	105	30	TARLA	DEDE YILDIZ	HAYDAR	ARPA	1	1103,54
67	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	105	31	TARLA	MEHMET ALİ YIDIZ	ABDÜRRAHMAN	ARPA	1/2	1103,54
68	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	105	31	TARLA	MUSTAFA YILDIZ	MUSA	ARPA	1/2	1788,72
69	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	105	32	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLANILMAZ)		138,73
70	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	5	TARLA	DURMUŞ TORAMAN	İDRİS	ARPA	1	1177,23
71	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	8	TARLA	AHMET ÖZBAYIR	VELİ	ARPA	1	448,5
72	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	9	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLANILMAZ)		1465,81
73	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	10	TARLA	SALİH ÇETİN	DEDE	ARPA	1	2786,59
74	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	16	TARLA	SALİH ÇETİN	DEDE	ARPA	1	2284,2
75	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	18	TARLA	YAŞAR ŞAHAN	FEVZİ	ARPA	1	2217,81
76	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	23	TARLA	ZİYA KARTAL		ARPA	1	1360,37
77	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	24	TARLA	RAMAZAN BAŞHÖYÜK	İBRAHİM	ARPA	1	2195,87
78	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	25	TARLA	MEHMET ÇELİK	MUSTAFA	ARPA	1	215,45
79	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	26	TARLA	YAKUP BAŞHÖYÜK	ŞAHİN	ARPA	1	686,34
80	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	27	TARLA	HAMİT BAŞHÖYÜK	DEDE	ARPA	1	1464,82
81	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	31	MERA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ	1	42,8
82	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	107	16	TARLA	RAMAZAN BAŞHÖYÜK	İBRAHİM	ARPA	1	1914,51
83	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	107	17	TARLA	HAMDİ TORAMAN	DERVİŞ	ARPA	1	1216,03
84	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	107	18	TARLA ÇAYIRLIK	RAMAZAN BAŞHÖYÜK	İBRAHİM	ARPA	1	978,65
85	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	95	TARLA	HÜLİSİ EROĞLU	HÜSEYİN	ARPA	1	817,79
86	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	96	TARLA	BAYRAM ALICI	NİZAMETTİN	ARPA	1	798,67

87	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	97	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ		1001,57
88	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	98	TARLA	DEDE KELEŞ	KAZIM	ARPA	1	2029,18
89	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	100	TARLA	NUREDDİN EROĞLU	NAİL	ARPA	1	2176,35
90	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	101	TARLA	NUREDDİN EROĞLU	NAİL	ARPA	1	484,63
91	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	112	TARLA	HAMZA AÇIKEL	DEDE	ARPA	1	1516,97
92	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	113	TARLA	İSMAİL GÜNDOĞDU	MEHMET	ARPA	1	1433,39
93	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	114	TARLA	HAMZA AÇIKEL	DEDE	ARPA	1	1357
94	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	116	TARLA	İSMAİL GÜNDOĞDU	MEHMET	ARPA	1	452,74
95	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	197	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		1154,11
96	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	199	TARLA	YÜKSEL AÇIKEL	DEDE	ARPA	1	1550,96
97	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	201	TARLA	NUREDDİN EROĞLU	NAİL	ARPA	1	265,56
98	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	203	TARLA	MERYEM EROĞLU	DEDE	ARPA	1	1667,4
99	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	205	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	2142,74
100	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	207	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	886,81
101	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	208	TARLA	RAMAZAN EROĞLU	KEMAL	ARPA	1	1260,43
102	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	215	TARLA	RAMAZAN EROĞLU	KEMAL	ARPA	1	110,47
103	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	216	TARLA	RAMAZAN EROĞLU	KEMAL	ARPA	1	1797,07
104	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	217	TARLA	RAMAZAN EROĞLU	KEMAL	ARPA	1	1608,17
105	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	218	TARLA	YÜKSEL AÇIKEL	DEDE	ARPA	1	1029,37
106	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	252	TARLA	ERHAN KILIÇASLAN	RECEP	ARPA	1	339,31
107	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	413	TARLA	İSMAİL KILIÇ	EVLIYA	ARPA	1	2064,81
108	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	418	TARLA	KAZIM KELEŞ	ŞAMMAS	ARPA	1	417,93
109	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	419	TARLA	KADİR KELEŞ	HACI	ARPA	1	2377,04
110	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	450	TARLA	NUREDDİN EROĞLU	NAİL	ARPA	1	2544,52
111	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	454	TARLA	YAŞAR KELEŞ	SİNAN	ARPA	1	992,48
112	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	455	TARLA	NUREDDİN EROĞLU	NAİL	ARPA	1	568,05
113	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	456	TARLA	NUREDDİN EROĞLU	NAİL	ARPA	1	480,83
114	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	457	TARLA	KADİR KELEŞ	HACI	ARPA	1	1114,81
115	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	458	TARLA	KADİR KELEŞ	HACI	ARPA	1	393,18
116	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	113	6	TARLA	RAMAZAN DOĞAN	ALİ	ARPA	1	325,73
117	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	113	7	TARLA	RAMAZAN DOĞAN	ALİ	ARPA	1	4653,61
118	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	113	8	TARLA	ALİ RIZA ERDOĞDU	HASAN	ARPA	1	1556,78
119	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	113	22	TARLA	ZAFER DOĞAN	ALİ	ARPA	1	1918,78
120	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	113	23	TARLA	EMRULLAH DOĞAN	NİYAZİ	ARPA	1	1184,07
121	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	113	24	TARLA	ZAFER DOĞAN	ALİ	ARPA	1	1858,01
122	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	114	11	TARLA	MURAT ÖZTÜRK	HACI	ARPA	1	2000,18
123	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	114	14	TARLA	İSMAİL GÜNDOĞDU	MEHMET	ARPA	1	2392,32
124	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	114	52	TARLA	İSMAİL GÜNDOĞDU	MEHMET	ARPA	1	4508,61
125	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	115	18	TARLA	İSMAİL EROL	CELİL	ARPA	1	3569,35
126	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	115	32	TARLA	LOKMAN ÖZTÜRK	DEDE	ARPA	1	2664,78
127	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	115	33	TARLA	MURAT ÖZTÜRK	HACI	ARPA	1	360,23
128	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	115	68	TARLA	ADNAN GÜNDOĞDU	AHMET	ARPA	1	1464,92
129	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	115	69	TARLA	BAKİ GÜNDOĞDU	ALİ	ARPA	1	3034,51
130	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	143	3	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		1224,9
131	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	143	5	TARLA	NUREDDİN EROĞLU	NAİL	ARPA	1	713,54
132	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	143	7	TARLA	HÜLİSİ EROĞLU	HÜSEYİN	ARPA	1	589,09

133	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	143	8	TARLA	NUREDDİN EROĞLU	NAİL	ARPA	1	481,54
134	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	143	9	TARLA	NUREDDİN EROĞLU	NAİL	ARPA	1	515,9
135	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	143	10	TARLA	RAMAZAN EROĞLU	KEMAL	ARPA	1	532,64
136	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	143	11	TARLA	RAMAZAN EROĞLU	KEMAL	ARPA	1	901,79
137	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	144	1	TARLA	ERHAN KILIÇASLAN	RECEP	ARPA	1	825,98
138	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	122	1	TARLA	RAFETTİN BİLECEN	BAYRAM	ARPA	1	466,2
139	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	122	2	TARLA	RAFETTİN BİLECEN	BAYRAM	ARPA	1	5488,1
140	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	123	2	MERA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ	1	17422,35
141	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	123	3	TARLA	RAMAZAN ARKAN	RIZA	ARPA	1	132,4
142	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	123	4	TARLA	KÖKSAL YALMAN	ABDULLAH	ARPA	1	2391,39
143	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	123	5	TARLA	RAFETTİN BİLECEN	BAYRAM	ARPA	1	220,69
144	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	123	6	TARLA	KADİR KÜTÜK	HACI MEHMET	ARPA	1	315,69
145	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	123	7	TARLA	HIZIR ALIÇ	FAHRETTİN	ARPA	1	1184,03
146	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	123	8	TARLA	KÖKSAL YALMAN	ABDULLAH	ARPA	1	1064,45
147	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	125	1	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		1688,08
148	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	132	1	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		2839,47
149	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	132	2	TARLA	HIZIR ERDİL	MUSTAFA	ARPA	1	2518,12
150	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	132	3	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ		6186,2
151	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	149	9	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		8701,44
152	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	149	11	TARLA	EKREM ACAR	İSHAK	ARPA	1	1578,5
153	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	149	12		EKREM ACAR	İSHAK	ARPA	1	824,36
154	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	163	6	MERA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ	1	1868,15
155	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	164	1	BAHÇE	FAHRETTİN EKMEN	ABDÜSSELAM	ARPA	1	868,26
156	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	164	6	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		1024,93
157	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	164	15	TARLA	MERYEM ALICI	MUHARREM	ARPA	1	857,91
158	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	164	16	BAĞ	MARİE EKMEN	MEHMET	ARPA	1/3	810,62
159	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	164	16	BAĞ	SAMİ EKMEN	HÜSEYİN	ARPA	1/3	810,62
160	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	164	16	BAĞ	BEHÇET EKMEN	KAMİL	ARPA	1/3	810,62
161	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	165	7	MERA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ	1	1367,51
162	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	166	1	BAĞ	YAŞAR AKTİ	EREN	ARPA	1	1921,04
163	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	166	2	BAĞ	EKREM ACAR	İSHAK	ARPA	1	1220,05
164	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	166	39	MERA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ	1	1437,61
165	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	1687	TARLA	NİHAT AYDIN	HACI İŞA	ARPA	1	2022,5
166	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	1698	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ		1396,28
167	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	1699	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ		639,83
168	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	1700	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ		579,93
169	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	1701	TARLA	KADİR GÖRGÜLÜ	İZZET	BUĞDAY	1	151,2
170	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	1702	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ		1041,49
171	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	1779	TARLA	HAYATİ GÖKTAŞ	AHMET	ARPA	1	1079,84
172	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	1780	BAHÇE			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		101,16
173	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	1782	SÖĞÜTLÜ K	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ		465,97
174	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	1784	BAHÇE	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ		439,6
175	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	1937	TARLA	SALİH ÖZBEK	RIFAT	ARPA	1	3070,35
176	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	1946	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ		2934,78
177	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	1955	TARLA	VEYSEL ÜNSAL	MEHMET	ARPA	1	1087,84

178	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	1958	TARLA	VEYSEL ÜNSAL	MEHMET	ARPA	1	1322,02
179	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	1964	HAM TOPRAK	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ	1	613,43
180	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2028	TARLA	AHMET AYDIN	İBRAHİM	ARPA	1	1385,36
181	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2029	TARLA	RECEP AYDIN	ŞEVKET	ARPA	1	741,68
182	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2030	TARLA	KADİR GÖRGÜLÜ	İZZET	ARPA	1	824,52
183	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2031	TARLA	HALİL SERİN		ARPA	1	704,34
184	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2032	TARLA	YAKUP ÖZTÜRK	DEDE	ARPA	1	631,78
185	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2037	TARLA	AHMET AYDIN	İBRAHİM	ARPA	1	1138,7
186	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2038	TARLA	KADİR GÖRGÜLÜ	İZZET	ARPA	1	1288,54
187	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2039	TARLA	RECEP AYDIN	ŞEVKET	ARPA	1	933,72
188	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2068	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ		1958,74
189	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2070	MERA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ	1	1609,7
190	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2161	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		ARPA		935,14
191	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2174	TARLA	BURHAN ÜNSAL	OSMAN	BUĞDAY	1	189,82
192	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2180	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		ARPA		1701,69
193	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2180	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		ARPA		1701,69
194	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2180	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		ARPA		1701,69
195	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2181	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ		1772,21
196	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2182	TARLA	FAZLI EROĞLU	İBRAHİM	ARPA	1	1641,99
197	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2187	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		ARPA		2549,14
198	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2191	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		ARPA		632,01
199	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2192	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		ARPA		1129,98
200	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2193	TARLA	NİHAT AYDIN	HACI İSA	ARPA	1	2274,03
201	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2194	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ		223,44
202	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2203	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ		1963,75
203	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2204	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		ARPA		1373,58
204	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2301	TARLA	VEYSEL ÜNSAL	MEHMET	ARPA	1	329,26
205	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2302	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		2387,24
206	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2303	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		436,69
207	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2304	TARLA	YAŞAR ERDAL	ALİ	ARPA	1	959,79
208	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	2305	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		1277,42
209	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	3312	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ		284,42
210	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	3313	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		BOŞ		1206,18
211	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	3314	TARLA	TESPİT EDİLEMEDİ		ARPA		1130,69
212	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	3489	TARLA	ALİ EROĞLU	DURSUN	ARPA	1	105,53
213	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	3911	TARLA	DOĞAN BEKLEVİÇ	AREFE	ARPA	1	529,02
214	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	MERKEZ	0	3915	TARLA	SEFA BEKLEVİÇ	İSHAK	ARPA	1	2482,34
215	AKSARAY	ESKİL	MERKEZ	0	2961	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	20510,19
216	AKSARAY	ESKİL	MERKEZ	0	2973	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	14016,6
217	AKSARAY	ESKİL	MERKEZ	0	2977	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	3387,28
218	AKSARAY	ESKİL	MERKEZ	0	2978	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	39469,06
219	AKSARAY	ESKİL	MERKEZ	0	2983	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	13844,57
220	AKSARAY	ESKİL	MERKEZ	0	2985	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	44020,22
221	AKSARAY	ESKİL	MERKEZ	0	2988	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	35042,78
222	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	339	30	TARLA	DURDANE ATUĞ		ARPA	1	2445,48

223	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	339	32	TARLA	AHMET MÜCAHİT ATUĞ	MEHMET ALİ	ARPA	2/3	67,71
224	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	339	32	TARLA	ÖMER FARUK ATUĞ		BUĞDAY	1/3	67,71
225	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	339	33	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		2799,2
226	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	339	34	TARLA	MURAT ATUĞ	ŞABAN	BOŞ	1	3334,28
227	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	339	35	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ		136,56
228	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	339	40	HAM TOPRAK	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ		736,83
229	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	339	67	TARLA	ÖMER DEDE	MEHMET ALİ	BOŞ	1	696,22
230	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	339	68	TARLA	ÖMER DEDE	MEHMET ALİ	BOŞ	1	1924,41
231	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	339	69	TARLA	ELİF AYĞÜN	DURMUŞ	BOŞ	1	2091,02
232	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	339	75	TARLA	CENGİZ ALTINSOY		ARPA	1	2622,07
233	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	339	76	TARLA	İHSAN AYAS	ALİ	BOŞ	1/2	980,19
234	AKSARAY		ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	339	76	TARLA	ÇAPAN AYAS	ALİ	BOŞ	1/2	980,19
235	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	339	77	TARLA	MUHARREM ALTINOK		BOŞ	4/16	1083,19
236	AKSARAY		ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	339	77	TARLA	ELİF AYĞÜN	DURMUŞ	BOŞ	3/16	1083,19
237	AKSARAY		ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	339	77	TARLA	ALİ ÇETİN	HAZİM	BOŞ	9/16	1083,19
238	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	340	17	TARLA	MUHARREM ALTINOK		BOŞ	4/16	1280,2
239	AKSARAY		ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	340	17	TARLA	ELİF AYĞÜN	DURMUŞ	BOŞ	3/16	1280,2
240	AKSARAY		ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	340	17	TARLA	ALİ ÇETİN	HAZİM	BOŞ	9/16	1280,2
241	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	341	28	TARLA	MUSA AYAS	ESAT	BOŞ	1	635,13
242	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	341	29	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		354,54
243	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	341	30	ÇAYIRLIK			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		776,69
244	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	ALTINKAYA(Y ENİ KÖYÜ)	356	1	ARSA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		28,67
245	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1314	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		866,65
246	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1315	TARLA	ABDURRAHMAN TAŞKIN	ABDULLAH	AYÇİÇEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	983,58
247	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1317	TARLA	AYŞE AK	NİYAZİ	AYÇİÇEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	764,61
248	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1318	TARLA	AYŞE AK	NİYAZİ	AYÇİÇEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	690,97
249	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1319	TARLA	TUNCER ÇELEBİ	MEHMET	AYÇİÇEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	1374,36
250	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1320	TARLA	ORHAN ÇELEBİ	MEHMET	AYÇİÇEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	3386,51
251	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1321	TARLA	ARİF ŞİŞMAN	BEKİR	AYÇİÇEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	808,42
252	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1323	TARLA	HAKAN ARIBAŞ	YÜKSEL	BUĞDAY	1	581,23
253	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1324	TARLA	HAKAN ARIBAŞ	YÜKSEL	BUĞDAY	1	482,88
254	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1325	TARLA	HAKAN ARIBAŞ	YÜKSEL	BUĞDAY	1	450,12
255	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1326	TARLA	SEDAT ARIBAŞ		BUĞDAY	1	482,21
256	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1327	TARLA	HAMZA ŞİŞMAN	MUHSİN	AYÇİÇEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	304,3
257	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1328	TARLA	BEKİR ŞİŞMAN	MUHSİN	AYÇİÇEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1/2	2167,92
258	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ		1328	TARLA	YAŞAR ÖZTÜRK		AYÇİÇEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1/2	2167,92
259	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1329	TARLA	HAMZA ŞİŞMAN	MUHSİN	BUĞDAY	1	1279,87
260	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1330	TARLA	SELAHATTİN ÖZTÜRK		ARPA	1	3809,71
261	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1391	TARLA	ÖZER ORUÇ	HASAN	AYÇİÇEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	302,22

262	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1392	TARLA	ÖZER ORUÇ	HASAN	AYÇİÇEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	1018,29
263	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1393	TARLA	MUHAMMER ÇAKIR	NADİ	BUĞDAY	1	3025,46
264	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1394	TARLA	MAHMUT ARIBAŞ		MISIR	1	4146,98
265	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1406	TARLA	HAMZA ŞİŞMAN		BUĞDAY	1	310,96
266	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1407	TARLA	BURHAN ARIBAŞ	TAHİR	ARPA	1	1160,59
267	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1408	TARLA	BURHAN ARIBAŞ	TAHİR	ARPA	1	1526,1
268	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1409	TARLA	BEYTULLAH ARIBAŞ	DERVİŞ	AYÇİÇEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	2411,63
269	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1770	TARLA	BEKİR ŞİŞMAN	MUHSİN	BUĞDAY	1	1171,75
270	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1771	TARLA	RECEP VARLI	OSMAN	BOŞ	1	434,91
271	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1772	TARLA	RECEP VARLI	OSMAN	BOŞ	1	363,48
272	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1780	TARLA	TARIK ARIBAŞ	TURGUT	BUĞDAY	1	492,55
273	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BAYMIŞ	0	1781	TARLA	ARİF ŞİŞMAN	BEKİR	BOŞ	1	748,2
274	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	66	TARLA	SULTAN ÖZKİŞİ	RAMAZAN	BOŞ	1	152,88
275	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	69	TARLA	ABDİ ÖZKİŞİ	ŞABAN	ARPA	1	8759,9
276	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	70	TARLA	ABDİ ÖZKİŞİ	ŞABAN	BOŞ	1	6168,09
277	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	76	TARLA	MEHMET ÇAT	HÜSEYİN	ARPA	1	959,62
278	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	77	TARLA	HAYATİ ÇAT	AHMET	ARPA	1	1011,47
279	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	105	TARLA	HAYATİ ÇAT	AHMET	ARPA	1	3447,47
280	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	151	TARLA	HÜSEYİN ÖZÇİFTÇİ	İZZET	BOŞ	1	47,39
281	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	152	TARLA	ERDOĞAN ÖZÇİFTÇİ	ZİYA	BOŞ	1	2053,95
282	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	154	TARLA	MEHMET AKKAYA	HALİL	BOŞ	1/2	1202,68
283	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	154	TARLA	BAYRAM AKKAYA	HALİL	BOŞ	1/2	1202,68
284	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	156	TARLA	FATMANA GÜL	RESUL	BOŞ	1	1005,18
285	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	160	TARLA	AHMET AKKAYA	HÜSEYİN	BOŞ	1/3	2476,61
286	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	160	TARLA	EMRULLAH AKKAYA	ŞABAN	BOŞ	1/3	2476,61
287	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	160	TARLA	HIZIR AKKAYA	HÜSEYİN	BOŞ	1/3	2476,61
288	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	161	TARLA	ABDULLAH SERİN	FAHRİ	ARPA	1	3175,59
289	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	162	TARLA	TURGUT ÖZÇİFTÇİ	HİCABİ	ARPA	1	834,5
290	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	165	TARLA	HAYATİ ÇAY	AHMET	ARPA	1	1534,55
291	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	166	TARLA	BAYRAM ALİ AKPINAR	HACI HÜSEYİN	BOŞ	1	1327,56
292	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	167	TARLA	HAYATİ ÇAT	AHMET	ARPA	1	1494,15
293	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	171	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NİLMAZ)		2564,03
294	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	172	TARLA	İBRAHİM ÖZTORUN	SALİH	ARPA	1	1167,78
295	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	173	TARLA	ADNAN ÖZTORUN	HANİFİ	ARPA	1	1126,39
296	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	174	TARLA	NEZAHAT ÖZTORUN	İSMAİL	ARPA	1	7156,44
297	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	178	TARLA	RECEP ÇAT	SADETTİN	ARPA	1	1526,45
298	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	179	TARLA	SULTAN KILIÇ	MUSTAFA	ARPA	1	2051,3
299	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	180	TARLA	FADİME ÇAT	SADETTİN	ARPA	1	184,89
300	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	191	TARLA	DURAN OLGUN		ARPA	1	2008,03
301	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	192	TARLA	SAFFET ÖZÇİFTÇİ		ARPA	1	1790,14
302	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	193	TARLA	SEYİT HÜYÜKLÜ	RAMAZAN	ARPA	1	2169,8
303	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	194	TARLA	MEVLÜT ÇİRCİR	İDRİS	ARPA	1	1460,77
304	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	195	TARLA	ERDOĞAN ÖZÇİFTÇİ	ZİYA	ARPA	1	1661,58
305	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	196	TARLA	NECMİ ÇAT	TAHSİN	ARPA	1	359,66
306	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	205	TARLA	YUSUF ÖZDEMİR	MEVLÜT	ARPA	1	3908,77
307	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	210	TARLA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ		412,63

308	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	220	TARLA	NİHAT ÖZDEMİR	ŞERAFETTİN	ARPA	1	1035,18
309	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	221	BAĞ	SEYİT HÜYÜKLÜ	RAMAZAN	ARPA	1	1208,35
310	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	222	BAĞ	NİHAT ÖZDEMİR	ŞERAFETTİN	ARPA	1	654,53
311	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	223	BAĞ	NİHAT ÖZDEMİR	ŞERAFETTİN	ARPA	1	543,52
312	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	225	TARLA	MEVLÜT ÇIRÇIR	İDRİS	ARPA	1	3447,92
313	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	227	TARLA VE BAĞ	VEDAT ÖZDEMİR	NAFİZ	ARPA	1	997,7
314	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	238	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	8513,58
315	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	239	TARLA	AŞIR KAŞLI	BAYRAM	BOŞ	1/2	6003,33
316	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	239	TARLA	VEDAT ÖZDEMİR	NAFİZ	BOŞ	1/2	6003,33
317	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	242	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	801,26
318	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	253	TARLA	AŞIR KAŞLI	BAYRAM	BOŞ	1	1590,04
319	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	256	TARLA	ŞABAN ÖZTORUN	VELİ	ARPA	1	1899,34
320	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	258	TARLA	ŞABAN ÖZTORUN	VELİ	ARPA	1	594,48
321	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	760	TARLA	YAŞAR KAŞLI	OSMAN	ARPA	1	2567,71
322	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	761	TARLA	KAMİL ÇOLAK	İSA	ARPA	1	2070,35
323	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	762	TARLA	KAMİL ÇOLAK	İSA	ARPA	1	1001,34
324	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	764	TARLA	KAMİL ÇOLAK	İSA	ARPA	1	795,67
325	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	765	TARLA	KAMİL ÇOLAK	İSA	ARPA	1	687,85
326	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	770	TARLA	İBRAHİM ÖZTORUN		ARPA	1	6744,84
327	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	771	HARMAN YERİ	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	868,34
328	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	772	TARLA	KAMİL ÇOLAK	İSA	ARPA	1	766,17
329	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	778	TARLA	İSMET KARAKÜLAH	ÖMER	ARPA	1	4019,57
330	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	787	TARLA	EVLYA ÖZCAN	MİKDAT	ARPA	1	371,49
331	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	788	TARLA	İSMET KARAKÜLAH	ÖMER	ARPA	1	989,53
332	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	789	TARLA	RIZA ÇETİN	AŞIR	ARPA	1	1209,47
333	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	960	TARLA	MEVLÜT ÇIRÇIR	İDRİS	ARPA	1	2384,76
334	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	963	TARLA	SEYİT ÖZDEMİR	RAMAZAN	ARPA	1	1056,7
335	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	966	TARLA	ERDOĞAN ÖZÇİFTÇİ	ZİYA	ARPA	1	612,59
336	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	968	TARLA	ABDİ ÖZDEMİR	YAŞAR	BOŞ	1	2842,99
337	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT KÖYÜ	0	970	BAĞ	YAŞAR KAŞLI	OSMAN	ARPA	1	765,11
338	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	HANOBASI	251	15	TARLA	YILMAZ KARATAY	RIFAT	BOŞ	1	2125,04
339	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	HANOBASI	251	16	TARLA	TEMİR ACAR	HÜSEYİN	BOŞ	1	350,72
340	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	HANOBASI	251	20	TARLA	YUSUF ACAR		BOŞ	1	1215,79
341	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	HANOBASI	251	21	TARLA	OSMAN ATUĞ	ALİ	BOŞ	1	1421,37
342	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	HANOBASI	251	22	TARLA	ALİ ÇETİN	AŞIR	BOŞ	1	835,79
343	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	HANOBASI	251	23	TARLA	EKREM ÇIRÇIR		BUĞDAY	1	1733
344	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	HANOBASI	251	24	TARLA	AHMET GÜNEY		ARPA	1	1361,25
345	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	HANOBASI	251	27	TARLA	MEHMET ACAR	ŞABAN	BOŞ	1	1722,61
346	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	HANOBASI	253	2	TARLA	AHMET GÜNEY		ARPA	1	616,76
347	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	HANOBASI	253	3	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		1791,9
348	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	1940	TARLA	HAMZA ŞİŞMAN	MUHSİN	BUĞDAY	1	772,55
349	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	1942	TARLA	İBRAHİM CEYLAN	HACI AHMET	AYÇİÇEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	6433,88
350	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	1965	TARLA	KEZİBAN KILIÇ	HASAN HÜSEYİN	ARPA	1	1045,98
351	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	1966	TARLA	ARIF ŞİŞMAN	BEKİR	BUĞDAY	1	4676,62
352	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	1975	TARLA	FATMA ALBAYRAK	ÇAPAN	BOŞ	1	2423,53
353	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	1976	TARLA	SİNAN ÇİÇEK	HALİL	ARPA	1	1490,93

354	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	2009	TARLA	SARE ALTINKAYA	OSMAN	ARPA	1	3337,94
355	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	2036	TARLA	EKREM YILMAZ	REŞAT	AYÇİÇEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	3178,41
356	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	2037	TARLA	ENVER ALTINSOY	ALİ	ARPA	1	1013,45
357	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	2070	TARLA	RAŞİT ÖZDEMİR	OSMAN	ARPA	1	2734,15
358	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	2071	TARLA	MEHMET BABUR	MUSTAFA	BOŞ(KULLA NİLMAZ)	1	1167,71
359	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	2101	TARLA	ZEKİ ÖZTÜRK	KAZIM	ARPA	1	1506,51
360	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	2102	TARLA	ŞABAN ÖZTÜRK		BOŞ	1	5568
361	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	2103	TARLA	ÖMER ÖZTÜRK	ABDULLAH	BOŞ	1	315,38
362	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	2117	TARLA	YAŞAR ÖZTÜRK	FEYZULLAH	ARPA	1	4815,18
363	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	2121	TARLA	İBRAHİM AKBULUT	HAMİT	ARPA	1/2	4126,85
364	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	2121	TARLA	HACI BALCI	MEHMET	ARPA	1/2	4126,85
365	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	2122	TARLA	MUHAMMED ÖZKARACA	SELAHATTİN	ARPA	1	2292,1
366	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	2170	TARLA	MAHMUT ÖZTÜRK	İZZET	ARPA	3/5	3419,34
367	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	2170	TARLA	RECEP		ARPA	2/5	3419,34
368	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	2185	TARLA	UĞUR		NOHUT(EKİ LECEK)	1	590,91
369	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	2186	TARLA	BOTAŞ		BOŞ	1	248,97
370	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	0	2187	TARLA	UĞUR		NOHUT(EKİ LECEK)	1	1776,32
371	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	102	1	TARLA	HACI İSA USLU	OSMAN	ARPA	1	1349,04
372	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	102	2	TARLA	ALİ İHSAN USLU	OSMAN	ARPA	1	1053,36
373	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	102	5	TARLA	MUSTAFA BALCI	HALİS	ARPA	1	2922,5
374	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	102	8	TARLA	MUSTAFA BALCI	HALİS	ARPA	1	1921,87
375	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	102	10	TARLA	HADİ ÖLMEZ	BÜNYAMİN	ARPA	1	2133,98
376	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	102	11	TARLA	MEHMET SERİN	RAŞİT	ARPA	1	1769,53
377	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	1	TARLA	SİNAN ÇİÇEK	HALİL	BOŞ	1	3622,62
378	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	24	TARLA	YAŞAR ÖZTÜRK	FEYZULLAH	ARPA	1	2921,35
379	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	25	TARLA	İSMET TOSUN	İHSAN	ARPA	1	4401,96
380	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	59	TARLA	MURAT TOSUN	ADEM	ARPA	1	3394,9
381	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	63	TARLA	BAYRAM ÇELEBİ	MEMDUH	BOŞ	1	1848,68
382	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	64	TARLA	MEHMET ÇELEBİ	YUSUF	ARPA	1/3	7161,6
383	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	64	TARLA	ABDULKADİR ÇELEBİ	YUSUF	ARPA	1/3	7161,6
384	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	64	TARLA	HASAN HÜSEYİN ÇELEBİ	YUSUF	ARPA	1/3	7161,6
385	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	74	TARLA	AYŞE YILMAZ	MEHMET	ARPA	1/2	2097,52
386	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	74	TARLA	GÜLESER YILMAZ	MEHMET	ARPA	1/2	2097,52
387	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	80	TARLA	RAMAZAN TOSUN	ASIM	ARPA	1	1974,87
388	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	83	TARLA	MEHMET ÖZTÜRK	FEYZULLAH	ARPA	1	2820,12
389	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	86	TARLA	MEHMET ÖZTÜRK	FEYZULLAH	ARPA	1	1711,72
390	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	87	TARLA	MECBURE AŞCI	YUSUF	BOŞ	1	758,1
391	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	88	TARLA	MUSTAFA ÇELEBİ	HALİL	ARPA	1	1514,56
392	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	89	TARLA	HACI BALCI	MEHMET	ARPA	1	4577,21
393	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	91	TARLA	İSMAİL KILIÇ	HACI	ARPA	1	4094,1
394	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	93	TARLA	MALİK YILMAZ	YUSUF	ARPA	1	1822,07
395	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	94	TARLA	BÜNYAMİN ÇELEBİ	HACI MUSTAFA	ARPA	1	4363,35
396	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	107	2	TARLA	BÜNYAMİN ÇELEBİ	HACI MUSTAFA	ARPA	1	3027,93
397	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	107	3	TARLA	ALİ ÇELEBİ	KAZIM	ARPA	1	5750,96

398	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	111	1	TARLA	YASİN KILIÇ	ALİ	ARPA	1	2758,13
399	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	111	2	TARLA	ABDULLAH AKBULUT	HAMİT	ARPA	1	4407,64
400	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	111	3	TARLA	ABDULLAH AKBULUT	HAMİT	ARPA	1	3252,03
401	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	111	4	Ham Toprak	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	2156,21
402	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	119	1	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	1360,91
403	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	119	2	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	1128,87
404	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	119	3	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	789,75
405	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	119	4	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	691,02
406	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	119	5	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	633,8
407	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	123	2	TARLA	SİNAN ÇİÇEK	HALİL	ARPA	1	3936,31
408	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	123	3	TARLA	ALİ ALTINSOY	HİKMET	ARPA	1	2293,24
409	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	124	1	BAĞ	ALİ ALTINSOY	MUSTAFA	BOŞ	1	1013,74
410	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	124	2	BAĞ VE TARLA	ALİ ALTINSOY	HİKMET	ARPA	1	872,71
411	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	124	3	BAĞ VE TARLA	ALİ ALTINSOY	HİKMET	ARPA	1	1182,71
412	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	124	4	BAĞ VE TARLA	ÇAPAN ALTINSOY	MEHMET	ARPA	1	76,87
413	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	124	18	TARLA	MALİK YILMAZ	YUSUF	ARPA	1	1717,92
414	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	124	21	BAĞ	SİNAN ÇİÇEK	HALİL	ARPA	1	928,1
415	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	124	22	HAM TOPRAK	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	366,22
416	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	124	26	HAM TOPRAK	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	198,76
417	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	124	27	BAĞ VE TARLA	HİLMİ ALBAYRAK	ÖMER	BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)	1	5958,35
418	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	124	31	BAĞ	KADIRHAN KILIÇ	RAMAZAN HACI MUSTAFA	ARPA	1	326,89
419	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	124	43	TARLA	BÜNYAMİN ÇELEBİ	HACI MUSTAFA	ARPA	1	954,98
420	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	124	46	TARLA	ALİ ÇELEBİ	KAZIM	ARPA	1	1790,7
421	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	124	47	TARLA	BÜNYAMİN ÇELEBİ	HACI MUSTAFA	ARPA	1	1345,27
422	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	127	1	TARLA	ALİ ÇELEBİ	KAZIM	BOŞ	1	585,57
423	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	128	1	SULAKİYE	SAPMAZ KÖY TÜZEL KİŞİLİĞİ		BOŞ	1	1422,28
424	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	128	2	TARLA VE BAHÇE	YASİN KILIÇ	ALİ	ARPA	1	189,55
425	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	189	1	SULAKİYE	SAPMAZ KÖY TÜZEL KİŞİLİĞİ		BOŞ	1	7190,25
426	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	189	3	BAHÇE	VEYSEL ALBAYRAK	HASAN	ARPA	1	854,01
427	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	189	8	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	4237,58
428	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	189	9	TARLA	ELİFE DÜZGÜN	HULUSİ	BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)	1	4240,45
429	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	199	2	TARLA	MUSTAFA ÇİÇEK	ŞAMMAS	ARPA	1	4236,46
430	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	199	3	TARLA	ALİ İHSAN USLU	OSMAN	ARPA	1	1907,22
431	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	199	4	TARLA	YAŞAR ÖZTÜRK	VEHBİ	ARPA	1	3152,69
432	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	199	6	TARLA	MUSTAFA ÖZTÜRK	VEDAT	ARPA	1	534,37
433	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	200	16	MEZARLI K	SAPMAZ KÖY TÜZEL KİŞİLİĞİ		BOŞ	1	1269,81
434	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	200	17	TARLA	SİNAN ÇİÇEK	HALİL	ARPA	1	182,64
435	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	200	18	TARLA	AYFER ORUÇ YUMUŞAK	HÜSEYİN	BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)	1	504,25
436	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	200	19	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	1613,24
437	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	200	20	TARLA	MAHMUT ÖZTÜRK	İZZET	ARPA	1	342,75
438	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	200	31	TARLA	HAKAN ALBAYRAK	KADİR	ARPA	1	1678,8

439	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	200	32	TARLA	MAHMUT ÖZTÜRK	İZZET	ARPA	1	795,96
440	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	200	33	TARLA	MAHMUT ÖZTÜRK	İZZET	ARPA	1	630,34
441	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	200	41	TARLA	MEHMET ÖZKARACA	FEYZULLAH	ARPA	1	3899,15
442	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	200	43	TARLA	TENZİLE ÖLMEZ	SALİH	ARPA	1	308,06
443	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	207	1	TARLA	FADİME AKTAŞ	DERVİŞ	BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)	1	1030,92
444	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	208	1	TARLA	EKREM YILMAZ	NEŞET	NOHUT(EKİ LECEK)	1	1912,1
445	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	208	3	TARLA	RAMAZAN BALCI	MUSTAFA	BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)	1	1215,1
446	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	209	9	TARLA	MEMİŞ BALCI	MEHMET	BOŞ	1	432,98
447	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	213	2	TARLA	MUSTAFA ÖZTÜRK	İSMAİL	ARPA	1	1011,41
448	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	213	4	TARLA	MUSTAFA ÖZTÜRK	İSMAİL	ARPA	1	494,68
449	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	1411	MERA	YENİKENT BELEDİYESİ		BOŞ	1	2096,35
450	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	1414	TARLA	MEHMET AKDERE	MEHMET	YONCA	1	3963,85
451	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	1420	TARLA	MEHMET AKDERE	MEHMET	YONCA	1	1419,16
452	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	1431	TARLA	SÜLEYMAN KONUKÇU	MUSTAFA	YONCA	1	368,61
453	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	1432	TARLA	SÜLEYMAN KONUKÇU	MUSTAFA	YONCA	1	861,41
454	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	1440	TARLA	MEHMET AKDERE	MEHMET	YONCA	1	1924,56
455	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	1441	TARLA	MEHMET AKDERE	MEHMET	YONCA	1	352,01
456	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	1443	TARLA	MEHMET AKDERE	MEHMET	YONCA	1	1463,86
457	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	1444	TARLA	MEHMET AKDERE	MEHMET	YONCA	1	191,02
458	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	2292	TARLA	MEHMET AKDERE	MEHMET	YONCA	1	128,08
459	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	2724	TARLA	MEHMET AKDERE	MEHMET	YONCA	1	217,98
460	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	2726	TARLA	MEHMET AKDERE	MEHMET	YONCA	1	2179,39
461	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	2727	TARLA	MEHMET AKDERE	MEHMET	YONCA	1	1537,36
462	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	2728	TARLA	MEHMET AKDERE	MEHMET	YONCA	1	531,61
463	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	2729	TARLA	MEHMET AKDERE	MEHMET	YONCA	1	2191,92
464	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	2730	TARLA	MEHMET AKDERE	MEHMET	YONCA	1	1936,44
465	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	3016	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	8796,78
466	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	3017	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	4354,52
467	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	3019	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	6571,71
468	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	3020	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	8773,01
469	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	3022	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	7707,42
470	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	3431	MERA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	6571,71
471	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	3487	TARLA	MEHMET AKDERE	MEHMET	YONCA	1	826,13
472	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YENİKENT	0	3490	TARLA	MEHMET AKDERE	MEHMET	YONCA	1	5222,05
473	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLOVA	0	6056	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	124601,2
474	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLOVA	429	1	TARLA	BAYRAM AYDIN	MEHMET	ARPA	1	2469,62
475	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLOVA	429	2	TARLA	TAMER BAYRAKDAR	OSMAN	ARPA	1	1699,32
476	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLOVA	429	3	TARLA	TAMER BAYRAKDAR	OSMAN	ARPA	1	1402,3
477	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLOVA	429	4	TARLA	TAMER BAYRAKDAR	OSMAN	ARPA	1	2562,92
478	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLOVA	429	5	TARLA	TAMER BAYRAKDAR	OSMAN	ARPA	1	333,64
479	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLOVA	430	1	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	3753,09
480	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	123	28	TARLA	ABDULBAKİ BATI	MEHMET	BUĞDAY	1	1101,72
481	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	123	29	TARLA	ADNAN KOZAN	ALİ	BUĞDAY	1/3	2533,39
482	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	123	29		MUHAMMET KOZAN	ALİ	BUĞDAY	1/3	2533,39
483	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	123	29		YUSUF KOZAN	ALİ	BUĞDAY	1/3	2533,39
484	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	123	30	TARLA	FARUK BATI	ABDULBAKİ	PANCAR(EKİ LECEK)	1	1442,85

485	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	123	31	TARLA	MUSTAFA ARSLAN	MEHMET	BUĞDAY	1	1169,1
486	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	123	32	TARLA	HÜSEYİN ÖZKARACA	ALİ	ARPA	1	268,72
487	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	123	33	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		944,47
488	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	123	34	TARLA	ORHAN KILIÇ	MEVLÜT	BUĞDAY	1/2	1936,46
489	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	123	34		YAŞAR AKDOĞAN	MEVLÜT	BUĞDAY	1/2	1936,46
490	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	123	35	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	756,78
491	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	124	9	TARLA	MUSTAFA DOĞAN	DEDE	BUĞDAY	1	909,88
492	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	124	10	TARLA	ŞAHAP AYDOĞDU	ABDULLAH	BUĞDAY	1/9	2179,61
493	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	124	10		MUAMMER AYDOĞDU	ABDULLAH	BUĞDAY	1/9	2179,61
494	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	124	10		NİYAZİ AYDOĞDU	ABDULLAH	BUĞDAY	7/9	2179,61
495	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	124	11	TARLA	ABDULLAH AYDOĞDU	NİYAZİ	BOŞ	1	931,54
496	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	124	12	TARLA	ADEM KOÇAK	FEVZİ	BUĞDAY	1	733,26
497	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	124	13	TARLA	ADEM KOÇAK	FEVZİ	BUĞDAY	1	1231,47
498	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	124	14	TARLA	ALIM AYDOĞDU	ALİ	BUĞDAY	1/2	1588,18
499	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	124	14	TARLA	ADEM KOÇAK	ALİ	BUĞDAY	1/2	1588,18
500	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	124	15	TARLA	ALİ DURGUT	HAMZA	BUĞDAY	1	730,63
501	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	124	16	TARLA	AHMET ÖZ	SÜLEYMAN	AYÇİCEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	1448,04
502	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	124	17	TARLA	MENDERES ARSLAN	ABİDİN	PANCAR(EKİ LECEK)	1	662,31
503	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	125	1	TARLA	BİROL BÜLBÜL	SADİ	PANCAR(EKİ LECEK)	1	2013,74
504	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	125	2	TARLA	ARİFE ATASOY	VEHBİ	ARPA	1	713,61
505	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	125	3	TARLA	İLHAN BÜLBÜL	FARUK	BUĞDAY	1	1255,69
506	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	125	4	TARLA	RECEP VARLI	OSMAN	BOŞ	1	863,69
507	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	125	5	TARLA	ALİ BİLGE	NURİ MEHMET	AYÇİCEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	586,91
508	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	125	6	TARLA	AYHAN TANRIVER	HÜSEYİN	BUĞDAY	1/3	2228,21
509	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	125	6	TARLA	LEYLA ERGÜN	NURİ MEHMET	BUĞDAY	2/3	2228,21
510	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	125	7	TARLA	AYHAN TANRIVER	HÜSEYİN	BUĞDAY	1	1325,36
511	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	125	8	TARLA	KEMAL GÖKDUMAN	VELİ	BOŞ	1	870,22
512	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	127	5	TARLA	MUHAMMET ARSLAN	AŞİL	BOŞ	1	2639,66
513	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	128	4	TARLA	AHMET ÖZ	SÜLEYMAN	BOŞ	1	2504,18
514	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	136	1	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	4084,6
515	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	137	5	TARLA	SABRİ SUERİ	AHMET	AYÇİCEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1/2	1035,48
516	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	137	5	TARLA	BASRİ SUERİ	AHMET	AYÇİCEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1/2	1035,48
517	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	137	6	TARLA	KEMAL GÖKDUMAN	VELİ	AYÇİCEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	2909,6
518	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	137	7	TARLA	İSMAİL ARSLAN	ŞAHİN	BOŞ	1	1135,48
519	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	138	2	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		706,64
520	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	138	3	TARLA	MUSTAFA GÖNEN	NİYAZİ	AYÇİCEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	119,09
521	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	378	6	TARLA	MAHSUT VARLI	OSMAN	ARPA	1	1286,87
522	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	378	7	TARLA	ŞAMMAS ÇELİK	SÜLEYMAN	ARPA	1	2026,55
523	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	380	3	TARLA	ABDULLAH TANRIVER	BÜNYAMİN	AYÇİCEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	2167,31
524	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	380	4	TARLA	MEHMET ALİ DÜZGÜN	MUSTAFA	BOŞ	1	1984,27
525	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	380	5	TARLA	BİROL BÜLBÜL	SADİ	PANCAR(EKİ LECEK)	1	674,85
526	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	380	6	TARLA	BİROL BÜLBÜL	SADİ	PANCAR(EKİ LECEK)	1	572,1
527	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	380	7	TARLA	BİROL BÜLBÜL	SADİ	PANCAR(EKİ LECEK)	1	543,88

528	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	380	8	TARLA	BİROL BÜLBÜL	SADİ	PANCAR(EKİ LECEK)	1	728,54
529	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	380	9	TARLA	İSMAİL AKPINAR	HÜNKAR	AYÇİCEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	1135,98
530	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	380	10	TARLA	HACI BEKİR DİNLER	AŞIR	AYÇİCEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	651,71
531	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	380	11	TARLA	MUSTAFA ARSLAN	MEHMET	AYÇİCEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	1420,79
532	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	380	12	TARLA	HACI DOĞAN	MEHMET ALİ	AYÇİCEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	1112,67
533	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	380	13	TARLA	İSMAİL AKPINAR	HÜNKAR	AYÇİCEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	1433
534	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	380	14	TARLA	AHMET BÜLBÜL	HALİL	AYÇİCEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	592,11
535	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	380	15	TARLA	HASAN AK	MUZAFFER	AYÇİCEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	726,12
536	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	383	4	TARLA	ZÜBEYİR ATICI	ŞAMMAS	AYÇİCEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	482,39
537	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	384	1	TARLA	EREN ATICI	ŞAMMAS	BUĞDAY	1	1327,94
538	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	384	2	TARLA	MEHMET ALİ DAĞDELEN	YUSUF	BUĞDAY	1	1715,27
539	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	384	3	TARLA	CEMAL KARA	NIYAZİ	BUĞDAY	1	4304,99
540	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	803	19	TARLA	MEHMET ALİ BOZKURT	HASAN HÜSEYİN	BUĞDAY	1	1662,63
541	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	804	3	TARLA	ENES AKBULUT	YUSUF	ARPA	1	1788,01
542	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	804	4	TARLA	MUSTAFA ERGÜN	KEMAL	AYÇİCEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	972,07
543	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	804	5	TARLA	MUSTAFA DÜZGÜN	ŞABAN	BUĞDAY	1	254,35
544	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	804	6	TARLA	ABDURRAHMAN DÜZGÜN	HASAN	BUĞDAY	1	497,75
545	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	804	7	TARLA	HAKKI ACAR	AHMET	BUĞDAY	1	491,74
546	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	804	8	TARLA	HAKKI ACAR	AHMET	BUĞDAY	1	310,83
547	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	804	9	TARLA	MUHAMMET TURGUT	NIYAZİ	BOŞ	1	486,78
548	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	804	10	TARLA	MUSTAFA ACAR	HÜSEYİN	KAVUN	1	1177,18
549	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	804	11	TARLA	İBRAHİM ARSLAN	ÖMER	BUĞDAY	1	723,64
550	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	804	12	TARLA	FARUK DÜZGÜN	RAMAZAN	BOŞ	1	1091,26
551	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	804	13	TARLA	MUSTAFA DÜZGÜN	MAHMUT	BOŞ	1	247,78
552	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	804	14	TARLA	TARIK BÜLBÜL	MAZHAR	BUĞDAY	1	576,27
553	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	804	15	TARLA	MENDERES ARSLAN	ABİDİN	BOŞ	1	516,97
554	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	804	16	TARLA	CANAN KOÇAK	ABİDİN	BOŞ	1	551,1
555	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	804	17	TARLA	MENDERES ARSLAN	ABİDİN	BOŞ	1	560,85
556	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	804	18	TARLA	İBRAHİM ARSLAN	ÖMER	BUĞDAY	1	174,32
557	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	804	20	TARLA	ABDULBAKİ BATI	MEHMET	BUĞDAY	1	1273,12
558	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	805	18	TARLA	HATİCE AKDOĞAN	SÜLEYMAN	BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)	1	4370,44
559	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	806	15	TARLA	İSMAİL AKPINAR	HÜNKAR	BUĞDAY	1	3016,29
560	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	807	16	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	4097,48
561	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	YEŞİLTEPE	823	1	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	1408,92
562	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	CAMUZLUK	0	270	TARLA	EKREM SÖĞÜTLÜ	SEYİT	BOŞ	1	2167,87
563	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	CAMUZLUK	0	271	TARLA	İSMAİL SÖĞÜTLÜ	DURMUŞ	BOŞ	1	3280,09
564	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	CAMUZLUK	0	279	TARLA	HULUSİ KARAKÜLAH	ÖMER	BOŞ	1	762,23
565	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	CAMUZLUK	0	280	TARLA	EROL KARAKÜLAH	ÇAPAN	BOŞ	1	1097,69
566	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	CAMUZLUK	0	281	TARLA	EKREM ÇIRÇIR		ARPA	1	980,43
567	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	CAMUZLUK	0	297	TARLA	İSHAK KARAKÜLAH	ESEF	BOŞ	1	482,46
568	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	107	75	TARLA	MUSTAFA ÇİMEÇ	CELAL	BOŞ	1	2440,62
569	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	108	3	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		987,57

570	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	108	4	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		1060,6
571	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	108	17	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		449,47
572	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	108	18	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	487,78
573	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	108	19	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		1415,44
574	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	108	20	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		2878,96
575	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	129	1	HAM TOPRAK	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	335,19
576	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	129	2	TARLA	TANER GÜL	RAFET	ARPA	1	3382,29
577	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	130	10	TARLA	MUHAMMED AKYÜZ	MUSTAFA	ARPA	1	984,2
578	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	130	12	TARLA	ALİ GÜL	TAHİR	ARPA	1	1266,99
579	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	130	13	TARLA	MEHMET ÇAL	İZZET	ARPA	1	2074,09
580	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	130	15	TARLA	BAYRAM DEMİR	ŞUAYİP	ARPA	1	557,27
581	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	130	17	TARLA	MUSA GÜL	ALİ	ARPA	1	1691,63
582	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	130	18	TARLA	ALTAN GÜL	KADİR	ARPA	1	1369,74
583	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	131	63	TARLA	MURAT GÜL	NECİP	ARPA	1	1096,25
584	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	131	64	TARLA	İBRAHİM GÜL	TURGUT	ARPA	1	922,37
585	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	131	65	TARLA	İBRAHİM GÜL	TURGUT	ARPA	1	597,79
586	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	131	78	TARLA	HASİBE DEMİR	HÜSEYİN	BOŞ	1	1725,82
587	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	131	79	TARLA	BAYRAM ALİ GÜL	MEHMET	ARPA	1	1015,96
588	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	131	80	TARLA	ALİ GÜL	İBRAHİM	ARPA	1	219,05
589	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	131	81	TARLA	ALİ GÜL	İBRAHİM	ARPA	1	1196,69
590	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	131	84	TARLA	DÜNYAMİN ÇİMENLİ	MEHMET	ARPA	1	1821,64
591	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKICIK	131	85	TARLA	REFİK SOĞUKÇEŞME	DEDE	ARPA	1	373,09
592	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİİBRAHİM UŞAĞI	113	6	TARLA	EYÜP ÇAKIROĞLU	HAYRULLAH	BOŞ	1	2349,97
593	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİİBRAHİM UŞAĞI	113	7	TARLA	SAVAS GÜR	HACI	BOŞ	1	1337,14
594	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİİBRAHİM UŞAĞI	113	8	TARLA	ALİ AKDAĞ	MUHAMMED	BOŞ	1	3026,33
595	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİİBRAHİM UŞAĞI	113	9	TARLA	ABDULLAH KÜÇÜKBURUN	MUSTAFA	BOŞ	1	242,05
596	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİİBRAHİM UŞAĞI	114	24	TARLA	MEHMET AKDAĞ	ALİ	ARPA	1	842,54
597	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİİBRAHİM UŞAĞI	114	25	TARLA	YONUS GÜR	HASAN HÜSEYİN	ARPA	1	2381,21
598	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMU TUŞAĞI	120	1	TARLA	İHSAN ATAK	MEVLÜT	ARPA	1/2	1985,55
599	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMU TUŞAĞI	120	1	TARLA	YAHYA KELEŞ	YAŞAR	ARPA	1/2	1985,55
600	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMU TUŞAĞI	120	2	TARLA	ZEYNEP AKYÜZ	BEKTAŞ	ARPA	1/2	393,59
601	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMU TUŞAĞI	120	2	TARLA	AHMET ÖZBAYIR		ARPA	1/2	393,59
602	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMU TUŞAĞI	120	3	TARLA	YAHYA KELEŞ	YAŞAR	ARPA	1/2	1301,23
603	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMU TUŞAĞI	120	3	TARLA	MEHMET ALİ ALBAYRAK	İHSAN	ARPA	1/2	1301,23
604	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMU TUŞAĞI	120	4	TARLA	ETEM AKÇA	ALİ	ARPA	1/3	3175,65
605	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMU TUŞAĞI	120	4	TARLA	FAİK AKÇA	ÇELEBİ	ARPA	1/3	3175,65
606	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMU TUŞAĞI	120	4	TARLA	YAHYA KELEŞ	YAŞAR	ARPA	1/3	3175,65
607	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMU TUŞAĞI	120	5	TARLA	YAKUP ATAK	HÜDAVERDİ	ARPA	1	2616,01
608	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMU TUŞAĞI	120	26	TARLA	DÜNYAMİN ALKAN	ZÖHTÜ	ARPA	1	157,31
609	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMU TUŞAĞI	120	32	TARLA	DURAN ÖZBAYIR		ARPA	1	4103,5
610	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMU TUŞAĞI	120	33	TARLA	MUHAMMED AKYÜZ	İSMET	ARPA	1	1163,59

611	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	120	34	TARLA	YUSUF ALBAYRAK	ŞÜKRÜ	NOHUT(EKI LECEK)	1	3889,15
612	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	121	1	TARLA	MUSTAFA AKÇA	HASAN	NOHUT(EKI LECEK)	1	352,68
613	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	123	15	TARLA	DÜNYAMİN ALKAN	ZÖHTÜ	BOŞ	1	4062,76
614	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	123	16	TARLA	YAHYA KELEŞ	YAŞAR	NOHUT(EKI LECEK)	1	1968,34
615	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	123	17	TARLA	ÜÇLER KARASAKAL	MEHMET	NOHUT(EKI LECEK)	1	697,92
616	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	123	20	TARLA	HALİL ALBAYRAK	CELAL	ARPA	1	4923,4
617	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	123	33	TARLA	MUSA AKÇA	DURAN	ARPA	1	2413,95
618	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	123	34	TARLA	MUSTAFA AKÇA	HASAN	ARPA	1	228,61
619	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	123	98	TARLA	SULTAN AKÇA	HANİFİ	BOŞ	1	1598,46
620	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	123	99	TARLA	MUSTAFA AKÇA	HASAN	BOŞ	1	3866,9
621	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	123	100	TARLA	EYÜP AKYÜZ	ALİ	ARPA	1/3	2214,2
622	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	123	100	TARLA	CEBRAİL ÇİFTÇİ	MUSTAFA	ARPA	1/3	2214,2
623	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	123	100	TARLA	İSMAİL ÇİFTÇİ	MUSTAFA	ARPA	1/3	2214,2
624	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	123	101	TARLA	YAHYA KELEŞ	YAŞAR	NOHUT(EKI LECEK)	1	1663,23
625	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	123	141	TARLA	MUSTAFA AKÇA	HASAN	ARPA	1	651,23
626	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	124	15	TARLA	ETEM AKÇA	ALİ	ARPA	1	1419,06
627	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	124	16	TARLA	ZEYNEP AKYÜZ	ÖMER	ARPA	1/2	1839,24
628	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	124	16	TARLA	AHMET ÖZBAYIR		ARPA	1/2	1839,24
629	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	124	22	TARLA	MENDERES ULUSOY	HALİL	ARPA	1	1132,39
630	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	124	23	TARLA	ZEYNEP AKYÜZ	ÖMER	ARPA	1/2	3890,46
631	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	124	23	TARLA	BÜNYAMİN YÜZBAŞI	ALİ	ARPA	1/2	3890,46
632	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	124	25	TARLA	YAHYA KELEŞ	YAŞAR	ARPA	1	882,76
633	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMU TUŞAĞI	124	26	TARLA	HALİL ALBAYRAK	CELAL	ARPA	1	1572,46
634	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	107	2	TARLA	FİKRİ ÇİRCİR	KEMAL	ARPA	1/2	199,87
635	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	107	2	TARLA	EKREM ÇİRCİR	HAYRULLAH	ARPA	1/2	199,87
636	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	107	4	ÇAYIRLIK	HASAN HÜSEYİN GÜL	İSMAİL	BOŞ	1	96,83
637	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	107	5	TARLA	AHMET GÜL	İSHAK	BOŞ	1	130,93
638	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	108	1	TARLA	MUSTAFA ÖZCAN	CEMAL	ARPA	1/2	1486,5
639	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	108	1	TARLA	EKREM ÇİRCİR	HAYRULLAH	ARPA	1/2	1486,5
640	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	108	2	TARLA	MİKDAT ÖZCAN	NAFİS	ARPA	1	1117,9
641	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	164	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	749,37
642	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	202	BAĞ	MEVLÜT ÇİRCİR	İDRİS	ARPA	1	546,16
643	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	203	ÇAYIRLIK	MEVLÜT ÇİRCİR	İDRİS	ARPA	1	614,99
644	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	204	ÇAYIRLIK	EKREM ÇİRCİR	HAYRULLAH	BOŞ	1	601,85
645	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	204	ÇAYIRLIK	FİKRİ ÇİRCİR	KEMAL	BOŞ	1	601,85
646	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	205	ÇAYIRLIK	YUNUS ÖZSEVGİÇ	AZMİ	BOŞ	1/16	564,86
647	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	205	ÇAYIRLIK	HASAN HÜSEYİN GÜL	İSMAİL	BOŞ	1/8	564,86
648	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	205	ÇAYIRLIK	İSMAİL ÖZSEVGİÇ	AZMİ	BOŞ	1/16	564,86
649	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	205	ÇAYIRLIK	ÖMER ÖZSEVGİÇ	AZMİ	BOŞ	1/16	564,86

650	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	205	ÇAYIRLIK	MURAT GÜL	NECİP	BOŞ	1/4	564,86
651	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	205	ÇAYIRLIK	MEHMET ÖZSEVGİÇ	ALİ İHSAN	BOŞ	1/4	564,86
652	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	205	ÇAYIRLIK	EMİRASLAN ÖZSEVGİÇ	AZMİ	BOŞ	1/16	564,86
653	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	205	ÇAYIRLIK	FİKRET GÜL	İSHAK	BOŞ	1/8	564,86
654	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	211	TARLA	NURETTİN ÇIRÇIR	İSMET	BOŞ	1	1939,14
655	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	212	TARLA	PENPE ÇIRÇIR	RÜSTEM	ARPA	1	1131,14
656	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	216	TARLA	ABDULLAH ÇIRÇIR	ÖMER	ARPA	1	545,45
657	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	217	TARLA	ÖMER ÇIRÇIR	MEVLÜT	NOHUT(EKİ LECEK)	1	740,59
658	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	220	TARLA	DEDE ÇIRÇIR	KEMAL	NOHUT(EKİ LECEK)	1	1050,7
659	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	227	TARLA	CEYLAN ÖZCAN	MEVLÜT	BOŞ	1	1503,77
660	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	228	TARLA	MİKDAT ÖZCAN	NAFİZ	BOŞ	1/4	2297,23
661	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	228	TARLA	ALİ OSMAN ÖZCAN	NAFİZ	BOŞ	3/4	2297,23
662	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	237	TARLA	SALİH ÖZCAN	ADEM	ARPA	1	1376,46
663	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	241	TARLA	CEYLAN ÖZCAN	MEVLÜT	BOŞ	1	1597,79
664	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	242	TARLA	CEYLAN ÖZCAN	MEVLÜT	BOŞ	1	1228,06
665	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	243	TARLA	DURAN ÖZCAN	ŞAMMAS	BOŞ	1	174,05
666	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	244	TARLA	NURETTİN ÇIRÇIR	İSMET	BUĞDAY	1	1717,03
667	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARA PINAR	110	245	TARLA	ALİ OSMAN ÖZCAN	NAFİZ	BOŞ	1	1487,44
668	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	113	17	TARLA	MEHMET YÜZBAŞI	RIZA	ARPA	1	612,47
669	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	114	1	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		1335,31
670	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	116	7	TARLA	YAHYA KELEŞ	YAŞAR	ARPA	1	858,36
671	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	116	8	TARLA	İSMAİL AKYÜZ	HALİL	ARPA	1	1641,43
672	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	116	9	TARLA	ZİYA ATDERE	HAYRULLAH	ARPA	1	1036,34
673	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	116	10	TARLA	ZEYNEL AYDIN	ÇAPAN	ARPA	1	1424,62
674	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	6	TARLA	MENDERES ULUSOY	HALİL	ARPA	1	1877,8
675	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	18	TARLA	MAHSULE ULUSOY	ZEKERİYA	BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)	1	322,66
676	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	19	TARLA	FATİH ULUSOY	SERVET	ARPA	1	608,51
677	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	20	TARLA	ABDURRAHMAN DUMAN	İSMAİL	NOHUT(EKİ LECEK)	1	2212,86
678	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	23	TARLA			BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)		1100,34
679	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	24	TARLA	MENDERES ULUSOY	HALİL	ARPA	1	700,75
680	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	25	TARLA	KAMİL DUMAN	HASAN HÜSEYİN	ARPA	1/2	797,86
681	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	25	TARLA	AVNİ DUMAN	HASAN HÜSEYİN	ARPA	1/2	797,86
682	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	26	TARLA	CEMAL DOĞAN	İSHAK	ARPA	1	843,14
683	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	29	TARLA	OSMAN AKDAĞ	ALİ	ARPA	1	1017,13
684	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	30	TARLA	ERDOĞAN AYDIN	ZEYNEL	PANCAR(EKİ LECEK)	1	1949,69
685	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	31	TARLA	RAMAZAN ULUSOY	ŞANBAZ	PANCAR(EKİ LECEK)	1	585,35
686	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	38	TARLA	MENDERES ULUSOY	HALİL	ARPA	1	1043,16
687	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	118	23	TARLA	ABDURRAHMAN AYDIN	İSMAİL	ARPA	1	2928,82
688	AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	119	1	TARLA	BAYRAM ATDERE	HAYRULLAH	ARPA	1	2337,8
689	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	298	TARLA	NURİ ÖZDEMİR		BOŞ	1	210,4

690	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	299	TARLA	NURİ BULAT	HASAN HÜSEYİN	BOŞ	1	959,62
691	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	300	TARLA	HANİFE CÖMERT	DERVİŞ	BOŞ	1	1215,03
692	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	311	TARLA	YAKUP DEMİREL	BAYRAM	BOŞ	1	2109,26
693	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	312	TARLA	FADİME BARAN		BUĞDAY	1	1849,24
694	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	319	TARLA	SONER DEMİREL		KİMYON	1	826,9
695	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	323	TARLA	HAVA DEMİREL	MEHMET EMİN	BOŞ	1	100,44
696	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	324	TARLA	FATMA ATAK		BOŞ	1	1903,46
697	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	337	TARLA	GÜLER YAZICI		BOŞ	1	2222,49
698	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	338	TARLA	DELİ HÜSEYİN VERESİ		BOŞ	1	589,56
699	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	339	TARLA	DELİ HÜSEYİN VERESİ		BOŞ	1	832,71
700	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	340	TARLA	HİDAYET ÖZTUNÇ	MEHMET	BOŞ	1	1421,13
701	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	568	TARLA	GÜRCÜ CALAYIR	HALİL	BOŞ	1	920,81
702	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	569	TARLA	RAMAZAN ÖZTUNÇ		BUĞDAY	1/2	2415,37
703	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	569	TARLA	ALİ İHSAN KARAKAYA		BUĞDAY	1/2	2415,37
704	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	573	TARLA	ZEYNEP YAZICI	OSMAN	BOŞ	1	2850,09
705	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	578	TARLA	AZİZ ÜNVER	OSMAN	BOŞ	1	2972,77
706	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	626	TARLA	ALİ İHSAN ÖZDEMİR		KİMYON	1	922,71
707	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	632	TARLA	EKREM ÇELİK	SEYİT	BOŞ	1	1312,35
708	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	634	TARLA	ŞABAN SERİN	BEKİR	NOHUT(EKİ LECEK)	1	2271,23
709	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	637	TARLA	ALİYE CÖMERTOĞLU	ALİ	BOŞ	1	1999,74
710	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	858	TARLA	FATMA ÜNVER	BABAOĞLAN	BOŞ	1	1610,51
711	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	883	TARLA	AHMET ÇELİK	ENVER	BUĞDAY	1	516,45
712	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	884	TARLA	OSMAN DEMİREL	BAYRAM	BOŞ	1	2463,27
713	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	885	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	390,98
714	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	886	TARLA	ZEKİ ÇELİK	ABDULKADİR	BOŞ	1	1119,52
715	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	894	TARLA	IŞIN MUTLU	REMZİ	BOŞ	1	3327,63
716	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	895	TARLA	AYŞE ÜNLÜ		BOŞ	1	2132,75
717	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	896	TARLA	CEVAT ÖZBEK		BOŞ	1	1397,93
718	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	897	TARLA	YAŞAR DEMİREL	NECİP	BOŞ	1	1859,92
719	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	976	TARLA	DOYDUK YILDIZ	MEHMET	BOŞ	1	1611,19
720	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	1085	TARLA	YAŞAR BOZKURT	KEMAL	BOŞ	1	533,8
721	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	1086	TARLA	CEVRİYE BOZKURT	HAMZA	YONCA	1	3723,68
722	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	1087	TARLA	ERDOĞAN CÖMERT	SADETTİN	BUĞDAY	1	839,61
723	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	1088	TARLA	CEVRİYE BOZKURT	HAMZA	KAVUN	1	454,51
724	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	1089	TARLA	CEVRİYE BOZKURT	HAMZA	KAVUN	1	741,24
725	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	1090	TARLA	ERDOĞAN CÖMERT	SADETTİN	BOŞ	1	589,57
726	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	1091	TARLA	SERVET CÖMERT	HALİLİBRAHİM	BOŞ	1	2337,2
727	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	1092	TARLA	ÜMİT ATAK		BUĞDAY	1	2857,35
728	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	1093	TARLA	ÖMER POLAT	MAHMUT	BOŞ	1	2028,08
729	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	1113	TARLA	MEHMET ALİ ÖZTAŞ		BUĞDAY	1	2274,08
730	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	1115	TARLA	HASAN BASRİ DEMİR	YAKUP	BOŞ	1	1385,34
731	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	1116	TARLA	YILMAZ ÖZDEMİR	YUSUF	BOŞ	1	1627,45
732	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	1117	TARLA	HANİFİ ÖZDEMİR		BUĞDAY	1	558,29
733	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	1126	TARLA	DEDE DEMİREL	ŞAKİR	BOŞ	1	843,41
734	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	1127	TARLA	ALİ BOZKURT		BOŞ	1	1728,6

735	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	1128	TARLA	MUSTAFA VERESİ		BOŞ	1	1945,8
736	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	6369	TARLA	TAHİR ÖZDEN	HACI YAKUP	BOŞ	1	1196,16
737	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	6371	TARLA	KERİM BULAT	NEŞET	BOŞ	1	1182,73
738	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	6514	TARLA	VAHİDE MUTLU	YUSUF	BOŞ	1	1071,66
739	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	6524	TARLA	AYŞE ÖZDEMİR	CELAL	BOŞ	1	195,99
740	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	MERKEZ	0	6526	TARLA	OSMAN BARAN	HASAN	BOŞ	1	546,58
741	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	1	TARLA	OSMAN EBER		ARPA	1	2102,74
742	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	2	TARLA	RAHMİ EKER		PANCAR(EKİ LECEK)	1	53,27
743	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	4	TARLA	CENGİZ AKDOĞAN		BUĞDAY	1	198,56
744	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	5	TARLA	AHMET ÖZBAŞ		BUĞDAY	1	718,17
745	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	6	TARLA	YILMAZ ERDİL		BUĞDAY	1	731,17
746	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	7	TARLA	YILMAZ ERDİL		BUĞDAY	1	815,91
747	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	8	TARLA	YILMAZ ERDİL		BUĞDAY	1	2230,32
748	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	12	TARLA	SULTAN BOZKURT	İBRAHİM RÜSTEM	BUĞDAY	1	1899,61
749	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	13	TARLA	HAYATİ BALCI	RASİM	BUĞDAY	1	644,4
750	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	15	TARLA	REMZİ BOZKURT	MURTAZA	BUĞDAY	1	1017,83
751	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	21	TARLA	ERCAN ERDEN		BUĞDAY	1	35
752	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	25	TARLA	HAYATİ BALCI	RÜSTEM RASİM	BUĞDAY	1	450,74
753	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	28	TARLA	BOĞAZKÖY TÜZEL KİŞİLİĞİ		BOŞ	1	1135,68
754	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	29	TARLA	METİN BULAT		NOHUT(EKİ LECEK)	1	2620,42
755	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	119	TARLA	DURMUŞ SAYIN	RİFAT	BUĞDAY	1	2010,81
756	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	120	TARLA	ERDAL AKDOĞAN		BUĞDAY	1	1033,85
757	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	126	TARLA	NAZMIYE BALCI	RECEP	BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)	1	46,64
758	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	127	TARLA	BERKAY BALCI	RECEP	BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)	1	2023,47
759	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	128	TARLA	DURMUŞ SAYIN		BUĞDAY	1	580,08
760	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	130	TARLA	FADİME DENİZ	ŞÜKRÜ	BOŞ	1	1856,86
761	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	131	TARLA	ALİ KOÇAK		BUĞDAY	1	1159,66
762	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	227	TARLA	ERCAN BAYRAK		BUĞDAY	1	63,42
763	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	232	TARLA	BEKTAŞ SARSILMAZ	REFAHADDİN	BUĞDAY	1	2078,85
764	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	233	TARLA	BEKTAŞ SARSILMAZ	REFAHADDİN	BUĞDAY	1	1254,33
765	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	235	TARLA	OSMAN EKER		BUĞDAY	1	1926,58
766	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	236	TARLA	İSMAIL GÜRBÜZ		BUĞDAY	1	1090,59
767	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	237	TARLA	HAYATİ BALCI		BUĞDAY	1	782,35
768	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	258	TARLA	OSMAN EKER		BUĞDAY	1	2207,35
769	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	260	TARLA	MUHARREM BOZYİĞİT		BUĞDAY	1	830,94
770	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	261	TARLA	HİCRET ERASLAN		BUĞDAY	1	1097,46
771	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	263	TARLA	OSMAN EKER		BUĞDAY	1	545,01
772	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	264	TARLA	BEKTAŞ SARSILMAZ	REFAHADDİN	BUĞDAY	1	1355,74
773	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	265	TARLA	ERCAN BAYRAK		BUĞDAY	1	735,77
774	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	286	TARLA	YILMAZ EBİL		BUĞDAY	1	1731,71
775	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	288	TARLA	ERCAN BAYRAK		BUĞDAY	1	139,15
776	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	289	TARLA	HAMİT EMEKTAR		BUĞDAY	1	1948,86
777	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	290	TARLA	TAYFUN AKDOĞAN		BUĞDAY	1	2622,91
778	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	291	TARLA	FADİMANA BALCI	SEYİT	BOŞ	1	3144,84
779	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	292	TARLA	MEHMET BULDUK	ABDULLAH	BUĞDAY	1	591,3

780	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	293	TARLA	ERCAN BİLGE		BUĞDAY	1	1562,29
781	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	298	TARLA	ALAADDİN YILMAZ	OSMAN	BOŞ	1	2718,86
782	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	419	TARLA	ALİ İHSAN KARTAY	İMDAT	BUĞDAY	1	3165,25
783	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	443	TARLA	ERCAN ERDEM		BUĞDAY	1	465,89
784	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	444	TARLA	ERCAN ERDEM		BUĞDAY	1	778,39
785	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	446	TARLA	YILMAZ ERDİL		BUĞDAY	1	1381,47
786	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	447	TARLA	MUSTAFA KOÇAK		BUĞDAY	1	2208,8
787	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	455	TARLA	ERCAN BAYRAK		BUĞDAY	1	208,07
788	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	458	TARLA	EROL BALIBEY	REMZİ	BUĞDAY	1	2045,22
789	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	459	TARLA	İMRAN KARAKUŞ		BUĞDAY	1	935,03
790	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	461	TARLA	ERCAN BAYRAK	CEMAL	BUĞDAY	1	3107,38
791	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	600	TARLA	YILMAZ ERDİL		BUĞDAY	1	4126,63
792	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	604	TARLA	DURMUŞ SAYIN		BUĞDAY	1	2310,16
793	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	605	TARLA	EMİN ŞAYİR		BUĞDAY	1	152,52
794	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	606	TARLA	TAHİR ARSLAN	İSMAİL	BOŞ	1	22,69
795	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	794	TARLA	ERCAN BİLGE		BUĞDAY	1	1204,59
796	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	833	TARLA	ERCAN BAYRAK		BUĞDAY	1	914,98
797	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	834	TARLA	HİCRET ERASLAN		BUĞDAY	1	1545,44
798	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	835	TARLA	OSMAN EKER		BUĞDAY	1	2552,44
799	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	837	TARLA	YILMAZ ERDİL		BUĞDAY	1	1320,57
800	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	838	TARLA	YILMAZ ERDİL		BUĞDAY	1	1427,87
801	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	840	TARLA	MUSTAFA EMEKTAR		BUĞDAY	1	6136,88
802	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	841	TARLA	DURMUŞ SAYIN		BUĞDAY	1	1017,42
803	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	885	TARLA	OSMAN EKER		BUĞDAY	1	758,12
804	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	886	TARLA	İBRAHİM BEKLEVİÇ		BUĞDAY	1	1397,58
805	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	888	TARLA	MUSTAFA KOÇAK		BUĞDAY	1	1549,14
806	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	891	TARLA	OSMAN EKER	TAŞ	BUĞDAY	1	346,09
807	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	896	TARLA	ERCAN BAYRAK		BUĞDAY	1	3406,39
808	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	897	TARLA	ANİŞ TOSUN	MEHMET	BOŞ	1	1582,96
809	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	902	TARLA	HİCRET ERASLAN		BUĞDAY	1	7543,07
810	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	3411	TARLA	MEHMET İNEL	HASAN	BOŞ(KULLA NILMAZ)	1	2383,41
811	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	3806	TARLA	AYDEMİR BALIBEY		BUĞDAY	1	1120
812	AKSARAY	SARIYAHŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	3851	TARLA	MUSTAFA KOÇAK		BUĞDAY	1	1130,62
813	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	1758	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	36257,5
814	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	2848	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	36452,22
815	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	2860	TARLA	İBRAHİM KOYUNCU	MEHMET	ARPA	1	3938,29
816	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3060	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	240,93
817	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3061	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	19318,73
818	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3082	TARLA	SÜLEYMAN MUTLU	MEVLÜT	ARPA	1	1335,61
819	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3085	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	7818,02
820	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3087	TARLA	HASAN ÖZBAY	VELİ	YONCA	1	9743
821	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3090	TARLA	TOSUN ŞANLI	AHMET	ARPA	1	14798,57
822	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3091	TARLA	HACI VELİ ALAN	HASAN	YONCA	1/2	3261,69
823	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3091	TARLA	MUSTAFA ŞANLI	RECEP	YONCA	1/2	3261,69
824	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3097	TARLA	YAHYA SÖYLEMEZ	İBRAHİM	ARPA	1	16084,87
825	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3122	TARLA	HASAN YUMUŞAK	MEHMET	ARPA	1	120,66

826	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3123	TARLA	SÜLEYMAN BÖGE		BUĞDAY	1	689,01
827	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3125	TARLA	TAHSİN SOLAK	CELAL	YONCA	1	4067,17
828	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3126	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	11860,62
829	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3127	TARLA	MUSTAFA YUMUŞAK	VELİ	ARPA	3/4	7524,41
830	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3127	TARLA	SÜLEYMAN ÖZBAY		BOŞ	1/4	7524,41
831	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3134	TARLA	MEHMET YUMUŞAK	İBRAHİM	ARPA	1	898,61
832	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3135	TARLA	HASAN YUMUŞAK	MEHMET	AYÇİÇEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	6027,18
833	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3136	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	6695,76
834	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3161	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	13173,62
835	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3187	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	1868,95
836	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3272	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	7582,38
837	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3276	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	6515,35
838	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3277	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	15161,67
839	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3279	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	31295,28
840	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3280	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	9201,21
841	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3370	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	3627,33
842	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3377	TARLA	FERAT GÖRMEZ	İBRAHİM	BUĞDAY	1	2084,38
843	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3428	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	11661,55
844	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3432	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	26722,17
845	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3434	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	4645,52
846	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3435	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	6989,72
847	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3685	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	21649,38
848	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3688	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	24331,98
849	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3689	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	25312,33
850	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3690	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	2925,43
851	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3691	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	44483,27
852	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3852	TARLA	VEYİS BÖGE	HACI OSMAN	PANCAR(EKİ LECEK)	1	1549,17
853	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	3853	TARLA	YAHYA SÖYLEMEZ		ARPA	1	2929,96
854	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4043	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	16803,98
855	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4047	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	6791,03
856	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4050	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	4325,42
857	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4052	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	6497,35
858	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4061	TARLA	HİDAYET SOLAK	MEMİŞ	YONCA	1	4214,74
859	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4062	TARLA	HİDAYET SOLAK	MEMİŞ	YONCA	1	2737,1
860	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4067	TARLA	CUMA SARI	HALİL	ARPA	1	2503,15
861	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4068	TARLA	MEHMET SARI		YONCA	1	4105,1
862	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4093	TARLA	ABDİ ASLANHAN	İHSAN	YONCA	1	4732,02
863	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4094	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	79,11
864	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4096	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	57,18
865	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4097	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	10650,62
866	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4173	TARLA	MUHAMMET SÖYLEMEZ	MEHMET	YONCA	1	5993,63
867	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4537	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	6788,74
868	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4538	TARLA	MUSTAFA AĞIR	HANİFİ	YONCA	1	5997,35
869	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4544	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	21101,34
870	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4545	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	4514,09

871	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4550	TARLA	OSMAN KÜRKÇÜ	İBRAHİM	PANCAR(EKİ LECEK)	1	9134,9
872	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4551	TARLA	MEHMET SARI	SAMİ	ARPA	1	5198,84
873	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4564	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	22144,23
874	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4937	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	6656,08
875	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4940	TARLA	BAYRAM ALİ BÖGE	SÜLEYMAN	BUĞDAY	1	1161,87
876	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4957	TARLA	OSMAN KOYUNCU	CAFER	YONCA	1	8764,69
877	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4958	TARLA	HÜSEYİN BÖGE		YONCA	1	74,88
878	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4963	TARLA	ERGÜN BÖGE	TAHİR	ARPA	1	1984,25
879	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4970	TARLA	HANİFİ AKALIN	HALİL	NOHUT(EKİ LECEK)	1	1025,89
880	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4986	TARLA	MUHAMMED SAİT SOLAK	ALİ	ARPA	1	363,38
881	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	4995	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	2050,65
882	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	5023	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	1636,71
883	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	5025	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	483,66
884	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	5026	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	3589,79
885	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	5079	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	486,56
886	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	5114	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	5895
887	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	5116	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	5685,66
888	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	5117	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	1576,06
889	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	5118	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	3685,54
890	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	5119	TARLA	MEVLÜT DÜZGÜN	BAYRAM	AYÇİÇEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	12664,37
891	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	5124	TARLA	HACI MEVLÜT BEKMEZCİ	KEMAL	YONCA	1	1578,04
892	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	5125	TARLA	ÖMER SOLAK	MUSTAFA	ARPA	1	1257,15
893	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	5127	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	15572,3
894	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	5128	TARLA	İSMAİL KAŞ	MEHMET	YONCA	1	5823,05
895	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	6374	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	116110,73
896	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	6375	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	18224,31
897	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	6391	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	3813,12
898	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	6418	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	233,06
899	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	6419	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	1540,83
900	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	6420	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	13706,44
901	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	6421	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	623,83
902	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	6429	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	835,16
903	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	6431	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	9753,85
904	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	6433	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	2539,31
905	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	6434	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	5287,71
906	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	7131	TARLA	BAYRAM KOYUNCU	TAYFUR	YONCA	1	1188,74
907	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	7892	TARLA	MURAT AĞIR	MAHMUT	YONCA	1	8523,83
908	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	7893	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	25781,27
909	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	7900	TARLA	MUHAMMET SÖYLEMEZ	MEHMET	YONCA	1	7681,21
910	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	7901	TARLA	HÜSEYİN AĞIR	VEYİS	YONCA	1	20925,73
911	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	7922	TARLA	SÜLEYMAN OĞUZ	İSMAİL	BOŞ	1	20912,44
912	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	7923	TARLA	YUSUF DAĞLI	MUSTAFA	ARPA	1	6871,25
913	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	7972	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI		BOŞ	1	152376,71

914	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	8124	YOL	SULTANHANI BELEDİYESİ		BOŞ	1	545,61
915	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	8125	ARSA	SULTANHANI BELEDİYESİ		BOŞ	1	15805,29
916	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	8335	TARLA	MEHMET ALİ ŞANLI	BİLAL	YONCA	1	5664,43
917	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	8337	TARLA	MUHAMMAD ATAR	ABDURRAHM AN	AYÇİÇEĞİ(E KİLECEK)	1	7308,72
918	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	MERKEZ	0	8363	TARLA	AHMET TELLİ	HALİL	YONCA	1	2447,64
919	ANKARA	EVREN	MERKEZ	0	3507	HAM TOPRAK	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	648,7
920	ANKARA	EVREN	MERKEZ	0	3545	TARLA	TOSUN KOÇAK	HANİFİ	BOŞ	1	719,23
921	ANKARA	EVREN	MERKEZ	0	4838	MÜFREZ HAM TOPR	MALİYE HAZİNESİ		BOŞ	1	1106,85
922	ANKARA	EVREN	MERKEZ	0	5048	TARLA	MÜŞERREF ÖCAL		BUĞDAY	1	505,91
923	ANKARA	EVREN	MERKEZ	0	5049	TARLA	MÜŞERREF ÖCAL		BUĞDAY	1	2463,19

List of Assets (New Surface Facilities)

NO.	İL	İLÇE	KÖY/MAH	ADA	PARSEL	CINSİ	KULLANICI	ÜRÜN	HİSSE	HASAR ALAN
1	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4960	TARLA	MEHMET KOYUNCU	ARPA	TAM	12994,22
2	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5013	TARLA	KAZIM KOYUNCU	YONCA	TAM	78,77
3	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5014	TARLA	KAZIM KOYUNCU	YONCA	TAM	3982,91
4	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5037	TARLA	KAZIM KOYUNCU	YONCA	TAM	29132,45
5	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5039	TARLA	AHMET TELLİ	ARPA	TAM	9024,22
6	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5121	MERA	MEHMET KOYUNCU	YONCA	TAM	19791,03
7	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5122	MERA	MEHMET KOYUNCU	YONCA	TAM	59676,79
8	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5160	MERA	İSMAİL AYDIN	YONCA	TAM	7109,14
9	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5164	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALİ	BOŞ	TAM	89347,18
10	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5165	TARLA	MEHMET KOYUNCU	YONCA	1/2	73566,29
11	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5165	TARLA	BAYRAM KOYUNCU	YONCA	1/2	73566,29

List of Assets (Well Areas)

NO.	İL	İLÇE	KÖY/MAH	ADA	PARSEL	CINSİ	KULLANICI	ÜRÜN	HİSSE	HASAR ALAN
1	AKSARAY	EMİRGAZİ	BESÇİ	0	170	TARLA	ZEYNEP KARA	BUĞDAY	14/20	11753,22
2	AKSARAY	EMİRGAZİ	BESÇİ	0	173	TARLA	AHMET ÖZUSLU	BOŞ	TAM	551,32
3	AKSARAY	EMİRGAZİ	BESÇİ	0	174	TARLA	GÖKHAN ÖZTÜRK	ARPA	TAM	1115,5
4	AKSARAY	EMİRGAZİ	BESÇİ	0	177	TARLA	KAZIM ÖZTÜRK	ARPA	TAM	13120,73
5	AKSARAY	EMİRGAZİ	BESÇİ	0	180	TARLA	HAMDİ GÜNGÖR	ARPA	2/3	10386,86
6	AKSARAY	EMİRGAZİ	BESÇİ	0	180	TARLA	SÜLEYMAN YILDIZ	BUĞDAY	1/3	10386,86
7	AKSARAY	EMİRGAZİ	BESÇİ	0	282	TARLA	BAYRAM ÖZTÜRK	ARPA	TAM	7426
8	AKSARAY	EMİRGAZİ	BESÇİ	0	283	TARLA	ZEHRA KARA	ARPA	TAM	3219,67
9	AKSARAY	EMİRGAZİ	BESÇİ	0	292	TARLA	ABDULLAH ÖZTÜRK	ARPA	TAM	1942,39
10	AKSARAY	EMİRGAZİ	BESÇİ	0	293	TARLA	AHMET ÖZTÜRK	ARPA	TAM	9240,92
11	AKSARAY	EMİRGAZİ	BESÇİ	0	300	TARLA	AYŞE ÖZTÜRK	ARPA	TAM	760,6
12	AKSARAY	EMİRGAZİ	BESÇİ	0	301	TARLA	CUMA EMRE	ARPA	1/12	52533,11
13	AKSARAY	EMİRGAZİ	BESÇİ	0	301	TARLA	YUSUF KARA	ARPA	6/72	52533,11

14	AKSARAY	EMİRGAZİ	BESÇİ	0	301	TARLA	BAĞDAT AYDEMİR	ARPA	6/72	52533,11
15	AKSARAY	EMİRGAZİ	BESÇİ	0	301	TARLA	FARUK ÖZTÜRK	ARPA	1/4	52533,11
16	AKSARAY	EMİRGAZİ	BESÇİ	0	301	TARLA	MUSTAFA ÖZTÜRK	ARPA	1/2	52533,11
17	AKSARAY	EMİRGAZİ	BESÇİ	0	307	TARLA	HALİL ÖZTÜRK	ARPA	1/3	12551,02
18	AKSARAY	EMİRGAZİ	BESÇİ	0	307	TARLA	İSA ÖZTÜRK	ARPA	1/3	12551,02
19	AKSARAY	EMİRGAZİ	BESÇİ	0	307	TARLA	HÜSEYİN ÖZTÜRK	ARPA	1/3	12551,02
20	AKSARAY	EMİRGAZİ	BESÇİ	0	433	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI	BOŞ	TAM	12880,9
21	AKSARAY	ESKİL	GÜNEŞLİ	145	23	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI	BOŞ	TAM	24256,95
22	AKSARAY	ESKİL	GÜNEŞLİ	148	2	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI	BOŞ	TAM	4840,97
23	AKSARAY	ESKİL	GÜNEŞLİ	150	2	TARLA	İSMET AKBAL	YONCA	1/2	11207,88
24	AKSARAY	ESKİL	GÜNEŞLİ	150	2	TARLA	ŞAMİL AKBAL	YONCA	1/2	11207,88
25	AKSARAY	ESKİL	GÜNEŞLİ	151	3	TARLA	ABDİ AĞIR	YONCA	TAM	3941,45
26	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	3285	TARLA	TAHİR ALTINSOY	BOŞ	13/28	6282,4
27	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	3285	TARLA	İSMAİL ALTINSOY	ARPA	3/28	6282,4
28	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	3285	TARLA	AHMET ALTINSOY	ARPA	3/28	6282,4
29	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	3285	TARLA	FETTAH ALTINSOY	YONCA	3/28	6282,4
30	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	3285	TARLA	ÖMER ALTINSOY	YONCA	3/28	6282,4
31	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	3285	TARLA	AYŞE ALTINSOY	BOŞ	3/28	6282,4
32	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	3398	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI	BOŞ	TAM	3261,91
33	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	3399	TARLA	ZİYA TELLİ	ARPA	TAM	24,24
34	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4125	TARLA	HAŞİM KOYUNCU	ARPA	1/3	6224,34
35	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4125	TARLA	HAŞİM KOYUNCU	MISIR(EKEC EK)	1/3	6224,34
36	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4125	TARLA	MUSTAFA KOYUNCU	ARPA	1/3	6224,34
37	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4660	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI	BOŞ	TAM	4152,72
38	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4664	TARLA	RAMAZAN KOYUNCU	YONCA	1/2	1750,38
39	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4664	TARLA	RAMAZAN KOYUNCU	MISIR(EKEC EK)	1/2	1750,38
40	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4689	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI	BOŞ	TAM	20169,17
41	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4690	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI	BOŞ	TAM	8573,21
42	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4700	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI	BOŞ	TAM	4899,49
43	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4705	TARLA	ŞERİFE ALAN	ARPA	TAM	10005,05
44	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4707	TARLA	HAŞİM KOYUNCU	ARPA	1/3	1031,59
45	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4707	TARLA	HAŞİM KOYUNCU	MISIR(EKEC EK)	1/3	1031,59
46	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4707	TARLA	HACI OSMAN KOYUNCU	YONCA	1/3	1031,59
47	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4708	TARLA	HAŞİM KOYUNCU	BUĞDAY	1/2	3660,84
48	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4708	TARLA	MUSTAFA KOYUNCU	ARPA	1/2	3660,84
49	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4719	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI	BOŞ	TAM	1154,19
50	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4720	MERA	İSMET KÜRÜK	ARPA	TAM	8289,93
51	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4726	TARLA	HAŞİM KOYUNCU	ARPA	9/280	10861,76
52	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4744	TARLA	FAHRİYE KOYUNCU	YONCA	TAM	10121,43
53	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4747	TARLA	HACI MUSA KOYUNCU	BUĞDAY	TAM	8036,8
54	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4749	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALI	BOŞ	TAM	1019,26
55	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4752	TARLA	HAŞİM KOYUNCU	PANCAR(EK ECEK)	TAM	11266,53
56	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4764	TARLA	MEVLÜT DÖLEK	BUĞDAY	TAM	6442,85
57	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4767	TARLA	ALİ DÖLEK	YONCA	TAM	4312,47
58	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4775	TARLA	MUSTAFA AKIN	MISIR(EKEC EK)	2/3	9146,44

59	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4775	TARLA	HAYDAR AKİN	ARPA	1/3	9146,44
60	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4775	TARLA	ALİ AKİN		1/3	9146,44
61	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4776	TARLA	YAKUP ATAR	PANCAR(EKECEK)	TAM	512,33
62	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4778	TARLA	CELALETTİN KOYUNCU	AYÇİÇEĞİ(EKECEK)	TAM	10895,93
63	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4779	TARLA	OSMAN KOYUNCU	YONCA	3/28	10974,99
64	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4779	TARLA	BAYRAM KOYUNCU	YONCA	3/28	10974,99
65	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4779	TARLA	FAHRİYE KOYUNCU	MISIR(EKECEK)	22/28	10974,99
66	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	4780	TARLA	ALİ DÖLEK	YONCA	1/2	426,11
67	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5035	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALİ	BOŞ	TAM	2222,16
68	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5144	MERA	RAMAZAN KOYUNCU	MISIR(EKECEK)	TAM	3684,26
69	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5156	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALİ	BOŞ	TAM	9388,06
70	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5173	TARLA	MEHMET ALİ ŞANLI	YONCA	TAM	7425,2
71	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5198	MERA	ALİ DÖLEK	YONCA	1/3	12631,32
72	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5198	MERA	İSMAİL DÖLEK	YONCA	1/3	12631,32
73	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5198	MERA	HALİL DÖLEK	YONCA	1/3	12631,32
74	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5236	TARLA	İSMAİL ALTINSOY	YONCA	1/4	10492,51
75	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5245	TARLA	ÜNAL KARA	BUĞDAY	TAM	1920,24
76	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5375	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALİ	BOŞ	TAM	7906,54
77	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5379	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALİ	BOŞ	TAM	1554,62
78	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5380	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALİ	BOŞ	TAM	1679,73
79	KONYA	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5381	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALİ	BOŞ	TAM	7790,31
80	KONYA	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	5506	TARLA	ÜNAL KARA	BUĞDAY	TAM	9046,87
81	KONYA	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	6282	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALİ	BOŞ	TAM	10392,62
82	KONYA	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	7722	TARLA	HAYDAR ACAR	ARPA	TAM	9308,28
83	KONYA	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	7723	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ(BOTAŞ)	BOŞ	TAM	699,72
84	KONYA	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	7752	TARLA	MEHMET KOYUNCU	YONCA	TAM	1178,71
85	KONYA	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	7753	TARLA	MALİYE HAZİNESİ(BOTAŞ)	BOŞ	TAM	46,07
86	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	7915	TARLA	RAMAZAN KOYUNCU	YONCA	TAM	10960,54
87	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	7916	TARLA	VEHBİ KOYUNCU	YONCA	TAM	181,09
88	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	7926	TARLA	MEHMET KOYUNCU	YONCA	TAM	4218,89
89	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	7927	TARLA	MEHMET KÖRÜK	ARPA	TAM	7100,58
90	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	7930	TARLA	ALAATTİN ÖZTÜRK	ARPA	TAM	10030,05
91	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	8178	MERA	KAMU ORTA MALİ	BOŞ	TAM	1353,49
92	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	8335	TARLA	MEHMET ALİ ŞANLI	YONCA	TAM	9412,33
93	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI	SULTANHANI	0	8357	TARLA	DOĞAN DÖLEK	YONCA	TAM	437,1

Appendix 8. Overview of the Project-Affected Population

The data obtained from both field study and the literature review is given below. While the province and district level data is analyzed by desktop studies, the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs are explained based on findings from the census and socio-economic survey.

Province-District Level Overview of Project-Affected Population

Looking at the settlements affected by the land acquisition of the Project at the district level, land acquisition is planned in a total of 8 districts including Evren district in Ankara province; Sarıyahşi, Ağaçören, Ortaköy, Merkez, Sultanhanı and Eskil districts in Aksaray province, and Emirgazi districts in Konya province. Land acquisition is planned for 14 parcels in Evren district (Pump stations and pipelines) and 13 parcels in Emirgazi district (well areas and surface facilities). Therefore, land acquisition impacts of the Project are very limited in these two districts.

Development agencies were established in 2006 with the law numbered 5449 on the purpose of creation of regional development plans in Turkey, the implementation and monitoring of these plans at the local level within the framework of policies and programs. Statistical data showing the social and economic status of the regions and development planning at the local level within the framework of these data are made through these agencies. The development agencies related to the Project are Ankara (Evren) located in the TR51 sub-region, Aksaray (Sarıyahşi, Ağaçören, Ortaköy, Merkez, Sultanhanı and Eskil districts) located in the TR 71 sub-region and Konya (Emirgazi district) in the TR52 sub-region.

Evren District of Ankara Province

Evren district is located in the first region which also includes Ankara, Bala, Evren, Haymana and Şereflikoçhisar districts. This region, where population density is low and agriculture constitutes the basis of economic activities, covers the south and southeast parts of Ankara. Apart from Şereflikoçhisar, there are problems in terms of physical infrastructure as well as basic social services in the region which has a high population loss. Improvement of education, health, transportation and accommodation facilities; increasing the value-added agricultural production; development of rural industries; planning alternative tourism types to be activated in and around Salt Lake and Hirfanlı Dam Lake are considered at the districts of region which are also located at lower levels in development rankings. The population of Evren district according to the Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS) is presented below. Evren is the city with the lowest population in Ankara and its population is declining by years. While the population has been decreasing from 2014 to 2018, there has been an increase in 2018 (Tablo 15-1).

Tablo 15-1 Population of Evren District

Years	Gender		TOTAL POPULATION
	Men	Women	
2018	1.776	1.830	3.606
2017	1.365	1.388	2.753
2016	1.369	1.415	2.784
2015	1.401	1.446	2.847
2014	1.407	1.494	2.901

The most important vulnerability related to migration in the districts around Ankara is the loss of population in rural areas. In the period of 2007-2012, the population of Çamlıdere, Bala, Evren, Haymana, Kalecik and Güdül districts decreased by 18% to 30%. Deficiencies of infrastructure in rural areas; limitations of social services such as education and health; the lack of sector diversity; the loss of population fed by reasons such as the low return on the agricultural sector; the aging of the population in the rural area of Ankara leads to consequences such as the reduced agricultural areas and the agricultural population.

When the ratio of the elderly population to the total population of the district is examined in the districts of Ankara, one of the districts with the oldest population is Evren. According to population projections, the median age in Ankara will be 36 in 2023. The population of Ankara is two years older than the general population of Turkey; younger than Izmir, older than Istanbul. When the overall population of Ankara is analyzed, the trends indicate that the rates of the elderly population will increase. It is seen that elderliness is an important problem in the perimeter districts such as Evren in the current situation. The impacts and results of the increasing elderly population in districts such as Çamlıdere, Güdül and Evren are already seen today.

When the poverty rate of TR5 Region where Ankara is located together with Konya and Karaman provinces is examined, it is seen that 22.9% of the population experienced a significant decrease in the year after in 2006 and this value changed between 19-22% during 2008-2015. As of 2016, 92.93% of the population in Ankara has social security.

Compared with values in Ankara, Turkey and the developed countries, the increase in the average electricity consumption of households can be read as an increase in welfare. While the average consumption of Ankara in districts such as Çankaya, Gölbaşı, Etimesgut and Yenimahalle was the highest; the indicator value in the less developed districts such as Çamlıdere, Bala, Evren, Güdül is very low.

Districts of Aksaray Province (Sarıyahşi, Ağaçören, Ortaköy, Merkez, Sultanhanı and Eski)

Aksaray province, where the project will affect the 6 districts due to the land acquisition activities, was a “sanjak” of Konya until the Republican period in history. In 1920, province status was granted to Aksaray. In 1933, the province status was abolished and connected to Niğde as a district. Aksaray became a province again on June 15, 1989. Aksaray province has 7 districts, 41 towns and 151 villages.

Aksaray is located in the central Kızılırmak section of the Central Anatolia where the North and South Anatolian mountains are separated from each other. The city is surrounded by Nevşehir in the east, Niğde in the southeast, Konya in the west, Ankara in the north and Kırşehir in the northeast. Aksaray province has a cold semi continental climate type. Summers are dry. Snowfall starts in November and ends in April. Aksaray's natural vegetation consist of spring grasses, poppies, daisies, keven and other herbs, leaves with a steep appearance and semi-arid plants. Since the hot and arid climate structure prevails in summer, the grasses that grow in spring, dries in autumn and take the steppe structure of the land. There are oak groves on the Hasandağı and Ekecik Mountains. The important mountains of Aksaray are Hasandağı, Küçük Hasandağı and Ekecik Mountain. There are plateaus formed by volcanic mountains and lava like Hasandağı, Melendiz Mountains and Ekecik Mountain in the region. A large part of the Konya plain is within the boundaries of Aksaray. Uluırmak, which flows from the Melendiz Mountains to the Tuz Gölü, creates a wide plateau. There is no other lake in Aksaray than Turkey's second largest lake in the Salt Lake (2400 km²). The area around the lake is surrounded by marshes and the terrain outside the marsh has been barren. The deepest part of the lake does not exceed 1

meter. There are two types of water resources in and around Aksaray. There are numerous fault and valley sources in the north and east. Water sources in the vicinity of Hasandağı are generally valley sources. The resources in the Salt Lake and Konya Plain are mostly artesian wells. In the northern part of the Obruk plateau, there are marshes in Eskil and Yenikent. The city center of Aksaray is connected to the surrounding provinces and other parts of the country through four state roads. In the north, there are connections with Ankara via E-90, to Nevşehir in the east, to Konya in the west and by E-90 on the south by way of Niğde and Adana.

Average household size is 3.54 in Aksaray province according to ADNKS 2018 data. The population sizes of the districts affected by the land acquisition of the Project are given in the table below.

Tablo 15-2 Population of Project Affected Districts in Aksaray

	2016			2017			2018		
District	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Ağaçören	1413	1339	2752	1406	1306	2712	1560	1474	3034
Eskil	8645	8500	17145	8693	8601	17294	8794	8620	17414
Merkez	105563	107525	213088	109444	111015	220459	110412	112754	223166
Sultanhan	5215	4870	10085	5054	4864	9918	5220	4988	10208
Ortaköy	9136	9401	18537	9059	9455	18514	9678	10280	19958
Sarıyahşi	1708	1685	3393	1667	1675	3342	2119	2141	4260

Source: Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS), TUIK

In the province of Aksaray, which has a young population, mostly small districts, especially Sarıyahşi, Ağaçören districts are migrating. Movements outside the province are mostly targeted to large and close provinces such as Konya and Ankara.

As identified in the field study, the districts with the highest population movements inside the province and towards the other provinces are Sarıyahşi, Ağaçören, Güzelyurt and Ortaköy in Aksaray. Considering the direction of population movements among the districts, it is observed that the settlements located on the mountainous terrain, which presents geographically challenging production conditions, and which are problematic in terms of transportation to the center, are migrating to the provinces and metropolitan cities rather than from the center of the province. Intense migration from the areas where transportation, housing, communication, health, education and social security services cannot be delivered or inadequate, especially in mountainous remote rural areas of the province, to the nearest provinces and metropolitan cities, also points to the developmental differences within the region.

The socio-economic structure of Aksaray is based on agriculture and animal husbandry. 70% of the active population is actively engaged in agriculture and livestock. 7% of the economically active population of Aksaray, which is estimated to be approximately 150.000 people between the ages of 15-64, is employed in the industrial sector. The rest of the population is employed in the service sector. In terms of competitive capacity, agriculture and financial indicators, it is noteworthy that the center of Aksaray is in the first place.¹⁹

As observed in the field study, there are seasonal workers especially working in agricultural sector in the areas affected by Project land acquisition. The majority of the seasonal workers come from Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa provinces of Turkey or from Syria to work between April and September, and the majority of these workers are Syrian immigrants. They are working in agriculture as uninsured and low-paid. The seasonal workers coming to the region usually stay in their own tents set up near the

¹⁹Ahiler Development Agency, 2013.TR71 Region Districts Socio-Economic Development Analysis.

fountains or along the roads and do not pay for their accommodation. They don't have access to any infrastructure (such as toilets, clean water etc.).

54.4% of Aksaray lands are suitable for agriculture and the remaining 45.6% are meadows, pastures, defective forests and unproductive forests. In agricultural areas with 420,430 hectares; cereals, legumes, industrial plants, tuberous plants, fruits and vegetables are grown. 86% of arable land is dry and 14% is irrigated.

Tablo 15-3 Land Assets of Aksaray Province

Type of Land	Ha	%
Agricultural Land	420.430	54,46
Pasture	277.803	35,97
Forest Land	12.528	1,62
Non-agricultural land (including settlements)	10.376	1,34
Total Water Surfaces (Including Ponds)	51.048	6,61
Total	772.185	100

Crop production is concentrated on cereals and alternation systems are used in agricultural land use. Cereals are cultivated in 50,9% of the 420,430 hectares of agricultural land in Aksaray. The largest cultivation area in cereals production is wheat and later barley.

Fodder crops for animal production are made in 1.5% of cultivated areas. This rate is 3.25% in Turkey, and below the average Aksaray Turkey. Industrial plants such as sugar beet and sunflower production are also produced.

In Turkey, the fruit production areas constitute 5% of the total agricultural area. In Aksaray, this rate is 1.3%. In general, cultivation of apple, pear, apricot, cherry, walnut, grape and plum fruit species are made in the province. In recent years, there has been a tendency towards walnut without marketing and storage problems.

While the vegetable production is made in 3% out of the total agricultural areas in Turkey, vegetable production in Aksaray remains at 1%. Vegetable production is generally carried out in irrigated lands.

In Aksaray, animal husbandry is carried out together with crop production as in other surrounding provinces. Aksaray has a significancy in terms of cattle population among the surrounding provinces although the level of specialization in rural economic structure is low and traditional production structure is predominant. Aksaray is above the Turkey average (80%) in terms of culture and hybrid cattle population, and under the average of Turkey (20%) in terms of the domestic cattle population. 96% of the small cattle are the domestic and merino sheep breed, while the remaining 4% are mohair and hair goats. There are two meat integrated plants belonging to one private sector and one municipality.

Poultry farming in the province is made in the form of small enterprises with limited facilities. The production of eggs and meat chickens cannot meet their needs. Turkey, goose, duck production is carried out in the form of household production. Most of the egg production is performed in the city center.

This case is also one of the reasons for out-migration and poses a great risk for the future. Insufficient groundwater and drought risks the sustainability of irrigated agricultural production in the agricultural areas of the region, pose a threat to particularly rural people whose livelihoods depend on agriculture.

Emirgazi District of Konya Province

Konya, located in the TR52 Region, is the province with the least emigration in its region. The city is surrounded by Aksaray at north, Ereğli at south, Karapınar district in the west and Niğde province in the east. The area of the district is 883.2 km². There are two villages and seven villages of Emirgazi.

The transportation infrastructure of the district is based on the highway. The district is connected to Konya and Adana provinces by Ereğli-Karapınar highway. Karapınar district is 39 km away and Konya city center is 141 km away. The distance of the district to the nearest airport is 147 km.

The lands of the Emirgazi district in the Central Anatolian Basin are generally covered with plains and steppes. The districts, which are very poor in terms of geographical resources, have a clayey and calcareous structure. The only forested area of the district is the oak in the southern part of Karacadağ.

Emirgazi district, with 88.326,61 hectares, covers 2,16% of Konya and 0.11% of Turkey. 85.10% of the total area of the district is agricultural lands; this ratio is above the average of Turkey and Konya average. 8.78% of the total area is reserved for meadow and pasture areas. The forest area constitutes 1.63% of the total area.

The population of the Besci settlement in Emirgazi district affected by the land acquisition of the Project is 422 people according to TUIK 2018 data. The table showing the population of Emirgazi district is given below. As can be seen in the table, the Emirgazi population has a tendency to decrease in the last four years.

Tablo 15-4 Population of Emirgazi District

	2015			2016			2017			2018		
District	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Emirgazi	4444	4495	8939	4394	4368	8762	4351	4334	8685	4505	4444	8949

Source: Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS), TUIK

According to ABPRS data, 59.03% of the population of Emirgazi is in the 15-64 age group which can be defined as active population. This rate is lower than the average of Konya and Turkey. The elderly population which is over 65 years is above Konya and Turkey with an average rate of 8.81%.

The economy of Emirgazi district is entirely based on agriculture. Although it has very large agricultural areas, it is one of the districts which have the most adverse conditions as underground and surface water level. The region is also is the least rainfall areas of Turkey.

The total land cultivated in Emirgazi is 427.754 decares. Field agriculture is carried out in 75.1% of these lands. Since dry farming is generally performed in the district, it is observed that the area allocated for fallow is 24.9%.

92.98% of the total cultivated land of the Emirgazi district is dry land and 7.02% of it is irrigated lands. Dry land ratio is well above the rate of dry land in Konya and Turkey. Vegetable activities in the district is not much done, fruit processing activity is almost negligible.²⁰

The most grown crops in Emirgazi are wheat, barley and corn. Among these products, the highest cultivation area is wheat with 60.21%. Wheat yield (254 kg / da) in the district is below the average of Konya (324 kg / da). Barley yield is also below the average in Konya. The corn cultivated area constitutes 0.69% of the total area and yields 1.070 kg / da. Vegetable growing is not performed in the district.

²⁰ Mevlana Kalkınma Ajansı, 2014. Emirgazi İlçe Raporu.

While apple production is made in 20.15% of the area allocated for fruit cultivation in the district, viticulture is made in 72.24% of lands.

In Emirgazi district, 84,33% of total meadow-pasture and forest areas are meadow-pasture area and 15,67% is forest area. Grassland area ratio in the district is significantly greater than the grassland rates of Konya and Turkey. However, due to the fact that the pasture areas in the district are mostly barren, the yield is low.

There are 12.850 decares of fodder crops in the district, 31.1% of this area is clover, 50.6% of silage corn, 18.3% of the vetch is grown. Fodder crop production area in the district consists 2.40% of Konya fodder crop cultivation area and 1.7% of fodder crops cultivation area of the region. 2% of Konya alfalfa plantation area, 3,1% of silage corn planting area and 1,8% of vetch area is located in Emirgazi district.

As of 2013, there are a total of 22,142 bovine animals in the district. The cattle in the district constitutes 3,09% of the Konya cattle population and 2,86% of the cattle population of the region. The potential for cattle in the district is very low compared to Konya and the Region. The reason for this is that due to the insufficient production of fodder crops, the use of concentrated feed increases the costs and the low number of animals due to the low meadow-pasture yield.

As of 2013, there are 56.400 sheep and 2.470 goats in the district. All of the sheep in the district is a domestic breed and the goats are all hair goats. The rates of goat presence in Konya and Region goats are decreasing by years.

There is no agricultural industrial facility in the district that receives its input directly from the district or outside the district. In Emirgazi district, there is no production activity for any of the branches of industry providing input to agriculture. Agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, seedlings and agricultural tools and machinery are supplied from Ereğli, Karapınar and Konya.

There are 15 elementary and 2 secondary schools in Emirgazi district. 97 teachers and 1770 students in primary education and 22 teachers and 214 students in secondary education are continuing education.

Drinking water is available in all villages and towns of the district. There is no sewerage system in the quarters and villages. There are 1 health center in Işıklar and Demirci Quarters and 112 Emergency Services in the district center.

Household Socio-Economic Profile

Demographic Profile

The demographic data gathered from household socio-economic survey applied to the land owners are given in the tables below. According to the results of the field study, the average household size is 4.30. This indicator shows that households consist of about 4-5 people.

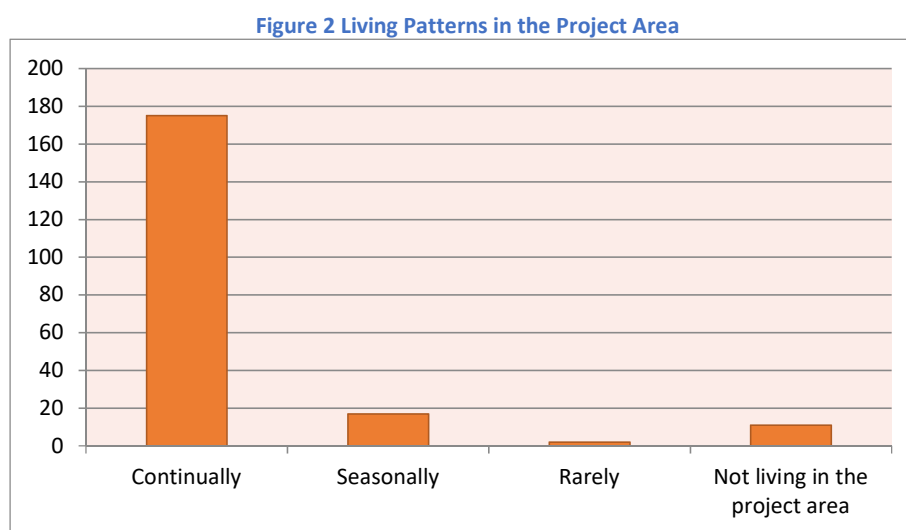
Tablo 15-5 Average Household Size in the Project Area

Number of interviewed households	Total number of household members	Average household size
205	882	4.30

Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

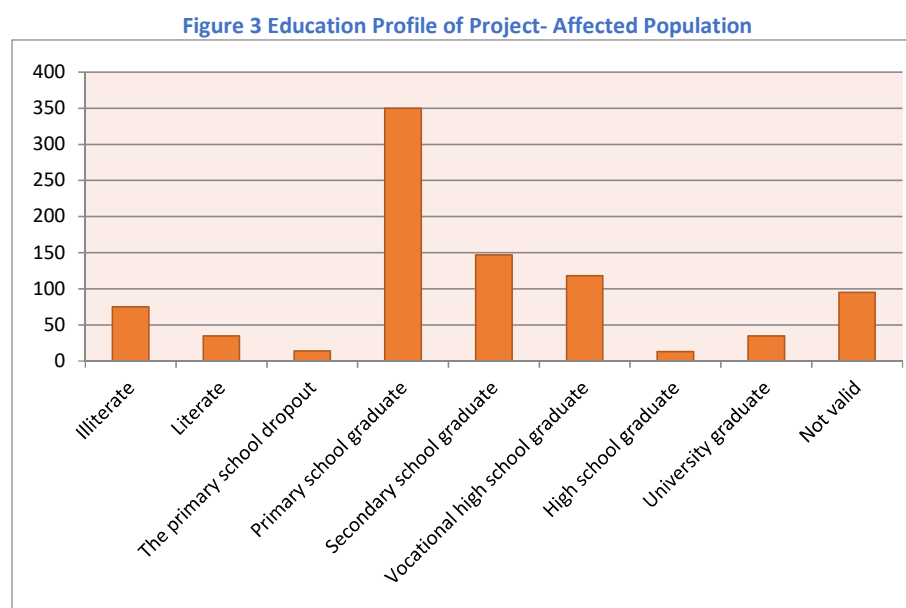
The households in the sample mostly reside in the settlement throughout the year. Especially during the interviews conducted with settlement heads, it was stated that the settlements had a huge emigration in the past but recently it slowed down and became stagnant. The fact that the households

in the settlements reside in the same place throughout the year also points to this situation. Following table (Figure 2) shows the living patterns in the Project-affected area.



Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

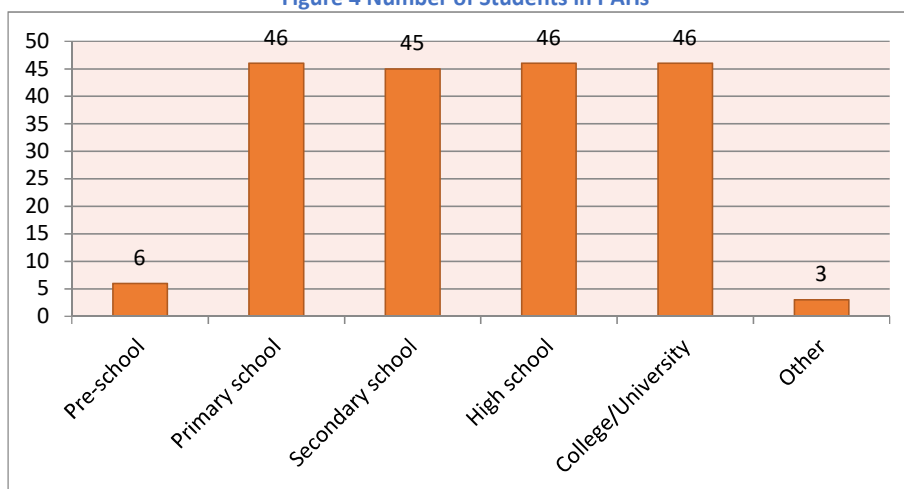
The average age value of the interviewed households is 36.61 while the level of education is very low. The low ratio of high school or higher education graduates indicates this situation while most PAPs in the interviewed households are primary school graduates. The results of the field study indicate that the number of illiterate people in the population above the age of 65 is quite high. In terms of employment opportunities of the Project, low education level of Project-affected populations causes a disadvantage.



Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

Students in PAHs mostly benefit from education with transportation support provided by the Ministry of Education because there are no educational institutions at village level settlements. Children in all households, except those living in the districts and towns, go to school with transport support. Following figure shows the number of students in the interviewed households (Figure 4).

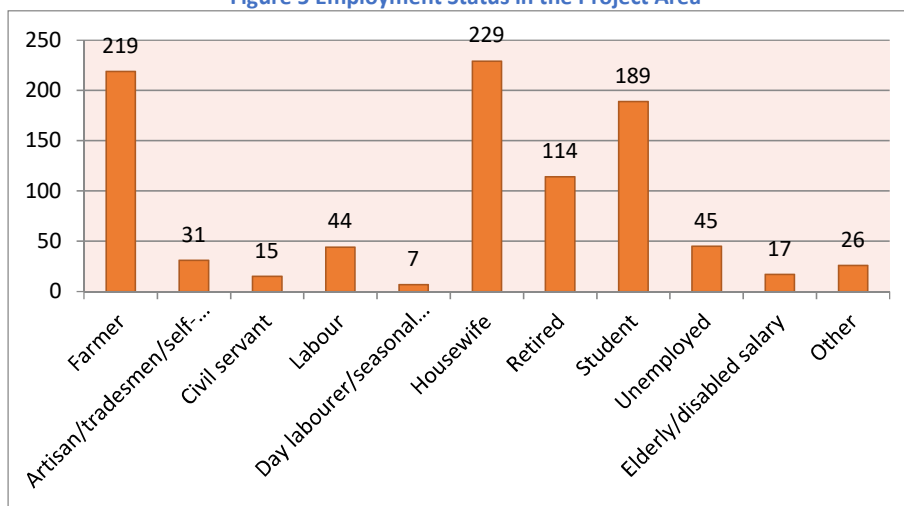
Figure 4 Number of Students in PAHs



Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

As seen in the figure below, interviewed households consist mainly of housewives, farmers, students and retirees. Thus, retirement salary is an important input for PAHs (Figure 5). On the other hand, farming is the main livelihood source in the project area. Labor and civil servants are much less common as income generating employment. As indicated in other consultations conducted in the field survey, housewives are also highly engaged in husbandry and agriculture activities, but they have not identified themselves from this aspect in the surveys. Women's participation in the labor force is an important issue because their contribution to the economy is not visible.

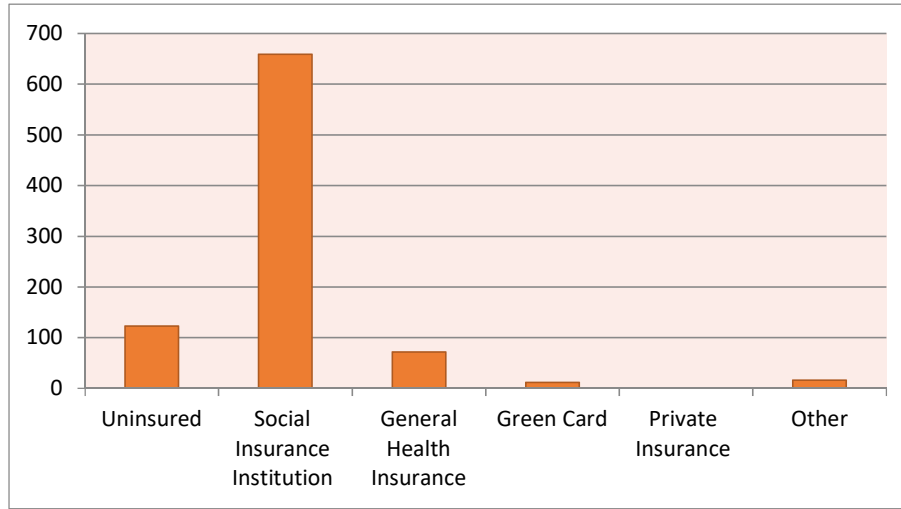
Figure 5 Employment Status in the Project Area



Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

The social insurance ownership status of the PAHs is given in the figure below. PAPs have a high ownership degree of social insurance, and agricultural insurance is the most important source of this assurance.

Figure 6 Social Insurance Ownership Status of Project-Affected Population



Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

In terms of health facilities, there are generally family health centers in the affected settlements and doctors, nurses and midwives are employed in these facilities. Settlements without health facilities apply to hospitals and health centers in district centers. The table below shows whether there is a health facility in the settlements and, if not, the distance to the nearest health center. Most of the PAPs surveyed indicated no health problems. Those with chronic diseases are mostly elderly people.

Tablo 15-6 Healthcare Facilities in the Project Area

Settlement		Settlements that have healthcare facilities in the region	Settlements that do not have healthcare facilities in the region	Proximity to the nearest healthcare centre (km)
Evren	Center	✓		
Sarıyahşi	Center	✓		
Sarıyahşi	Boğazköy	✓		
Ağaçören	Kütüklü		×	5 km
Ağaçören	Center	✓		
Ağaçören	Camili	✓		
Ağaçören	Kederli	✓		
Ağaçören	Abdiuşağı		×	13 km
Ağaçören	Çatalçeşme		×	16 km
Ortaköy	Hacımahmutuşağı		×	11 km
Ortaköy	Hacıibrahimuşağı	✓		
Ortaköy	Hıdırlı-Fakıcık		×	12 km
Ortaköy	Pınarbaşı		×	9 km
Ortaköy	İshaklı Karapınar		×	15 km
Ortaköy	Camuzluk		×	15 km
Merkez	Bostanlık		×	38 km
Merkez	Cerit		×	25 km

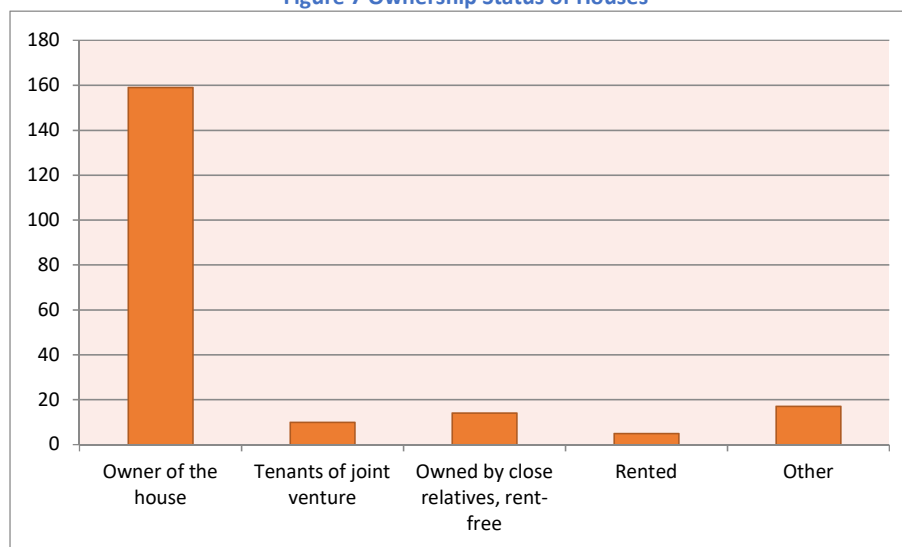
Merkez	Altinkaya	✓		
Merkez	Hanobası		×	50 km
Merkez	Sapmaz	✓		
Merkez	Baymış		×	5 km
Merkez	Yeşiltepe Town	✓		
Merkez	Yeşilova Town	✓		
Merkez	Yenikent Town	✓		
Sultanhanı	Center	✓		
Eskil	Güneşli	✓		
Emirgazi	Besci		×	35 km

Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP – Settlement Head Surveys, March 2019

Home and Amenities

The majority of the households surveyed are the owners of the houses that they live in as seen in the figure below. The average size of the houses is 155 m². When asked about the construction cost of a house equivalent to the house they were living in, the average responses were around 160,000 TL.

Figure 7 Ownership Status of Houses



Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

The table below presents basic information about the infrastructure facilities in the settlements. It is important to note that there is no central sewerage system in the plateaus of Sultanhanı Merkez which is not included in this table. The drinking water sources of the households are mainly provided from the main water lines. During the interviews, settlement heads stated that the infrastructure facilities of the settlements are not located within the boundaries of project construction area. Before the construction phase of the project, meetings will be held in the settlements and information will be obtained about the damages that can be given to the infrastructure and the measures that will be taken to prevent any damage to facilities will be explained to PAPs.

Tablo 15-7 Access to Infrastructure in Project Affected Settlements

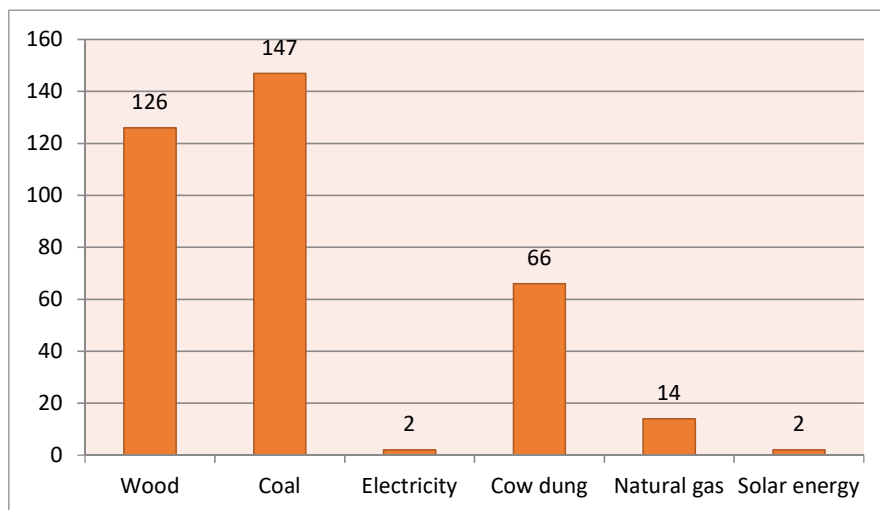
Settlement	Lack of Centralized	Intermittent	Poor Quality Drinking	Road Blocks in	Insufficient telephone
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		Sewerage	Electric Supply	Water	Winters Due To Snow	and internet infrastructure
Evren	Center	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sarıyahşi	Center	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sarıyahşi	Boğazköy	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Ağaçören	Kütüklü	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Ağaçören	Center	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ağaçören	Camili	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ağaçören	Kederli	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ağaçören	Abdiuşağı	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Ağaçören	Çatalçeşme	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ortaköy	Hacımahmutuşağı	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Ortaköy	Hacıibrahimuşağı	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ortaköy	Hıdırlı-Fakıcık	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ortaköy	Pınarbaşı	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ortaköy	İshaklı Karapınar	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Ortaköy	Camuzluk	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Merkez	Bostanlık	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Merkez	Cerit	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Merkez	Altınkaya	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Merkez	Hanobası	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Merkez	Sapmaz	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Merkez	Baymış	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Merkez	Yeşiltepe Town	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Merkez	Yeşilova Town	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Merkez	Yenikent Town	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sultanhanı	Center	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eskil	Güneşli	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓
Emirgazi	Besci	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓

Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP – Settlement Head Surveys, March 2019

The heating sources of the households are shown in the figure below. It is observed that the participants gave more than one answer as heating sources. Households are mainly heated with wood and coal, and animal fuels are also used in rural settlements. Natural gas is used in the district centers. There are only 4 households heated by electricity and solar energy.

Figure 8 Most Used Heat Sources in PAHs



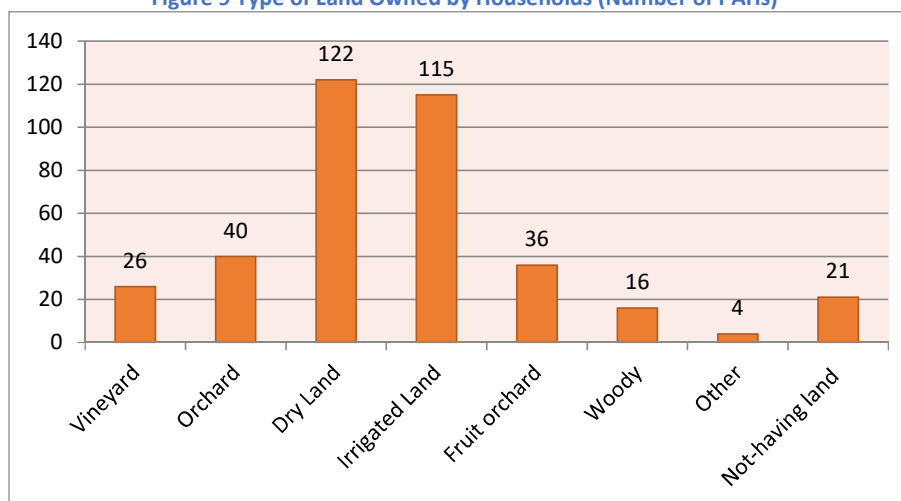
Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP – Settlement Head Surveys, March 2019

Economic Profile

Agriculture

As stated by stakeholders in the consultations, the main livelihoods in the region are agriculture and animal husbandry activities. In addition to the market-oriented production of products such as beet, chickpea and sunflower as agricultural activities, fodder crops also cultivated to support households' husbandry activities.

Figure 9 Type of Land Owned by Households (Number of PAHs)

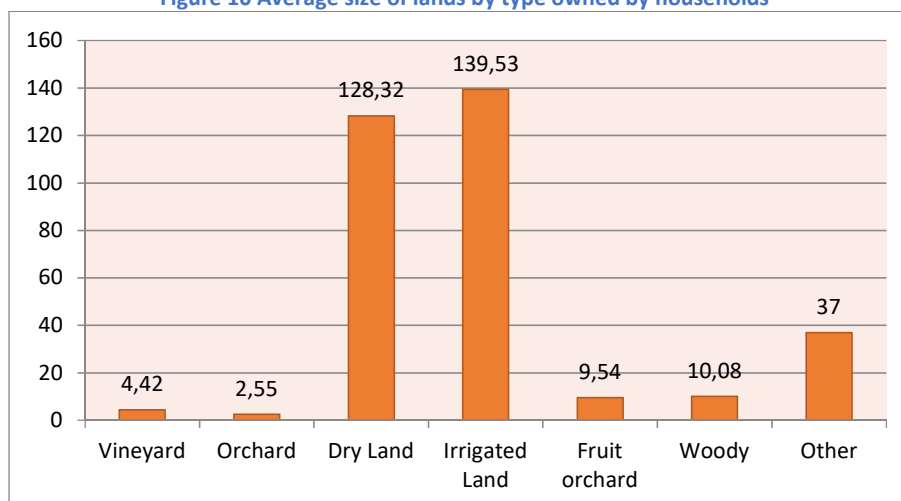


About half of the land that PAHs' own is irrigated while the other half is dry. Some households also cultivate the treasury lands around their lands for agricultural purposes. Some of the users who are cultivating a part of the treasury lands adjacent to their own agricultural lands are not legally recognized. Besides, the lands of the households who have migrated from the settlements and who have left agricultural activities are cultivated with rental agreements. The interviewed households in the settlements mostly plant their lands themselves. Only 7 households had rented their land to someone else. 2 households stated that they are paying to daily workers to plant their lands. Detailed information about the formal and informal users in the project-area is given in Section 5.4.2.

Pasture lands in Turkey, can not be used for agricultural purposes other than grazing. However, it has been determined that mostly forage crops such as alfalfa are planted by the users especially in the

pasture lands located in the Sultanhanı region and around the well areas. Therefore, there are two types of impacts regarding the use of common property lands in the Project area; loss of common grazing lands and loss of pasture lands used for agricultural purposes by informal users. Loss of common grazing lands will be compensated and the compensation will aim at supporting or improving livestock activities in accordance with the joint decision of the settlement (eg, fodder provision, animal shading and watering trough support). Users who cultivate the pasture lands for agricultural purposes will be evaluated as informal users and will be compensated through the RAP Fund.

Figure 10 Average size of lands by type owned by households

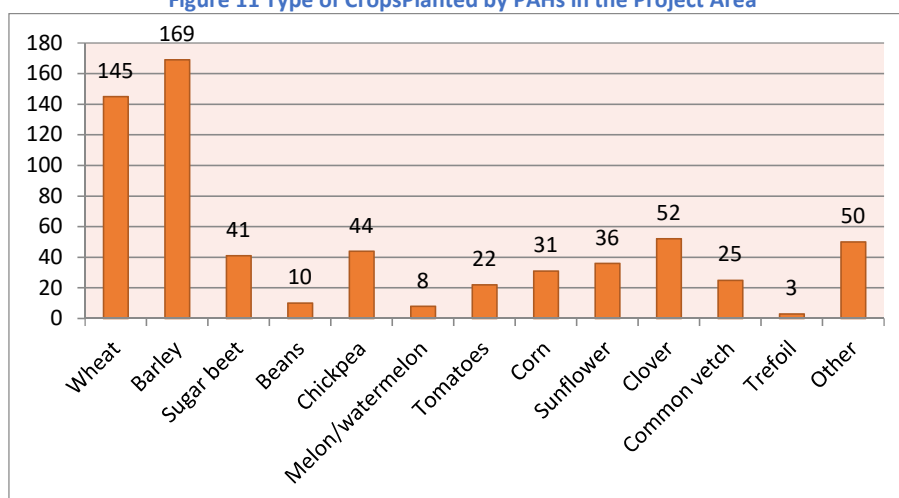


Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

The irrigation sources of the households mainly consist of wells. 71 of the households responding to this question stated that they were irrigating their lands with well water. The number of households using ponds or streams as irrigation sources is 33. 85 of the respondents find the water resource insufficient while 87 of them stated that water resource is sufficient.

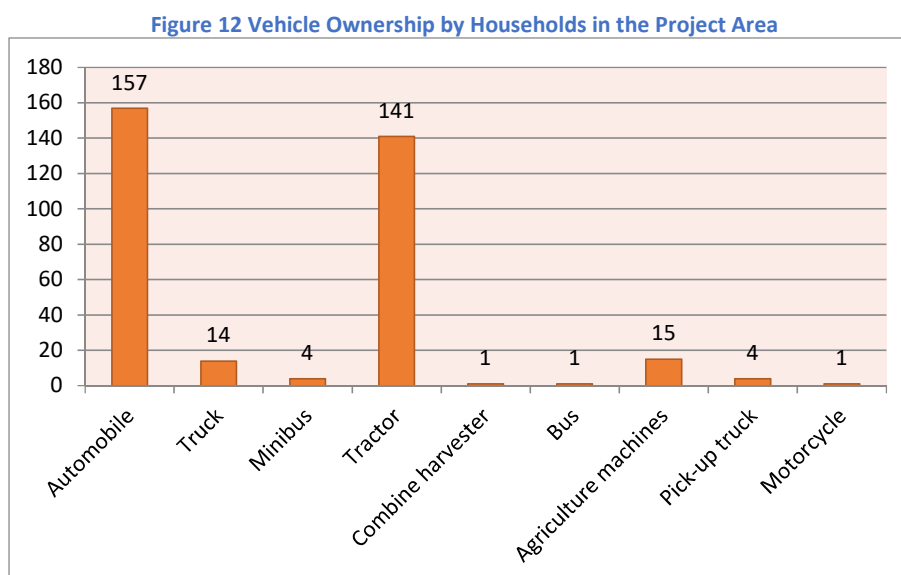
The distribution of the crops planted by the households is given in the figure below (Figure 11). The products in the table are planted once in a year and crop substitution is carried out in the region. 118 of the respondents who answered the question stated that they left their land lie fallow while 81 of them did not.

Figure 11 Type of Crops Planted by PAHs in the Project Area



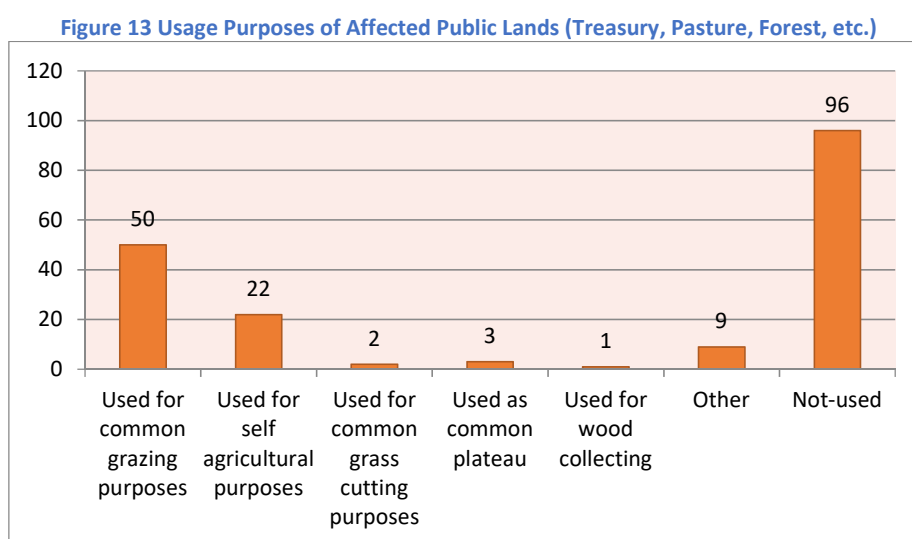
Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

45% of the respondents stated that they were members of an agricultural cooperative, and 55% stated that they were not members of any cooperative. Ownership of transportation and agricultural vehicles among households is shown in the figure below. Multiple answers are marked for the ownership of more than one vehicle. It is seen that 76% of the households owns automobiles while 69% owns a tractor. The figure indicates that the number of households owned both automobiles and tractors is quite high among the sample.



Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

Apart from individual private lands and planted crops, usage purposes of public lands such as pasture, treasury and forest land is also a significant area of concern. As seen in the Figure 13, the most common type of land use of public lands which are commonly used is grazing activities which are followed by cultivation. Other usage purposes are very less common but “not-used” answer has the highest rate among all answers.



Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

Livestock Production

58% of the households interviewed stated that they are engaged in animal husbandry while 42% do not carry out husbandry activities. Following table shows the number of livestock by types owned by PAHs in the project area.

Tablo 15-8 Number of Livestock Owned by PAHs

Type of Animals	Average Numbers	TOTAL
Cattle/bovine	19.87	2225
Sheep/goat	85.23	6307
Bee (number of beehives)	4.38	289

Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

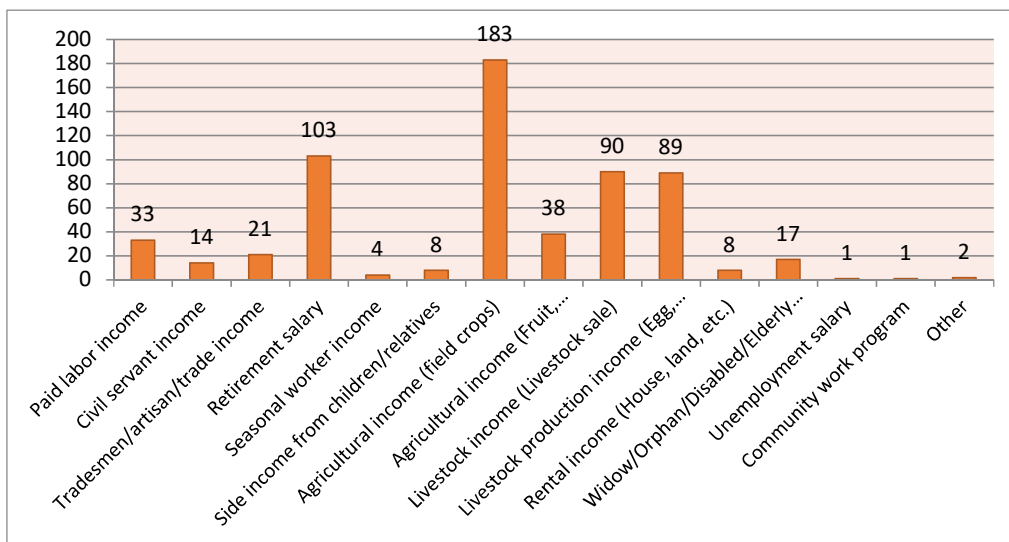
119 out of total 205 households surveyed have ownership of animals. All of these animal owners have a barn/stable. Sheep/goat breeding is more common among households engaged in animal husbandry activities. As a general pattern, households use the barn/stable next to their homes to feed their animals in winter season. With the arrival of spring, animals are taken to meadows and pastures. The common pastures of the settlements, treasury lands and private farmlands after the harvest are also used for animal grazing. The Project will ensure the sustainability of animal husbandry activities by organizing meetings with settlement heads and animal owners so that livestock activities and grazing routes are not affected by construction activities. Most households have poultry to meet their own needs, but these products are not offered to the market.

Household Income and Expenditures

One of the most important results obtained in field studies is that PAHs have income diversity. Regular retirement salary or paid workers' salaries generally supply the income from agriculture and animal husbandry and make household income more stable.

Animal husbandry activities bring more income than crop production. When the household income structure is assessed, it is understood that agricultural income (plant production + husbandry) constitutes about half of the income of the households engaged in agriculture. When livelihoods are distributed among households, it is seen that there is a highly balanced distribution between paid labor income, retirement salary and agricultural-husbandry income. Half of the households interviewed stated that they sold animals in the last year.

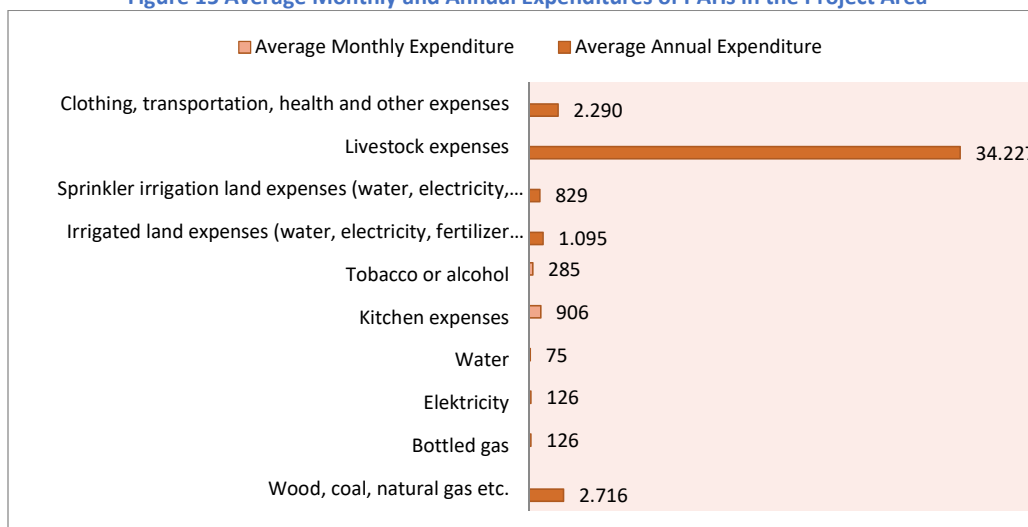
Figure 14 Income Sources of PAHs in the Project Area



Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

Following figure presents the average monthly and annual expenditures of PAHs by types. It can be seen that the highest expenses of households are related with livestock expenses which is also highest income generating activity. Agricultural expenses are much lower than both livestock expenses and heating expenses of households.

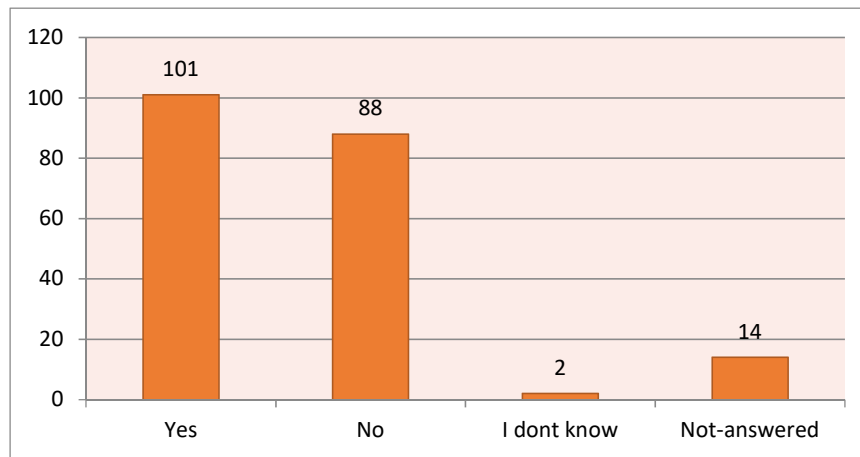
Figure 15 Average Monthly and Annual Expenditures of PAHs in the Project Area



Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

According to the results of the field study, more than half of the surveyed households have an on-going loan. The types of these loans are consumer, mortgage, agriculture, livestock and trade loans. 26 households received consumer loans, while 6 households used mortgage loans, 66 households agricultural loans and 3 households used trade loans (Figure 16).

Figure 16 Did Any Household Member Receive Loan?



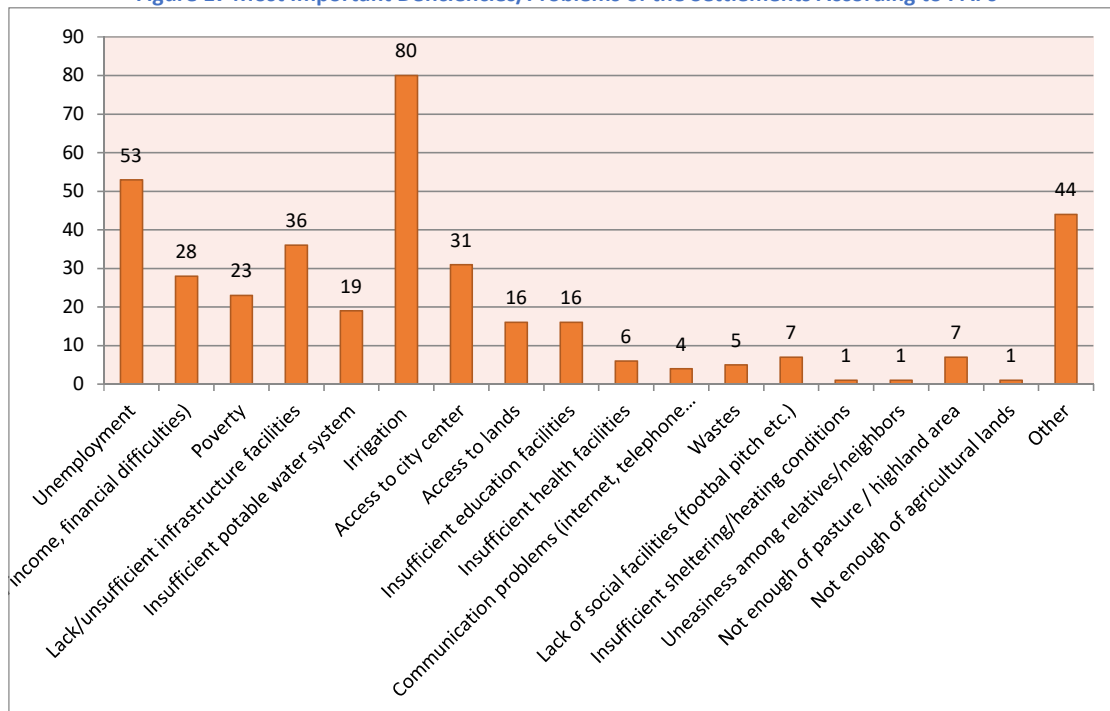
Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

The interviewees stated that the most effective investment to increase the income they derive from agriculture and animal husbandry is to develop irrigation resources. The second choice was to reduce input costs for husbandry and agriculture.

40% of the households participating in the field study stated that they could hardly or very hardly meet the needs of the household. On the other hand, 53% stated that they could meet their needs. Compared to the previous year, total of 114 households stated that their economic situation got worse, while 77 stated that their economic situation remained the same or is better. 56 of the households surveyed said that there was no change compared to the previous year. 146 households stated that they did not prefer their children to stay in this settlement due to lack of job opportunities and lack of education services.

The surveyed households were asked to rank the most important problems of the settlement. The following table shows these answers.

Figure 17 Most Important Deficiencies/Problems of the Settlements According to PAPs

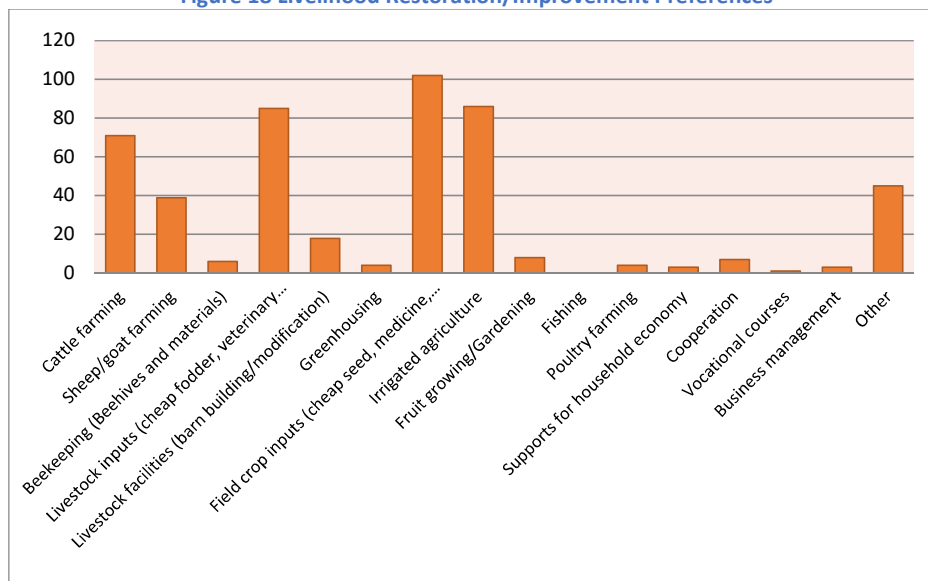


Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

Among the answers, irrigation problems, which are one of the most important issues for agricultural activities, were mentioned most, followed by unemployment. Due to the limited employment opportunities in settlements, young people migrate to metropolitan and urban centers. A significant number of the interviewees had no idea about this and did prefer not to give an answer to that.

Households were asked what issues they had prioritized in improving livelihoods. Looking at the results, it is observed that households mostly prefer the supports for agricultural inputs and irrigation activities, followed by livestock inputs. It is known that agricultural activities have been abandoned by many people due to the recent increase in agricultural costs and the results appear to confirm this situation.

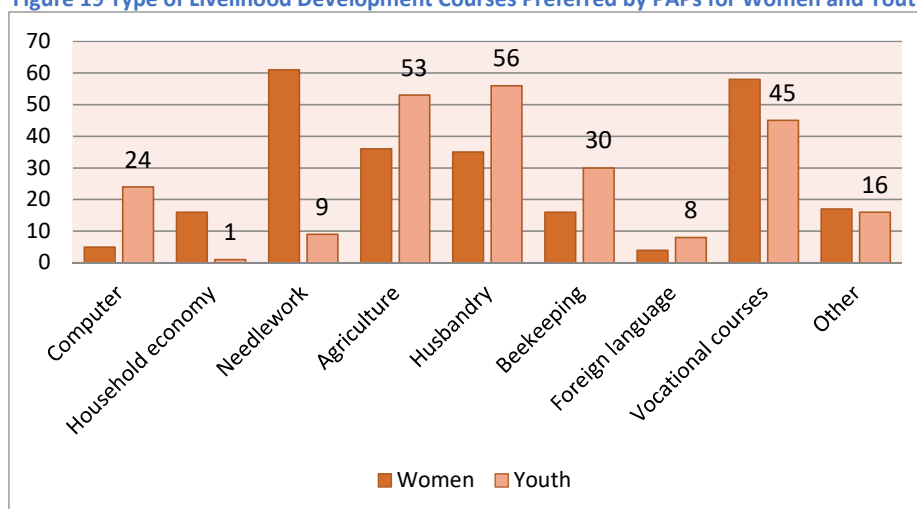
Figure 18 Livelihood Restoration/Improvement Preferences



Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

The interviewees were asked what kinds of courses could be organized and activities could be carried out to improve their livelihoods. As shown in the table below, vocational courses were the most preferred topic. The following issues are related to agriculture and animal husbandry.

Figure 19 Type of Livelihood Development Courses Preferred by PAPs for Women and Youth



Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

Public Consultations and Information Sharing

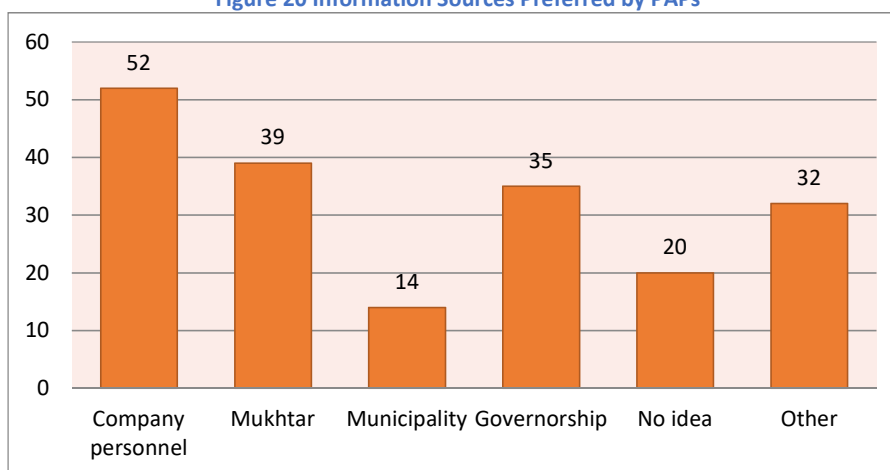
173 of the surveyed households stated that they had information about the project while 32 of them had no knowledge. PAPs were also asked how they were informed about the Project. The basic information sources of the PAPs were the visits of Project personnel, television broadcasts and settlement heads. Other sources of information are indicated as family members, Municipality, District Governorates and social media. Almost all settlement heads attended the informative meeting held by the Project personnel while 53 of the surveyed households participate in these meetings.

PAPs were also asked about which information they want to get about the Project. PAPs were generally interested in; expropriation process, employment opportunities, environmental impacts, whether the fresh water pipeline can be used for agricultural irrigation after the completion of the Project life etc. Public information meetings held regularly by the Project will continue in a participatory manner allowing for PAPs to raise their concerns and get answers to their questions.

The question “Have your lands been taken or expropriated for any other projects before?” was answered as No by 121 PAPs and as Yes by 69 PAPs, respectively. Therefore, a multiple project effect can be considered for these settlements.

Questions related to the grievance mechanism of the Project were also included in the survey. The answers of PAPs to the question of who will be contacted to get information about the Project or to forward a complaint are listed in the table below. 25% of participants stated that they would contact company personnel (the social point of contact on behalf of the Project) for such cases while 19% answered as “Mukhtar” to the question. Those who have no idea about contact channels consist 9% of the sample.

Figure 20 Information Sources Preferred by PAPs



Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

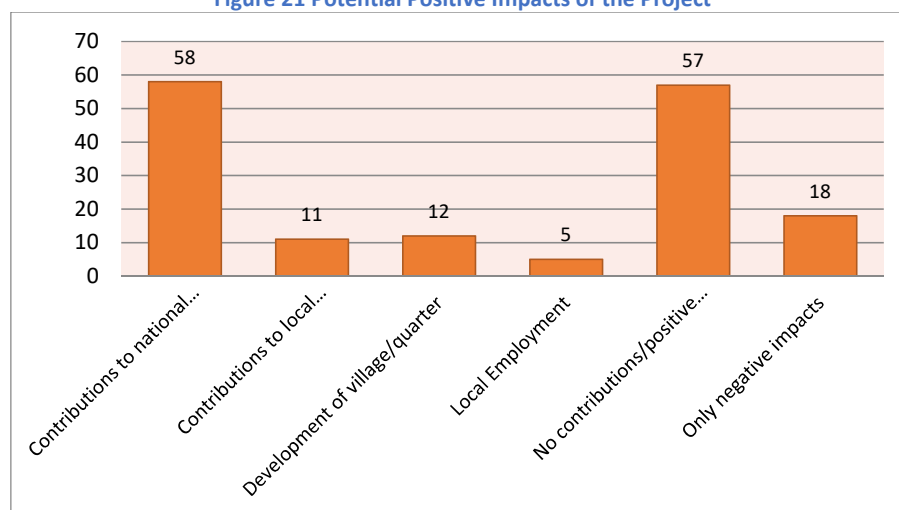
19% of the interviewed households are aware of the communication channels such as phone line and the contact person that the Project is applying for Grievance Mechanism while 66% of participants are not aware of these contact channels. A Grievance Mechanism has been established for the GSEP Project. Face to face interviews and consultations have been going on since the beginning of Project. With the commencement of the Project activities on site, Public Relations Units of both BOTAŞ and Construction Contractor(s) will carry out its activities within the framework of the Grievance Management Mechanism and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Potential Impacts of the Project According to Socio-Economic Survey

The approaches of the surveyed households to the Project were also questioned during field survey. The respondents gave the following answers regarding the positive impacts of the Project.

The most important positive impact of the Project was to support local employment according to PAPs. This was followed by the contribution to the local development. 28% of the respondents stated that the project will contribute to the national economy. This response was followed by those who stated that the Project would not have any positive contribution to the region (27%).

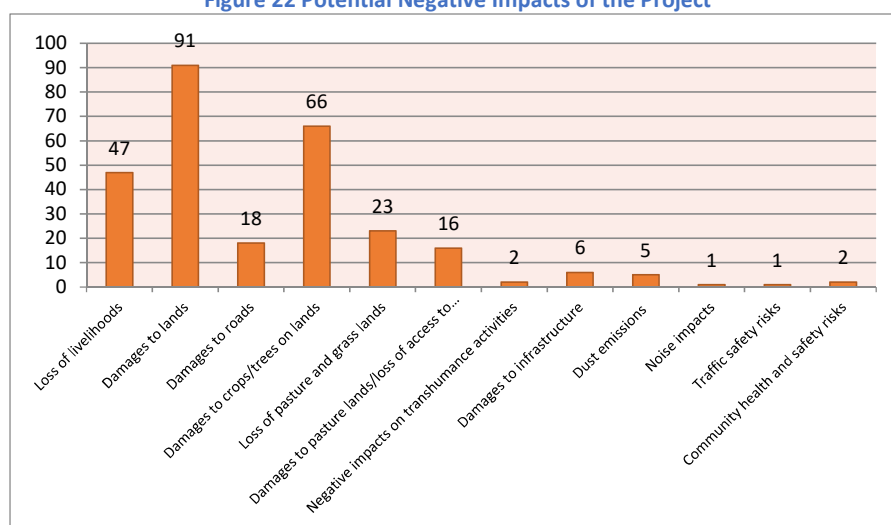
Figure 21 Potential Positive Impacts of the Project



Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

PAPs evaluated the possible negative effects of the project as in the figure below. The participants were able to select more than one answer option. The outstanding response is that the affected-lands and neighbor lands will be damaged during the construction phase. This response is followed by damage to crops especially in neighbor lands. Thus, it can be seen that the PAPs expect a decrease in their income sources. They also believe that livestock activities will be adversely affected by the Project activities. Damage to agricultural products and livestock activities due to construction activities will be avoided. However, in cases of damages to any property, the loss will be compensated by the CC.

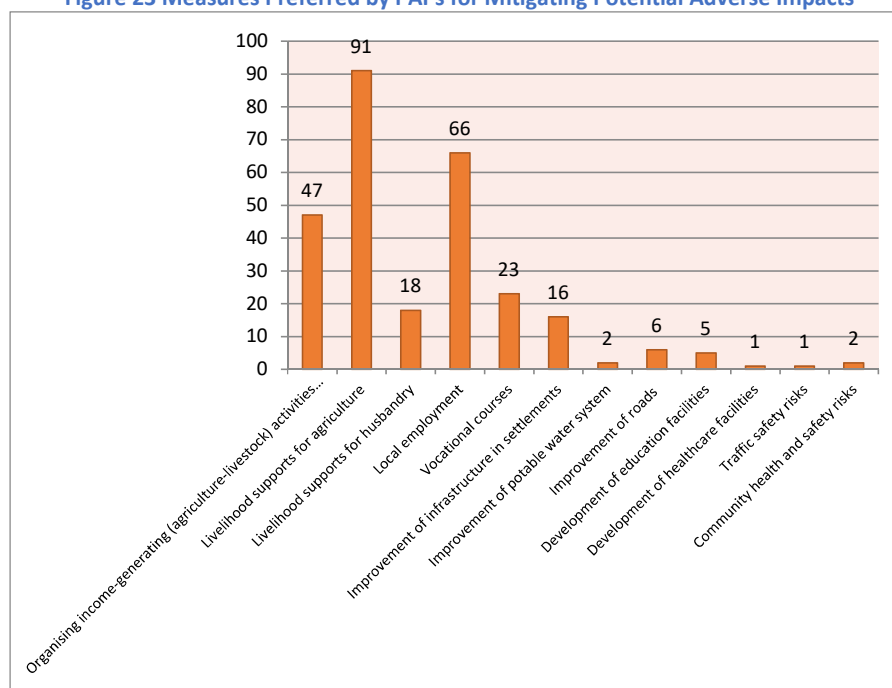
Figure 22 Potential Negative Impacts of the Project



Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

The PAPs were also asked what could be done to reduce these adverse effects. The answers are listed in the figure below. Supporting agricultural activities and livestock activities has been the primary response. This was followed by answers such as improvement of roads, prioritization of local employment in the Project. Most of the muhtars (14 out of 27) stated that they would like to benefit from natural gas to be connected to their settlements.

Figure 23 Measures Preferred by PAPs for Mitigating Potential Adverse Impacts



Source: Socio-Economic Field Study for RAP - Household Survey- March 2019

In the questions designed for measuring the employment expectation in the Project, 29% of participants stated that there are job seekers in their households who could work in the Project. On the other hand, 62% of the respondents said that they would not prefer to work in the Project or that there is no job seeker in their household to work in the Project. 2 interviewees have declared that there are already people in their households employed by the Project. Public Relations Units of BOTAŞ and Contractor(s) will visit the settlements and inform them about employment opportunities and application processes in the pre-construction phase.

Appendix 9. RAP Fund Management Guideline

GENERAL

Purpose and Scope

The scope of this document is to set forth the entitlement criteria and methods of payment to be made under RAP Fund to land owners/users and legal entities who are affected from pipeline RoW, Energy Transmission Lines (ETL) and Above Ground Installations (Above Ground Facilities).

Custodian of the Document

The custodian of this Guideline is the Quality, Health and Safety and Environment (QHSE) Manager. The custodian is responsible for organizing regular review of this document in addition to ensure updating of identified improvements. The custodian is to be contacted for any reasons of changes.

Abbreviations, Acronyms

BOTAŞ	Boru Hatları ile Petrol Taşıma Anonim Şirketi
ELCO	Expropriation Local Contact Office
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ETL	Energy Transmission Line
GSEP	Gas Storage Expansion Project
OP 4.12	Operational Policy 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement
QHSE	Quality, Health and Safety, Environment
PAP	Project Affected People
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
TL	Turkish Lira
WB	World Bank

Definitions

The following definitions may appear within the text of this document and shall have meaning as described below for the purpose of this document.

Definitions	Meaning
Above Ground Installations	Include surface facilities, well areas, pumping & storage stations, valve chambers
BOTAŞ Departments	BOTAŞ Departments described under BOTAŞ Organizational Chart
Compensation	Payments made by those causing specified and agreed loss to those who suffer the impairment of access to land, waters and other critical natural

	resources or livelihoods, or damage to, or destruction of community members' individual or collective assets of any kind, whether accidental or planned due to Project related works
Contract	The contract established by and between BOTAŞ and the contractor to provide materials/goods/services to BOTAŞ
Common Lands	State owned land used collectively by a number of persons
Economic Displacement	Loss of assets or access to asset that leads to loss of income sources of other means of livelihood as a result of Project related land acquisition and, or restrictions on land use
Eligibility/Eligible	Those who are entitled for any described compensation type in BOTAŞ RAP(s) and its complementary documents (LRP documents) in compliance with BOTAŞ's commitment to the WB policies.
Eligibility Criteria	Criteria for determining eligibility for land acquisition and livelihood restoration entitlements
Energy Transmission Lines	Structures used in electric power transmission and distribution to transmit electrical energy along large distances
Entitlement	The range of measures comprising cash or in-kind compensation, transaction cost, income restoration, livelihood assistance, and various other allowances such as transportation assistance
Expropriation Local Contact Office (ELCO)	Office of BOTAŞ working in Konya that is responsible to execute all land acquisition activities of GSEP in line with Land Acquisition Law (Law No: 2942 and amended with Law No:4650) and other relevant national legislations
e-Devlet System	The electronic offering of services normally rendered to citizens by the Government
Finance Department	The Finance Department of BOTAŞ
Grievance Mechanism	The Grievance Mechanism of BOTAŞ (A grievance mechanism is constituted by instruments, methods and processes by which a resolution to a grievance is sought and provided)
Grievance	A concern or complaint raised by an individual or a group within communities/stakeholders affected by the Project
General Manager	The General Manager of BOTAŞ
Head Office	The Head Office of BOTAŞ located in Ankara
Land User	Those who are the actual users of the Project affected lands for any land based livelihood activity

Land Consolidation	Land Consolidation is the reallocation of parcels with the aim the landowners to obtain larger parcels at one or more places in exchange of their former smaller and fragmented land plots
Land Acquisition	Refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easement or rights of way (Land may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible) ("Land" includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies)
Livelihood Restoration	The measures required to ensure that project affected persons have the resources to at least restore, if not improve their livelihoods
Pasturelands	Land used to feed livestock such as cattle, horses, and sheep by means of grazing
Project	Gas Storage Expansion Project of BOTAŞ
QHSE Manager	The Quality, Health and Safety and Environmental Manager of BOTAŞ
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	The document which specifies the procedures that will be followed and the actions that will be taken to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project
RAP Fund	The RAP Fund of BOTAŞ established by BOTAŞ's Board of Directors to cover land acquisition-induced impacts of Project on livelihoods that are not covered by national law but should be covered in compliance to WB standards that apply to BOTAŞ
RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table	A tailor-made register table developed by BOTAŞ for keeping all records (complaints, applications or notification) related to RAP Fund Payment Items and monitoring the evaluation process in a written form
RAP Monitoring Consultant	Company that monitors RAP and gives support for evaluation of eligibility of the applicant
RAP Semi-Annually Internal Monitoring Report	The report prepared on a quarterly basis to present progress on RAP implementation with respect to BOTAŞ's commitments made under its RAP(s)
Replacement Cost	The market value of the assets plus transaction costs
Real Estate Transaction Tax	Tax born from the purchase and sale transactions of an immovable
Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)	Document that sets forth the policy of BOTAŞ regarding resettlement of PAPs within the scope of GSEP
Site	The land areas where topographic works, site survey, soil investigations, archaeological works, earthworks, material storage, social areas, accommodation, dormitories, offices, construction, erection, commissioning activities are executed for realization of the BOTAŞ facilities/system

Title Deed Directorate	The authority that carries out all procedures relating to title deed issue in accordance with the applicable laws
Turkish Legislation	Mean the Turkish Laws, regulations, decrees, circulars and others officially issued in Turkish Official Gazette
Transitional Livelihood Support	Support provided to economically displaced persons who are eligible for additional monetary support (transitional payment) as defined in the RAP(s)
Treasury Lands	State owned land (The Treasury may have land registered with land registry offices and land, which are not so registered, mountains, hills, rocks, lakes, rivers, and streams are also deemed to be owned by the Treasury) (Registered land is classified as land subject to the Treasury's general ownership)
Unviable Lands	Pieces of land which remain on a property after a portion of the property has been acquired for the project and are of considerable importance in communities' and/or household's livelihoods

References

- Turkish Expropriation Law
- RAP Fund Management Directive of BOTAŞ
- World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement
- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

DESCRIPTION

RAP Fund's principles of usage and establishment have been determined in the light of requirements of the "World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement". The RAP Fund is implemented taking into consideration the following principles:

- Fair and transparent evaluation
- Compensation of loss at replacement cost
- Method of compensation of economic loss not regulated under applicable Turkish Legislation
- Timely information through the proper method with sufficient content
- Open communication and easy access
- Accountability

RAP Fund is a supplementary fund formed by BOTAŞ based on international standards and good practices in order to compensate economic losses sustained and to be sustained by persons who are affected from Project's acquisition activities but who are not eligible as per Turkish legislation. The purpose of this RAP Fund is to compensate various economic losses of the entitled persons who are affected from pipeline RoW and Above Ground Facilities in different ways, but those losses are not compensated under applicable Turkish Legislation, and to help facilitate economic transition from pre-Project period to commencement of commercial operation period.

BOTAŞ will carry out a pro-active approach in informing the PAPs and impacted settlements through active engagement tools such as the GLAC (Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation) and ensure that all impacted people are aware and informed timely of their rights to compensation which are not covered by Law.

A person who asks to be compensated from the RAP Fund for their economic losses, first applies to BOTAŞ's relevant social experts and convey the issue via grievance mechanism. BOTAŞ may also initiate the compensation process directly by the social team if the eligible PAPs do not apply for compensation. Received applications (complaint record) and supportive reports are gathered in QHSE Management and whenever required, by relevant experts, to decide whether applicant/complainant is eligible or not. If it is considered eligible, necessary supports from RAP Fund are provided to the entitled person as described in "Entitlement Matrix" in the RPF Document. Application is closed upon the release signed by parties verifying that economic loss compensated and consent of the applicant/complainant is received. Should the application/complaint be rejected, necessary explanation is given to the applicant/complainant in an appropriate way. All concerns should be kept in RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Entity		General Role & Responsibility
Head of Storage Department		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the process mentioned in this guideline is implemented • Provide necessary resources for proper implementation of the process mentioned in this guideline
Expropriation Department of BOTAŞ		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages and executes all land acquisition activities in conformity with the relevant Turkish Legislation • Provides regular land acquisition data including grievances and logs of negotiation meetings etc.
ELCO		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate regularly with owners/users to inform about their rights • Identification of informal land users on public lands
QHSE Management (Head Office)	Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works together with the social experts in head office • Checks the works performed by Social Experts working at head office
	Social Experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enters the applications made to QHSE Management to RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table • Evaluate applications received via grievance mechanism regarding RAP Fund • In some cases, receives support from RAP Monitoring Consultant in order to determine that the application is eligible or not • Exchanges letters with related Public Institutions • Sends letter to Finance Department to pay the estimated compensation amount • Send letter to the applicant about the result of the application • Follows up and disclosure activities carried out within the scope of RAP Fund and applications received and relevant results
QHSE Chief Engineering (Site)	Chief Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works together with the social experts at site • Checks the works performed by Social Experts working at site
	Social Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps filling application form samples that are created in case the entitled person wishes to apply • Enters the applications made to QHSE Chief Engineering to RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table • Informs QHSE Management about the applications

Related Public Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are Aksaray Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock and Aksaray Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanization • Determine the value of assets regarding application, like structures, tress etc. and notifies QHSE Management
BOTAŞ Finance Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes payments for compensation to related bank account
RAP Monitoring Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examines whether the application is eligible or not according to eligibility criteria (Appendix 1) by visiting site

BOTAŞ RAP FUND MANAGEMENT PROCESS

RAP Fund is the source allocated to cover economic losses that arise in connection with pipelines RoW and Above Ground Facilities and cannot be compensated within the scope of Legal Legislation of Turkey (Expropriation Law no. 2942). Rap Fund under the Project is used to compensate such cases whenever required for compensation of economic losses within the scope provided below.

- BOTAŞ Fund Management Process in case of temporary economic loss resulting from easements of pipelines and energy transmission lines
 - a. Fund Payment Items
 - i. **Crop payment for unviable lands:** Compensation for crop and other assets losses on the remaining portions of the divided land for construction activities as the remaining part becomes economically unviable. Relevant criteria are given in Appendix 1.
 - ii. **Payments for Public Lands (Treasury Lands, Forest Lands, Pasturelands and Lands owned by Village Legal Entity) used for agricultural activities by informal land users:** Compensation of loss related to crops and trees or other immovables such as houses, water wells, animal shelters to users who are not legal entitled person, which is paid in case Treasury Lands, Forest Lands, Pasturelands and land that belong to Village Legal Entity is used for agricultural activities without making legal payment.
 - iii. **Payments in relation with misidentification of the actual land user (crop owner):** Compensation of any losses that may arise from any improper identification of actual land user is carried out.
 - iv. **Transportation Costs where consent agreement is reached:** Payment made to cover travelling costs that land owner, with whom an agreement is reached during land acquisition process.
 - v. **Payments regarding the common lands used for grazing:** Payments made to compensate livelihood loss arising from not being able to use publicly owned land for grazing purposes during construction activities.
 - vi. **Payments for seasonal income losses of the person of the entity carrying out seasonal economic activities in areas nearby the project area:** Payments made to compensate income losses of persons or organizations that carry out seasonal economic activities, who are located within the Project impact area which is defined in ESIA Report and RPF.
 - vii. **Payments regarding change of parcel and land owner depending on land consolidation:** Compensation paid for losses that arise due to change of owners and land area as the result of land consolidation.

- viii. **Payment for PAPs who are affected by cumulative impacts:** Payments made to compensate losses that arise due to expropriation of the land second time.
- ix. **Payments regarding the contract farming:** Payments made to compensate losses that arise due to contract farming.

b. Entitled PAPs/Entities

- i. Land users/land owners of unviable lands, who meet the eligibility criteria stated in Appendix 1.
- ii. Informal land users on public lands, who carry out agricultural activities on treasury lands, forest lands, pasturelands and land that belong to village legal entity without legal rental or making legal payment as required by applicable Turkish Legislation.
- iii. People who were underpaid due to misidentification of crop or who could not be compensated as there was a mistake in identifying the actual land user.
- iv. Land owners with whom an agreement on the expropriation amount is reached during land acquisition process.
- v. The villages that incur economic loss as they cannot temporarily use a part of pastureland and other land that they had been using for grazing because of the Project activities. The entitled party here is the Village Legal Entity.
- vi. People/entity that carry out seasonal economic activities such as beekeeping, within the Project impact area which is defined in ESIA Report and RPF.
- vii. The new land owners that emerge as the result of land consolidation activities carried out in villages in the project area where a change in ownership or land area occurs.
- viii. The land owners/users whose land is expropriated second time.
- ix. The land owner/user who made a contract farming agreement with buyers before expropriation of the land.

c. Implementation

- i. **The land outside the construction area becomes unviable for agricultural activity throughout the construction period:** Whether or not the applicants (actual land user) that apply via grievance mechanism for payment of compensation for crops on unviable lands, meet eligibility criteria or not, are kept in RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table by QHSE Management. Afterwards, applications are sent to RAP Monitoring Consultant to decide whether the applicant/complainant is entitled or not with respect to Eligibility Criteria (Appendix 1). The result of the evaluation is entered on the "Land Investigation Form" (Appendix 2). Monitoring consultant informs QHSE Management whether the application is eligible or not.
 - 1. If the application is considered eligible, QHSE Management sends a letter to the related public institution in order to calculate the amount of economic loss incurred due to crops that the person could not cultivate. Related public institution sends the calculated amount to QHSE Management by means of a letter. QHSE Management submits a letter to Finance Department for the payment of the calculated amount. Payment is deposited to the applicant's bank account by Finance Department. After payment is made, together with the transaction receipt, the complaint is

- closed and entered in “RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table” (Appendix 3) and the applicant is informed formally.
2. If the application is considered ineligible, applicant is informed on the ineligibility of the application. Application is entered in “RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table” as rejected. The reasons for rejection are communicated to the applicant.
- ii. **Payments made to informal users who have crops, trees and structures on public lands:** Whether or not an informal land user of public lands identified during identification works or through a grievance registered to grievance mechanism is eligible per this guideline for its standing crops, trees and structures are determined through an identification document issued by ELCO. The identification works are kept in RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table and sent to QHSE Management to be evaluated.
1. For requests approved, loss of crops or other assets, QHSE Management sends a letter to the related public institution in order to calculate the amount of economic loss. Related public institution sends the calculated amount to QHSE Management by means of a letter. QHSE Management submits a letter to Finance Department for the payment of the calculated amount. Payment is deposited to the applicant’s bank account by Finance Department. After payment is made, together with the transaction receipt, the complaint is closed and entered in “RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table” (Appendix 3) and the applicant is informed formally.
 2. If the application is considered ineligible, applicant is informed on the ineligibility of the application. Application is entered in “RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table” as rejected. The reasons for rejection are communicated to the applicant.
- iii. **Payments in relation with misidentification of actual land user (crop owner):** Applications collected via grievance mechanism is sent to QHSE Management. QHSE Management evaluates the complaint that arise as a result of the payment made for standing crops to the wrong person.
1. For requests approved by QHSE Management regarding loss of crops, QHSE Management sends a letter to the related public institution in order to calculate the amount of economic loss. Related public institution sends the calculated amount to QHSE Management by means of a letter. QHSE Management submits a letter to Finance Department for the payment of the calculated amount. Payment is deposited to the applicant’s bank account by Finance Department. After payment is made, together with the transaction receipt, the complaint is closed and entered in “RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table” (Appendix 3) and the applicant is informed formally.
 2. For requests not approved by QHSE Management, applicant is informed on the ineligibility of the application. Application is entered in “RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table” as rejected. The reasons for rejection are communicated to the applicant.
- iv. **Transportation costs:** Applications collected via grievance mechanism is sent to QHSE Management with related documents. (Payment for transportation costs is limited to 1000 TL and submission of invoice is needed) QHSE Management evaluates the application.

1. For requests approved, QHSE Management submits a letter to Finance Department for the payment of the calculated amount. Payment is deposited to the applicant's bank account by Finance Department. After payment is made, together with the transaction receipt, the complaint is closed and entered in "RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table" (Appendix 3) and the applicant is informed formally.
 2. If the application is considered ineligible, applicant is informed on the ineligibility of the application. Application is entered in "RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table" as rejected. The reasons for rejection are communicated to the applicant.
- v. **Payments regarding the common lands used for grazing:** These losses that are sustained by settlements with village status are identified during activities carried out on site by ELCO. Identification documents are sent to QHSE Management.
1. QHSE Management sends a letter to the related public institution in order to calculate the amount of economic losses. Related public institution sends the calculated amount to QHSE Management by means of a letter. QHSE Management submits a letter to Finance Department for the payment of the calculated amount. Payment is deposited to the bank account of Village Legal Entity by Finance Department. After payment is made, together with the transaction receipt, the complaint is closed and entered in "RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table" (Appendix 3) and the Village Legal Entity is informed formally.
- vi. **Payments for loss of seasonal income:** A person or an entity that used to carry out seasonal activities within the Project impact area, which is defined in ESIA Report and RPF, that incurred economic loss as they had to change their location of activity temporarily or that can no longer carry out economic activities for other reasons due to construction activities, claim for compensating their income losses via grievance mechanism.

Claims for compensation are kept in "RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table" (Appendix 3) and evaluated case by case.

1. For requests approved by QHSE Management, QHSE Management sends a letter to the related public institution in order to calculate the amount of economic losses. Related public institution sends the calculated amount to QHSE Management by means of a letter. QHSE Management submits a letter to Finance Department for the payment of the calculated amount. Payment is deposited to the applicant's bank account by Finance Department. After payment is made, together with the transaction receipt, the complaint is closed and entered in "RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table" (Appendix 3) and the applicant is informed formally.
 2. If the application is considered ineligible, applicant is informed on the ineligibility of the application. Application is entered in "RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table" as rejected. The reasons for rejection are communicated to the applicant.
- vii. **Payments for change of parcel and land owner depending on land consolidation:** Application collected via grievance mechanism is sent to QHSE Management with related documents. QHSE Management evaluates the application. In order for BOTAŞ to identify the losses in areas that are subject to land consolidation, the status ownership and the land area prior to and after consolidation is compared.

1. For requests approved by QHSE Management regarding economic loss arising from land consolidation, QHSE Management sends a letter to the related public institution in order to calculate the amount of economic loss. Related public institution sends the calculated amount to QHSE Management by means of a letter. QHSE Management submits a letter to Finance Department for the payment of the calculated amount. Payment is deposited to the applicant's bank account by Finance Department. After payment is made, together with the transaction receipt, the complaint is closed and entered in "RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table" (Appendix 3) and the applicant is informed formally.
 2. If the application is considered ineligible, applicant is informed on the ineligibility of the application. Application is entered in "RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table" as rejected. The reasons for rejection are communicated to the applicant.
- viii. **Payment for PAPs who are affected by cumulative impacts:** Application collected via grievance mechanism is sent to QHSE Management with related documents. QHSE Management evaluates the application.
1. For requests approved by QHSE Management regarding economic loss arising from cumulative impacts, QHSE Management calculates the compensation amount and submits a letter to Finance Department for the payment. Payment is deposited to the applicant's bank account by Finance Department. After payment is made, together with the transaction receipt, the complaint is closed and entered in "RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table" (Appendix 3) and the applicant is informed formally.
 2. If the application is considered ineligible, applicant is informed on the ineligibility of the application. Application is entered in "RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table" as rejected. The reasons for rejection are communicated to the applicant.
- Application collected via grievance mechanism is sent to QHSE Management with related documents. QHSE Management evaluates the application.
- ix. **Payments regarding the contract farming:** Application collected via grievance mechanism is sent to QHSE Management with related documents. QHSE Management evaluates the application.
1. For requests approved by QHSE Management regarding contract farming, QHSE Management sends a letter to the related public institution in order to calculate the price of the crop which can not be cultivated due to the expropriation of land. Related public institution sends the calculated amount to QHSE Management by means of a letter. In addition, cash support equal to minimum wage for six (6) months is added to the compensation amount. QHSE Management submits a letter to Finance Department for the payment of overall compensation amount. Payment is deposited to the applicant's bank account by Finance Department. After payment is made, together with the transaction receipt, the complaint is closed and entered in "RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table" (Appendix 3) and the applicant is informed formally.
 2. If the application is considered ineligible, applicant is informed on the ineligibility of the application. Application is entered in "RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table" as rejected. The reasons for rejection are communicated to the applicant.

- BOTAŞ Fund Management Process in case of permanent economic loss resulting from land take for Above Ground Facilities

a. RAP Fund Payment Items

All RAP Fund payment items listed in Section 3.1.1, with the exception of part **(A) Crop payment for unviable Lands**, are valid. Furthermore, following payments are within the scope of RAP Fund.

- Payments for public lands (treasury land, forest land, pasturelands and lands owned by Village Legal Entity) used for agricultural activities by informal users:** Compensation of loss related to crops and trees to users who are not legal entitled person, which is paid in treasury land, forest land, pasturelands and lands owned by Village Legal Entity is used for agricultural activities without making legal payment. Also, transitional livelihood support equaling to minimum wage to be provided for a duration of six (6) months to land users in case these lands are affected from construction activities.
- Real estate transaction tax to be paid at the title deed offices in case a new immovable property is purchased with the expropriation amount collected:** Land owners whose lands used for agricultural activities, who have been expropriated permanently due to construction of Above Ground Facilities are able to buy a new land using the expropriation amount paid to them, in order to continue their agricultural activities.
- Transitional Livelihood Support and other livelihood restoration assistances to be provided to PAPs whose livelihood depends on the permanently acquired land and therefore, may face with economic difficulty:** In areas where Above Ground Facilities of the Project are built, significant and permanent loss of income and accordingly, difficulty in land based livelihoods are arisen when the land owners' or users of public lands (whom main source of income are the agricultural activities they carry out on these lands but may be supplemented by other income activities such as livestock, beekeeping, seasonal works etc.) and when they lose all or major portion of their land due to expropriation. In such cases, cash support equal to minimum wage is provided to these people for six (6) months and this support is referred to as "Transitional Livelihood Support".

b. Entitled PAPs/Entity

All RAP Fund payment items listed in Section 3.1.2, with the exception of part **(A) Land users/land owners of unviable lands**, are valid. Furthermore, following entitled PAPs/entities are within the scope of RAP Fund.

- Persons that carry out agricultural activities on public lands like treasury land, forest land, pastureland and lands that belong to village legal entities, without paying a legal rent or legal payment as required by applicable Turkish Legislation and persons not having regular wage based income with a job at which they work more than one (1) year;
- Land owners whose lands for agricultural activities have been expropriated permanently due to construction of Above Ground Facilities

- iii. Entitlements for land users that benefit from Transitional Livelihood Support differ depending on land affected from Above Ground Facilities being private or public land.
 1. Entitlements for users of the **private lands** are as follows:
 - a. Being owner of lands that are subject to permanent and land acquisition due to Above Ground Facilities, this is not applicable for land acquisition where easement rights are established.
 - b. Land users whose significant portion of livelihood depends on the land acquired for Above Ground Facilities
 - c. Land users not having regular wage based income with a job at which they work more than one (1) year.
 - d. Land take for the Above Ground Facilities amounts to be more than twenty percent (20%) of the entire land by area in agricultural production including animal husbandry of the concerned land user, thus the land take for Above Ground Facilities has the potential to affect his livelihood.
 2. Entitlements for users of the **public lands** are as follows:
 - a. Informal land users of public lands affected by Above Ground Facilities
 - b. Land users whose livelihood depends mainly on agricultural activity income generated from the land
 - c. Land users not having regular wage based income with a job at which they work more than one (1) year.

c. Implementation

- i. **Payments for public lands (treasury land, forest land, pasturelands and lands owned by Village Legal Entity) used for agricultural activities by informal users:** Crops and trees payments are made as explained under article 3.1.1 (A). In addition to this, persons that carry out agricultural activities on public lands apply to QHSE Chief Engineer or social experts working on site, together with below documents and filling the form attached in "Appendix 4", and describing their current conditions with a reasonable fact:
 1. Certificate of residence to be obtained from "muhtar" office or "e-devlet system"
 2. Title deed registry obtained from Title Deed Directorate or "e-devlet system" showing the total number of areas of parcels belongs to him/her in the same location
 3. Social Security Institution service scheme
 4. Identification document signed by "muhtar" and his/her associates, or legal payment or rent document if proclaimed, provided that land affected by the Above Ground Facilities and used for agricultural activities purposes.

This application and relevant documents that are entered into records via grievance mechanism and sent to QHSE Management for investigation and evaluation after keeping them in RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table. Along with this documents, QHSE Management also examines the current status of RAP studies in order to evaluate whether

main source of livelihood of the applicant in connection with the public land to be used for the Project is highly impacted from the Project or not and if necessary, it carries out investigation to obtain additional data.

5. If the application is eligible, QHSE Management submits a letter to Finance Department for the payment of the amount equal to minimum wage for the next six (6) months. Payment is deposited to the applicant's bank account by Finance Department. After payment is made, together with the transaction receipt, the complaint is closed and entered in "RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table" (Appendix 3) and the applicant is informed formally.
 6. If the application is considered ineligible, applicant is informed on the ineligibility of the application. Application is entered in "RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table" as rejected. The reasons for rejection are communicated to the applicant.
- ii. **Real estate transaction tax to be paid at the title deed offices in case a new immovable property is purchased with the expropriation amount collected where there is permanent acquisition:** A person whose land is expropriated and who purchases a new land with the expropriation value paid, applies for compensation of the real estate transaction tax that arises when a new land is purchased, with bank receipt of real estate transaction tax payment. Applications collected via grievance mechanism is sent to QHSE Management with related documents. QHSE Management evaluates the application.
1. If the application is approved, QHSE Management submits a letter to Finance Department for the payment of the amount written in receipt. Payment is limited to 2% of the expropriation amount paid. After payment is made, together with the transaction receipt, the complaint is closed and entered in "RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table" (Appendix 3) and the applicant is informed formally.
 2. If the application is not approved, applicant is informed on the ineligibility of the application. Application is entered in "RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table" as rejected. The reasons for rejection are communicated to the applicant.
- iii. **Transitional Livelihood Support and other livelihood restoration assistances to be provided to PAPs whose livelihood depends on the permanently acquired land and therefore, may face with economic difficulty:** Land owners/land users who claim that they meet the criteria stated under "Section 3.2.2.(C)" and who request this additional Transitional Livelihood Support applies to QHSE Chief Engineer or social experts working on site, together with below documents and filling the form attached in "Appendix 4", and describing their current conditions with a reasonable fact:
1. Certificate of residence to be obtained from "muhtar" office or "e-devlet system"
 2. Title deed registry obtained from Title Deed Directorate or "e-devlet system" showing the total number of areas of parcels belongs to him/her in the same location
 3. Social Security Institution service scheme

4. Identification document signed by “muhtar” and his/her associates, or legal payment or rent document if proclaimed, provided that land affected by the Above Ground Facilities, and used for agricultural activities purposes.

This application and relevant documents that are entered into records via grievance mechanism and sent to QHSE Management for investigation and evaluation after keeping them in RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table. Along with this documents, QHSE Management also examines the current status of RAP studies in order to evaluate whether main source of livelihood of the applicant in connection with the public land to be used for the Project is highly impacted from the Project or not and if necessary, it carries out investigation to obtain additional data.

5. If the application is eligible, QHSE Management submits a letter to Finance Department for the payment of the amount equal to minimum wage for the next six (6) months. Payment is deposited to the applicant’s bank account by Finance Department. After payment is made, together with the transaction receipt, the complaint is closed and entered in “RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table” (Appendix 3) and the applicant is informed formally.
6. If the application is considered ineligible, applicant is informed on the ineligibility of the application. Application is entered in “RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table” as rejected. The reasons for rejection are communicated to the applicant.

- BOTAŞ Fund Management Process in case of temporary economic loss resulting from construction of temporary installations.

All payment items listed under Section 3.1., all entitlement categories and relevant steps of implementation are valid for the temporary installations (camp, pipe stockyards etc.).

MONITORING AND REPORTING

QHSE Management prepares a RAP Semi-Annually Internal Monitoring Report. This report is prepared in English and shared with World Bank and consultants that monitor RAP externally as well as relevant units and management of BOTAŞ. Additionally, all relevant issues are kept by QHSE Management in the RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table.

Deliverables

In cases where RAP Fund is used, following documents will be recorded by BOTAŞ as evidence for payments and expenditure

- Release: Document signed by parties verifying that economic loss compensated and consent of the applicant/complainant is received.
- Identification Document: Document prepared by ELCO during identification process of land users/land owners and their crops/assets etc.
- Land Investigation Form: Form filled out by RAP Monitoring consultant in order to record and support the evaluation of the eligibility of the relevant land for RAP Fund.

- Application Form for Transitional Livelihood Support: Form filled out and signed by the person who applies to Transitional Livelihood Support.
- RAP Semi-Annually Internal Monitoring Report: Report prepared by BOTAŞ on a quarterly basis to present progress on RAP implementation with respect to BOTAŞ's commitments made under its RAP(s)

Eligibility Criteria for Crop Payments on Unviable Lands

- Remaining area during construction activities is not viable for agricultural purposes due to the fact that the conditional area has less than 1000sqm area
- Geometric condition of the remnant area is not viable for agricultural purposes such as ploughing or harvesting
- Land loses its accessibility capacity throughout the construction
- The remnant area loses its irrigation capacity throughout the construction
- The remnant area, during construction, cannot be used for agricultural purposes due to a high slope (more than 10%) with respect to certain construction activities
- Remnant area is susceptible to flood, high water risk or erosion potential
- While the remnant area is rented for agricultural purposes by its owner and used by third party, potential direct loss of the user in terms of crop harvesting in direct loss of the owner in terms of rent/profit from harvest due to construction activities
- Limited or no incentive application capacity for government supplied promotions due to prevented agricultural activities with regard to construction (to be verified with documentation)
- Any other impact that is not listed here but may prevent agricultural implementation due to construction activities on remnant areas; where the condition is undersigned by the BOTAŞ Team, beneficiary and the village headmen

Cases that qualify any two of them at the same time will be considered to be an agricultural loss on the remnant land and compensated in accordance with prevailing crop unit value.

Land Investigation Form

	BOTAŞ BORU HATLARI İLE PETROL TAŞIMA A.Ş.	REV.0	
	LAND INVESTIGATION FORM	Date	

General Information	
Land Owners/Land Users Name/Surname:	Village:
ID Number:	Block/parcel number:
Telephone:	
Drawing	
Explanations	
Result:	
Accepted	Rejected
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prepared by	Approved by
Name:	Name:
Signature:	Signature:

RAP Fund Application Monitoring Table

RAP FUND APPLICATION MONITORING TABLE																						
Application register number	How application is received (agreement form, application, etc.)	Level of application (local, district or city)	Date of application received	Name of person in charge	Date and number of letter sent to DRRS (Districts) or 2 application is made to DRRS (Joint Engineering)	Continuation of the area subject to application	Local project number	Competition information					Project component related to competition	Application category (see page 2)	Eligibility criteria	Date and number of letter sent to relevant public institution	Date and number of letter sent from relevant public institution	Amount of payment (if any)	Date of payment (if any)	Application Status (Open, closed or pending)	Date and number of notification letter to the applicant	Supporting Documents for application closed (Date receipt for correspondence)
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Transitional Livelihood Support Application Form



GEÇİŞ SÜRECİ GEÇİM DESTEĞİ BAŞVURU DİLEKÇESİ

.../.../20...

Sayın İlgili,

... İl, ... İlçesi, ... Köy/Mahallesi, ... ada ... parselde bulunan kullanıcı/maliki olduğum taşınmazın mülkiyeti BOTAŞ Doğal Gaz Yer Altı Depolama Tesisi Kapasite Artırımı Projesi Kapsamında kamulaştırılmıştır. BOTAŞ YYEP Destek Fonu kapsamında mülkiyet kamulaştırması yapılan arazilerde ana geçim kaynağı bu arazilerden elde edilen gelir olan kişilerin toplam arazi varlıklarının %20'sinden fazlasını kaybetmeleri ve bir yılı aşkın süredir düzenli gelir getiren bir işte çalışmıyor olma durumunda sağlanacak Geçiş Süreci Geçim Desteği'ne başvurmak istiyorum.

Ekli dosyada yer alan belgeler ile başvuru dilekçemin BOTAŞ'ın ilgili birimleri tarafından incelenmek ve değerlendirilmek üzere iletilmesini arz ve talep ederim.

Saygılarımla,

Başvuru Sahibi

BOTAŞ Personeli

Başvuru Sahibi İletişim Bilgileri:

Adı Soyadı	
Baba Adı	
TC Kimlik No	
Telefon	
Adres:	

Belgeler:	Alındı
İkametgah belgesi (muhtarlıktan veya e-devlet üzerinden)	
Tüm arazi varlığını gösterir tapu kayıtları (Tapu Müdürlüğü veya e-devlet üzerinden)	
SGK hizmet dökümü (Muhtarlıktan veya e-devlet üzerinden)	
Destekleyici dokümanlar*	

*Mülkiyeti kamulaştırılan alanlarda kalan hazine, orman, mera, köy tüzel kişiliği veya diğer kamu kurum ve kuruluşlarına ait araziye uzun süredir tarımsal amaçlı kullanıldığına dair Muhtar ve azaların imzaladığı tespit tutanağı veya beyanı, varsa ss.000000 ya da kiralama belgesi

Appendix 10. Land Entry and Land Exit Protocol Templates

TUZ GÖLÜ DOĞAL GAZ YERALTI DEPOLAMA GENİŞLEME PROJESİ

ARAZİYE GİRİŞ İZİN BELGESİ

İL	KP
İLÇE	KOORDİNAT
KÖY	MEVKİİ
ADA/PARSEL	TARİH

Yukarıda bilgileri bulunan arazi üzerinde, boru hattı güzergahında yapılacak çalışmalar esnasında kullanılan alanda yapılacak tespitler neticesinde zirai ürün olması durumunda, iş bitiminde gerekli ölçüm yapılması ve zarar verilen ürünün ilgili İl Tarım Müdürlüğü'nce belirlenmiş bedelinin BOTAŞ tarafından ödenmesi koşulu ile çalışmaların başlamasına arazinin sahibi / kullanıcısı gerekli izni işbu belgeyi imzalayarak vermiştir.

Araziye giriş nedeni (geciş yolu, ilgili şikayet no vb.):

Düşünceler:

Not: BOTAŞ tarafından gerçekleştirilecek olan çalışmalar hakkında gerekli bilgilendirme BOTAŞ Sosyal Uzmanı tarafından yapılmıştır.

Ekler:

	Adı Soyadı	Tarih	İmza
Malik Hak Sahibi			
Arazi Kullanıcısı			
Köy Muhtarı			
BOTAŞ Sosyal Uzmanı			
Müteahhit Temsilcisi			

TUZ GÖLÜ DOĞAL GAZ YERALTI DEPOLAMA GENİŞLEME PROJESİ
ARAZİDEN ÇIKIŞ PROTOKOLÜ

İL	KP
İLÇE	KOORDİNAT
KÖY	MEVKİİ
ADA/PARSEL	TARİH

Müteahhit Tuz Gölü Doğal Gaz Yeraltı Depolama Genişleme Projesi kapsamındaki çalışmalar için kullanılan arazinin eski haline getirilmesi işlerini tamamlamış ve yukarıda belirtilen arazi mal sahibine geri verilmiştir. Mal sahibi/Kullanıcı hiçbir hak ve alacağı kalmadığını beyanla BOTAŞ Müteahhitini ibra eder.

İşbu protokol, Müteahhite kendisi ve BOTAŞ arasındaki müteahhitlik anlaşmaları kapsamında bir garanti veya bir hak talebi vermez.

Düşünceler:

Not: Tamir edilen veya eski haline getirilen yerler listelenmeli, fotoğraflanmalı, ürün bedeli ödenmiş ise “Ürün Bedeli Ödeme İbranamesi” doldurulmalı ve bu protokole eklenmelidir. (Bkz. Araziye Giriş İzin Formu)

Ekler:

	Adı Soyadı	Tarih	İmza
Malik Hak Sahibi			
Arazi Kullanıcısı			
Köy Muhtarı			
BOTAŞ Sosyal Uzmanı			
Müteahhit Temsilcisi			

Appendix 11. Land Acquisition Process and Requirements

Basic Principles of the Resettlement Program

The impacts due to involuntary resettlement from development projects, may give rise to economic, social and environmental risks resulting in production systems being dismantled, people facing impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost, people being relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition of resources increases; community institutions and social networks being weakened; kin groups being dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help being diminished or lost.

Any part of the land to be taken, the people who have a structure on that land, who use that land for agriculture activities, for grazing of animals and irrigation purposes, etc. may be adversely affected. It is therefore important that the losses that may occur to the affected persons are addressed and compensated through means developed in consultation with and based on the meaningful participation of the affected people. Resettlement program will be adhered to both the country's laws for land acquisition and resettlement and WB OP 4.12. Where gaps exist between the country's laws and the WB OP 4.12, gap filling measures provided in this RAP will prevail.

The objective of the RAP is to ensure the adequate management of land acquisition and easement required for the project in accordance to international standards including in particular WB OP 4.12. The RAP establishes a standard approach for the treatment of land acquisition and easements, as well as livelihood restoration in all Project activities in line with Turkish regulations and the WB OP 4.12, and considering the IFC PS5 as reference of good practice. It identifies procedures and requirements to guide BOTAŞ in dealing with people who experience land and property losses or economic displacement due to the Project-related land requirements.

The following principles will govern land acquisition and easement to be conducted under the Project:

- i. BOTAŞ will aim to achieve negotiated agreements on land acquisition with all PAPs based on the principles set out in this RAP. BOTAŞ will negotiate fairly and openly with all PAPs to reach mutually acceptable agreements on compensation. Expropriation or easement imposition will only be undertaken as a last resort where negotiation fails.
- ii. All land acquisition and resettlement activities will be managed through RAPs, including when there is physical displacement²¹ which means relocation or loss of shelter or structure and/or when there is loss of economic displacement which means loss of income or livelihood. Implementation results will be documented, monitored and, after completion, evaluated.
- iii. Involuntary resettlement will be conceived as an opportunity for improving the livelihoods of the affected people and undertaken accordingly.
- iv. Engagement and compensation will be carried out with equal consideration of women and men.
- v. Particular attention will be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, and appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their status.
- vi. BOTAŞ will establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns regarding resettlement issues. This mechanism will allow women, disabled people, the elderly to reach BOTAŞ easily.

²¹ According to field studies, it is foreseen that the Project does not cause physical displacement.

- vii. Land acquisition and RAP will be conceived and executed as a part of the Project, and the full costs of compensation will be included in Project costs and benefits.
- viii. Draft land acquisition and resettlement plans will be consulted with affected people and other stakeholders, and their inputs will be taken into account in finalizing them.
- ix. Compensation for lost assets will be at full replacement cost.
- x. Compensation and resettlement subsidies will be fully provided prior to clearance of right of way / ground levelling and demolition.
- xi. Upon completion of construction, land will be restored as best as possible to its original condition in the event of temporary disruption so as to enable landowners/users/lessees to resume their pre-project activities.
- xii. All PAPs, without regard to legal status of property, will receive support of various kinds, as per the principles set out in the Entitlement Matrix included in this RAP. Lack of legal title will not be a barrier to compensation and/or rehabilitation.
- xiii. BOTAŞ will provide and prepare the plans for grievance redress and monitoring in line with WB policies and guidelines.

Objectives of the Resettlement Policy

The main objective of the resettlement policy is to ensure that the people affected by land acquisition and resettlement under this project are able to improve or at least restore their incomes and standards of living after land acquisition/resettlement.

The other objectives of the resettlement policy are as follows:

- i. Involuntary resettlement and land acquisition will be avoided or minimized.
- ii. Where involuntary resettlement and land acquisition is unavoidable, resettlement and compensation activities will be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources and ensuring that the procedures and requirements outlined in this RAP will be followed. RAP is designed to minimize adverse impacts.
- iii. Assets and properties belonging to affected people will be compensated at their replacement value, if it is not possible to compensate them legally, resettlement assistance will be provided.
- iv. Affected people will be assisted to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation.
- v. All PAPs will be meaningfully consulted and be active participants in the negotiated settlements and will have access to adequate and accessible grievance redress mechanisms. Consultations will consider gender issues and take into account the needs of stakeholders who may be considered vulnerable.

PAPs, according to the World Bank's OP 4.12, refer to people who are directly affected socially and economically by World Bank-assisted investment projects caused by:

- i. relocation or loss of shelter
- ii. loss of assets or access to assets
- iii. loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or
- iv. the involuntary restriction or access to common resources such as pasturelands that result in adverse impacts on the livelihood of the displaced persons.

The policy applies to all affected persons regardless of

- i. the total number affected,
- ii. the severity of the impact and
- iii. whether or not they have legal title to the land. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups such as but not limited to: those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, single women-headed households, disabled, elderly, illiterate, ethnic minorities, or other affected persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Process

Land Acquisition

The expropriation process of private and public lands within the scope of the Underground Gas Storage Project started in 2005.²² The stages followed in the land acquisition process are as follows;

- Taking the decision of Public Interest by the Ministry of Energy for the Tuz Gölü Natural Gas Storage Project (the decision allows the application of the Expropriation Law)
- Identification of affected plots, assets and owners (asset inventory study)
- Identification of landowners and title deed records
- Land valuation process
 - Establishment of the valuation commission
 - Letter of notification
 - Official reply period
 - Establishment of the negotiations commission
- Mutual agreement / non-agreement (in case of non-agreement between Negotiations Commission and landowners, BOTAŞ applies to the Court for land appraisal and registration of the land in the name of BOTAŞ with rights of use. Urgent expropriation will only be used when other avenues have failed. As per OP 4.12, the taking of land and related assets may only proceed if the Borrower sets aside funds equal to the amount offered plus 10 percent in an escrow or other interest-bearing account.)
- Payments after agreements were reached and legal proceedings for title deed registrations have been concluded
- Access to land (either by negotiated settlement or through court) has been confirmed prior to the start of construction.

Steps followed for the preparation of land acquisition for private lands and legal procedures followed after a court case is filed are as shown in following Figures respectively.

Figure 24 Preparation and Steps Followed for Acquisition of Private Lands (Turkey Context)

²² A Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) was prepared for the Underground Gas Storage Project in June 2005 which describes the framework and procedures that the Project will follow for the acquisition and compensation of land and assets, both for permanent and temporary uses. The 2005 LAP was disclosed in BOTAŞ's web page and World Bank's info shop in June 2005.

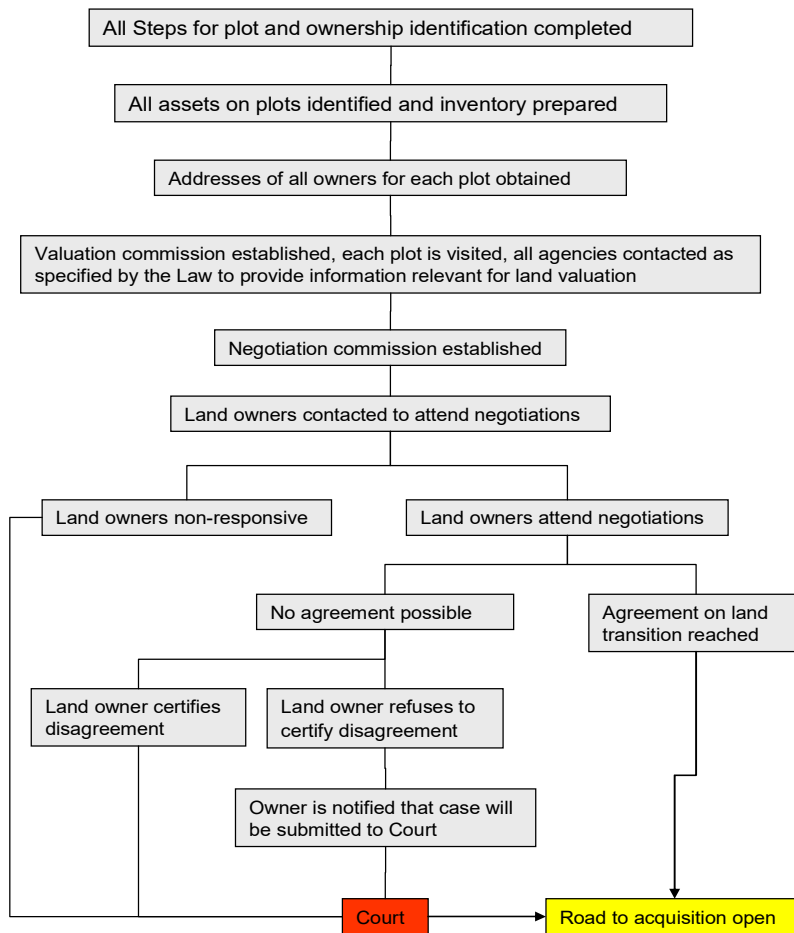
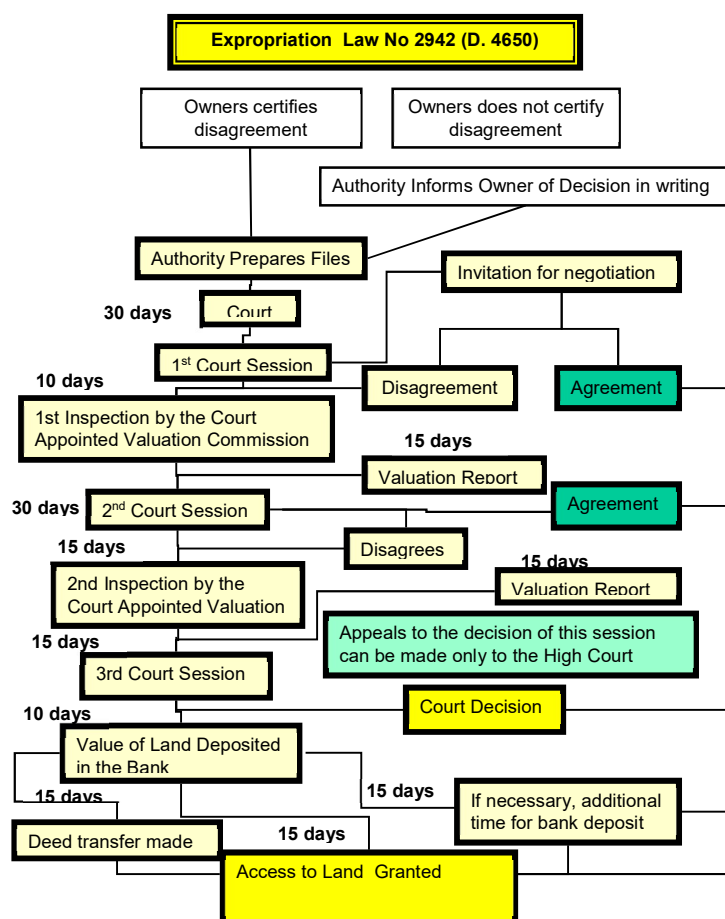


Figure 25 Court Process Followed for Acquisition of Private Lands



In line with the above described process, land acquisition and resettlement process of BOTAŞ GSEP will also follow the same procedure in terms of national requirements and on top will comply with WB policies both in term of land acquisition and resettlement. Lands will be acquired and made available for the Project before the construction begins. No construction can take place unless the valuation is completed, certified attempts are made to negotiate the transfer of ownership rights, temporary and permanent easement rights from the private owners, and full payment is made to the accounts of owners.