CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

Environmental Consultancy Co.

July 2006 (Rev B), Ankara
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Synopsis of the Project

Yusufeli Dam and Hydroelectric Power Plant Project (Yusufeli Project) will be located on the Coruh River, in the North East Black Sea Region of Turkey. The Project is one of 5 projects of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSI) on Middle and Lower Coruh River and will be constructed by the Consortium.

The proposed Yusufeli Project, with its approximately 33 km² reservoir, will inundate a section of the Coruh River valley and its tributaries, resulting in the complete inundation of Yusufeli Town, which is the district center, and 3 villages. In addition, 16 villages and/or their lands will be partially inundated. The reservoir will also disrupt the established road communication network and infrastructure in the area. Therefore, the construction of two relocation roads, which originally was not part of the Coruh hydro-development plan, was included in the scope of the Yusufeli Project (Artvin-Bayburt Road – 55 km of relocation section; Artvin-Erzurum Road – 31 km of relocation section). These relocation roads are generally parallel to the reservoir boundary. The Yusufeli dam site and reservoir area, the relocation roads and the affected settlements from all project components are shown in Figure 1.1.

The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources General Directorate of Electrical Power Resources Survey and Development Administration (EIE) started the studies for the Yusufeli Project in 1970's. A Master Plan for the development of Coruh River, which includes Yusufeli Project as well, was prepared in 1982. The feasibility report for the Yusufeli Project and the downstream Artvin Project was completed in 1986 and the final design was completed in 1990. The project was put into 1997 Investment Program by the Turkish Government and planned to be constructed by an international consortium. The realization of the project was delayed due to various reasons, but in 2005 the contract has been signed between DSI and the Consortium to build the project. The Consortium led by DOGUS, comprises of ALSTOM, COYNE & BELLIER and DOLSAR companies and is the Engineer-Procurement-Construction (EPC) contractor of DSI for Yusufeli Project.

The environmental impact assessment (EIA) studies, including socio-economic impact assessment studies, for the Yusufeli Project were first conducted in 1998 and additional works were carried out in 2000 and 2002. In spring 2004, the EIA studies were continued with detailed field studies and the EIA report was finalized in 2005.

The studies for the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Yusufeli Project were first initiated in August 2000 by the project proponent DSI. The resulting RAP report was completed in February 2001. Since then, there have been considerable changes in the relevant Turkish regulations regarding expropriation and resettlement and international donor organization standards have been revised as well. The studies for the revision of the existing RAP report were commenced in July 2004.
This report is the result of a two-stage study including series of field and desktop studies and analyses. The present Turkish legislation and policy in relation to resettlement planning are given in the report as well as the results of all relevant studies (e.g. systematic analysis of gaps between Turkish legislation and World Bank policy and mechanisms for bridging these gaps, entitlements, compensation and income restoration, implementation schedule and budget). The EIA report is also revised in coherence with the results of the RAP studies.

According to the project plan, the construction activities are planned to be completed in approximately seven and a half years (88 months). Water impounding will start at the beginning of the seventh year of construction (after 76 months from the beginning of construction). There will be 3 units (180 MW each) in operation and these units are planned to be taken into operation as follows: 1st unit in month 83, 2nd unit in month 86 and 3rd unit in month 88. The economic lifetime of the Yusufeli Project is limited by the filling of the reservoir by sediment as is the case for dam and hydropower projects in general, and is expected to be almost 200 years by proper maintenance and renewal of the equipments.

1.2. Project Description

1.2.1. Project Objectives

In the Coruh River Hydroelectric Development Plan (1982), a total of 10 dams, including Yusufeli Project, are to be developed in series along the main river in a cascade style. The total head of 1,430 meters, from the most upstream Laleli Site to the most downstream Muratli Site would be utilized for the generation of 8,322 GWh of electricity with an installed capacity of 2,536 MW. These 10 projects, from upstream to downstream, are summarized in Table 1.1.

Studies to realize the projects in the midstream and downstream part of the Coruh River (five projects) were given priority and started in 1990s based on the higher energy production capacities of these projects when compared with the ones located in the upstream. Final designs of all these five projects were completed and the construction of the three lower Coruh projects (Deriner, Borcka and Muratli) commenced. Muratli Project was taken into operation in June 2005 and Borcka and Deriner projects are under construction with more than 90% and 75% physical completion, respectively. Yusufeli Project is in the stage of application for international funding and this RAP, together with the EIA Report, is among the documents prepared in this context.

Yusufeli Project is planned to contribute to the energy production in Turkey with its 540 MW installed capacity. Yusufeli HEPP, with its large installed capacity and high annual electricity generation (1,705 GWh/year), would meet about 0.6% of the total electricity demand of the country as an important facility for achieving Turkish long term energy goals.
Table 1.1. Coruh River Development Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Installed Capacity (MW)</th>
<th>Annual Production Capacity (GWh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Coruh Projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laleli Dam and HEPP</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ispir Dam and HEPP</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gullubag Dam and HEPP</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aksu Dam and HEPP</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkun Dam and HEPP</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Coruh Projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yusufeli Dam and HEPP</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>1,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artvin Dam and HEPP</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>1,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Coruh Projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deriner Dam and HEPP</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>2,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borcka Dam and HEPP</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muratli Dam and HEPP</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yusufeli Project, located at the midstream part of the basin, is the key project in the comprehensive development plan of Coruh River. Yusufeli Project, with its large reservoir, will be capable of regulating the river flow so that the projects to be constructed downstream (Artvin, Deriner, Borcka and Muratli) can be operated at high efficiencies resulting in high production. Thus, overall benefits of the Yusufeli Project should be considered in the context that the hydropower projects in the Coruh Basin were planned in an integrated fashion. The downstream projects were planned taking Yusufeli Project into account and were based on the benefits to be provided by this project such as regulation of flow. With the completion of the most downstream five projects an installed capacity of approximately 2,000 MW and annual average production capacity of 6,332 GWh will be provided, which will help to meet the energy demand of the country (DSI, 2002).

1.2.2. Project Units and Associated Facilities

Yusufeli Project comprises of the following basic units:

- A rock fill dam (with a height of 270 m from the foundation) with a spillway (of 63 m width) at the left abutment. After water impounding, the dam will result in a reservoir of 33 km² surface area at high water level (at 710 m). The reservoir is approximately 60 km in total length (including the reservoir segments on the tributaries Barhal, Tortum and Oltu rivers).

- 540 MW underground type powerhouse, and the associated switchyard site located approximately 10 km upstream of the dam site.

- Two diversion tunnels in the right abutment, one of which will be converted into the dam bottom outlet and the other into a surge chamber at the end of the construction period.
- **Quarries and borrow areas** upstream of the dam site from which rock, core clay and filter materials will be obtained. The total volume of the dam is in the order of 20 million m³. The rock materials will also come from the excavations for the permanent works as well as the rock material quarry, and the excess material will be stored in the dumping sites.

- The **Permanent Service Roads (RY1 ~ RY5)** are the roads from main access roads to the project facilities.

- The **Right and Left By-pass Roads** and associated bridges, which allow maintaining the external highway traffic during the construction of the works.

- The **Temporary Main Service Roads** and associated bridges, which provide access to various main units of the project from the main service roads, by-pass roads, borrow areas and quarries.

- The **Secondary Service Roads** and associated bridges, which provide access to the various work sites and connect the site to the top level of the quarry from the main service roads. The map showing the permanent service roads, right and left by-pass roads, temporary main service roads and secondary service roads are illustrated in Figure 1.2.

- The **camp facilities (permanent and temporary)** including residence and administrative buildings, school (if required for the children of workers), guesthouse, restaurant, canteen and other social facilities to meet the housing and social needs of about 1,800 workers in the peak periods during construction and approximately 100 people during operation. The site facilities are planned to be constructed in eight separate areas due to limitations in space availability, and some facilities, other than the permanent Employer’s facilities and Contractor’s staff camp, will have to be located below dam reservoir level. The locations of these eight facilities are shown in Figure 1.3. The facilities to be inundated during impounding are planned to be temporary structures of a type that can be dismantled.

- **Two relocation roads** (Artvin-Bayburt Road – 55 km of relocation section; Artvin-Erzurum Road 31 km of relocation section) are also included in the project to replace the main road network to be inundated by the Yusufeli Reservoir. These new roads are generally parallel to the reservoir boundary (see Figure 1.1). For these roads, a protocol was signed between DSI and the General Directorate of State Highways (KGM), the agency responsible for the planning, construction and operation of highways. In this context, the studies for the engineering design and the construction of these roads will be carried out by the Consortium. This procedure was also used in the realization of the relocation roads for the downstream Deriner Project, which is under construction, and those relocation roads are presently in use.
Transmission Lines

Power transmission lines, which are essential for the transmission of the electricity to be produced by the Yusufeli Project, are planned and built by Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation (TEIAS), and all relevant studies are under the responsibility of TEIAS. The planning of 380 kV and 154 kV power transmission line alignments for Borcka, Muratli, Deriner, Artvin and Yusufeli projects have been completed by TEIAS. In addition, the 380 kV lines to be built for these projects are under construction. The routes of these transmission line projects were selected in the planning phase by carrying out necessary studies (including EIA) and with the aim to avoid settlements to the extent possible. Thus, no resettlement will be caused by these projects, and relevant provisions of the expropriation legislation will be applied for any need of temporary acquisition of land or acquisition for the footprint of the poles.

1.2.3. Related / Responsible Agencies

As mentioned before, the Consortium is the contractor of DSI, the project owner, and the funding for the project will be obtained partially from international finance sources. Turkish Electricity Production Corporation (EUAS) is the responsible agency for the operation of hydroelectric power plants in Turkey. Thus, after the construction phase DSI would transfer the power plant to EUAS for operation. Similarly, Artvin-Erzurum and Artvin-Bayburt relocation roads will be transferred to General Directorate of State Highways (KGM), which is the responsible agency for the highways in Turkey.

All relevant studies and construction of power transmission lines are the responsibility of Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation (TEIAS). Studies for the transmission lines connecting the Yusufeli HEPP to the national grid have been carried out separately from the Yusufeli Project EIA and RAP; they revealed no need of resettlement. During the selection of the transmission line alignments, related agencies such as DSI and governorship of Artvin were consulted.

Construction of new transmission lines for the future resettlement areas and, if needed, for the re-connection of remaining villages will be planned and realized by TEIAS in the course of the resettlement sites planning. The institutional responsibilities and arrangements for the resettlement planning are being described in this RAP report.

1.3. Strategy and Scope of Resettlement Action Plan

Objective of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to plan and develop the project-specific framework for compensation of property losses and where necessary resettlement and restoration of the livelihood of the project affected persons (PAPs). Their losses of assets, livelihood and established income, and the aim to restore both property assets and income are taken into account during the RAP studies. Displaced persons will be assisted in their efforts to improve livelihoods or standards
of living or at least to restore them to pre-displacement levels or to the levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. RAP is developed to reach the World Bank Safeguard Policies employing all means in the Turkish resettlement framework and developing/proposing project specific mechanisms, where Turkish resettlement framework is not sufficient.

1.3.1. Strategy for the Yusufeli Project RAP Study

The basic strategy of the RAP studies carried out for Yusufeli Project has been based on the following main points. These have been given attention in all stages and parts of the studies, and the preparation of this RAP report.

- **Information Disclosure, Public Consultation and Participation**
  All PAPs were encouraged to participate in resettlement planning in all phases. Reliable information was disclosed to the public during the RAP studies and all relevant stakeholders were consulted by distribution of published booklets and brochures, displaying of related maps and by conducting meetings, forums, key informant and household questionnaires.

- **Participation of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**
  The local and relevant national NGOs’ were contacted and consulted during the RAP studies and their opinions and proposals on the issues, such as monitoring and grievance mechanisms, were taken into consideration in preparation of the RAP.

- **Vulnerable Groups and Gender Issues**
  Vulnerable groups have been identified through field studies (key informant and household surveys, forums/focus group meetings) and these groups have been given special care in the development of restoration measures for the livelihood of PAPs. In this respect, during information disclosure and public consultation studies women are specially considered. As explained in Chapter 9, separate forums/focus group meetings with women were held and this way, perceptions and priorities of women were taken into consideration in developing project specific measures for income restoration.

- **Covering the Gaps between National Legislation and International Standards**
  In order to minimize the identified gaps between national legislation and international standards, project-specific mechanisms have been studied and instruments developed for bridging these gaps. To be realistic and reliable, these instruments have been selected to include the tools specified in relevant government policies, although some of them have not been used for resettlement assistance before. Provision of loans at favorable conditions is one important means. Others are for instance, *yesil kart* applications (for providing free health services), usage of social aid and solidarity funds under the province and district governorships, directing the available funds of public institutions and State Planning Organization (DPT) to the project area are considered in this context.
• **Sustainability**  
The components of the RAP were designed considering sustainability, especially in income restoration and rehabilitation.

• **Employment Opportunities, Income Restoration and Rehabilitation**  
Development of employment opportunities was given importance both for short term (during construction) and long term and measures have been proposed. In this context the sources of support were studied and relevant governmental organizations and NGOs were consulted. The support of the State Planning Organization (DPT) is especially important, which is the coordinating agency for resettlement issues of Yusufeli Project and the main planning agency for public investment activities. With this regard the East Black Sea Regional Development Plan (DOKAP) conducted under the responsibility of DPT is found to be an important tool. Moreover, Artvin province is taken into the list of the priority development regions of Turkey in 2005, and the advantages of this status have been explored in this RAP for income restoration and rehabilitation.

• **Impoverishment Risk Analysis**  
The probable impoverishment risks, due to displacement, were identified and analyzed according to international norms and necessary measures for minimizing these risks were proposed.

• **Resettlement Preferences of PAPs**  
Resettlement preferences of PAPs' were consulted using all relevant means and taken into consideration in RAP planning.

• **Analyses, Accuracy and Transparency**  
In the analyses of the present conditions and assessment of impacts of the project, project specific data was used, where available, in order to represent the situation accurately. Crosschecks were carried out with data from different sources (including governmental statistics, statistics from the project specific land use mapping studies and the results of the socio-economic surveys). The information obtained and the results of consultation activities were recorded and channels of communication with stakeholders are kept open throughout the preparation of the RAP.

• **RAP Implementation Schedule and Expropriation Compensation**  
The expropriation compensation to be paid to the PAPs shall at least equal to the value of replacement cost of the property and this was considered in the estimation of expropriation costs. Furthermore, the expropriation and resettlement activities shall be carried out based on a schedule that has to be in line with the project construction schedule.
1.3.2. Legal and Policy Framework

National Legislation

The main regulations related with expropriation (land and property acquisition by the Government for public-benefit projects) and resettlement in Turkey are:

- Laws No. 2942 (November 4, 1983) and 4650 (April 24, 2001) on expropriation and subsequent amendments, and
- Law No. 2510 of June 21 1934, on resettlement, and its subsequent amendments.

These laws as well as other relevant Turkish legislation are described in detail in Chapter 4 and the inter-agency arrangement related to their implementation is described in Chapter 8. The RAP for the Yusufeli Project will be in compliance with all relevant national laws and regulations.

International Policy and Guidelines

In addition to being in compliance with national legislation, the RAP for the Yusufeli Project is intended to meet applicable international standards bearing in mind that funding for the project will be obtained from international finance sources. The RAP report for the Yusufeli Project has been prepared in accordance with the World Bank policies on involuntary resettlement as outlined in OP 4.12 (that replaced OD 4.30) and the RAP report is prepared under the particular guidance of the IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan.

National Policy and Implementation

The measures required by Turkish legislation for resettlement and the regular institutional arrangement alone would not be sufficient to fully reach the requirements of World Bank Safeguard Policies (especially WB OP 4.12). During the earlier stages of the RAP study, a gap analysis was carried out and the results were taken into account for the RAP preparation. The approach of the RAP is to not deal on an abstract and theoretical basis with the gaps, but to identify, based on the very comprehensive social surveys, what actual gaps occur in the specific case of Yusufeli project. The findings are presented in the following chapters of this RAP Report.

The RAP contains provisions that go beyond the basic requirements of Turkish legislation, when necessary. Turkish legislation leaves a scope of discretion for several issues, such as for valuation of property and with regard to the income restoration measures (i.e. support to the PAPs after resettlement to help them become productive again). The RAP identifies the legislative gaps as they are, without considering any scope of discretion although the means for that are also given in the legislation. Thus, RAP report realistically aims at using such margins best possibly to bridge the identified gaps. In addition, where this approach is not sufficient, further feasible means for compensating the losses of the affected people
and entitling all PAPs to some sort of compensation are sought through commitments of the project sponsor and available market and democratic mechanisms for the benefit of the PAPs. It should be noted that this RAP report has been approved by DSI and is, itself, Turkish Government’s binding commitment to be implemented. The gaps identified, as mentioned above, between Turkish Legislation and World Bank Group Policies are provided in Section 4.7 with the necessary explanations regarding how to bridge these gaps. Relevant specific means are provided in the following chapters of the RAP report to minimize these gaps and achieve sufficient compliance with the WB policies.

Turkish Government gives significant attention to the expropriation and resettlement process for Yusufeli Project. Thus, in the above-mentioned policy context Turkish Government took steps for the resettlement issues of Yusufeli Project that were not required by relevant Turkish Legislation. In this regard, project specific mechanisms are established and coordination amongst the responsible organizations is given priority. Although, there is no provision stipulating to prepare a resettlement plan in Turkey, DSI commenced the preparation of a resettlement action plan in 2000 for the Yusufeli Project, which served for the initial planning of resettlement activities and relocation sites.

In 2000, three committees (higher committee, resettlement coordination commission, and technical committee) were formed in order to handle and coordinate the issues regarding the Yusufeli Project. The higher committee and technical committee were established specifically for the site selection process whereas the resettlement coordination commission, which is chaired by DPT, aimed to provide the coordination of resettlement action planning and implementation. Since the site selection process is completed, only the resettlement coordination commission continues functioning.

In Turkey, DPT is the agency to ensure the coordination between all governmental agencies under the understanding of integrated project concept brought by current legislation. The resettlement coordination commission, which is chaired by DPT, will provide the grounds for the coordination of activities related to the resettlement process that will be carried out due to the realization of the Yusufeli Project. This commission comprises of the representatives of various governmental agencies including: DSI, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Public Works and Settlement, General Directorate of State Highways, General Directorate of Bank of Provinces, Undersecretariat of Treasury, General Directorate of Title Deed Registry and Cadastre (TKGM), Governorship of Artvin and other local representatives.

In addition, the Governorship of Artvin was identified as the local coordinator. The governorship had an important role in final selection of the relocation site and will have the responsibility and mission to coordinate all local institutions and organizations administratively in accordance with the Law on Provincial Administration during the implementation of RAP.
1.3.3. RAP Scoping Studies

In the studies for scoping the RAP a stage-wise approach was used. In this regard studies were considered in two stages. The first stage included basically the rewriting the RAP report in accordance with the IFC handbook annotated Table of Contents template by reviewing, extracting and rearranging the factual information contained in the available RAP documents. In addition, where necessary the existing baseline data and supporting information had been reviewed to determine whether the missing information can be extracted from those. By these studies, the status–quo of the available RAP documents was identified.

The second stage consisted of carrying out additional baseline surveys to gather all necessary information in order to prepare a RAP in international standards. These studies included group discussions, household and key informant (e.g. village headmen) surveys, focus group and forums/community meetings with all PAPs.

RAP Stage 1 studies served for planning the studies to be performed in Stage 2 by identifying most recent relevant Turkish legislation, by describing the present status of information and resettlement planning, by presenting a systematic analysis of gaps between Turkish legislation and international (World Bank) policy, and by establishing a public information and consultation plan.

In addition, the followings steps were also taken for the scoping of Yusufeli Project RAP Studies:

- The RAP process and reports for similar projects in the world and from Turkey were reviewed (benchmarking with other projects), as well as criticisms on those RAP reports.
- The lessons learned, as documented by the World Bank Group studies and papers, were studied.
- Relevant stakeholders were consulted, including the Export Credit Agencies (ECAs) that the Consortium aims to apply for funding.

The geographical coverage of the study area for the RAP studies were identified based on the available information (e.g. project information, field information) and by the help of field studies. Thus, in the RAP for the Yusufeli Project the following areas are of main concern:

- The land to be expropriated for the Yusufeli Dam and HEPP, including the reservoir area and the area occupied by project units (camp facilities, borrow areas, etc.) above the reservoir maximum level (712.2 m ASL);
- The area to be acquired for the relocation roads, which are generally parallel to the reservoir boundary; and
- Resettlement sites, i.e. the new district center and resettlement sites for displaced villages.
1.4. Summary of Project Impacts

In major dam and hydropower projects with reservoirs expropriation and resettlement are two major indispensable impacts. Typical effects associated with these can be stated as loss of dwellings and other structures; loss of agricultural lands, trees, and standing crops; impeded or lost access to some community resources such as, pasture, forest and woodland; loss of business; breaking up of communities and social support networks; and reduced income resulting from these losses.

For the case of Yusufeli Project most of the above-mentioned effects are of concern and necessary measures for mitigating them are developed in the scope of RAP studies. The main adverse impacts that the project will cause are loss of assets and sources of livelihood, which are mainly associated with the land acquisition, and thereby displacement of the affected populations living in the project site. Direct impacts on their livelihoods involve the loss of the homestead and agricultural land. In addition the main highways will be inundated, since they follow the river closely, and they will be relocated in the scope of the Yusufeli Project.

The population that is going to be adversely affected by the Yusufeli Project consists of those, who are going to be physically and/or economically displaced and host communities that may exist at the rural relocation sites. The total population surveyed in Yusufeli Town and 19 villages that are going to be affected by Yusufeli Project amounts to 12,124. These villages are listed in Table 1.2 together with their inundation and expropriation status.

Table 1.2. Settlements to be Inundated and Areas to be Expropriated due to Yusufeli Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Inundation Status</th>
<th>Expropriation</th>
<th>Priority*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Center</td>
<td>Land and Quarters</td>
<td>Reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yusufeli Town</td>
<td>Completely</td>
<td>Completely</td>
<td>Water level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kinalicam</td>
<td>Completely</td>
<td>Completely</td>
<td>Camp facilities and borrow area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Yenikoy</td>
<td>Completely</td>
<td>Completely</td>
<td>Borrow area and coffer-dam level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Irmakyani</td>
<td>Completely</td>
<td>Completely</td>
<td>Coffer-dam level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cevreli</td>
<td>Completely</td>
<td>Partially</td>
<td>Water level and roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Celtikduzu</td>
<td>Completely</td>
<td>Partially</td>
<td>Water level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tekkale</td>
<td>Completely</td>
<td>Partially</td>
<td>Water level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ishan</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Partially</td>
<td>Administrative camp, management site, switchyard site, borrow area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Morkaya</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Partially</td>
<td>Borrow area and water level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1.2. Settlements to be Inundated and Areas to be Expropriated due to Yusufeli Project (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Settlement</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Area(s)</th>
<th>Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Arpacik</td>
<td>Partially</td>
<td>Borrow area and water level</td>
<td>A, C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Darica</td>
<td>Partially</td>
<td>Borrow area and water level</td>
<td>A, C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bahceli</td>
<td>Partially</td>
<td>Water level and roads</td>
<td>B, C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Cirali</td>
<td>Partially</td>
<td>Water level and roads</td>
<td>B, C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Dereici</td>
<td>Partially</td>
<td>Water level and roads</td>
<td>B, C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kilickaya</td>
<td>Partially</td>
<td>Water level and roads</td>
<td>B, C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Alanbasi</td>
<td>Partially</td>
<td>Water level</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Bostanci</td>
<td>Partially</td>
<td>Water level</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kupluce**</td>
<td>Partially</td>
<td>Water level</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Sebzeciler</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Dam site, concrete facilities</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Pamukcular</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Borrow area</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Expropriation priority*

A: Priority areas to be expropriated for the construction works (such as dam axis, camp facilities, borrow areas, service roads, coffer-dam water level);
B: Areas to be expropriated for the construction of relocation roads, in accordance with the construction plan;
C: Areas to be expropriated before impoundment, by giving the priority to the settlements, starting with the lowest elevation to higher elevations in accordance with annual plans.

**During the 2005 RAP studies, some of the surveyed household heads who had assets within the administrative borders of Kupluce Village requested to be identified as residents of Ozguven and Yuksekoba villages. (Future Yusufeli Reservoir area does not fall within the administrative borders of Ozguven and Yuksekoba villages. These two villages are located further away from the future Yusufeli Reservoir, about 25 km from the reservoir margins.)**
1.5. Structure of the Report

The remainder of this report is organized into the following chapters:

Chapter 2  Identifies project impacts and project affected persons, as well as stakeholders.

Chapter 3  Summarizes the efforts to minimize resettlement.

Chapter 4  Describes Turkish policy, laws and regulations relevant to land acquisition and resettlement, legislation on environment and cultural property, the legal framework for valuation of assets, public consultation and disclosure, and appeals and claiming procedures. Identifies gaps between national legislation and World Bank Group policies, points out the project-specific approaches to bridge these gaps.

Chapter 5  Presents the results of project-specific census, inventory of assets and socio-economic studies and discusses the impoverishment risks.

Chapter 6  Describes the studies conducted to date to identify and assess alternative sites for resettlement, the site selection procedure, public involvement in site selection and resettlement preferences of the public surveyed.

Chapter 7  Presents income stream analyses, defines impacts of the Project, describes means for compensation for all PAPs and income restoration and provides entitlement statuses and matrix.

Chapter 8  Identifies agencies and institutions responsible for expropriation and resettlement, describes institutional arrangements and coordination procedures, Describes the expropriation plan for Yusufeli Project and presents implementation schedule.

Chapter 9  Presents the public participation activities conducted to date, and sets out a plan for future public consultation and disclosure.

Chapter 10  Describes the procedure for registering and responding to complaints.

Chapter 11  Describes the arrangements and schedule for internal and external monitoring, and completion audit.

Chapter 12  Presents the estimated RAP budget, describes the flow of funds.

A glossary of RAP-related terms and a list of abbreviations and acronyms are provided at the beginning of the report. The glossary is based on the IFC Handbook and expanded with additional terms commonly used by resettlement planners in Turkey. The glossary also includes explanations, as appropriate, for some terms that have slightly different context in Turkish legislation or for Yusufeli Project due to project-specific circumstances.
Figure 1.1. Yusufeli Project Area
Figure 1.2. By-Pass, Temporary Main Service, Secondary Service, Permanent Service Roads and Relocation Roads Schematic Plan
Figure 1.3. Yusufeli Project Construction Facilities