Turkish Electricity Transmission Company

2. Submarine Cable Interfaces
Final Abbreviated Land Acquisition Plan (ALAP)

DECEMBER 2016
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1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

With regard to the 380 kV Lapseki 2- Sütlüce 2 Submarine Cable Project, which is planned to be constructed and operated by TEİAŞ (Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation) between Çanakkale province, Lapseki and Sütlüce districts, the connection is planned to be provided by the interface points of 380 kV Cenal TPP-Lapseki 2 Energy Transmission Line (ETL) and 380 kV Sütlüce 2-Gelibolu ETL.

The project was planned in order to prevent possible energy constraints that may be encountered in the near future in Çanakkale and Istanbul. The aim of the project is to increase the capacity of the energy transmission provided to these regions and to minimize the adverse effects towards the users in the region. The project will be financed under the World Bank loan and will be installed and operated by TEİAŞ.

![Figure: Satellite image](image)

The procedures presented in this Abbreviated Land Acquisition Plan (ALAP), detail the actions which will be taken to ensure the compliance with Turkish Legislation and Procedures (Turkish Legislation given below) and the World Bank Policies and Procedures as specified in the World Bank Operational Policy OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement (though no physical resettlement takes place under this Project).
2. POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND AFFECTED PERSONS

Project Impacts

The project will start at Lapseki 2 Interface point and will be completed at the Sütlüce 2 Interface point on the other side of the Bosphorus. From the interface points, the connection to the interconnection system will be provided by the ETL to be installed. Interface Points and ETL may require the acquisition of both public and private land.

During the laying of the submarine cables, the necessary permits will be taken to ensure that the installation is done in such a manner as not to damage the submarine life. In areas where the interface centers are installed, any fishing port, structures or activities are not available. No requests, suggestions or complaints about the first interface centers or the second interface centers related to any fishing activities were received by the Regional Directorate during the installation phase. On Lapseki 2 side of the line, TEIAS had already interviewed the fisheries cooperative and they were informed that they would not have any trouble.

Lapseki 2 Interface Point:

- The Lapseki district, 57 block 11 lot numbered parcel was chosen as the interface point. All of the parcel is 29,851,00 sqm (2,9851 hectare) and 15,244,00 sqm (1,5244 hectare) will be expropriated. It is expected that the number of people to be paid with expropriation fee is 3 people. Two of the land owners live in Istanbul and the other lives in Ankara.
- The parcel to be expropriated is an agricultural land. On this land parcel, dry farming is done and wheat is grown.
- The parcel is planted by the tenant by renting, not by the owner or his successor.
- The immovable property is used by the tenant and 1000 sqm (0.1 hectare) is rented for 85 ₺ and the tenant earns 375 ₺ on average annually. Many similar rental properties operated in the region have agricultural activities and the tenants will not be affected by expropriation. The rental price of the immovable has been determined by inquiries from special real estate offices in the province.

Sütlüce 2 Interface Point:

- The Sütlüce district, 684, 683, 682 parcel numbered private land and 1182 parcel numbered treasury immovable was chosen as the interface point. It is expected that the number of people to be paid with the expropriation fee is 19 people. Two of the land owners reside in Gallipoli and their villages.
- All of the treasury land number 1182 will be expropriated. The transfer will be requested according to Article 30.
- The parcels 683, 682 and 684 are privately owned and all will be expropriated.
  - 683 parcel: 19,220,00 sqm (1,9 hectare)
  - 682 parcel: 3,000,00 sqm ( 0.3 hectare)
  - 1182 parcel: 1,460,00 sqm (0,15 hectare)
  - 684 parcel: 6,786,00 sqm (0,68 hectare)
The parcels to be expropriated are agricultural land. On the parcels, dry farming is done and wheat is grown.

The parcel is planted by the tenant by renting, not by the owner or his successor.

The immovable property is used by the tenant and 1000 sqm (0.1 hectare) is rented for 80 ₺ and the tenant earns 350 ₺ on average annually. Many similar rental properties operated in the region have agricultural activities and the tenants will not be affected by expropriation. The rental price of the immovable has been determined by inquiries from special real estate offices in the province.

Lapseki 2 and Sütlüce 2 interface parcels are not used by owners or shareholders, but are used by tenants. Moreover, in the reconciliation negotiations with the owners, it has been learned that their only sources of livelihood are not these immovables. There are no active fishermen's barracks along the route of the submarine cable except for little fishing activity (only local people are doing these activities at certain times).

*Information on Connection Lines:

380 kV Sütlüce 2 - Gelibolu 380 Substation Energy Transmission Line (ETL) :

- The line that connects to Sütlüce 2 Interface point is 16.3 km long.
- The line passes through the borders of the Gallipoli county and reaches agricultural land.
- The total ETL land is 583,243.47 sqm (58.324 hectare). 562,056.93 sqm (56.21 hectare) of this area will be the easement area and 21,186.54 sqm (2.12 hectare) will be subject to property expropriation for pole locations.
- For ETL, there are a total of 208 plots of land, which are privately owned and agricultural land. There is no forest area.
- There are 45 poles within the scope of ETL. Pasture land is not available.
- Permission was obtained from Çanakkale Food, Agriculture and Livestock Directorate on 25/12/2014 for agricultural lands to be used for non-agricultural purposes.
- The remaining 45 poles are in privately owned 208 units of parcels. As a result of the lawsuits according to Article 27, a total of 461,734.84 ₺ for 23 immovables were deposited into the real estate holders' account. The expropriation process continues.

380 kV Cenal TPP - Lapseki 2 Energy Transmission Line :

- The line that connects to Lapseki 2 Interface point is 62 km long.
- The line passes through the boundaries of Biga and the Gallipoli county and is in agriculture and forest land. Pasture land is not available on the line route.
- Total ETL land is 752,168.83 sqm (75.22 hectare). 733,775.93 sqm (73.38 hectare) of this area will be the easement area and 18,392.90 sqm (1.84 ha) will be for pole locations.
- For ETL, there are a total of 449 plots of land. There are 30 plots in the forest area. There are 8 parcels other than the registration and 7 parcels that will be treated according to Article 30.
- There are 139 poles within the scope of ETL. 93 of the poles remain in forest land, 45 poles in private property. 1 pole remains outside the registration area.
- Permission was obtained from Çanakkale Food, Agriculture and Livestock Directorate on 25/12/2014 for agricultural lands to be used for non-agricultural purposes.
The remaining 45 poles are in privately owned 68 units of parcels. The expropriation fee paid to the private land owners (for 21 files that registration were completed) is 417,820.23 ₺ for the total cost of ownership and easement. For said line, a law suit is sued for 188 immovables according to Article 27. Until today, 2,988,061.85 ₺ in total was spent including expenses such as court and lawyer costs, land registry fees etc.

Implementation of Article 8 of the Expropriation Law numbered 2942 amended by Law no. 4650 in expropriation studies together with being primary and essential; due to the difficulties encountered in reaching the address information of the owners, the low rate of reconciliation with the immovable owners and due to the excessive workload of the courts in the cases of "Determination of the expropriation value in the court and registration of the immovable property in the administration", which will be opened under Article 10 of the expropriation law numbered 2942, considering that this phase is long-lasting, if said immovables can not be expropriated, it may not be possible to complete the installation as the construction works may be delayed. In such cases, according to Article 27 of the Expropriation Law numbered 2942, "Urgent Expropriation" method can be applied.

This method has also been used for the expropriation of interface points.

Since the decisions taken by the court in the method of "Urgent Expropriation" are only decisions to the acquisition of immovables, the application of Articles 8 and 10 has been started as soon as possible.

**Lapseki 2 Interface Point:**

- The expropriation process of the immovable comes up to Lapseki 2 Interface points has been started. Urgent expropriation method is used. (Article 27 of the Expropriation Law). Article 27 urgent expropriation case was opened and parcel owners were paid 132,781,90 ₺ as worth of shares.
- Reconciliation talks were held on 21/08/2016. However, as no agreement was reached, a case was filed under Article 10 of the Expropriation Law. A total of 1,498,299,10 ₺ have been paid to the owners of the immovables after the Article 10 of the lawsuit and the registration has been concluded.
- In addition, the proposal file for the development plan for the Lapseki 2 Interface Center was approved by the Lapseki Municipality at the October 2015 Assembly Meeting.

The Lapseki 2 interface center is within the boundaries of Lapseki Municipality but does not remain within any approved 1/5000 or 1/1000 Scale zoning plan. During the expropriation process, since the land of the immovable is a field, there is no obligation to make a zoning plan for expropriation, but the expropriation procedures have started after the permit granted for non-agricultural purposes from the Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock. The local zoning plan has been prepared and approved in accordance with the provisions of the Zoning Law and the immovable has acquired zoned immovable identity.

**Sütlüce 2 Interface Point:**

- Expropriation procedures for the Gelibolu 2 Interface installation have started after the reconstruction plan has been completed. The works of preparation of an existing map based on the zoning plan and transfer and approval of coastal sideline to approved maps for Gelibolu 2 interface center located in 3. Degree Natural Protected
Area have been completed.

- Reconstruction Plan for Protection Approval of the Ministry and the suspension process have been completed. Article 27, "Urgent Expropriation" cases were opened to the immovables, and the court resulted in a total amount of 993,129.16 ₺ have been deposited into accounts of the immovable property owners (223,339,48 ₺ for 684 parcel, 665,857,68 ₺ for 684 parcel and 103,932,00 ₺ for 684 parcel). During the price determination, the current fair value from the real estate agents, the amount given by the provincial Directorate of Agriculture and other institutions and agricultural engineers are taken into consideration and are generally determined over the market price.

- The immovables of the interface points are agricultural land. Dry agriculture is done on the immovable and wheat is grown. No structures and facilities will be affected after expropriation (wells, fences, trees). During the construction of the facility, it will be tried to enter the land after the harvest, if this is not possible (in case the land is planted), the damage of the product will be compensated by the technical staff support obtained from the Food, Agriculture and Livestock District Directorate. In case of the acquisition of land before the harvest time, the user will be paid in advance under all harvest conditions and it will be ensured that no victimization occurs.

- It has been explained during the negotiations with tenants that for immovables used by renting, there will not be difficult to find new alternative areas for rental farming. In case of the acquisition of land before the harvest time, the user will be paid in advance under all harvest conditions and it will be ensured that no victimization occurs.

Land required for the substation has been acquired through a permit from the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (15/12/2013), whereas the land for ETLs is acquired through permanent acquisition (for the poles) and long term easement rights (for the area beneath the line) Impacts of the proposed substation and transmission lines are not expected to be significant. Small sizes of land will be acquired for transmission line poles, whereas long term easements for the ETLs will not limit use of land significantly.

The mentioned private lands affected under the ETLs are used primarily for agriculture and grazing purposes. The land lost due to the electricity transmission lines, which often follow a narrow strip of land, is limited to the footprints of the transmission towers and poles. During and subsequent to construction, agricultural activities will be maintained underneath the lines.

As in the Substation immovable properties such as forests and meadows under the ELTs are not used by residents in nearby settlements for any purposes that may threaten their livelihood or grazing or any income-generating activity.

Physical relocation of households is not expected, nor is impacts on structures.

TEIAS will initiate the acquisition process through negotiations. In cases where negotiations fail, TEIAS will follow the prevailing Law on Expropriation. As mentioned earlier, permanent acquisition of land will only affect very small tower areas and small tracts for substations. The land between towers will not be expropriated. Rather, long term easement agreements are
executed with owners to provide under-ground easements, which permit existing agricultural activities to be carried out without interruption. Land owners can continue cultivating the land, but are restricted from any action damaging electricity poles, constructing structures under the transmission lines, and planting trees above a certain height (varies with technical specification of transmission line) under the transmission lines.

Apart from land acquisition/expropriation, there may be some damages to standing crops and fruit trees, or grazing lands of animal grazers due to transportation of large materials for relevant facilities by large trucks during the construction phase. In such cases, damages will be compensated by TEIAS.

In certain cases if land owners’ lands are not viable due to partial land acquisition, considering the time specified in the relevant legislation and technical assessments the entire plot may be expropriated as a response. For vulnerable affected people, options and suggestions will be discussed to ensure that people are not negatively affected by the Project and can continue with their lives at a level that is at least as good as pre-project levels.

**Project Affected Persons**

It is likely that the affected persons will be users of immovable properties that correspond to the property ownership, tenants or lines of electricity transmission and Interfaces points. When site selection is made in order to minimize the effects of the positions of the project components on the persons, the forms of land use and the purpose of use must be considered together.

There are no active fishermen's barracks along the route of the submarine cable except for little fishing activity (only local people are doing these activities at certain times).

In order to determine whether there are any adverse effects of submarine cable on fishery, a meeting in Lapseki with the fisheries cooperative has been provided and it has been stated that there is no impact on livelihoods.

Entitlement Matrix provided in Section 4 lists the major categories of potential impacts on affected people under the Project.

There are no vulnerable groups in owners and users of land that fall under the line route.

**Eligibility Criteria**

As explained above and detailed in the entitlement matrix the categories of eligible affected persons are:

- Owners of involuntarily acquired land
- Renters on acquired land
- Grazers and other users of acquired lands or public lands
- Owners on whose land there will be long term easements

Once the decision for expropriation is made, affected persons will be identified through land
registry and cadastre records, later followed by a site survey of affected persons. Affected persons will be notified of land acquisition to take place. This will also be the cut-off date for determining eligibility.

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

In the scope of Turkish legal framework, land acquisition/expropriation is based on the Expropriation Law No: 2942, and Article 46 of the Turkish Constitution. One or several of the following legislation also govern land acquisition by TEIAS:

1. Electricity Market Law No. 4628,
2. Civil Code No. 4721,
3. Decree in the Power of Law No. 233 regarding State Economic Enterprises,
4. Articles of Association of TEIAS published on 29.06.2001,
5. Reconstruction Law, Land Survey Law, Forest Law, Pastures Law, Organized Industrial Zones Law,

The details of the governing national laws for acquisition of land and resettlement are provided in the Rettlement Policy Frmaework (RPF) document of this Project.

In addition to the national legislation to be followed, TEIAS will also commit to the World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement which includes safeguards to address and mitigate risks resulting from involuntary resettlement under development projects, and covers any involuntary land taking.

Although national regulation and processes have been updated there are still some issues creating gaps between Turkish requirements and World Bank OP 4.12. In this regard main gaps are as follows:

- Public information disclosure, consultation and participation
- Compensation/assistance to renters, sharecroppers and other users of lands, who do not own property
- Compensation payment to users of pastures
- Replacement value/cost evaluation for immovable properties to be expropriated
- Preparation of resettlement action plans and scope of resettlement
- Monitoring
- Grievance Redress Mechanism

As stated in the relevant section of the RPF, TEIAS will show maximum effort in order to cover the gaps mentioned above as specified under the below headings

4. IMPLEMENTATION, COMPENSATION AND OTHER ASSISTANCE

The land acquisition process will be executed by the TEIAS local office. Depending on the type of land; public or private, TEIAS will acquire land through permits, negotiations or expropriation.
Prior to the acquisition of private lands valuation of subject assets will be performed by TEIAŞ experts (generally 3 experts). After the valuation is complete, all eligible PAPs will be contacted for negotiations. In cases where negotiations fail, TEIAŞ will initiate the court process with respect to the Expropriation Law. The valuation of subject immovables will then be made by a court appointed valuation committee.

After the completion of court process, TEIAŞ will deposit the amount agreed by court to the bank account of each PAP prior to construction.

Expropriation compensation to be paid to the owners of property is being calculated properly so as to be able to purchase an equivalent property in the same area. The value assessments of the expropriated property is being made considering the criteria determined in Article No.11 of the Law of Expropriation.

Compensation to be paid to the owners of property will be calculated properly so as to be able to purchase an equivalent property in the same area. The valuation of the expropriated property will be made considering the criteria determined in Article No.11 of the Expropriation Law.

Hereunder, lands are determined according to equivalence value and agricultural lands are determined according to disposable income methods. In the agricultural lands, by obtaining the data such as the alternation rule in the region, the annual average yield, the average unit cost of products from the relevant provincial or district agricultural administration, values of the properties partake of agricultural land have been calculated according to average annual net income and interest rate based on the income capitalization method. Survey of local property prices are also considered by discussions with local real estate practitioners. If the products and trees on the property haven't been taken into account during the land valuation by the expert commissions, their costs will be paid during the construction. When occupying of the land before the harvest, TEIAS pays cash the compensation of the harvest to land users. As for commencement of construction, TEİAŞ will do it's best to start works after harvesting season. In cases where land needs to be acquired before the harvest, TEIAS will compensate standing crops. Not only land owners but also users of land who have standing crops, economic trees or structures at the time of expropriation will also be compensated for their losses. TEIAŞ will make effort to determine informal users such as squatters, through interviews made with land owners and muhtars. TEIAŞ will also investigate the availability of additional land for PAPs who are renters of expropriated lands to ensure that their livelihood is not worse off after the Project.

TEİAŞ will give utmost importance to starting construction after harvesting season. However, if it is not possible (in cases where the land is still cultivated by the time construction starts) loss/damage assessments will be carried out with the assistance of technical support from directorate of agriculture and compensation will be paid.

In cases where community land is acquired, the compensation will be paid to the village legal entity or to subgovernorships as per the governing Municipal Law in metropolitan municipalities.

Where necessary, additional social supports to improve the livelihood of PAPs will be provided by TEIAS.
Entitlements and compensation that will be provided under the project are presented in the matrix below.

### Entitlement Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Component</th>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Project Impact</th>
<th>Category of Affected Person</th>
<th>Entitlement</th>
<th>Additional Provisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-stations and Submarine Cable</strong></td>
<td>Site of substation / connection point</td>
<td>Land Acquisition (all)</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Sufficient compensation for owner to buy land of equivalent value; Compensation for unharvested crops.</td>
<td>Ensure that there is Comparable land in area (land valuation commission determining compensation works by surveying and assessing comparable land in the area)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Land Acquisition (partial)</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Sufficient compensation for owner to buy land of equivalent value; Compensation for unharvested crops.</td>
<td>If remaining part not usable and land owner petitions, expropriation of whole plot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land Acquisition</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transmission Lines</strong></td>
<td>Tower</td>
<td>Land Acquisition (partial)</td>
<td>Renter / user</td>
<td>Compensation for unharvested crops.</td>
<td>Ensure that there is Comparable land for rent in area; if lease of renter has not expired / rent paid in advance, renter will receive such advance from landowner pursuant to private contract law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loss of grazing land</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>User</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ensure that there is alternative land for rent in area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transmission Cable</strong></td>
<td>Transmission Long term Easement</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Compensation for unharvested crops; compensation for damages to crops, trees.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Land returned to prior condition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. PUBLIC INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Primary consultation meetings held prior to land acquisition procedures were organized with those who are affected within the scope of the Environmental Assessment in parallel with the public lighting meetings. Despite the lack of provisions in the Turkish legislation on public consultation and informing about land acquisition, TEİAŞ provided necessary information to the local authorities (Muhtar) in order to inform the affected community and provided with the land acquisition policy section in the Muhtarlık offices. The affected people are provided with the names and contact information of the people to whom they can contact with regard to grievance mechanism.

In cases where consultation meetings for Environmental Assessments can not be made, the consultations are announced through Environmental Management Plans, which will be realized.
between the local TEİAŞ office staff and the affected persons. The expropriation application procedures are carried out by the 2nd Regional Directorate - Bursa and the necessary informations have been provided to the landowners and local people. TEİAŞ expropriation team who meet with landowners and other affected individuals will continue to collect the socio-economic information necessary for the implementation of this ALAP.

The finalized SAEP will be disclosed on the site of TEİAŞ before the expropriation is initiated and in the local project sites in the World Bank Infos-hop.

Consultations will continue informally throughout the land acquisition process during the visits made by TEIAS local expropriation team. Meetings held, attendants and issues raised will be documented in monitoring reports provided to World Bank.

In cases where subject lands have large numbers of owners and heirs, who do not live on the land or in the near vicinity, efforts will be made to reach owners of land through:

1. Local inquiries for current address research from villagers and muhtar,
2. Inquiry of last known residence from land registry and cadastre records, and law enforcement records through their national identification number, and
3. Official advertisement in newspaper pursuant to Article 10 of the Expropriation Law 2942.

If the owners can still not be reached, the compensation for the land is deposited in their name to a Bank account. The owner can withdraw the compensation at any point in time.

6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The Project is supported by a grievance mechanism established by TEIAS that was initially introduced to PAPs prior to project land acquisition activities. The system allows complaints, concerns and demands raised by PAPs to be properly registered and addressed in a timely manner.

The Project may inevitably lead to various grievances ranging from rates of compensation and eligibility criteria to the location of project components. TEIAS ensures that procedures are in place to allow PAPs to lodge a complaint or a claim without cost and with the assurance of a timely and satisfactory resolution of the grievance.

Additionally, TEIAS will make certain that special accommodations are made for women and members of vulnerable groups (such as elderly, disabled etc) to ensure that they have equal access to grievance redress procedures.

TEIAS will make effort to remind and restate the Project’s grievance mechanism during each information disclosure and consultation with the PAPs and affected settlement(s) that will take place along the lifecycle of the Project. TEIAS has assigned a contact person (Serkan Cem Yıldız/Engineer at Expropriation Department) who is accessible to address all types of grievances (concerns, complaints, request etc.) related to the Project including those related to land acquisition or impacts on land and property during construction. This contact person is in charge of keeping records of the grievances filed. TEIAS and its local office will ensure that all
grievances are addressed and resolved in timely manner in line with WB policy requirements.

The telephone number of the institution and the authorities and the address of our Organization are given to the Muhtars. In case any information is requested, you can contact with the Chief Engineer of Expropriation Evren SERPİL from phone number 0-224 – 243 13 30. Until today, there are no registered complaints.

Complaints will be handled primarily in the local offices of TEIAS. The Grievance Redress Mechanism is established as the following table illustrates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Authority</th>
<th>Application Form</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Local TEİAŞ Office (Phone: Evren Serpil:0-224-243 13 30) (Adress: TEİAŞ 2. Bölge Müd. Bursa Organize Sanayi B. Sarı Cad. Nilüfer/ BURSA)</td>
<td>Face to face, with correspondence, phone</td>
<td>The question or complaint is assessed. Personal feedback is provided. If not resolved, it is directed to legal procedures.</td>
<td>1 week</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>TEİAŞ Head Office (Phone:Aişegül Arslan:0-312-203 85 70 Türkan YARAN:0-312-203-85-69) (Adress: TEİAŞ Environment and Expropriation Department - Expropriation and Reconstruction Division. Balgat/ANKARA) E-mail: gul.arslan.teias.gov.tr. <a href="mailto:turkan.yaran@teias.gov.tr">turkan.yaran@teias.gov.tr</a></td>
<td>With correspondence, phone, e-mail</td>
<td>The question or complaint is assessed. Personal feedback is provided. If not resolved, it is directed to legal procedures.</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Required Civil Court of Justice</td>
<td>With correspondence</td>
<td>It takes place within the framework of legal legislation.</td>
<td>On the Legal Process Framework</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Grievance Redress Mechanism will work in cooperation with the monitoring system.

7. MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION & REPORTING

TEIAS will ensure that the implementation of land acquisition activities are fully consistent with this ALAP. As part of ALAP implementation, TEIAS will provide a monitoring report of land acquisition activities to the World Bank every six months, to be included in the overall project progress report, indicating the following:

- The number and ownership of parcels affected and their current status,
- The progress of negotiations, appeals and ongoing court cases if any,
- Compensation offered and finally paid (if possible, to provide a list in excel indicating number of square meters of the original whole plot and the size of the specific area acquired, and compensation paid),
- Consultations carried out with PAPs (frequency, agenda etc.)

Number and types of grievances filed, percentage of grievances resolved and underway, any problematic issue that could not be resolved etc.

The purpose of land acquisition monitoring will be to verify that:

- Actions and commitments described in this ALAP are implemented fully and on time
- Eligible affected people receive their full compensation entitlements within agreed time frames
- Complaints and grievances lodged by project affected people are followed up and that where necessary, appropriate corrective actions are implemented

At the end of the Project, TEIAS will provide the World Bank with a completion report explaining all completed actions and results of land acquisition activities.

8. TIMETABLE AN BUDGET
The timetable for the Substation land acquisition activities are presented below.

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<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determination of land required for Subs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obtaining permit for forest land</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commencement of acquisition of land for subs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Consultations*</td>
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<td>Compensation Payments*</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Commencement of Construction*</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring of LA activities*</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* The Ground delivery of Lapseki 2 Interface point was achieved on 24/02/2016. The Ground delivery of Sütlüce 2 Interface Point was achieved on 22/08/2016.
The budget breakdown for the land acquisition works to be realized under the Substation Project is as follows:

* Article 27, Urgent Expropriation cases were opened and the court resulted in a total of 993,129.16 ₺ deposited to the immovable property owners account. After the Article 10 cases, the definite price can be calculated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expropriation Cost</th>
<th>1,498,299.10 ₺ (Including compensation payments)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Costs of Permit</td>
<td>No forest area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation Payments</td>
<td>1,125,911.06 ₺</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs for Additional Social Support and Resettlement Assistance</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost for Monitoring</td>
<td>Have not reached the final stage yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>Have not reached the final stage yet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL BUDGET** 1,498,299.10 ₺

*Since there are no hitches so far no probable cost has been foreseen.

*380 Kv Sütlüce 2 – Gelibolu 380 TM ETL*

The timetable for the ETL land acquisition activities are presented below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Q4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtaining permit for forest land</td>
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<tr>
<td>Determination of land required for ETL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commencement of acquisition of land for ETL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Consultations</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Compensation Payments</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Monitoring of LA activities</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* The expense mentioned in the table indicates expenditures made in the name of expropriation up to now and the expropriation process continues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expropriation Cost</th>
<th>782,243,33 ₺ (Including compensation payments)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Costs of Permit</td>
<td>No forest area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation Payments</td>
<td>461,734,84 ₺</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costs for Additional Social Support and Resettlement Assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost for Monitoring</td>
<td>Have not reached the final stage yet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>Have not reached the final stage yet.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL BUDGET** 782,243,33 ₺
380 kV Cenal TES-Lapseki 2 ETL

The timetable for the ETL land acquisition activities are presented below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

* The expense mentioned in the table indicates expenditures made in the name of expropriation up to now and the expropriation process continues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expropriation Cost</td>
<td>2,988,061.85 ₺ (Including compensation payments)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costs of Permit</td>
<td>5,525,375.31 ₺ (2014-2015) forest cost</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compensation Payments</td>
<td>417,820.23 ₺</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs for Additional Social Support and Resettlement Assistance</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost for Monitoring</td>
<td>Have not reached the final stage yet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>Have not reached the final stage yet.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL BUDGET</strong></td>
<td>8,513,437.16 ₺</td>
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</tbody>
</table>