

Resettlement Planning Document

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for Aghjabedi Water Supply and Sanitation System

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Azerbaijan: Water Supply and Sanitation Investment Program

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Azerbaijan Water Supply and Sanitation Investment Program (the Investment Program) aims to improve the water supply and sanitation systems in Azerbaijan through rehabilitation, improvement and/or construction of water supply and sanitation systems of in the country's urban settlement. The Investment Program is financed through an Asian Development Bank's Multi-tranche Financial Facility (MFF).

Land is required for locating the various facilities associated with the water supply and sewerage systems and for the ROW for water/sewage pipelines and water distribution networks. The total land requirement for the former is estimated to be less than ten hectares. About 6.2 ha land is already available with Aghjabedi SuKanal where all facilities except the Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) planned under the subproject can be located. The WWTP will be located on 3.5 hectares private land which will be acquired for the purpose. The land will be acquired from two households belonging to one family, eight persons will be displaced.

One household will lose all of the land and the other will lose only 0.65 ha of the total holding of 3.42 ha. Both households have additional sources of income.

Due to low productivity of the land and as the households are moving out of agriculture ,both households have expressed a wish to receive cash compensation The compensation will be updated during implementation and the resettlement plan will be finalized and disclosed.

Compensation will be paid prior to taking over the land. None of the households are considered to be vulnerable a severe impact compensation will be paid to the household losing all of its land.

The total budget is Manat 24 857. AZERSU project management office will be responsible for implementation and monitoring of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP). Once the compensation is paid, a LARP completion report will be submitted.

INTRODUCTION

1. Azerbaijan Water Supply and Sanitation Investment Program aims to improve the water supply and sanitation systems in Azerbaijan through rehabilitation, improvement and/or construction of water supply and sanitation systems of in the country's urban settlement. The Investment Program is financed through an Asian Development Bank's Multi-tranche Financial Facility (MFF).

2. Subprojects under the Investment Program entail construction of water reservoirs, waste water treatment facilities and distribution networks that could potentially entail acquisition of land and resettlement (LAR) impacts. In order to address such impacts, the Investment Program has developed a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) in accordance with the Azerbaijan Government policies on land acquisition and in consonance with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)..

3. The Aghjabedi subproject has very small LAR impacts and therefore it is categorized as 'B' for involuntary resettlement. However, since the sub-project involves acquisition of a small area of privately owned land, this resettlement plan (LARP) has been prepared as is required under the Investment Program LARF and the ADB policy.

SUBPROJECT DETAILS

4. The Aghjabedi subproject involves reconstruction and improvement of the existing water supply and sewerage system which would benefit 36,000 residents of the town.

5. The main components of the water supply systems are:

- Rehabilitation of two existing bore wells and construction of 8 new ones and the necessary in take chambers;
- Construction of service roads between boreholes;
- Rehabilitation of the two existing reservoirs and construction four new ones.
- Construction of water treatment plant and associated facilities;
- Laying of main pipe lines and the distribution net work

6. The Sewerage system component of the subproject involves construction of pump stations, collector and effluent discharge pipelines, wastewater treatment plant and associated workshop and office buildings.

7. Construction activities is supposed to be completed over a period between 2013 and 2017.

PROJECT AREA

8. Aghjabedi district is located in the plains of Mil and Karabakh along both banks of Gargar River and has a population of 125,700¹ spread over one town and 45 villages. Agriculture and animal husbandry are the main stay of the economy. The district headquarters, Aghjabedi town, has a population of 47,700 who will be primary beneficiaries of the proposed water supply and sanitation system.

¹ Official web site of *Azerbaijan State Statistical Committee*. 1 January 2012.

9. The bore holes and reservoirs will be located in Mughanli village 13 km south-west of Aghjabedi. The WWTP will be located on the north-western periphery of the town. The layout of the Aghjabedi Water Supply and Sanitation subproject is given in Annex 1.

DESCRIPTION OF LAR IMPACTS

Permanent LAR Implications

10. Land is required for locating the various facilities associated with the water supply and sewerage systems and for the ROW for water/sewage pipelines and water distribution networks. The total land requirement for the former is estimated to be less than ten hectares. About 6.2 ha land is already available with Aghjabedi SuKanal where all facilities except the Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) planned under the subproject can be located. The WWTP will be located on private land which will be acquired for the purpose from two households affecting eight persons.

11. The main pipelines and the collector/distribution networks will be laid along the right of way (ROW) of existing roads and therefore will not involve acquisition of privately owned land outside the right of way.

12. AZERSU will inform ADB and update the resettlement plan and submit to ADB for approval prior to possessing the land for construction. The land requirement and ownership status details for the major components are given in table 1.

Table. 1 Details of Affected Lands

Component	Area of land available (ha)	Ownership status
Bore holes, water intake chambers and associated facilities	3.2 ha. available at the existing bore hole site is adequate for locating all facilities.	Aghjabedi SuKanal
Water reservoir and service station, intake chamber, water treatment facilities, admin building and associated facilities	3.0 ha. available at the existing pump station site adequate for locating all facilities	Aghjabedi SuKanal
Wastewater treatment plant	3.50 ha.	Privately owned farmland, to be acquired

Temporary Impacts

13. During the construction phase land may be temporarily needed for borrow pits, dump sites, storage areas and similar other purposes. The civil works contractors are directly responsible for identification and procurement of such areas. Before they occupy any land, they are required to obtain the permission of the landowners and to enter into agreement on use of land and compensation measures. Such agreements will be based on the following principles:

- Rent shall be agreed between contractor and the land owner based on the loss of revenue during the period of its use by the contractor;
- Affected land and/or attachments on the land will be restored to its pre-program condition. Permanent damages, if any, will be compensated in cash.

14. Occupation of any land without the prior permission and agreement of the landowners shall not be permitted. These conditions will be specifically spelled out in the subproject civil works contract documents.

15. The laying of water supply distribution/sewage collection network within the town will entail temporary disruption of road traffic, pedestrian movements and to some extent, disruption of businesses. All efforts will be made to minimize the inconvenience to public during the construction phase. Specific measures will include (a) appropriate phasing of construction activities in order to limit the disruption to a block of area is at any one time; (b) coordination with the Rayon authorities on traffic diversion/blocking off roads and (c) involvement of the Water Users Association in informing the towns people and soliciting their cooperation.

Profile of Project Affected Households

16. The land required for the WWTP consists of plots owned by two branches of the same family. The land is intermittently used for growing cotton. Lack of adequate workforce within the family and the cost of inputs, it was reported, are making cultivation increasingly uneconomic. Annual production of cotton was reported as around 3.5 tons/ha providing a net income of about AZN 210 per ha. Basic socioeconomic details of the affected households are given below:

17. **Household A:** The household will lose their entire holding of 2.85ha. The land parcel is still in the name of late husband (Ahmedov Rahbar Gudrat oglu). For the time being, the widow together with her two sons (one of them is disabled) lives as family unit. The elder son operates a taxi which is the primary source of income of the family. The average monthly income of the family is reported as AZN 400.

18. **Household B:** Head of the household is Ahmedov Gudrat Hamid. This family consists of five persons. The head of the family is in government service. His married son is engaged in trade of agriculture produce. They are losing only 0.65 ha of their total holding of 3.42 ha. The total average monthly income of the family is reported as AZN 500.

19. Both land parcels were leased (by verbal agreement) by another person and used for cereal cultivation. However, the lessee (user) has already stopped cultivating the land.² He was started using the area in 2011 and by that time he was aware of acquisition process of the land. He was informed by the owner that the land is going to be acquired for state needs and he can only use this land until the acquisition starts. Thereby, the user (lessee) did not invest on the land and cultivates at the mentioned period for only seasonal crops.

20. There are no trees or structures on the land.

21. Both households live in Aghjabedi town in their own houses with electricity, water and gas connections. Being town dwellers and due to poor productivity from the land, they are in the process of moving out of agriculture and even though, one household will lose all its land, there is an additional source of income as one son operates a taxi service and as they are moving out of agriculture, they are most likely to invest compensation money in business activities. They also would be the beneficiaries of the proposed water supply and sanitation system.

22. Both HHs indicated preference to receive cash compensation for affected land.

² It was confirmed during the field visit of the Consultant (May 2013).

Indigenous People

23. Aghjabedi subproject does not affect any indigenous peoples groups.

COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT

Policy Framework and Entitlement Matrix

24. The LARF of the Azerbaijan Water Supply and Sanitation Investment Program as updated on November 2011 applies to all projects financed under the MFF. The households whose crops or trees are affected during construction are entitled to compensation in replacement value. Table 4 below shows the relevant provisions in the entitlement matrix of the LARF.

Table 2: Entitlement Matrix

Loss type	Specification	Displaced Person	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent loss of private land	Agricultural, residential and commercial land	Land owner	Cash compensation based on market value free of transaction cost plus 20% additional compensation according to Presidential Decree dated 26, 12, 2007.
	Additional provisions for severe impacts		1 severe impact allowance equal to the net income from annual crop production (inclusive of winter and summer crop and addition to standing crop compensation) and the waiving of taxes and fees
Standing Crops	Crops affected	All <i>DPs</i>	Cash compensation equivalent to the gross income from the crop computed as the market value of the total annual produce from affected land. (Market prices have been taken from the website of State Statistical Committee.
Severe impact	Severely affected people (10% or more land take)	Severely affected people (10% or more land take)	Cash compensation equivalent to market value of a year's net yield of the land lost will be paid to the severely affected HH.

25. Based on the LARF provisions, the methodology for assessing compensation rates of different items is as follows:

- (i) Land compensation is calculated based on market rate. Replacement value is used in case of unavailability of the market price.
- (ii) Annual crops will be valued at full market rate at the farm gate.

26. In case of temporary land acquisition, occurs the contractors will be required to negotiate and reach an agreement with the owners of such sites before those are used temporarily. Proofs of such agreements will also be submitted to AZERSU for review to ensure that all appropriate provisions in the LARF are complied with. Any civil works contractor shall not occupy any land without a prior agreement with the land owners and this condition will be clearly specified in the civil works contract.

27. Such agreements will be based on the following principles:

- Rent shall be agreed between contractor and the land owner based on the loss of revenue by the land owner/land user during the period of its use by the contractor;
- Affected land and/or attachments on the land will be restored to its pre-subproject condition. Permanent damages to improvements/structures, if any, will be compensated in cash following the provisions in the entitlements matrix.

28. Upon the completion of works, the land that was temporarily used must be restored to its pre-project condition and returned to the owner/user with compensation for the following items:

- (i) Loss of annual crop production
- (ii) Potential crop yield reduction for three years
- (iii) Loss of any trees or perennial crops
- (iv) Loss of use of grazing land
- (v) Loss of immovable assets and land attachments.

29. One of the conditions for release of final payment to the civil works contractors is the submission of proof that all temporarily used lands have been fully restored to their pre-project conditions and that there are no pending compensation issues related to the temporary use of land.

Compensation for the Affected Lands

30. The compensation and entitlement policy for Aghjabedi subproject is based on the approved LARF of the Azerbaijan Water Supply and Sanitation Investment Program. In accordance with the LARF, the two affected households will be entitled to:

- Compensation for the loss of land at prevailing market/replacement value;
- Compensation for the standing crop, if any, equal to the net annual income from the standing crop;³
- One severe impact allowance equal to the net annual income from the acquired land (market value of the annual production from the land minus input costs).

Legal Framework

31. Based on the requirements of the "Law on Land Acquisition for State Needs", AZERSU was designated as an Acquiring Agency for Adjabedi Project by the Cabinet of Ministers (Cab Min resolution # 310, dated 12 December 2012). Therefore, AZERSU has rights to make valuation of affected assets with his own resources or involve independent appraiser. Then, for the next step determined compensation amount should be agreed with the Supervision Agency (Ministry of Finance). Initially, Design and Supervision Consultants (DSC) together with District officials consulted the owners.⁴ The owners have consented to sell the land to SuKanal for AZN 5000 per hectare. The Civil Code and Land Code provide the basis for acquisition of land for projects of state interest while the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 42 outlines procedures for the acquisition. Collectively, these regulations consider three options for the land acquisition payable only to the legal landowners: (i) land-for-land, (ii) compensation based on market prices, and (iii) dispute over compensation subject to resolution in the courts. In April 2009, the Cabinet of Ministers issued Decision No: 54, which specifies the procedure to be followed for valuation of properties needed for state

³ AZERSU will possess the land for construction only when the harvest is completed.

⁴ February, 2013.

needs and payment of compensation to the APs. This decree has provision for the rehabilitation of income loss and payment of compensation on market rates.

32. The LAL stipulates that in case of state needs the market price is calculated as an average of three highest land transaction prices which were sold and bought in the same area for recent three months. Also, it is defined that the replacement value of land is calculated price including expenses with respect to enrichment of productivity, provision of basic facilities, as well as registration costs. When there is no appropriate data for determining market price, the replacement value is used. For this sub-project data is available based on recent land transaction agreements. However, as the time is passing after the discussion with the land owners the exact amount of compensation will be determined during the implementation stage by AZERSU.⁵

33. Azerbaijan land Codes and regulations are similar to ADB involuntary resettlement safeguards. In principle, Azeri laws and regulations relevant to LAR and ADB's Policy adhere not only to the objective of compensation for affected families, but also to the objective of rehabilitation. The major differences between Azeri Laws and ADB policy are recognition of nontitle holders and additional support for severity of impacts. The entitlement matrix provides measures to reconcile the existing gaps between the Azeri laws and regulations and ADB's Policy

34. ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy is based on the following principles:

- Involuntary resettlement is to be avoided or at least minimized.
- Compensation will ensure the maintenance of the APs' pre-project living standards.
- APs should be fully informed and consulted on LAR compensation options.
- APs' socio-cultural institutions should be supported and used as much as possible.
- Compensation will be carried out with equal consideration of women and men.
- Lack of formal legal land title should not be a hindrance to rehabilitation.
- Particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, and appropriate assistance should be provided to help improve their status.
- LAR should be conceived and executed as a part of the project, and the full costs of compensation should be included in project costs and benefits.
- Compensation and resettlement subsidies will be fully provided prior to clearance of ROW and ground leveling and demolition.

35. According to Presidential decree (dated 26 December 2007), 20% additional compensation should be added on the market value of the affected land. Therefore, total land compensations should be as follows:

Table 3: Compensation for Land

No	Name and Surname	Total Area (ha)	Affected Area (ha)	Unit Price (AZN/ha)	Land Price	20% Bonus	Total Compensation
1	Ahmedov Rahbar Gudrat (JN-382)	2.85	2.85	5000	14,250	2,850	17,100
2	Ahmedov Gudrat Hamid (JN-383)	3.42	0.65	5000	3,250	650	3,900
	Total	6.27	3.5	-	17,500	3,500	21,000

⁵ As shown in the third row of the schedule table.

Severe Impact Allowance

36. Severe Impact Allowance is considered onto the compensation amount in case >10% of a DP's income or agricultural land is affected, Severe impacts is equal to the market value of a year's net yield of the land lost.

37. One of DPs is considered as severely affected by the Project. Thus, the HH will lose entire of his farmland. This land plot was used to be cultivated for cotton growing. Therefore, the severe impact allowance will be calculated as the following:

$$SIA \text{ (Severe impact allowance)} = \mathbf{Pro} \text{ (Productivity)} \times \mathbf{A} \text{ (Area to be acquired)} \times \mathbf{Av.pr} \text{ (Average market Price)} - \mathbf{C} \text{ (costs to cultivate crop)}$$

38. According to official statistics (as of 2011 and 2012) profit of cotton growing is -12%. It means that people cultivated cotton lost money. So, the mentioned method for calculating severe impact allowance is useless in that case. Therefore, special discussions were held with the DP and come to a agreement that his net income is 210 AZN / ha.⁶

39. None of the affected HHs can be described as the vulnerable. Although, there is an old lady in the affected HH and the affected land parcel should be automatically registered to her name after her husband's death, the HH is not vulnerable. Because, in reality the family is headed and ruled by the son and the total monthly income of the family is more than the official need criterion.⁷

Gender Issues

40. One of the affected households is a women-headed household. It also will be the more seriously affected of the two affected household. During the implementation, it will be ensured that compensation is paid directly to the de facto head of the household.

COST ESTIMATES AND BUDGET

41. The direct cost of LAR activities in Aghjabedi consists of compensation for the acquired lands, compensation for standing crops (if there is any) and one severe impact allowance equivalent to the market value of one year's crop (see table 4). The resettlement budget is integral part of the Investment Program Cost and will be funded by AZERSU by agreement of Ministry of Finance. This budget will be finalized and approved prior to the award of civil works contract. Compensation will be paid by AZERSU directly to the affected person in accordance with the rules and procedures of government.

Table. 4 LAR Costs and Budget				
Item	Qty	Unit	Unit Rate	Total Cost (AZN)
Land Compensation	3.5	Ha	5000	21,000
Severe Impact Allowance	2.85	Ha	210	598
Administration & Implementation				500
Consultation & Information				500
Total				22,598
Contingency	10	%		2,259
Grand Total				24,857

⁶ Net annual income was inquired from the affected family.

⁷ 93 AZN per person for 2013.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, CONSULTATION

42. During the feasibility design stage, the Consultant held public consultation at Aghjabedi with all relevant stakeholders in March 2009. Interview with the two affected households were carried out along with the Rayon Executive Power and SuKanal office. Required procedures for land acquisition and rights of APs were explained to affected families. There weren't any raised issues during this interview, except request for information on schedule of taking possession. Thereby, it was explained to them that both APs will be informed at least 6 months before the process starts.

43. Once this LARP is approved, it will be translated and disclosed to the affected people. They will be informed about the formal procedures of land transfer, compensation payment and all other relevant details. The LARP will be disclosed at AZERSU's website.

GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

44. A grievance mechanism will be setup to allow an AP to refer any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. APs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing.

45. Steps by step grievance resolution mechanism is described in the table 5.

Table 5: Grievance Resolution Procedure

Step	Responsible Units and Time Frame
Step 1	Complaint resolution is first attempted at the rayon level with the involvement of the SuKanal office, and rayon authorities. Timeframe for the review and solution of a resolution is a month.
Step 2	If still no solution, a grievance can then be lodged to the Project Management Office (PMO) of AZERSU. Within 15 days PMO in assistance with the related departments of AZERSU try to solve the problem.
Step 3	If after the step 2, no solution has been reached, a grievance can be directly lodged to MoF (as the government designated control agency on LAR issues). The AP must lodge the complaint within 1 month after receiving response from the PMO and provide the necessary documents supporting his/her claim. MoF will provide a response within 15 days of registering the complaint. The MoF decision should be in compliance with the provisions of the LARF.
Step 4	If the AP is still not satisfied with the MoF decision, the AP can submit his/her complaint to the appropriate court of law for resolution.

ORGANIZATIONAL SET-UP

46. Since there are limited impacts, payments will be done by AZERSU through the Agdjabedi Rayon Executive Power, as well as officials of local SuKanal. State Property Committee and Land and Cartography Committee will assist in verification of affected assets and delimitation of unacquired part of the land. Revised land title document will be prepared by the State Property Committee.

ANNEX 1

Subproject Overview - Aghjabedi

Water Supply or Sewerage	Component intake, reservoirs, distribution system, etc.	Social Safeguard Overview
Water Supply	Drilling of eight boreholes (140 – 150 m deep)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: Former well field • Owner: SuKanal • Area: Each borehole covers 900 m² (7200 m² in total) 3.2 ha available • APs: none • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: none
Water Supply	Construction of main pipelines from boreholes to water intake chamber (3.175 km of 150 – 400 mm dia pipe). Pipes to be laid in trench at 1.2 m depth requiring 5 m RoW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: Former well field • Owner: SuKanal • Length: 3.175 km and assuming a corridor width of 10 m for construction purposes • APs: none • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: none
Water Supply	Construction of water intake chamber at borehole field. Construction of soil based, sand-gravel covered access road to borehole intake facility is included.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: Former well field • Owner: SuKanal • Area: 900 m² are required. 3.2 ha available. A corridor width of 5 m has been assumed for access road RoW. • APs: none • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: none
Water Supply	Construction of PVC pipelines from pump station to existing reservoir sites (13 km of 500 mm dia pipe requiring 5 m RoW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: Exact location to be determined during detailed design but will be laid through grazing land and along road alignment • Owner: Public road and public grazing area. The latter to be verified during DMS. • Area/Length: 5 ha of grazing land, along 13 km public road • APs: none • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: none
Water Supply	Upgrading external energy supply already existing for the original boreholes. Length not investigated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: Existing alignment can be reused • Owner: Public road • Length: Not yet investigated • APs: none • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: none

Water Supply or Sewerage	Component intake, reservoirs, distribution system, etc.	Social Safeguard Overview
Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction of existing Pump Station at Reservoir Site • Reconstruction of building of P/St • Supply and Installation of Equipment and technological pipelines • 170 m² area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: Existing PSt land • Owner: SuKanal • Area: 170 m² are required. 3.0 ha are available. • APs: none • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: none
Water Supply	Construction of water intake chamber at the reservoirs (25 m ² area)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: Existing PS land • Owner: SuKanal • Area: 25 m² are required. 3.0 ha are available. • APs: none • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: none
Water Supply	New Treatment facilities using chlorination, Laboratories at reservoir site with guardhouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: Existing PS land • Owner: SuKanal • Area: 3.0 ha available • APs: none • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: none
Water Supply	Reconstruction of existing water reservoirs at existing site (V =1000 m ³)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: Existing PS land • Owner: SuKanal • Area: 3.0 ha available • APs: none • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: none
Water Supply	Construction of water reservoir (V =2000 m ³)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: Existing PS land • Owner: SuKanal • Area: 3.0 ha are available • APs: none • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: none
Water Supply	Area facilities, structures and networks including the construction of a lavatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: Existing PS land • Owner: SuKanal • Area: 3.0 ha are available • APs: none • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: none
Water Supply	Construction of main steel pipeline between pump station and distribution network (400 m of 500mm dia pipe requiring 5 m RoW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: Alignment along road • Owner: SuKanal • Length: 400 m • APs: none • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: none
Water Supply	Replacement of 52.3 km water network and augmentation of 17.7 km pipelines (110-480 mm dia pipe requiring 5 m RoW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: Within existing road reserve • Owner: Public roads for

Water Supply or Sewerage	Component intake, reservoirs, distribution system, etc.	Social Safeguard Overview
	to be placed within 1 km radius of the town centre. Construction of metering, hydrants, and house connections	<p>distribution network. Metering, hydrants and house connections will be placed within the administrative boundary of the town</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length: 70 km • APs: To be determined in DMS • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: none
Sewerage	Wastewater network: Abandon 13.5 km old asbestos cement pipes and install 70 km new pipe network (200-800 mm dia pipe requiring 5 m RoW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Type: Within existing road reserve • Owner: Public • Length: 70 km • APs: To be determined in DMS • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: to be determined in DMS
Sewerage	Construction of a pump stations and power supply to pump stations (to be determined if required during detailed design)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Type: Public • Owner: Municipality, • Area: Approx. 25 m² per PS. • APs: none • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: To be determined if required during detailed design
Sewerage	Construction of main collector between sewerage network system (or pump station) and wastewater treatment plant (5.8 km of 800 mm dia pipe requiring 5 m RoW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: Existing roads • Owner: Public roads • Length: 5.8 km • APs: none • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: none
Sewerage	Wastewater treatment plant, access road and power supply on earmarked land, 3.5 ha in area, access road directly from main road alongside the site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: Private land formerly used to grow cotton • Owner: 2 retired brothers who now live in Baku • Area: 3.5 ha • Transfer Purchase: 5000 manat per hectare has been initially agreed between owners and Aghjabedi SuKanal. Verification of appropriate compensation will be determined by the time of implementation. • APs: 2 • IPs: none • Vulnerable: one
Sewerage	Effluent discharge line for carrying treated water along existing canals to Bash Mil-Garabag collector (2.7km of 800 mm dia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: Small town canals used for irrigation • Owner: Public water bodies

Water Supply or Sewerage	Component intake, reservoirs, distribution system, etc.	Social Safeguard Overview
	pipe requiring 5 m RoW)	(assured by Water Code, 1998) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length: 2.7km • APs: none • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: none
Land	Landscaping for SuKanal building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: Land requiring landscaping • Owner: SuKanal • Area: 2.28 ha • APs: none • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: none
Buildings	SuKanal Administrative Building and Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: barren land • Owner: SuKanal • Area: 3 ha • APs: none • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: none
Buildings	Construction of a chlorination building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: barren land • Owner: SuKanal • Area: 0,01 ha • APs: none • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: none
Buildings	Construction of a laboratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: barren land • Owner: SuKanal • Area: 0,015 ha • APs: none • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: none
Service Roads	Construction of new gravel roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land type: Public • Owner: State • Area: 0,02 ha • APs: none • IPs: none • Vulnerable / BPL: none

dia = diameter

DMS = Detailed Measurement Survey

NA = Not Applicable

BPL = Below Poverty Line

MoH = Ministry of Health

SES = Sanitary and Epidemiology Service

ANNEX 2

Layout of the Aghjabedi Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject

