

Compliance Report on Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

**Project: 49244-002
November 2023**

**M6 Vanadzor–Alaverdi–Georgian Border Interstate Road
Rehabilitation and Improvement Project**

ADB Section (km 38+450-km 90+191)

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
AMD	Armenian Dram
AP	Affected Person
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CJSC	Closed Joint Stock Company
EA	Executing Agency
EIB	European Investment Bank
EMIC	External Monitoring Individual Consultant
FVAS	Family Vulnerability Assessment System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA	Implementing Agency
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
JSC	Joint Stock Company
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LLC	Limited Liability Company
MTAI	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure of the RA
o/w	of which
RA	Republic of Armenia
RD	Road Department
SNCO	State Non-Commercial Organization
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
SSSC	Social Safeguards Support Consultant

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Government of Armenia is implementing the M6 Vanadzor-Alaverdi-Georgian Border Interstate Road Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (project). The project is co-financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the European Investment Bank (EIB). The project road is about 90 km long, out of which section 1 (km 0+000-km 38+450) is financed by EIB, while section 2 (km 38+450-km 90+191) – by ADB (ADB-financed section).
2. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP), covering the ADB-financed section of the project, was prepared by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure of the RA (Executing Agency) and implemented by the Road Department Fund (Implementing Agency).¹
3. The LARP implementation was monitored both internally and externally. The completion reports on LARP implementation were prepared internally by the RD;² the reports were accepted by ADB, and the commencement to proceed was granted to the contractors (May 2018). In line with the SPS provisions, the commencement of the physical civil works within the project was possible only in the areas where the LARP implementation had been fully completed. The external monitoring individual consultant (EMIC) prepared a compliance report on LARP implementation, the findings of which are presented in this report.
4. Under the LARP, the project impacted 445 land plots, including 57 state-owned, 347 community- and 41 privately-owned plots in 10 communities. 176 households were affected, including 62 landowner AHs and 131 informal users of state, private, and community-owned lands (18 landowners were also informal users), as well as one AH who permanently lost his business.
5. 83 AHs were severely impacted by the project, including 18 landowners and 68 informal users (due to the loss of 10% or more of their agricultural productive lands).³ 6 AHs (25 APs) were physically displaced/relocated. 39 AHs were socially vulnerable; 22 vulnerable AHs were also losing 10% or more of their productive land, and 2 vulnerable AHs were relocated.
6. There were cases of impact on structures/fences, improvements, crops, trees, and businesses. There was no impact on leaseholders and employment.
7. The implementation procedures were compliant with the ones established within the LARP. Compensations for permanent loss of land and crops, as well as rehabilitation assistance to socially vulnerable groups, to physically displaced (relocated) AHs, and for the loss of business, complied with the LARP provisions.
8. In total, 59 Corrective Measures of AMD 9,877,391 were recommended by the EMIC to bring the compensation for the loss of buildings/structures, fences, improvements, and trees, as well as the rehabilitation assistance for the non-land improvements and the project's severe impact in line with the LARP provisions. The main reasons for the corrections were (i) in the case of the buildings/structures, fences, and improvements were technical and methodological omissions during the calculation of compensation, (ii) in the case of the trees and non-land improvements – technical omissions related to the database poor maintenance and methodological omissions, (iii) in the case of the project's severe impact, technical omissions mainly were resulted from the omissions in the calculation of the tree compensation. The main reasons for the LARP total budget miscalculations were technical omissions related to calculation errors and insufficient

¹ The [final approved version of the LARP](#) is dated November 2017. The LARP implementation was started in April 2018 and was completed in December 2018. From the point of external monitoring, the LARP implementation was completed in November 2023 (the date of implementation of Corrective Measures recommended by the EMIC).

² Completion reports are available on RD's website <https://armroad.am/en/safeguard/social-impact-and-resettlement/monitoring-and-evaluation>, as well as on ADB's website <https://www.adb.org/projects/49244-002/main#project-documents> (as of November 2023).

³ Three landowners were also impacted as informal users.

database management. In November 2023, the RD implemented the required Corrective Measures.⁴ The RD provided the EMIC with the Supplemental Agreements signed with the APs and payment orders. The calculation of compensation under Corrective Measures complied with the M6 LARP provisions and methodology and was provided in the amounts recommended by the EMIC.

9. The APs' satisfaction with various processes and procedures of the LARP preparation and implementation was very high.

Based on external monitoring findings, considering the completion of the Corrective Measures recommended by the EMIC, the M6 LARP implementation is deemed as fully completed: the M6 LARP is implemented in adherence to the provisions of ADB SPS (2009), local legislation, and with the satisfaction of APs.

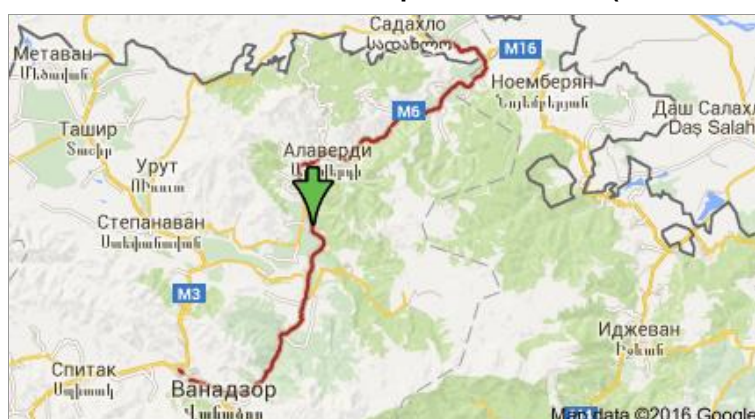
⁴ For the complete list of Corrective Measures, see [Appendix 5](#). For details on the implementation of Corrective Measures for Alaverdi, land ID 418, see [Appendix 6](#).

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Background

10. The M6 Vanadzor-Alaverdi-Georgian Border Interstate Road Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (project) is co-financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the European Investment Bank (EIB). The Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure of the RA (MTAI) is assigned as the project’s Executing Agency, while the Road Department Fund (RD⁵) acts as the Implementing Agency for the project.
11. The project road is about 90 km long, out of which section 1 (km 0+000-km 38+450) is financed by EIB, while section 2 (km 38+450-km 90+191) – by ADB (ADB-financed section).

Figure 1: M6 Road Rehabilitation and Improvement Area (km0+000-km90+191)



Source: M6 LARP (Nov 2017)

12. The project intends to increase transport efficiency and safety along the existing two-lane M6 highway. The width of the carriageway will be standard 7.2 m (6.6 m in heavy mountainous sections) and varied width of a shoulder of 0.5-1.5 m. The design speed will be 60 km/h for the mountain section and 90 km/h for the flat section. Minor realignment in a few sections will be necessary to improve the geometric alignment and sight distance.
13. The project for ADB-financed section had no significant IR impacts and, based on the ADB’s SPS (2009)/Operational Manual Section F1 BP, was classified as category B for involuntary resettlement. Later, in 2021, considering the unforeseen LAR impacts, when the total number of AHs reached 225 (702 APs) and the number of severely affected persons exceeded 200, ADB recategorized the project’s IR category to A.⁶

Table 1: Impact of the M6 in ADB-financed section (planned under the LARP)

ADB-financed section	Communities, N	Total size of land take, sq. m.	Plots, N	AHs, N	Severely AHs, N	Relocatee, AHs, N	APs, N
km38+450-km90+191	10	526,018.5	444	172 ^a	60	6	492

^a Including 92 landowners, 1 leaseholder, and 100 informal users (21 landowners were also affected as informal users). Also, considering an AH with a permanent stoppage of business, the total number of AHs planned under the LARP was 173. Source: LARP (Nov 2017).

14. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP), covering the ADB-financed section of the project, was prepared by the MTAI and accepted by ADB and MTAI in November 2017.⁷ In the ADB-financed section, the existing M6 road alignment passes through 14 communities, 10 out

⁵ The RD Fund is the legal successor of the “Road Department” SNCO and “Transport Project Implementation Organization” SNCO.

⁶ For more details, see paras. 18-20.

⁷ The [English](#) version of the LARP is available on ADB’s website (as of November 2023).

of which are affected by the project. In terms of construction works, the project was divided into three road sections (Lots), all of which had separate Contractors. Table 2 below shows the composition of the project by communities and construction Lots.

Table 2: Impact planned under the M6 LARP

Lots	Communities (Permanent impact)	Total size of land take, sq. m.	Plots N	AHs N	Business AHs, N	Vulnerable AHs, N	Severely AHs, N	Relocatee AHs, N	APs N
Lot 1	Subtotal	142,835	216	100^a	1	18	36	6	264
	Alaverdi	25,966	70	46 ^a	1	11	10	6	136
	Aygehat	25,122	16	9	-	-	7	-	31
	Odzun	91,030	129	45 ^a	-	7	19	-	96
	Tumanyan	718	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Lot 2	Subtotal	194,230	116	37	-	6	13	-	103
	Alaverdi	59,093	63	18	-	5	8	-	50
	Aqori	589	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Haghpat	134,548	51	19	-	1	5	-	53
Lot 3	Subtotal	188,954	112	36	-	4	11	-	125
	Akhtala	13,931	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Artchis	1,572	4	4	-	1	3	-	16
	Haghpat	6,238	17	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Neghots	101,380	35	9	-	2	4	-	31
	Shnogh	65,832	47	22	-	1	4	-	77
Total		526,019	444	173	1	28	60	6	492

^a Including an AH who was a landowner/informal user of Alaverdi community and an informal user of Odzun community.

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

15. Furthermore, to meet the requirements of the construction contracts on a minimum length of two kilometres per handed-over section, the LARP implementation was divided into three Phases, with each Phase covering the land plots from all three Lots (for more details on the breakdown of Lots by Phases, see Appendix 1). In line with the SPS provisions, the commencement of the physical civil works within the project was possible only in the areas where the LARP implementation had been fully completed.

16. The LARP implementation was started in April 2018 and completed in December 2018.

Table 3: Summary of the M6 LARP implementation in ADB-financed section

Lot	Road Chainage	Length, m	Communities, N	Project Impact	Approval of the RD Completion Reports by ADB	Handover status, %		
Lot 1	km38+450-km48+140	9,690	Aygehat	Affected by the project (10 communities)	May 2018 for Phase 1 (Lots 1-3) ^a	Handover: 100%		
			Odzun					
			Tumanyan					
Lot 2	km48+140-km62+300	14,160	Alaverdi					
			Aqori					
			Haghpat					
Lot 3	km62+300-km90+191	27,891	Akhtala			September 2018 for Phase 2 (Lots 1-3) ^a	February 2019 for Phase 3 (Lots 1-3) ^a	Handover: 100%
			Shnogh					
			Artchis					
			Neghots					
			Ayrum	Not affected by the project (4 communities)				
			Haghtanak					
Ptghavan								
Total	km38+450-km90+191	51,741	14	-	-	-		

^a The detailed breakdown of each construction Lot by the LARP implementation Phases is presented in [Appendix 1](#).

Source: [SSMR](#) RD.

17. Due to the sectional approach, the LARP implementation required the involvement of external monitoring; in particular, LARP mentioned the engagement of an external monitoring individual consultant (EMIC). As the EMIC was not mobilized upon completion of LARP implementation, it was agreed with ADB, that LARP implementation completion reports would be prepared internally by RD, while the EMIC will maintain the verification of those reports. In total, RD prepared seven⁸ Completion Reports on LARP implementation.⁹ All of them were accepted by ADB, and the commencement to proceed was granted to the contractors in May 2018 (Table 3).
18. After completion of the LARP implementation in all three Lots, when the respective sections of the road have been handed over to the Contractors and construction works began, the unforeseen LAR impacts emerged in seven out of ten affected communities: Alaverdi, Artchis, Aqori, Aygehat, Haghpat, Odzun and Shnogh. Discrepancies between cross-sections drawings and LAR boundaries in all three Lots, as well as the need to construct a retaining wall and install a water pipe in Lot 2 caused design changes/realignments that revealed the need for unanticipated acquisition of land plots in the affected communities. Civil works hence were suspended in the areas with unforeseen LAR impacts. To address the unforeseen LAR impacts, four Corrective Action Plans (CAPs)¹⁰ and an Addendum¹¹ to the main LARP, were prepared and implemented.
19. Accordingly, in August 2021, ADB recategorized the project's IR category from B to A, as, resulting from the unforeseen LAR impacts addressed by the CAPs 1-3, the total number of severely affected persons exceeded 200. Considering all four CAPs and Addendum, the total number of affected persons under the M6 project was 702 (225 AHs).
20. During March 2021 – January 2023, [Compliance Reports](#) on CAPs 1-4 and Addendum 1 implementation were prepared by the EMIC (mobilized in March 2021) and accepted by ADB.

B. Background on Involuntary Resettlement under the Project

21. The LARP was prepared by the RD and its final version was accepted by ADB in November 2017.¹² The MTAI and RD were responsible for the LARP implementation.
22. The objective of the LARP is to identify and support the affected persons to restore their livelihoods and standards of living at least to pre-project levels.
23. The LARP covers the rights of persons who were affected through permanent losses of land, buildings/structures, fences, improvements, crops, trees, income, and business, as well as contains relevant provisions to vulnerable groups, provisions on project severe impact, physical relocation, rehabilitation allowances, and compensations for improvements. The LARP also presents the scope of community rights in the case of community/public property loss.
24. The LARP assesses the project unforeseen impact and provides details on required compensation and rehabilitation measures based on the final detailed road design and the following surveys and activities: Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), Inventory of Losses, Valuation of Replacement Cost of the Affected Assets, as well as Census Survey of AH.

⁸ Completion report for Phase 1 included all three Lots, while for Phases 2 and 3, separate Completion reports were prepared for each Lot.

⁹ Completion reports are available on RD's website <https://armroad.am/en/safeguard/social-impact-and-resettlement/monitoring-and-evaluation>, as well as on ADB's website <https://www.adb.org/projects/49244-002/main#project-documents> (as of November 2023).

¹⁰ The [final approved version of the CAP1](#) is dated June 2020; the [final approved version of the CAP2](#) is dated July 2020; the [final approved version of the CAP3](#) is dated April 2021; and the [final approved version of the CAP4](#) is dated November 2022.

¹¹ The [final approved version of Addendum 1](#) is dated November 2022.

¹² Both the [Armenian](#) and [English](#) versions of the M6 LARP are available on RD's website (as of November 2023).

25. Thus, compensation and livelihood restoration shall be implemented according to the LARP provisions.
26. The process of agreement signing under the LARP was started in May 2018. From the perspective of external monitoring, the LARP implementation was completed on 30 November 2023, which is the day of implementation of the last Corrective Measure recommended by the EMIC (for details on compensation provision, see [para. 59](#)). The CAP1 implementation was started in December 2019 and completed in July 2021; CAP2 implementation was started in January 2021 and completed in July 2021; CAP3 implementation was started in January 2021 and completed in June 2022; CAP4 implementation was started in May 2022 and completed in June 2022; and Addendum 1 implementation was started in June 2021 and completed in August 2022.

C. Legal Framework and Entitlements

27. The legal basis for the resettlement planning and implementation on a national level was the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and the respective laws and regulations derived from it. Since the project was implemented under the international loan agreement with ADB financing, the LAR was also based on the requirements of ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.
28. To initiate the involuntary acquisition of property for ensuring overriding public interests, the Eminent Domain Decree, recognizing the affected properties covered by the LARP as the overriding public interest, was issued by the RA Government.¹³
29. In all cases when the ADB SPS requirements were stricter than the RA legislation, requirements of ADB policies were applied. The compensation of affected assets was based on the principle of cash compensation.
30. Below is a brief outline of entitlements under the LARP (for the project Entitlement Matrix, see [Appendix 2](#)):
 - (i) For the loss of **land** – the land plot owners, legalizable APs, leaseholders, other property right holders (servitude, construction permit, loan, mortgage, use rights), non-legalizable APs;¹⁴
 - (ii) For the loss of **residential buildings or structures** on land plots – all APs regardless of the rights towards the building/structure, relocated leaseholders;
 - (iii) For the loss of **non-residential buildings or structures** on land plots – owners, APs who constructed without a permit, relocated leaseholders (with defined conditions);
 - (iv) For the loss of **crops, trees, and expected harvest** - all AHs who made improvements regardless of the rights towards the land or any other property right holder;
 - (v) For the cases of **loss of business** – all APs regardless of the submission of a tax declaration;
 - (vi) For the loss of **employment** – persons working in affected businesses or hired by individual entrepreneurs based on an employment contract;
 - (vii) Allowances for the **severe impact** – all AHs/APs who lost 10% or more of agricultural land or were relocated, including those who do not have any residence status;
 - (viii) For the loss of **public property** – the community;

¹³ The RA Government Decree N1412-N on Eminent Domain for the M6 LARP affected properties was adopted on 9 November 2017 and came into force on 25 November 2017: <https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?docid=117190>

¹⁴ Non-legalizable APs are entitled to compensation only for the improvements made on the land.

- (ix) **Rehabilitation Allowances** – to all AHs below the poverty line, headed by women, elderly or disabled, as well as residential relocate AHs;
 - (x) **Relocation Allowance** – all APs (transportation expenses for relocation and livelihood expenses);
 - (xi) For **temporary impact** – all APs;
 - (xii) For **unforeseen LAR impacts** – all APs/AHs eligible for compensation; and
 - (xiii) For **improvements** (not listed above but existed on the affected land, except for movable property) – all APs who made improvements.
31. Compensation rights were limited by the cut-off date – 5 April 2018, which was the date when the Description protocols on the acquired lands were prepared (signing the protocols by the APs, MTAI and Acquirer). The Description protocols covered the data on Census, Detailed Measurement Survey, and Inventory of Assets.

D. Scope of Compliance Report

32. The LARP implementation was monitored both internally and externally. The RD and Supervision Consultant/Engineer were responsible for the internal monitoring. The External Monitoring Individual Consultant (EMIC) was mobilized by the RD to perform the external monitoring of the LARP implementation.
33. The objectives of compliance review were as follows:
- (i) to verify that resettlement has been implemented in accordance with the approved LARP, local legislation and ADB's SPS provisions;
 - (ii) to recommend necessary corrective measures to resolve the safeguard-related issues, if any; and
 - (iii) to prepare Compliance Report on LARP implementation.
34. This report covers compliance monitoring of the LARP implementation, i.e., compliance review of the implementation of the LAR activities related to 444 land plots of Akhtala, Alaverdi, Aqori, Artchis, Aygehat, Haghpat, Neghots, Odzun, Shnogh, and Tumanyan communities.¹⁵ Since the [Compliance Reports](#) on CAPs 1-4 and Addendum 1 implementation were prepared by the EMIC and accepted by ADB in March 2021 – January 2023, the corresponding LAR activities were not included in the scope of this report.
35. The report has eight chapters. Following this introduction, Chapter II presents the methodology of external monitoring. Chapters III-VII present the findings of external monitoring, including a review of public satisfaction in Chapter VII. Chapter VIII concludes with a summary of key findings, main conclusions, and recommendations on the LARP implementation.

¹⁵ The planned number of land plots under the LARP is 444; based on the LARP implementation results, the number of affected land plots is 445 (more details in [Table 6](#)).

II. METHODOLOGY

36. The methodology of compliance review was approved in the Inception Report of the EMIC.
37. The methodology behind the compliance review was based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods. The following methods of data collection were used:
- (i) Desk review;
 - (ii) Sample household phone calls; and
 - (iii) Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) in the form of periodic communications/discussions with the Safeguard Team of the RD.
38. During desk review, the EMIC reviewed/analyzed the following:
- (i) resettlement plans and safeguard documents: the M6 LARP, ADB SPS, ADB's Operational Manual Section F1/OP;
 - (ii) internal monitoring reports: Semiannual Social Monitoring Reports, LARP Implementation Completion Reports, Semiannual Environmental Monitoring Reports;
 - (iii) M6 LARP database by the RD;¹⁶
 - (iv) financial and non-financial documents:
 - Property Description Protocols;
 - Valuation Reports;
 - Reports on Rehabilitation Assistance Size Calculation;
 - Agreements on Compensation/Rehabilitation of Affected Assets and Temporary Impacts; as well as
 - Payment orders.
39. EMIC checked the profile completeness and availability at the RD for 100% of the APs. 100% of APs' contracts and agreements were reviewed, while the respective information/data were checked for completeness, consistency, and compliance with the LARP provisions. The EMIC reviewed 100% of payment orders of APs/communities included in the LARP.
40. A compliance survey was conducted using the phone calls survey method with 30% of AHs (53 out of 176 AHs) included in the LARP: (i) the survey covered 100% of vulnerable households included in the LARP (39 AHs), (ii) the remaining 14 AHs were randomly selected. For complete sample, see [Table 33](#). The survey was based on the compliance review questionnaire ([Appendix 3](#)). The responses were transformed into the database and analyzed.
41. In addition, key informant interviews in the form of day-to-day communications/discussions were conducted with the Safeguard Team of the RD.
42. The EMIC reviewed the procedures and mechanisms established within the LARP, namely: the process of public consultations and procedures of information disclosure, the grievance redress mechanism, the process of compensation and rehabilitation provision, the procedures behind the initiation of expropriation, the institutional arrangements and management under the project. The adherence to and APs' satisfaction with the LAR procedures and mechanisms was checked through the desk review and the perceptions of APs (compliance survey via phone calls).
43. Data and information collected through various sources were compared, reconciled, and analyzed. The applied methodology enabled the EMIC to conclude upon the compliance of the resettlement implementation to the LARP provisions, adherence to local legislation and SPS provisions, and formulate findings on compliance review of the LARP implementation.

¹⁶ The database of the LARP Implementation Completion Reports was unavailable: technical problems encountered during computer maintenance in RD resulted in the loss of the database.

III. RESETTLEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

A. Institutional Framework and Management

44. The comprehensive list of the institutions and organizations involved in the M6 LARP implementation and monitoring with the outline of their roles and responsibilities within the project was provided in the M6 LARP and the Completion Reports by the RD. Below is a list of key institutions and organizations involved in the M6 LARP implementation.
45. The Social Safeguards Support Consultant (SSSC) AltaVIP LLC was responsible for the full implementation of the LARP, including the expropriation phase. The SSSC was recruited by the RD and consisted of the following specialists: Team Leader, Lawyers, Sociologists/Social Development Specialists, Field Work Coordinator and Database Specialist.
46. The Resettlement Coordination Team¹⁷, established within the RD's structure, is responsible for the coordination of the Social Safeguards Support Consultant's activities and submission of Internal Monitoring Reports on the M6 LARP implementation, as well as Semiannual Social Monitoring Reports, and Quarterly Progress Reports.
47. The civil works Contractor for Lot1 was Horizon-95 LLC & Oberosler Cav Pietros SRL Joint Venture, for Lot 2 – Black Sea Group & AAB Project Joint Venture, and for Lot3 the civil works Contractor was Suardi JSC Armenian Branch. The Engineer/Technical Supervision Consultant was Joint Venture Safege SAS and Hill International N.V. All the Contractors and the Engineer had Social Safeguards specialists.

Key Findings: The Institutional framework and management comply with the LARP provisions.

B. Consultations, Information Disclosure, and APs Awareness

48. Public consultations with the affected persons and awareness-raising process started before the LARP implementation.
49. Overall, the RD carried out three major rounds of public consultations and awareness-raising events: in February 2016 for the first round, in July 2017 for the second, and in October-November 2017 for the third round of consultations. Individual (face-to-face) consultations and assistance were given to the APs on a day-to-day basis during the whole implementation process. During the implementation of the Corrective Measures recommended by the EMIC ([Appendix 5](#)), from May to November 2023, the RD also conducted individual (face-to-face) consultations and provided all necessary assistance to the respective APs.
50. The LARP information brochure was provided to all APs. All APs were notified about the procedures and schedules of the LARP implementation. Amongst others, the following information was provided to the APs: information on compensation eligibility and entitlements, principles of compensation, rehabilitation calculation, the details on and procedures behind the complaint filing and the Grievance Redress Mechanism, documents required for the signing of agreements, etc.
51. As a part of information disclosure, the following actions were taken:
 - the information leaflets were delivered to the APs; the APs' received notification on property description protocols, as well as draft agreements on affected assets;

¹⁷ Includes: (i) Head of Social Impact Management Service, (ii) Social Development and Resettlement Specialist, (iii) Senior Lawyer Claim and Dispute Management Specialist, (iv) Environmental and Social Specialist, and (v) Social Specialist.

- disclosure of the project information brochure on the RD’s website;¹⁸ and
- disclosure of the LARP on RD’s website.¹⁹

52. The information mentioned above was obtained and verified through (i) desk review, (ii) KIIs with the RD staff, and (iii) compliance review survey findings.

53. Based on the survey of 50 AHs, 45 respondents (90%) were aware of individual consultations and noted their participation therein, while 5 respondents (10%) had difficulty recalling the consultations being held. 40 AHs (89%) out of 45, who attended the consultations, considered them very useful, while 5 AHs (11%) – not so useful. All AHs confirmed they were officially notified on their property/assets acquisition for public and state needs, principles and amounts of compensation/rehabilitation. Description protocols were handed to the APs. For Compliance survey findings see Chapter VII [Public Satisfaction](#).

Key findings: Consultations and APs’ awareness processes comply with the LARP provisions.

C. Complaints and Grievance Redress Mechanism

54. For the effective and prompt resolution of disagreements and complaints regarding the LARP implementation, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was established and disclosed to APs during individual consultations. The contact details of the Grievance focal person were available at the administrative offices of the affected communities.

55. The GRM under the LARP consists of two levels. The first is the IA level: the RD receives and resolves/responds to written complaints/grievances submitted by APs. The second is the EA level: if the AP is not satisfied with the RD’s response, the complaint can be lodged with the MTAI. At the same time, the GRM does not affect or limit the right of the APs to defend their rights by all lawful means, including judicial procedures, and to appeal to the courts and other state bodies at any time of the grievance redress process.

56. During the LARP implementation, 22 written applications (grievances) were submitted to the RD – 11 from Odzun, three from Haghpat, two from Alaverdi, Artchis, and Shnogh, and one from Akhtala and Aygehat. Out of 22 applicants, five were landowners, another five – informal users, and the residents of the affected communities submitted the remaining twelve applications. The EMIC was provided with all relevant information on the cases.

57. All complaints were submitted on time. The RD provided the complainants with written responses.²⁰ In total, 17 out of 22 applications (77.3%) were resolved in favour of the complainants. Below is a breakdown of the complaints by reason and resolution.

Table 4: Number of grievance/complaints cases by the resolution (No of cases)

Item: Reasons for grievance/complaints	Total cases	Resolved in favour	Rejected or found to be unsubstantiated
Request to consider a resident of an affected community an informal user of a community-owned land plot	12	10	2 ²¹
Missing impacts in the Description Protocol	5	3	2 ²²
Request for provision of construction design related to the affected land plot	2	2	-
Request for provision of a status of being socially vulnerable AH (woman-headed)	1	1	-

¹⁸ Provided in Appendix 6 to the M6 [LARP](#).

¹⁹ <https://armroad.am/en/safeguard/social-impact-and-resettlement/lar-documents>

²⁰ Only two grievance cases were handled within a 30-day due period; most complaints required field visits.

²¹ The complaints were found to be unsubstantiated, as (i) the head of the community had not confirmed the use of the community land by the complainants, and (ii) there was no evidence of land use or improvements made by applicants.

²² The complaints were found to be unsubstantiated, as field visits, held with the participation of APs, confirmed the accuracy of the DMS data. None of the APs applied to the court, and both signed the acquisition contracts.

Item: Reasons for grievance/complaints	Total cases	Resolved in favour	Rejected or found to be unsubstantiated
Request for total alienation of the land plot	1	-	1 ²³
Request for provision of valuation methodology	1	1	-
Lot1	12	11	1
Lot2	4	2	2
Lot3	6	4	2
Total	22	17	5

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

58. Both desk review and compliance survey findings confirm that the APs under the LARP were notified of complaint resolution procedures, and the GRM was accessible to the APs.

Key Findings: The GRM is accessible to the APs and is functioning properly. Out of 22 grievance cases under the LARP, 17 were resolved in favour of the complainant APs.

D. Process of Compensation and Rehabilitation Provision

59. The compensation amounts were transferred to the bank accounts²⁴ of APs (opened by the RD) within a 30-day due period after signing the acquisition contracts and agreements. The provision of compensation started in May 2018. The last transfer under the compensation process was made in October 2018 (the date of the compensation transfer to the deposit accounts of the First Instance Courts of Lori and Tavush Marzes). Considering the implementation of the Corrective Measures, recommended by the EMIC, the last transfer was made in November 2023. For details on Corrective Measures, see paras. 104, 107, 110, 118, 122, and 131.

60. According to the compliance survey findings, the satisfaction of AHs with the payment method and the whole compensation/rehabilitation provision process was remarkably high. All 50 interviewed AHs found the way of compensation delivery as completely convenient for them and were completely satisfied with the compensation/rehabilitation provision process. Compliance survey findings are presented in Chapter VII. [Public Satisfaction](#).

Key findings: The process of compensation and rehabilitation provision complies with the stipulations of the LARP.

E. Expropriation and Measures Taken

61. In accordance with the RA Law “On Alienation of Property for Ensuring Overriding Public Interests”, the RD initiated the expropriation procedure (i.e., the acquisition of the property by the court decision) in all cases where the acquisition contract was not signed by the APs (owners or other holders of property rights) within three months from the date of notification of the draft acquisition contracts to the APs.

62. 17 privately-owned land plots (20 owner AHs) and 6 community-owned land plots (2 informal users) from 5 affected communities were involved in the process of expropriation. Out of 23 land plots, 10 were from Alaverdi (9 AHs), 2 from Artchis (1 AH), 4 from Haghpat (6 AHs), 2 from Neghots (2 AHs), and 5 from Shnogh (4 AHs). Below is the breakdown of initiated expropriation cases with the categorization of expropriation reasons (Table 5). There was no physical relocation or business impact related to those land plots. A summary description of the expropriation cases is presented in [Appendix 4](#).

²³ The complaint was found to be unsubstantiated, as it was revealed that the remaining after the acquisition part did not lose its economic or functional designation. The AP was dissatisfied and applied to the court; the court also rejected the request for a total acquisition. See [Appendix 4](#) court case N22.

²⁴ Converse Bank CJSC was selected as the project’s bank, as it proposed the most favourable conditions to APs in terms of geographical location and the absence of transaction fees/charges.

Table 5: Number of initiated court cases with the categorization of the reasons (No of cases)

Item: Reasons for expropriation	Total cases	o/w involving Vulnerable AHs	o/w involving Severely AHs
Property under compulsory enforcement ²⁵	8	-	3
Inheritance issue	4	-	1
Unknown owner	4	-	-
Absent owner (location unknown)	1	-	-
Disagreement to provide compensation for improvements to the informal user	1	-	1
Dispute between owners	1	1	-
Need for cadastral map correction	1	-	-
Request for provision of an access road	1	-	-
Request for total alienation of the land plot	1	-	1
The ownership title has not been registered	1	-	1
Lot1	7	-	3
Lot2	7	1	1
Lot3	9	-	3
Total	23	1	7

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

63. In line with the LARP provisions, the RD initiated the expropriation process and within a 1-month due period transferred the compensation to 22 AHs to the deposit accounts of the First Instance Courts of Lori and Tavush Marzes (the transfer was dated October 2018). Calculation of compensation complied with the LARP provisions.
64. The AHs were properly notified of the mentioned transfers within a 3-day due period and were provided with an information leaflet describing their rights and obligations upon depositing.
65. As the acquisition contracts were not signed within a 7-day due period upon depositing, the Social Safeguards Support Consultant submitted the lawsuits to the First Instance Courts of Lori and Tavush Marzes based on the deposited amounts (within a month due period).
66. Out of 23 court cases, the majority – 19 cases were resolved in 2019. The remaining four cases were resolved by May 2023.

Key findings: 17 privately- and 6 community-owned land plots were involved in the process of expropriation. The initiation of the expropriation process complied with the LARP provisions. All court cases were resolved by May 2023.

F. Legalization and Special Cases

64. In accordance with the Conditions for Legalization of the LARF, all those persons who are eligible for state registration of their ownership rights towards the affected property, shall register their ownership and other property rights related to the acquisition of the property in compliance with the procedure established by the RA legislation. The EA have to assist APs in legalization and facilitate their cases.
65. The main types of legalization cases or specific procedures for dealing with such cases are absent APs, heritage recognition, expired passport reissue, (state) registration of ownership titles, property under arrest, verification of translation of the power of attorney, as well as a visit of notary outside the office when AP is physically unable to visit the notary's office.

²⁵ The [Compulsory Enforcement Service](#) imposed restrictions on the property in question.

66. The following legalization actions were implemented under the LARP: (i) state registration of the ownership title – 25 cases; (ii) heritage recognition – 11 cases; (iii) notary verification of translation of the power of attorney for absent APs – 4 cases; (iv) visit of notary outside the office when AP is physically unable to visit the notary's office – 4 cases; and (v) assistance in the reissue of expired passports – 2 cases.

Key findings: In total, 46 legalization actions were implemented in compliance the LARP/LARF provisions.

IV. REVIEW OF THE ACTUAL SCOPE OF IMPACT

A. Permanent Loss of Land and Affected Land Users

67. According to the LARP, the scope of the project's permanent impact entailed 444 land plots in 10 communities (including 49 state-owned, 79 privately-owned, 313 community-owned plots and three land plots without identified ownership status) with the total size of land take for the project needs equalling 526,019 sq. m. The project impacted 172 AHs, including 92 landowners, one leaseholder of a community-owned land, and 100 informal users (21 landowners were also affected as informal users).

Table 6: Permanently affected land plots and land users under the LARP

Item: Permanent loss of land per type of ownership	Plots, N	Area, sq. m.	AHs, N	o/w Landowner AHs, N	o/w Informal User AHs, N	o/w Leaseholder AHs, N
a. Planned under LARP	444	526,019	172^{a b c}	92^a	100^a	1
State-owned land	49	332,946	13^b	-	13^b	-
Lot1	15	82,880	4	-	4	-
Lot2	19	131,338	5	-	5	-
Lot3	15	118,728	4	-	4	-
Community-owned land	313	177,198	88^{b c}	-	87^{b c}	1
Lot1	149	48,918	54	-	54	-
Lot2	80	60,324	16	-	15	1
Lot3	84	67,956	18	-	18	-
Privately-owned land	79	15,739	95^c	92	3^c	-
Lot1	51	10,990	59	57	2	-
Lot2	15	2,480	19	19	-	-
Lot3	13	2,269	17	16	1	-
Unidentified land	3	135	-	-	-	-
Lot1	1	48	-	-	-	-
Lot2	2	87	-	-	-	-
Lot3	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Implementation tallies	445	539,654	175^{d b c}	62^d	131^d	-
State-owned land	57	337,206	20^b	-	20^b	-
Lot1	18	85,598	10	-	10	-
Lot2	22	132,802	5	-	5	-
Lot3	17	118,806	5	-	5	-
Community-owned land	347	196,591	112^{b c}	-	112^{b c}	-
Lot1	181	68,753	65	-	65	-
Lot2	85	60,235	18	-	18	-
Lot3	81	67,603	29	-	29	-
Privately-owned land	41	5,857	64^c	62	2^c	-
Lot1	17	1,911	34	32	2	-
Lot2	12	1,455	16	16	-	-
Lot3	12	2,491	14	14	-	-
Unidentified land	-	-	-	-	-	-
Difference (b-a)	1	13,636	3	-30	31	-1
State-owned land	8	4,260	7	-	7	-
Lot1	3	2,718	6	-	6	-
Lot2	3	1,464	-	-	-	-
Lot3	2	78	1	-	1	-
Community-owned land	34	19,393	24	-	25	-1
Lot1	32	19,835	11	-	11	-
Lot2	5	-89	2	-	3	-1
Lot3	-3	-353	11	-	11	-
Privately-owned land	-38	-9,882	-31	-30	-1	-
Lot1	-34	-9,079	-25	-25	-	-
Lot2	-3	-1,025	-3	-3	-	-
Lot3	-1	221	-3	-2	-1	-
Unidentified land	-3	-135	-	-	-	-
Lot1	-1	-48	-	-	-	-
Lot2	-2	-87	-	-	-	-
Lot3	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Including 21 AHs who were impacted both as landowners and informal users; ^b including two AHs who were informal users of a state- and a community-owned land plots, each; ^c including one AH who was an informal user of a privately- and a community-owned land plots; ^d including 18 AHs who were impacted both as landowners and informal users.

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

68. Already during the formulation of the LARP, it became clear that due to the peculiarities of the relief (mountains and gorges), several locations in 8 communities were inaccessible for surveying the areas – a total of 6,115 l.m. on both sides of the road.²⁶ Therefore, significant changes in the impacts described in the DMS, Inventory of Assets, Census, and SES were expected to occur during the LARP implementation, and the provisional budget required to cover these losses was estimated within the LARP.²⁷ During the implementation, there were also some changes in the LARP indicators due to the correction of the cadastral maps.
69. Summarizing all the changes described in para. 68, the following changes occurred in the indicators of state-owned, community-owned, and privately-owned land plots:

(i) Changes within the state-owned land impacts

The total number of affected state-owned land plots increased by 8, the acquisition area – by 4,260 sq. m., and the number of informal users – by 7, resulting from the following changes:

- a. 5 state-owned land plots of 5,936 sq. m. were accounted for as community-owned land plots in the LARP (3 in Lot1; 2 in Lot3); these land plots were illegally used by 4 informal users (Lot1). Accordingly, the total number of affected state-owned land plots increased by 5, the number of informal users – by 4, and the acquisition area – by 5,936 sq. m.
- b. 3 state-owned land plots of 1,464 sq. m. were included in the acquisition area in Lot2.
- c. The acquisition area of one state-owned land plot was adjusted – decreased by 3,140 sq. m (in Lot1).
- d. 3 informal users were identified on 3 state-owned land plots (2 in Lot1; 1 in Lot3).

(ii) Changes within the community-owned land impacts

The total number of affected community-owned land plots increased by 34, the acquisition area – by 19,393 sq. m., the number of leaseholders – by 1, and the number of informal users – by 25, resulting from the following changes:

- a. The land-ownership title of 11 community-owned land plots was changed into privately-owned (for 6 cases: by one in Lots 1 and 2; 4 in Lot 3) and state-owned (for 5 cases: 3 in Lot1; 2 in Lot3). These changes led to the following:
 - A decrease of the acquisition area of community-owned land plots by 7,669 sq. m.;
 - A decrease in the number of informal users by 9 AHs.
- b. 42 community-owned land plots were accounted for as privately-owned land plots in the LARP (for 34 cases in Lot1, 5 cases in Lot2, and 3 cases in Lot3). These changes led to the following:
 - An increase of the acquisition area of community-owned land plots by 11,350 sq. m.;
 - An increase in the number of informal users by 17 AHs.
- c. 2 unidentified land plots of 116 sq. m. were registered as community-owned land plots – by one in Lots 1 and 2.
- d. 1 community-owned land plot of 16,258 sq. m. was included in the acquisition area in Lot1.
- e. The acquisition areas of 7 community-owned land plots were adjusted and, in total, decreased by 662 sq. m. (in particular, the areas of 3 land plots decreased by 1,536 sq. m., while the areas of 4 land plots increased by 874 sq. m.).

²⁶ Ref: [LARP](#), paras. 54-55, pages 27-28. The list of inaccessible locations (land plots) is provided in Appendix 9, pages 83-88.

²⁷ Ref: [LARP](#), paras. 56-57, page 28.

- f. 17 informal users were identified on 8 community-owned land plots – 5 in Lot1 and 12 in Lot3.
- g. A leaseholder of a community-owned land plot, who was subject to compensation for the loss of the leased land plot, was excluded from the acquisition area since it was confirmed that the leased part of the affected land plot was not affected by the project.

(iii) Changes within the privately-owned land impacts

The total number of affected privately-owned land plots decreased by 38, the acquisition area – by 9,882 sq. m., the number of landowners – by 30 AHs, and the number of informal users – by 1 AH, resulting from the following changes:

- a. As was already mentioned in para. 69 (ii) point (b), the land-ownership title of 42 privately-owned land plots was changed into community-owned (for 34 cases in Lot1, 5 cases in Lot2, and 3 cases in Lot3). These changes led to the following:
 - A decrease of the acquisition area of privately-owned land plots by 11,350 sq. m.;
 - A decrease in the number of landowners by 37 AHs. 17 out of 37 landowners were reclassified as informal users of 22 community-owned land plots. Regarding the remaining 20 AHs on 20 community-owned plots: during the LARP preparation, in all those cases when the land plot's owner was unknown, one landowner AH was planned for each privately-owned land plot. Meanwhile, during the implementation, no land users/owners were identified on the mentioned land plots. Accordingly, the total number of AHs under the LARP decreased by 20.
- b. Based on para. 69 (ii) point (a), the land-ownership title of 6 community-owned land plots was changed into privately-owned (by one in Lots 1 and 2; 4 in Lot3). Those changes led to the following:
 - An increase of the acquisition area of privately-owned land plots by 1,733 sq. m.;
 - An increase in the number of landowners by 5 AHs.
- c. 1 unidentified land plot of 19 sq. m. was registered as a privately-owned land plot, and 1 landowner AH was identified on that land (Lot2).
- d. 3 landowner AHs were identified on 3 privately-owned land plots (Lot1).
- e. 1 privately owned land plot of 276 sq. m. (Lot1) and 2 privately-owned land plots of 111 sq. m. (Lot3, 2 landowner AHs) were excluded from the acquisition area and were not acquired.
- f. The acquisition areas of 3 privately-owned land plots were adjusted and, in total, increased by 103 sq. m.
- g. An informal user of a privately-owned land plot, who was subject to compensation for non-land improvements, was excluded from the acquisition area since it was confirmed that the trees he cultivated were not affected by the project.

70. Considering all the changes in the impacts of the state-, community-, and privately-owned land plots, based on the LARP implementation results, the project impacted 445 land plots (including 57 state-, 347 community- and 41 privately-owned land plots) in 10 communities with the total size of land-take for the project needs of 539,654 sq. m. (Table 6). The project affected 175 AHs, including 62 landowners and 131 informal users of state, private, and community-owned land plots (18 landowners were also impacted as informal users).

B. Impact on Buildings/Structures and Improvements

(i) Impact on Buildings/Structures

71. As per the LARP, the project affected 45 residential buildings/structures and 32 non-residential structures (o/w, one legal and 31 illegal), constructed on 55 land plots by 46 AHs²⁸.
72. During the implementation, resulting from correction of the cadastral maps, the following changes took place:
- (i) an additional 4 non-residential structures were identified on 2 of 55 affected land plots;
 - (ii) impact on structures was also registered on an additional 10 land plots, affecting 4 residential and 10 non-residential structures built by 11 AHs (a landowner and 10 informal users);
 - (iii) the ownership title of a private land plot (one landowner) was changed to community ownership, thereby reclassifying a landowner to an informal user (para. 69 (iii) point (a)); and
 - (iv) the ownership title of a community land plot (one informal user) was changed to private ownership, thereby reclassifying an informal user to a landowner (para. 69 (ii) point (a)).
73. Accordingly, the total number of affected buildings/structures increased by 18, and the number of affected land users eligible for compensation for the project's impact on buildings/structures increased by 11. Based on the implementation results, 57 AHs were entitled to compensation for the project's impact on 49 residential and 46 non-residential buildings/structures, including 16 landowners and 48 informal users (seven of the landowners were also informal users).

Table 7: Impact on structures under the LARP

Item: Buildings/Structures	Plots, N	Structures, N	AHs, N	o/w Landowner AH, N	o/w Informal User AHs, N
a. Planned under LARP	55	77	46^a	15^a	38^a
Lot1	45	62	34 ^a	14 ^a	27 ^a
Lot2	5	7	6	1	5
Lot3	5	8	6	-	6
b. Implementation tallies	65	95	57^a	16^a	48^a
Lot1	52	75	42 ^a	15 ^a	34 ^a
Lot2	6	8	7	-	7
Lot3	7	12	8	1	7
Difference (b-a)	10	18	11	1	10
Lot1	7	13	8	1	7
Lot2	1	1	1	-1	2
Lot3	2	4	2	1	1

^a Including seven AHs who were impacted both as landowners and informal users.

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

(ii) Impact on Stone Fences

74. According to the LARP, the project affected 53 illegal fences with a total span of 2,398.2 sq. m. constructed on 45 land plots by 52 AHs (Table 8). In particular:
- On 24 privately-owned land plots, the project impacted 25 illegal fences with a total span of 1,111.2 sq. m. constructed by 29 landowners;
 - On 21 community-owned land plots, the impact was registered on 28 illegal fences with a total span of 1,287 sq. m. constructed by 25 informal users.

²⁸ Including 15 landowners and 38 informal users, seven landowners were also impacted as informal users.

Table 8: Impact on stone fences under the LARP

Item: Fences	Plots, N	Fences, N	AHs, N	o/w Landowner AH, N	o/w Informal User AHs, N
a. Planned under LARP	45	53	52^a	29^a	25^a
Lot1	28	33	28 ^b	13 ^b	16 ^b
Lot2	9	11	13	9	4
Lot3	8	9	11 ^b	7 ^b	5 ^b
b. Implementation tallies	61	70	66^a	29^a	39^a
Lot1	37	43	35 ^b	11 ^b	25 ^b
Lot2	12	14	16	11	5
Lot3	12	13	15 ^b	7 ^b	9 ^b
Difference (b-a)	16	17	14	-	14
Lot1	9	10	7	-2	9
Lot2	3	3	3	2	1
Lot3	4	4	4	-	4

^a Including two AHs who were impacted both as landowners and informal users; ^b including an AH who was impacted both as a landowner and an informal user. Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

75. During the implementation, the following changes took place:

- (i) the impact on stone fences was also identified on an additional 16 land plots (including, one state, two private and 13 community-owned), affecting 17 stone fenced constructed by two landowners and 12 informal user AHs;
- (ii) the ownership title of four private land plots (of two landowners) was changed to community ownership, thereby reclassifying landowners to informal users (para. 69 (iii) point (a)); and
- (iii) the ownership title of a community land plot (one informal user) was changed to state ownership (para. 69 (ii) point (a)).

76. Accordingly, as per the implementation:

- On 22 privately-owned land plots, the project impacted one legal fence of 126.9 sq. m. and 22 illegal fences with a total span of 964.9 sq. m. constructed by 29 landowners;
- On 37 community-owned land plots, the impact was registered on 43 illegal fences with a total span of 2,082.7 sq. m. constructed by 35 informal users; and
- On two state-owned land plots, the project impacted four illegal fences of 152.4 sq. m. constructed by four informal users.

77. Based on the implementation results, 66 AHs, including 29 landowners and 39 informal users,²⁹ were entitled to compensation for the project's impact on one legal and 69 illegal stone fences of 3,326.9 sq. m. constructed on 61 land plots.³⁰

(iii) Impact on Improvements

78. Regarding the improvements on affected land plots, as per the LARP, the project affected 130 improvements on 73 land plots that belonged to 24 landowners and 52 informal users AHs (Table 9). The affected improvements included: fences (made of wood, asbestos, reinforced concrete, and metal), doors/gates (made of wood, reinforced concrete, and metal), staircases (metal/concrete), irrigation pipes, asphalt/concrete areas, a signpost, as well as kerbstones (basalt/concrete).

79. During the implementation, the following changes took place:

²⁹ Two landowners were also impacted as informal users.

³⁰ Including 22 privately-owned, 37 community- and 2 state-owned land plots.

- (i) an additional 12 improvements were identified on 11 of 73 affected land plots;
- (ii) impact on improvements was also registered on an additional 17 land plots, affecting 34 improvements made by 17 AHs (four landowners and 16 informal users; three landowners were also impacted as informal users);
- (iii) the ownership title of nine private land plots (of eight landowners) was changed to community ownership, thereby reclassifying landowners to informal users (para. 69 (iii) point (a));
- (iv) the ownership title of six community land plots (five informal users) was changed to private ownership, thereby reclassifying informal users to landowners (para. 69 (ii) point (a)); and
- (v) the ownership title of two community land plots (three informal users) was changed to state ownership (para. 69 (ii) point (a)).

Table 9: Impact on Improvements under the LARP

Item: Improvements	Plots, N	Improvements, N	AHs, N	o/w Landowner AH, N	o/w Informal User AHs, N
a. Planned under LARP	73	130	76	24	52
Lot1	37	68	36	12	24
Lot2	17	24	19	7	12
Lot3	19	38	21	5	16
b. Implementation tallies	90	176	93^a	25^a	71^a
Lot1	43	81	38 ^b	8 ^b	31 ^b
Lot2	19	34	24	8	16
Lot3	28	61	31 ^c	9 ^c	24 ^c
Difference (b-a)	17	46	17	1	19
Lot1	6	13	2	-4	7
Lot2	2	10	5	1	4
Lot3	9	23	10	4	8

^a Including three AHs who were impacted both as landowners and informal users; ^b including an AH who was impacted as a landowner and an informal user; ^c including two AHs who were impacted both as landowners and informal users.

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

80. Accordingly, the total number of affected improvements increased by 46, and the number of affected land users (land plots) eligible for compensation for the project's impact on improvements increased by 17. Based on the implementation results, 93 AHs, including 25 landowners and 71 informal users,³¹ were entitled to compensation for the project's impact on 176 improvements made on 90 land plots.³²

(iv) Transportation of Movable Assets

81. According to the LARP, six trips were required to relocate the movable structures identified on six land plots – three metal kiosks, two metal houses, and one metal structure. Implementation results corresponded to the planned tallies: six informal users were entitled to allowances to cover the expenses related to the transportation of six movable structures from one state- and five community-owned land plots.

Table 10: Transportation of small, medium, and large-size movable assets under the LARP

Item: Transportation of movable assets	a. Planned under LARP			b. Implementation tallies			Difference (b-a)		
	Plots N	AHs N	Trips required N	Plots N	AHs N	Trips required N	Plots N	AHs N	Trips required N
Lot1	37	35	57	40	37	59	3	2	2
Lot2	2	2	2	3	3	4	1	1	2
Lot3	4	5	5	6	7	7	2	2	2
Total	43	42	64	49	47	70	6	5	6

³¹ Three landowners were also impacted as informal users.

³² Including 23 privately-owned, 54 community- and 13 state-owned land plots.

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

82. Regarding the transportation of small, medium, and large-size movable assets, according to the LARP, 64 trips were required to move the assets identified on 43 land plots (Table 10). During the implementation, additional six trips were implemented to move the assets from six more land plots. Based on the implementation results, 18 landowners and 29 informal users were entitled to allowances to cover the expenses related to the transportation of movable assets from 10 privately-owned, one state- and 38 community-owned land plots.

C. Impact on Crops

83. As per the LARP, 7 AHs were entitled to compensation for the loss of crops from 7 land plots, including 4 owners of 4 private land plots, 2 informal users of 2 community plots, and an informal user of a state-owned land plot.

84. During the implementation, the following changes took place:

- (i) It was revealed that, due to technical omissions, the crop impact on 2 community-owned land plots (located in Lots 1 and 2, with 2 informal users) was not accounted for in the LARP while being recorded in the description protocols of the respective land plots.³³
- (ii) The ownership title of a private land plot in Lot1 was changed to community ownership, thereby reclassifying a landowner to an informal user (para. 69 (iii) point (a)).

85. In total, based on the LARP implementation results, 3 landowners and 6 informal user AHs were entitled to compensation for the loss of crops from 3 private, 1 state- and 5 community-owned land plots.

Table 11: Affected crops under the LARP

Item: Affected crops	a. Planned under LARP				b. Implementation tallies				Difference (b-a)			
	Plots, N	Area, sq. m.	Land-owner AHs, N	Informal User AHs, N	Plots, N	Area, sq. m.	Land-owner AHs, N	Informal User AHs, N	Plots, N	Area, sq. m.	Land-owner AHs, N	Informal User AHs, N
Lot1	4	33	3	1	5	41	2	3	1	8	-1	2
Lot2	1	30	-	1	2	33	-	2	1	3	-	1
Lot3	2	88	1	1	2	88	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total	7	151	4	3	9	162	3	6	2	11	-1	3

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

86. According to the LARP, two informal user AHs were entitled to rehabilitation assistance for non-land improvements (i.e., cultivation of crops planted by the owners of the land plots) on two privately-owned land plots in Alaverdi (Lot1). Implementation tallies remained unchanged: two informal users were entitled to rehabilitation assistance.

D. Impact on Trees

87. As per the LARP, 94 AHs were entitled to compensation for the loss of 13,939 trees from 40 privately-owned (3,686 trees o/w 3,588 fruit, 28 wood, and 70 decorative trees), 45 community-owned (8,701 trees o/w 8,618 fruit, 12 wood, and 71 decorative trees), and 6 state-owned (1,552 fruit trees) land plots (Tables 12 and 13). Out of 94 AHs, 42 were landowners, 51 – informal users of community-owned land plots, and 7 – informal users of state-owned land plots (6 landowners were also impacted as informal users).

³³ The compensation corresponded to the impacts listed in the description protocols.

Table 12: Affected trees under the LARP

Item: Affected trees	a. Planned under LARP				b. Implementation tallies				Difference (b-a)			
	Plots, N	Area, sq. m.	Trees, N	AHs, N	Plots, N	Area, sq. m.	Trees, N	AHs, N	Plots, N	Area, sq. m.	Trees, N	AHs, N
Lot1	56	32,139	6,178	52	74	46,433	8,687	66	18	14,294	2,509	14
Lot2	18	77,613	2,895	25	20	78,032	3,697	29	2	419	802	4
Lot3	17	34,871	4,866	17	25	43,641	8,781	30	8	8,770	3,915	13
Total	91	144,622	13,939	94	119	168,106	21,165	125	28	23,483	7,226	31

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

88. During the implementation, resulting from the changes described in paras. 68-69, the following changes in tree-impact indicators took place:

- (i) The impact on trees was identified on 30 additional land plots, resulting in an increase in the number of affected trees by 7,235 and in the number of AHs entitled to compensation for the loss of trees – by 33 (including 7 landowners and 27 informal users, one of the landowners was also affected as an informal user).
- (ii) No landowner or user was identified on two privately-owned land plots in Lot1. During implementation, the land-ownership title of these land plots was changed into a community-owned (Alaverdi). The decisions were made by the Council of Elders of Alaverdi Community, as the owners of the respective land plots were unknown. Accordingly, (i) the number of AHs/landowners decreased by 2, and (ii) the loss of trees (8 fruit and 1 decorative tree) on community-owned land plots are not subject to compensation under the LARP/LARF.
- (iii) The adjustment of land ownership title for 17 private land plots (14 owners) into community-owned and for 2 community-owned land plots (2 informal users) into privately owned resulted in a decrease in the number of landowners and a corresponding increase in the number of informal users by 12 AHs, leaving the total number of AHs subject to tree compensation unchanged.

89. Based on the implementation results, 125 AHs, including 35 landowners and 97 informal users,³⁴ were entitled to compensation for the loss of 21,165 trees from 119 land plots (Table 13).

Table 13: Affected trees under the LARP

Item: Affected trees	Plots, N	Trees, N	o/w Fruit trees, N	o/w Wood trees, N	o/w Decorative trees, N	AHs, N	o/w Landowner AHs, N	o/w Informal User AHs, N
a. Planned under LARP	91	13,939	13,758	40	141	94^a	42^a	58^a
Lot1	56	6,178	6,061	24	93	52 ^b	24 ^b	33 ^b
Lot2	18	2,895	2,863	15	17	25 ^c	12 ^c	14 ^c
Lot3	17	4,866	4,834	1	31	17	6	11
b. Implementation tallies	119	21,165	20,943	49	173	125^d	35^d	97^d
Lot1	74	8,687	8,549	27	111	66 ^e	16 ^e	54 ^e
Lot2	20	3,697	3,651	15	31	29	11	18
Lot3	25	8,781	8,743	7	31	30 ^f	8 ^f	25 ^f
Difference (b-a)	28	7,226	7,185	9	32	31	-7	39
Lot1	18	2,509	2,488	3	18	14	-8	21
Lot2	2	802	788	-	14	4	-1	4
Lot3	8	3,915	3,909	6	-	13	2	14

^a 6 landowners were also impacted as informal users; ^b 5 landowners were also impacted as informal users; ^c 1 landowner was also impacted as an informal user; ^d 7 landowners were also impacted as informal users; ^e 4 landowners were also impacted as informal users; ^f 3 landowners were also impacted as informal users.

³⁴ Seven landowners were also impacted as informal users.

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

90. As per the LARP, four informal user AHs were entitled to rehabilitation assistance for non-land improvements (tree cultivation) on four land plots. During the implementation, resulting from the changes described in para. 69 (iii) g, the number of eligible informal users decreased by one. Accordingly, based on the implementation results, three informal users were entitled to rehabilitation assistance.

E. Impact on Business/Employment

91. According to the LARP, the project permanently affected a small grocery store – a business with a tax declaration³⁵ of one AH located on two land plots: on a privately- and community-owned land plots in Alaverdi (Lot1). One of the two structures composing the business – a shop was located on a private land plot, while the other one – a shed – was on a community land plot. These structures did not belong to the business owner: they were used by the latter with the consent of the person who built them; both structures were illegal and were built by the owner of a private land plot (land ID 418), who was also an informal user of the community-owned land plot (land ID 417). The business was operated directly by the owner, so there was no impact on employment under the LARP.

92. During the implementation, the business was reclassified as a “*business without tax declaration*”, since there was no evidence provided by the business owner regarding the legal status/grounds of the business, and the State Revenue Committee had no tax declarations related to the business in question. Accordingly, based on the implementation results, one AH was entitled to compensation for the permanent loss of a business without tax declaration.

F. Vulnerable Affected Households

93. According to the LARP, 28 AHs were given the status of being socially vulnerable (nine landowners and 19 informal users): 15 of them were women-headed, 14 – elderly-headed, and 8 AHs were poor (Table 14).

Table 14: Impact on socially vulnerable AHs under the LARP

Item: Vulnerability	Poor AH, N	Women-headed AH, N	Elderly-headed AH, N	Disabled-headed AH, N	Total Vulnerable AHs, without double counting, N
a. Planned under LARP	8	15	14	-	28^{a c d}
Lot1	5	12	9	-	18 ^{b c d}
Lot2	1	3	3	-	6 ^e
Lot3	2	-	2	-	4
b. Implementation tallies	11	20	18	1	39^{d f g}
Lot1	8	15	11	1	25 ^{a d f}
Lot2	1	3	4	-	7 ^e
Lot3	2	2	3	-	7
Difference (b-a)	3	5	4	1	11
Lot1	3	3	2	1	7
Lot2	-	-	1	-	1
Lot3	-	2	1	-	3

^a Including four informal users AHs who were both women- and elderly-headed; ^b including three informal user AHs who were both women- and elderly-headed; ^c including an informal user AH who was both poor and women-headed; ^d including two AHs (a landowner and an informal user) who were poor, women- and elderly-headed; ^e including an informal user AH who was both women- and elderly-headed; ^f including two AHs (a landowner and an informal user) AHs who were both poor and women-headed; ^g including five informal user AHs who were both women- and elderly-headed.

³⁵ Based on a verbal statement of the business owner.

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

94. During the implementation, three owners and eight informal users also confirmed their status of being socially vulnerable. Accordingly, the number of socially vulnerable AHs increased by 11. based on the implementation results, 39 AHs were entitled to Rehabilitation Allowance for vulnerable groups, including seven landowners and 32 informal users.

G. Severely Impacted Households

95. According to the LARP, 64 AHs were entitled to rehabilitation for the project’s severe impact, including 60 AHs who were losing 10% or more of their productive land and 6 relocating AHs (2 relocating AHs were also losing 10% or more of their productive land).

Table 15: Severe impact under the LARP

Item: Severe Impact	Plots, N	Area, sq. m.	AHs, N	o/w Landowner AH, N	o/w Informal User AHs, N
a. Planned under LARP	58	138,256	64^{a b}	19^{a b}	48^a
Loss of 10% or more of productive land	58	138,256	60 ^{a b}	15 ^{a b}	48 ^a
Relocation (Lot1)	1	276	6 ^b	6 ^b	-
Lot1	41	28,838	40 ^{a b}	17 ^{a b}	26 ^a
Lot2	9	76,290	13	2	11
Lot3	8	33,129	11	-	11
b. Implementation tallies	85	152,642	86^{a e}	21^{a e}	68^a
Loss of 10% or more of productive land	85	152,642	83 ^{a e}	18 ^{a e}	68 ^a
Relocation (Lot1)	1	276	6 ^e	6 ^e	-
Lot1	59	41,471	57 ^{c e}	14 ^{c e}	44 ^c
Lot2	11	76,894	14	2	12
Lot3	15	34,278	15 ^d	5 ^d	12 ^d
Difference (b-a)	27	14,386	22	2	20
Loss of 10% or more of productive land	27	14,386	23	3	20
Relocation (Lot1)	-	-	-	-	-
Lot1	18	12,633	17	-3	18
Lot2	2	604	1	-	1
Lot3	7	1,149	4	5	1

^a Including three AHs who were impacted both as landowners and informal users; ^b including two AHs who were both losing 10% or more of their productive land and subject to physical displacement (relocation); ^c including an AH who was impacted both as a landowner and informal user; ^d including two AHs who were impacted both as landowners and informal users; ^e including three AHs who were both losing 10% or more of their productive land and subject to physical displacement (relocation).

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

96. External monitoring revealed, that due to technical omissions, 22 AHs who were losing 10% or more of their productive land, were not considered as severely impacted in the LARP, including 2 landowners (of which 1 was relocating landowner) and 20 informal users. Based on the implementation results, 86 AHs were entitled to rehabilitation for the project’s severe impact, including 83 AHs who were losing 10% or more of their productive land and 6 relocating AHs (3 relocating AHs were also losing 10% or more of their productive land).

(i) Physically Displaced Households

97. As per the LARP, six landowners from Alaverdi (Lot1) were subject to physical displacement (relocation). LARP implementation results corresponded to the planned tallies.
98. According to the external monitoring, the total number of AHs under the LARP was 176, including 62 landowners, 131 informal users of state, private, and community-owned land plots,³⁶ and a

³⁶ 18 landowners were also impacted as informal users.

business-owner AH (permanent loss of the business). 86 AHs were severely impacted by the projects, of which 6 AHs were physically displaced (relocated). 39 AHs were socially vulnerable, including 18 vulnerable AHs who were also losing 10% or more of their productive land, and 2 vulnerable AHs who were relocated.

Table 16: LARP implementation by the type of AHs (N)

Item: Types of AHs	Total AHs	Land-owners	Lease-holders	Informal users	Business AHs	Severely affected *	Physically displaced	Vulnerable AHs
a. Planned under LARP	173^a	92^a	1	100^a	1	60	6	28
Lot1	100 ^b	57 ^b	-	58 ^b	1	36	6	18
Lot2	37 ^c	19 ^c	1	20 ^c	-	13	-	6
Lot3	36 ^d	16 ^d	-	22 ^d	-	11	-	4
b. Implementation tallies	176^e	62^e	-	131^e	1	83	6	39
Lot1	96 ^f	32 ^f	-	75 ^f	1	54	6	25
Lot2	37 ^d	16 ^d	-	23 ^d	-	14	-	7
Lot3	43 ^g	14 ^g	-	33 ^g	-	15	-	7
Difference (b-a)	3	-30	-1	31	-	23	-	11
Lot1	-4	-25	-	17	-	18	-	7
Lo2	-	-3	-1	3	-	1	-	1
Lot3	7	-2	-	11	-	4	-	3

* Loss of 10% or more of productive land.

^a Including 21 AHs who were impacted both as landowners and informal users; ^b including 16 AHs who were impacted both as landowners and informal users; ^c including three AHs who were impacted both as landowners and informal users; ^d including two AHs who were impacted both as landowners and informal users; ^e including 18 AHs who were impacted both as landowners and informal users; ^f including 12 AHs who were impacted both as landowners and informal users; ^g including four AHs who were impacted both as landowners and informal users.

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

Key findings: Under the LARP, the project affected 57 state-owned, 347 community- and 41 privately- owned land plots in 10 communities. 176 households were affected, of which 62 were landowners, 131 – informal users of state, private, and community-owned land plots, and one AH had permanently lost the business.³⁷ 86 AHs were severely impacted by the project (21 landowners and 68 informal users),³⁸ of which 6 AHs were physically displaced (relocated). The project impacted 39 vulnerable AHs; 18 of them were also losing 10% or more of their productive land and 2 were relocated.

There were cases of impact on structures/fences, improvements, crops, trees, and business. There was no impact on leaseholders and employment.

The project actual impact mostly corresponded to the LARP provisions. All technical omissions within the impact description under the LARP were redressed during implementation as clarified in Chapter VI. [Implementation Budget](#) below. The compensation program shall correspond to the actual impact identified by the EMIC (mentioned above).

³⁷ 18 of the landowners were also impacted as informal users.

³⁸ Three of the landowners were also impacted as informal users.

V. ASSESSMENT OF PROVIDED COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Compensation for Permanent Loss of Land

99. The compensation for permanent loss of land was calculated as the market value plus its 15% ([Appendix 2](#)).³⁹ The unit rates of compensation were estimated by a qualified independent valuator.
100. Based on the LARP implementation results, 62 landowner AHs, eligible to compensation for the permanent loss of 41 privately-owned land plots, were compensated. The land compensation amount equalling AMD 9,669,048 was transferred to the respective AHs. Calculation of compensation complied with the LARP provisions.⁴⁰ 41 AHs were compensated through the direct contract signing process, while 21 AHs – through the expropriation process.

Table 17: Compensation for permanent loss of land under the LARP

Item: Permanent loss of land	Plots, N	Area, sq. m.	Landowner AH, N	Compensation, AMD
b. Implementation tallies	388	202,448	62	140,696,357
Community-owned land	347	196,591	-	131,027,309
Lot1	181	68,753	-	62,099,899
Lot2	85	60,235	-	32,496,241
Lot3	81	67,603	-	36,431,169
Privately-owned land	41	5,857	62	9,669,048
Lot1	17	1,911	32	3,749,361
Lot2	12	1,455	16	2,417,070
Lot3	12	2,491	14	3,502,617
b. Actual delivery	388	202,448	62	140,696,357
Community-owned land	347	196,591	-	131,027,309
Lot1	181	68,753	-	62,099,899
Lot2	85	60,235	-	32,496,241
Lot3	81	67,603	-	36,431,169
Privately-owned land	41	5,857	62	9,669,048
Lot1	17	1,911	32	3,749,361
Lot2	12	1,455	16	2,417,070
Lot3	12	2,491	14	3,502,617
Difference (b-a)	-	-	-	-
Community-owned land	-	-	-	-
Lot1	-	-	-	-
Lot2	-	-	-	-
Lot3	-	-	-	-
Privately-owned land	-	-	-	-
Lot1	-	-	-	-
Lot2	-	-	-	-
Lot3	-	-	-	-

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

101. As per the LARP implementation results, 10 communities entitled to compensation for the permanent loss of 347 community-owned land plots were compensated. The total amount of land compensation equalled AMD 131,027,309, out of which AMD 7,266,024 was compensation to Akhtala community, AMD 32,536,904 – to Alaverdi, AMD 148,239 – to Aqori, AMD 281,643 – to Artchis, AMD 5,882,557 – to Aygehat, AMD 11,144,443 – to Haghat, AMD 20,271,677 – to Neghots, AMD 44,624,812 – to Odzun, AMD 7,707,259 – to Shnogh, and AMD 1,163,751 – to Tumanyan community. Calculation of compensation complied with the LARP provisions.

Key findings: Compensation for permanent loss of land is fully completed: 62 landowner AHs and 10 communities were compensated in accordance with the LARP provisions.

³⁹ The 15% of addition to the market price is defined by the RA Law “On Alienation of Property for Ensuring Overriding Public Interests” (The Eminent Domain Law) and was accordingly included in the project LARP.

⁴⁰ The EMIC checked the correctness of the calculation and not a valuation of the compensation, which is a licensed activity.

B. Compensation for Buildings/Structures and Improvements Loss

(i) Compensation for Buildings/Structures

102. According to the project’s Entitlement Matrix ([Appendix 2](#)), compensation in case of the loss of illegal non-residential building/structure constructed on community-owned land plot by an informal user should be equal to full replacement cost minus legalization cost of respective building/structure.

- Compensation in case of the loss of residential building/structure constructed on privately-owned land plot by the landowner should be equal to full replacement cost of respective building/structure plus its 15% regardless of the legal status of the building/structure.
- Compensation in case of the loss of illegal residential building/structure constructed on community-owned land plot by an informal user should be equal to full replacement cost of respective building/structure plus its 15%.
- Compensation in case of the loss of illegal non-residential building/structure constructed on community-owned land plot by an informal user should be equal to full replacement cost minus legalization cost of respective building/structure.

103. As per the LARP implementation, 16 landowners and 48 informal users were entitled to compensation for the loss of 11 legal buildings/structures (o/w 10 residential and 1 non-residential) and 84 illegal structures (o/w 39 residential and 45 non-residential). Based on the implementation results, compensation of 14 landowners and 47 informal users for 92 buildings/structures was completed in line with the LARP provisions (Table 18).

Table 18: Compensation for structures under the LARP

Item: Buildings/Structures	Plots, N	Structures, N	AHs, N	o/w Landowner AH, N	o/w Informal User AHs, N	Compensation AMD
a. Implementation tallies	65	95	57^a	16^a	48^a	132,172,256
Lot1	52	75	42 ^a	15 ^a	34 ^a	117,386,370
Lot2	6	8	7	-	7	3,601,559
Lot3	7	12	8	1	7	11,184,327
b. Actual delivery	65	95	57^a	16^a	48^a	131,733,980
Lot1	52	75	42 ^a	15 ^a	34 ^a	116,948,094
Lot2	6	8	7	-	7	3,601,559
Lot3	7	12	8	1	7	11,184,327
Difference (b-a)	-	-	-	-	-	-438,276
Lot1	-	-	-	-	-	-438,276
Lot2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lot3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recommended Corrective Measures (EMIC)						
Lot1	3	3	3	2	1	438,276
Alaverdi, land ID 335	1	1	1	1	-	315,495
Alaverdi, land ID 381	1	1	1	-	1	110,285
Alaverdi, land ID 418	1	1	1	1	-	12,496

^a Including seven AHs who were impacted both as landowners and informal users.

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

104. External monitoring revealed that, due to technical omissions, three AHs – two landowners and an informal user – were partially compensated. Based on the EMIC’s recommendations, the RD implemented Corrective Measures and paid the remaining amount of compensation to the respective AHs in November 2023.⁴¹

⁴¹ The RD provided the EMIC with the Supplemental Agreements signed with the APs and payment orders. For details on the implementation of Corrective Measures for Alaverdi, land ID 418, see [Appendix 6](#).

105. Upon completion of Corrective Measures, the compensation for the loss of buildings/structures was compliant to the LARP provisions for all entitled AHs. In total, AMD 132,172,256 was transferred to the respective AHs, out of which AMD 67,870,578 was transferred to 16 landowners, and AMD 64,301,677 – to 48 informal users. 52 AHs (o/w 12 owners and 47 informal users)⁴² were compensated through the direct contract signing process, while five AHs (four owners and one informal user) – through the expropriation process.

(ii) Compensation for Stone Fences

106. Based on the LARP implementation results, 66 AHs, including 29 landowners and 39 informal users,⁴³ were entitled to compensation for the loss of 70 stone fences constructed on 61 land plots.⁴⁴ 60 AHs, including 25 landowners and 37 informal users,⁴⁵ were compensated in line with the LARP provisions for the loss of 63 stone fences.

107. External monitoring revealed that, due to technical omissions, six AHs – four landowners and two informal users were partially compensated. Based on the EMIC’s recommendations, the RD implemented Corrective Measures and paid the remaining amount of compensation, AMD 1,268,573 in total, to the respective AHs in November 2023.⁴⁶

Table 19: Compensation for stone fences under the LARP

Item: Fences	Plots, N	Fences, N	AHs, N	o/w Landowner AH, N	o/w Informal User AHs, N	Compensation AMD
a. Implementation tallies	61	70	66^a	29^a	39^a	74,152,054
Lot1	37	43	35 ^b	11 ^b	25 ^b	34,551,793
Lot2	12	14	16	11	5	22,816,805
Lot3	12	13	15 ^b	7 ^b	9 ^b	16,783,456
b. Actual delivery	61	70	66^a	29^a	39^a	72,883,482
Lot1	37	43	35 ^b	11 ^b	25 ^b	33,283,221
Lot2	12	14	16	11	5	22,816,805
Lot3	12	13	15 ^b	7 ^b	9 ^b	16,783,456
Difference (b-a)	-	-	-	-	-	-1,268,573
Lot1	-	-	-	-	-	-1,268,573
Lot2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lot3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recommended Corrective Measures (EMIC)						
Lot1	7	7	6	4	2	1,268,573
Alaverdi, land ID 335	1	1	1	1	-	93,600
Alaverdi, land ID 362	1	1	1	1	-	124,403
Alaverdi, land ID 365	1	1	1	1	-	165,870
Alaverdi, land ID 366	1	1	1	-	1	349,200
Alaverdi, land ID 367	1	1		-		349,200
Odzun, land ID 577	1	1	1	-	1	144,900
Odzun, land ID 582	1	1	1	1	-	41,400

^a Including two AHs who were impacted both as landowners and informal users; ^b including an AH who was impacted as a landowner and an informal user.

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

108. On completion of Corrective Measures, the compensation for the project’s impact on stone fences was compliant to the LARP provisions for all entitled AHs. In total, AMD 74,152,054 was

⁴² Including seven landowners who were also impacted as informal users.

⁴³ Two of the landowners were also impacted as informal users.

⁴⁴ Including 22 privately-owned, 37 community- and 2 state-owned land plots.

⁴⁵ Two of the landowners were also impacted as informal users.

⁴⁶ The RD provided the EMIC with the Supplemental Agreements signed with the APs and payment orders.

transferred to the respective AHs, out of which AMD 28,884,886 was transferred to 29 landowners, and AMD 45,267,168 – to 39 informal user AHs. 57 AHs (including 20 landowners and 39 informal users)⁴⁷ were compensated through the direct contract signing process, while nine landowners – through the expropriation process.

(iii) Compensation for Improvements

109. According to the LARP implementation results, 93 AHs, including 25 landowners and 71 informal users,⁴⁸ were entitled to compensation for the loss of 176 improvements. 90 AHs, including 25 landowners and 68 informal users,⁴⁹ were compensated in line with the LARP provisions for the loss of 173 improvements (Table 20).
110. External monitoring revealed that, due to technical omissions, three informal users were partially compensated. Based on the EMIC’s recommendations, the RD implemented Corrective Measures and paid the remaining amount of compensation, AMD 261,200 in total, to the respective AHs in November 2023.⁵⁰

Table 20: Compensation for improvements under the LARP

Item: Improvements	Plots N	Improvements N	AHs N	o/w Landowner AH, N	o/w Informal User AHs, N	Compensation AMD
a. Implementation tallies	90	176	93^a	25^a	71^a	34,544,910
Lot1	43	81	38 ^b	8 ^b	31 ^b	16,042,900
Lot2	19	34	24	8	16	5,738,880
Lot3	28	61	31 ^c	9 ^c	24 ^c	12,763,130
b. Actual delivery	90	173	93^a	25^a	71^a	34,283,710
Lot1	43	79	38 ^b	8 ^b	31 ^b	15,792,900
Lot2	19	33	24	8	16	5,727,680
Lot3	28	61	31 ^c	9 ^c	24 ^c	12,763,130
Difference (b-a)	-	-3	-	-	-	-261,200
Lot1	-	-2	-	-	-	-250,000
Lot2	-	-1	-	-	-	-11,200
Lot3	-	-	-	-	-	0
Recommended Corrective Measures (EMIC)	3	3	3	-	3	261,200
Lot1	2	2	2	-	2	250,000
Alaverdi, land ID 407	1	1	1	-	1	160,000
Odzun, land ID 577	1	1	1	-	1	90,000
Lot2: Haghpat, land ID 479-1	1	1	1	-	1	11,200

^a Including three AHs who were impacted both as landowners and informal users; ^b including an AH who was impacted both as a landowner and an informal user; ^c including two AHs who were impacted both as landowners and informal users.

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results

111. On completion of Corrective Measures, the compensation for the project’s impact on improvements was compliant to the LARP provisions for all entitled AHs. In total, AMD 34,544,910 was transferred to the respective AHs, out of which AMD 15,667,680 was transferred to 25 landowners, and AMD 18,877,230 – to 71 informal users. 85 AHs were compensated through the direct contract signing process, while eight AHs – through the expropriation process.

⁴⁷ Including two landowners who were also impacted as informal users.

⁴⁸ Including three landowners who were also impacted as informal users.

⁴⁹ Including three landowners who were also impacted as informal users.

⁵⁰ The RD provided the EMIC with the Supplemental Agreements signed with the APs and payment orders.

(iv) Rehabilitation Assistance for Transportation of Movable Assets

112. As per the LARP implementation results, six informal users, entitled to rehabilitation assistance for transporting six movable structures, were compensated. The total amount of rehabilitation assistance equalled AMD 540,000 (Table 21). The calculation of compensation complied with the LARP provisions. Five AHs were compensated through the direct contract signing process, and one AH – through the expropriation process.

Table 21: Allowances for transportation of movable assets under the LARP
(Movable structures)

Item: Transportation of movable assets	a. Implementation tallies				b. Actual delivery				Difference (b-a)			
	Plots N	AHs N	Trips required N	Rehabilitation assistance, AMD	Plots N	AHs N	Trips required N	Rehabilitation assistance, AMD	Plots N	AHs N	Trips required N	Rehabilitation assistance, AMD
Lot1	3	3	3	270,000	3	3	3	270,000	-	-	-	-
Lot2	1	1	1	90,000	1	1	1	90,000	-	-	-	-
Lot3	2	2	2	180,000	2	2	2	180,000	-	-	-	-
Total	6	6	6	540,000	6	6	6	540,000	-	-	-	-

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

113. Based on the LARP implementation results, 47 AHs, entitled to rehabilitation assistance for transporting small, medium, and large-size movable assets, were compensated (Table 22). In total, AMD 2,537,000 was transferred to the respective AHs, of which AMD 1,092,250 was transferred to 18 landowners and AMD 1,444,750 – to 29 informal user AHs. 42 AHs were compensated through the direct contract signing process, while 5 AHs – through the expropriation process.

Table 22: Allowances for transportation of movable assets under the LARP
(Small, medium, and large-size movable assets)

Item: Transportation of movable assets	a. Implementation tallies				b. Actual delivery				Difference (b-a)			
	Plots N	AHs N	Trips required N	Rehabilitation assistance, AMD	Plots N	AHs N	Trips required N	Rehabilitation assistance, AMD	Plots N	AHs N	Trips required N	Rehabilitation assistance, AMD
Lot1	40	37	59	2,149,250	40	37	59	2,149,250	-	-	-	-
Lot2	3	3	4	141,000	3	3	4	141,000	-	-	-	-
Lot3	6	7	7	246,750	6	7	7	246,750	-	-	-	-
Total	49	47	70	2,537,000	49	47	70	2,537,000	-	-	-	-

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

Key findings: Compensation for the loss of buildings/structures is fully completed: 16 landowners and 48 informal user AHs were compensated in accordance with the LARP provisions.

Compensation for the loss of stone fences is fully completed: 29 landowners and 39 informal user AHs were compensated in compliance with the LARP provisions.

Compensation for the loss of improvements is fully completed: 25 landowners and 71 informal user AHs were compensated in compliance with the LARP provisions.

Provision of the rehabilitation assistance for the transportation of movable structures is fully completed: 6 informal user AHs were compensated in compliance with the LARP provisions.

Provision of the rehabilitation assistance for the transportation of small, medium, and large-size movable assets is fully completed: 18 landowners and 29 informal user AHs were compensated in compliance with the LARP provisions.

C. Compensation for Crops

114. Compensation for the loss of crops was envisaged as cash compensation at market rates, i.e., gross crop value, of the expected harvest. Compensation has been determined based on average yields of the relevant crops for a previous consecutive 3-year period and current market rates.
115. Based on the LARP implementation results, 9 AHs eligible to compensation for the loss of crops from 9 land plots, were compensated. In total, AMD 143,269 was transferred to the respective AHs, including AMD 105,561 to 3 landowners, and AMD 37,708 to 6 informal users. Compensation unit rates and amounts complied with the LARP provisions. 8 AHs were compensated through the direct contract signing process, while the case of one AH was resolved through a lawsuit and compensated through the expropriation process.

Table 23: Compensation for crops under the LARP

Item: Affected crops	a. Implementation tallies			b. Actual delivery			Difference (b-a)		
	Plots N	AHs, N	Compensation AMD	Plots N	AHs, N	Compensation AMD	Plots N	AHs, N	Compensation AMD
Lot1	5	5	34,816	5	5	34,816	-	-	-
Lot2	2	2	23,844	2	2	23,844	-	-	-
Lot3	2	2	84,609	2	2	84,609	-	-	-
Total	9	9	143,269	9	9	143,269	-	-	-

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

Key findings: Compensation for the loss of crop is fully completed: 3 landowners and 6 informal user AHs were compensated in accordance with the LARP provisions.

D. Compensation for Trees

116. Compensation for the loss of trees was envisaged as cash compensation at market value based on the type, age, and yield of the trees.
117. As per the LARP implementation results, 125 AHs, including 35 landowners and 97 informal users,⁵¹ were entitled to compensation for the loss of 21,165 trees. 118 AHs, including 34 landowners and 95 informal users,⁵² were compensated in line with the LARP provisions for the loss of 21,093 trees.

Table 24: Compensation for trees under the LARP

Item: Affected trees	Plots, N	Trees, N	AHs, N	o/w Landowner AHs, N	o/w Informal User AHs, N	Compensation, AMD
a. Implementation tallies	119	21,165	125^a	35^a	97^a	298,100,011
Lot1	74	8,687	66 ^b	16 ^b	54 ^b	167,066,082
Lot2	20	3,697	29	11	18	31,989,985
Lot3	25	8,781	30 ^c	8 ^c	25 ^c	99,043,944
b. Actual delivery	119	21,165	125^a	35^a	97^a	297,944,581
Lot1	74	8,687	66 ^b	16 ^b	54 ^b	166,971,752
Lot2	20	3,697	29	11	18	31,928,885
Lot3	25	8,781	30 ^c	8 ^c	25 ^c	99,043,944
Difference (b-a)	-	-	-	-	-	-155,430
Lot1	-	-	-	-	-	-94,330
Lot2	-	-	-	-	-	-61,100
Lot3	-	-	-	-	-	-

⁵¹ Seven landowners were also impacted as informal users.

⁵² Seven landowners were also impacted as informal users.

Item: Affected trees	Plots, N	Trees, N	AHs, N	o/w Landowner AHs, N	o/w Informal User AHs, N	Compensation, AMD
Recommended Corrective Measures (EMIC)	3	-	3	1	2	155,430
Lot1	2	-	2	-	2	94,330
Alaverdi, land ID 408	1	-	1	-	1	73,960
Odzun, land ID 594	1	-	1	-	1	20,370
Lot2: Alaverdi, land ID 322	1	-	1	1	-	61,100

^a Including 7 AHs who were impacted both as landowners and informal users; ^b 4 landowners were also impacted as informal users; ^c 3 landowners were also impacted as informal users.

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

118. External monitoring revealed that due to technical omissions, three AHs – a landowner and two informal users – were partially compensated (Table 24). Based on the EMIC’s recommendations, the RD implemented Corrective Measures and paid the remaining amount of compensation, AMD 155,430 in total, to the respective AHs in November 2023. The RD provided the EMIC with the Supplemental Agreements signed with the APs and payment orders.
119. On completion of Corrective Measures, the compensation for the loss of trees to 35 landowners and 97 informal users equaled AMD 298,100,011 and was compliant to the LARP provision. In total, AMD 46,363,928 was transferred to 35 landowners and AMD 251,736,083 – to 97 informal users. 112 AHs were compensated through the direct contract signing process, while 13 AHs – through the expropriation process.

Key findings: Compensation for the loss of trees is fully completed: 35 landowners and 97 informal users were compensated in accordance with the LARP provisions.

E. Rehabilitation Assistance for Non-Land Improvements

120. Rehabilitation assistance to informal users for non-land improvements was envisaged as cash allowance equivalent to one-year yield from cultivated fruit trees and crops.
121. Based on the implementation results, three informal users were entitled to rehabilitation assistance for non-land improvements. Two informal users were compensated with a one-year yield from the fruit trees/crop they were cultivating. Calculation of compensation complied with the LARP provisions. The AH was compensated through the direct contract signing process.

Table 25: Rehabilitation assistance for non-land improvements under the LARP

Item: Non-land improvements	Plots, N	Informal User AHs, N	Rehabilitation assistance, AMD	o/w Assistance for the impact on trees, AMD	o/w Assistance for the impact on crops, AMD
a. Implementation tallies	3	3	902,996	880,550	22,446
Lot1	3	3	902,996	880,550	22,446
Lot2	-	-	-	-	-
Lot3	-	-	-	-	-
b. Actual delivery	3	3	886,696	864,250	22,446
Lot1	3	3	886,696	864,250	22,446
Lot2	-	-	-	-	-
Lot3	-	-	-	-	-
Difference (b-a)	-	-	-16,300	-16,300	-
Lot1	-	-	-16,300	-16,300	-
Lot2	-	-	-	-	-
Lot3	-	-	-	-	-

Item: Non-land improvements	Plots, N	Informal User AHs, N	Rehabilitation assistance, AMD	o/w Assistance for the impact on trees, AMD	o/w Assistance for the impact on crops, AMD
Recommended Corrective Measures (EMIC)					
Lot1: Odzun, land ID 593-1	1	1	16,300	16,300	-

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

122. External monitoring revealed that due to technical omission, one informal user was partially compensated (Table 25). Based on the EMIC’s recommendations, the RD implemented Corrective Measure and paid the remaining amount of compensation, AMD 16,300, to the respective AH in November 2023. The RD provided the EMIC with the Supplemental Agreement signed with the AP and the payment order.
123. On completion of Corrective Measure, the rehabilitation assistance for non-land improvements to three informal users equaled AMD 902,996 and was compliant to the LARP provision. Two AHs were compensated through the direct contract signing process, while one AH – through the expropriation process.

Key findings: Provision of the rehabilitation assistance for non-land improvements is fully completed: three informal user AHs were compensated in accordance with the LARP provisions.

F. Rehabilitation Assistance for Business/Employment Loss

124. Rehabilitation assistance for permanent loss of business without tax declaration was envisaged as cash allowance equivalent to 12 months of minimum salary.⁵³ The rehabilitation assistance for employment loss is the equivalent to 6 months of the average salary of the employee.
125. According to the LARP implementation results, one AH, entitled to rehabilitation assistance for permanent loss of business, was compensated. AMD 660,000 was transferred to the respective AH. Calculation of compensation complied with the LARP provisions. AH was compensated through the direct contract signing process.

Key findings: Provision of the rehabilitation assistance for permanent loss of business is fully completed: one AH was compensated in accordance with the LARP provisions.

G. Rehabilitation Assistance to Vulnerable Affected Households

126. Rehabilitation assistance was envisaged for socially vulnerable groups such as (i) women-headed AHs, (ii) elderly-headed AHs, (iii) disabled-headed AHs, (iv) AHs, who were registered in the Family Vulnerability Assessment System (FVAS) and were eligible for family benefit allowance under the FVAS, as well as (v) residential relocates.^{54 55}
127. Rehabilitation assistance to socially vulnerable AHs, except residential relocates, was envisaged as a cash allowance equivalent to 6 months of minimum salary.⁵⁶ Rehabilitation

⁵³ The minimum salary was AMD 55 thousand per month (for the period covering LARP approval and implementation; from July 2015 to Dec 2019) <https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?docid=94688>.

⁵⁴ This assistance is envisaged when a compensation cost calculated for an affected residential apartment of a residential relocatee is not enough to restore the minimum similar residential apartment based on the market conditions of a given region.

⁵⁵ Based on the methodology approved in the [LARP](#) (ref: Appendix 2, section 6.2.2, pages 184, 185), the amount of the rehabilitation allowances for vulnerable residential relocated AHs was included in the compensation for the affected apartment (ref: page 185, *Determination of compensation cost for affected apartment in a multi-dwelling building*, bullet points 4 and 5).

⁵⁶ The minimum salary was AMD 55 thousand per month (for the period covering LARP approval and implementation; from July 2015 to Dec 2019) <https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?docid=94688>.

assistance to vulnerable residential relocates was envisaged as a cash allowance equivalent to the difference of compensation cost calculated for the affected residential apartment and the market value of the minimum similar residential apartment based on the market conditions of the given region.

Table 26: Rehabilitation assistance to socially vulnerable AHs under the LARP

Item: Vulnerability	Poor AH, N	Women-headed AH, N	Elderly-headed AH, N	Disabled-headed AH, N	Total Vulnerable AHs, without double counting, N	Rehabilitation assistance, AMD
a. Implementation tallies	11	20	18	1	39^{a c d}	12,870,000
Lot1	8	15	11	1	25 ^{b c d}	8,250,000
Lot2	1	3	4	-	7 ^e	2,310,000
Lot3	2	2	3	-	7	2,310,000
b. Actual delivery	11	20	18	1	39^{a c d}	12,870,000
Lot1	8	15	11	1	25 ^{b c d}	8,250,000
Lot2	1	3	4	-	7 ^e	2,310,000
Lot3	2	2	3	-	7	2,310,000
Difference (b-a)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lot1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lot2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lot3	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Including five informal user AHs who were both women- and elderly-headed; ^b including four informal users AHs who were both women- and elderly-headed; ^c including two AHs (a landowner and an informal user) AHs who were both poor and women-headed; ^d including two AHs (a landowner and an informal user) who were poor, women- and elderly-headed; ^e including an informal user AH who was both women- and elderly-headed.

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

128. According to the implementation results, seven landowners and 32 informal user AHs entitled to rehabilitation assistance for being socially vulnerable were compensated. The total amount of Rehabilitation Allowances transferred to 39 AHs for being socially vulnerable equalled AMD 12,870,000. Calculation of compensation complied with the LARP provisions. 38 AHs were compensated through the direct contract signing process, while one AH – through the expropriation process.

Key findings: Provision of rehabilitation assistance to socially vulnerable AHs is fully completed: 7 landowners and 32 informal user AHs were compensated in accordance with the LARP provisions.

H. Rehabilitation Assistance for Severe Impact

129. Rehabilitation assistance for the project's severe impact was envisaged as:

- additional crop compensation (or harvest compensation in case of fruit-bearing trees) covering 1 year's yield for APs affected by the loss of 10% or more of their agricultural productive lands;
- cash allowance equivalent to 6 months of the minimum salary for relocating APs.⁵⁷

130. As per the implementation results, 86 AHs were entitled to rehabilitation assistance for the project's severe impact. 48 AHs, including nine landowners and 40 informal users,⁵⁸ were compensated in line with the LARP provisions for the project's severe impact from 46 land plots.

⁵⁷ The minimum salary was AMD 55 thousand per month.

⁵⁸ Including one landowner who was also impacted as an informal user.

Table 27: Rehabilitation assistance for severe impact under the LARP

Item: Severe Impact	Plots, N	AHs, N	Rehabilitation assistance for severe impact, AMD	o/w Assistance for the impact on trees, AMD	o/w Assistance for the impact on crops, AMD	o/w Assistance to relocated AH, AMD
a. Implementation tallies	85	86	39,175,957	37,083,762	112,195	1,980,000
Lot1	59	57	24,610,808	22,603,222	27,586	1,980,000
Lot2	11	14	3,876,360	3,876,360	-	-
Lot3	15	15	10,688,789	10,604,180	84,609	-
b. Actual delivery	69	71	31,438,345	29,346,150	112,195	1,980,000
Lot1	49	48	20,222,521	18,214,935	27,586	1,980,000
Lot2	10	13	3,836,210	3,836,210	-	-
Lot3	10	10	7,379,614	7,295,005	84,609	-
Difference (b-a)	-16	-15	-7,737,613	-7,737,613	-	-
Lot1	-10	-9	-4,388,288	-4,388,288	-	-
Lot2	-1	-1	-40,150	-40,150	-	-
Lot3	-5	-5	-3,309,175	-3,309,175	-	-
Recommended Corrective Measures (EMIC)⁵⁹	39	38	7,737,613	7,737,613	-	-
Lot1	28	28	4,388,288	4,388,288	-	-
Lot2	2	2	40,150	40,150	-	-
Lot3	9	8	3,309,175	3,309,175	-	-

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

131. External monitoring revealed that, due to technical omissions: (i) 15 AHs (eight landowners and seven informal users) were not compensated, and (ii) 23 AHs (four landowners and 21 informal users)⁶⁰ were partially compensated. Based on the EMIC's recommendations, the RD implemented Corrective Measures and paid the remaining amount of compensation to the respective AHs in November 2023.⁶¹

132. Upon completion of Corrective Measures, the rehabilitation assistance for the project's severe impact was compliant to the LARP provisions for all entitled AHs. In total, AMD 37,083,762 was transferred to the respective AHs, out of which AMD 7,505,041 was transferred to 21 landowners, and AMD 31,670,916 – to 68 informal users. 79 AHs were compensated through the direct contract signing process, while seven AHs – through the expropriation process.

Key findings: Provision of rehabilitation assistance for the project's severe impact is fully completed for all 86 eligible AHs, who were compensated in accordance with the LARP provisions.

(i) Rehabilitation Assistance to Physically Displaced Households

133. Rehabilitation assistance to physically displaced (relocating APs) was envisaged as:

- cash allowance to cover livelihood expenses for 1 month (equivalent to 1 month of minimum salary);⁶²
- cash allowance to cover transportation of movable assets;
- cash allowance as severely AH to be relocated (equivalent to 6 months of minimum salary);

⁵⁹ For complete list of Corrective Measures, see [Appendix 5](#).

⁶⁰ Two landowners were also impacted as informal users.

⁶¹ The RD provided the EMIC with the Supplemental Agreements signed with the APs and payment orders. For details on the implementation of Corrective Measures for Alaverdi, land ID 418, see [Appendix 6](#).

⁶² The minimum salary was AMD 55 thousand per month (for the period covering LARP approval and implementation; from July 2015 to Dec 2019) <https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?docid=94688>.

- cash allowance for vulnerable residential relocated AHs (if applicable;⁶³ more details in [Appendix 2](#)).

134. According to the LARP implementation results, six landowner AHs, entitled to rehabilitation assistance as being physically displaced (relocated), were compensated. The total amount of rehabilitation assistance equalled AMD 2,733,000. Calculation of compensation complied with the LARP provisions. Four AHs were compensated through the direct contract signing process, while two AHs – through the expropriation process.

Table 28: Rehabilitation assistances to physically displaces (relocated) AHs under the LARP

Item: Relocation	a. Implementation tallies			b. Actual delivery			Difference (b-a)		
	Plots N	AHs N	Compensation AMD	Plots N	AHs N	Compensation AMD	Plots N	AHs N	Compensation AMD
Lot1: Alaverdi									
Livelihood restoration			330,000			330,000			-
Transportation of movable assets ^a	1	6	423,000	1	6	423,000	-	-	-
Severely AH to be relocated ^b			1,980,000			1,980,000			-
Total	1	6	2,733,000	1	6	2,733,000	-	-	-

^a Reported under [Section B \(iv\)](#) of Chapter V (Table 22); ^b reported under [Section H](#) of Chapter V (Table 27).
Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

Key findings: Provision of the rehabilitation assistance to physically displaced (relocated) AHs is fully completed: six landowners were compensated in accordance with the LARP provisions.

⁶³ Based on the methodology approved in the [LARP](#) (ref: Appendix 2, section 6.2.2, pages 184, 185), the amount of the rehabilitation allowances for vulnerable residential relocated AHs was included in the compensation for the affected apartment (ref: page 185, *Determination of compensation cost for affected apartment in a multi-dwelling building*, bullet points 4 and 5).

VI. IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

A. Implementation Budget across all Lots

135. The table below summarizes LARP implementation indicators, as well as presents a comparison of planned and implementation indicators. According to External Monitoring results, the total amount of compensation program equalled AMD **754,239,919**. On completion of Corrective Measures (AMD **9,877,391**), the total budget equalled AMD **764,117,310**.

Table 29: LARP planned and implementation budgets

Item	Planned under LARP	Actual delivery	Corrective measures	Implementation tallies	Difference		Note
	a	b	c	d = b + c	b - a	d - a	
<i>No on land plots</i>							
Total land plots, o/w	444	445	-	445	1	1	1-4
State-owned	49	57	-	57	8	8	1
Community-owned	313	347	-	347	34	34	2
Privately-owned	79	41	-	41	-38	-38	3
Unidentified land	3	-	-	-	-3	-3	4
<i>Area in sq. m.</i>							
Total affected area, o/w	526,019	539,654	-	539,654	13,636	13,636	1-4
State-owned	332,946	337,206	-	337,206	4,260	4,260	1
Community-owned	177,198	196,591	-	196,591	19,393	19,393	2
Privately-owned	15,739	5,857	-	5,857	-9,882	-9,882	3
Unidentified land	135	-	-	-	-135	-135	4
Permanent impact	526,019	539,654	-	539,654	13,636	13,636	1-4
Temporary impact	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Compensation in AMD</i>							
Land compensation, o/w	142,937,343 ^a	140,696,357	-	140,696,357	-2,240,985	-2,240,985	2-7
Community-owned land plots	116,494,308 ^a	131,027,309	-	131,027,309	14,533,001	14,533,001	2,5
Privately-owned land plots	26,193,380 ^a	9,669,048	-	9,669,048	-16,524,332	-16,524,332	3,6
Unidentified land plots	249,655	-	-	-	-249,655	-249,655	4,7
Leaseholders (for land)	2,142	-	-	-	-2,142	-2,142	8
Buildings and Structures	121,914,255	131,733,980	438,276	132,172,256	9,819,724	10,258,000	9,10
Fences (stone/reinforced concrete)	49,530,073	72,883,482	1,268,573	74,152,054	23,353,409	24,621,981	11,12
Improvements	20,601,710 ^a	34,283,710	261,200	34,544,910	13,682,000	13,943,200	13,14
Crops	134,545	143,269	-	143,269	8,724	8,724	15
Trees (incl. provisional compensation)	281,867,838	297,944,581	155,430	298,100,011	16,076,743	16,232,173	16,17
Non-land improvements	1,101,646	886,696	16,300	902,996	-214,950	-198,650	18,19
Business	660,000	660,000	-	660,000	-	-	
Employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vulnerability	9,240,000 ^a	12,870,000	-	12,870,000	3,630,000	3,630,000	20
Severe impact (loss of 10% or more of productive land)	24,036,040 ^a	29,458,345	7,737,613	37,195,957	5,422,305	13,159,917	21,22
Physical displacement	2,310,000	2,310,000	-	2,310,000	-	-	
Livelihood restoration	330,000	330,000	-	330,000	-	-	
Severe impact (relocation)	1,980,000	1,980,000	-	1,980,000	-	-	
Transportation of movable structures	540,000	540,000	-	540,000	-	-	
Transportation of assets	2,340,250	2,537,000	-	2,537,000	196,750	196,750	23
Unforeseen impact	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Registration services	30,714,500	27,200,500	-	27,200,500	-3,514,000	-3,514,000	24
Court services	1,580,000	92,000	-	92,000	-1,488,000	-1,488,000	24
Total, AMD	689,510,341	754,239,919	9,877,391	764,117,310	64,729,577	74,606,968	

^a The total Resettlement Budget, reported in the [LARP](#) (ref. LARP Table K24), was miscalculated resulting from the technical omissions in compensation data for community- and privately-owned lands, improvements, and vulnerable groups. In particular:

- (i) Due to technical omissions, the compensation for privately-owned land plots was mentioned as AMD 26,000,758 in Table K1 of the LARP, while in fact it totalled AMD 26,193,380. Also, due to technical omissions, the compensation for community-owned land plots was reported as AMD 116,263,587 in Table K1 of the LARP, while in fact it equalled AMD 116,494,308. Accordingly, the total amount of land compensation including privately-owned, community-owned and unidentified land plots that was reported as AMD 142,514,000 in Table K1 of the LARP and AMD 142,452,175 in Table K24 of the LARP, in fact was AMD 142,937,343;
- (ii) Due to technical omissions, the compensation for the loss of improvements was mentioned as AMD 20,416,710 in Tables K7/K24 of the LARP, while in fact it totalled AMD 20,601,710.
- (iii) Due to a technical omission, the rehabilitation assistance to vulnerable groups was mentioned as AMD 8,910,000 in Table K24 of the LARP, while in fact it totalled AMD 9,240,000 (ref. LARP Table K15).
- (iv) Due to technical omissions, the rehabilitation assistance for the project's severe impact was mentioned as AMD 27,870,494 in Tables K14/K24 of the LARP, while in fact it totalled AMD 24,036,040.

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

Note 1: During the implementation, the total number of state-owned land plots increased by 8, resulting in an increase of the acquisition area by 4,260 sq. m. For more details, see para. 69 (i).

Note 2: During the implementation, the total number of community-owned land plots increased by 34, resulting in an increase of the acquisition area by 19,393 sq. m. For more details, see para. 69 (ii).

Note 3: During the implementation, the total number of privately-owned land plots decreased by 38, resulting in a decrease of the acquisition area by 9,882 sq. m. For more details, see para. 69 (iii).

Note 4: During the implementation, all unidentified land plots were registered. For more details, see paras. 69 (ii, c) and 69 (iii, c). Accordingly, the total number of unidentified land plots decreased by 3, resulting in a decrease of the acquisition area by 135 sq. m.

Note 5: The compensation amount increased by AMD 14,553,001, resulting from the increase in acquisition area. In particular, the following changes were recorded:

- (i) During the implementation, the ownership title of 11 community-owned land plots was changed into private/state-owned (para. 69 ii, a), resulting in a decrease of land compensation to communities by AMD 8,815,756.
- (ii) During the implementation, 1 community-owned land plot was included in the acquisition area (para. 69 ii, d), 2 unidentified land plots were registered as community-owned (para. 69 ii, c), and the ownership title of 42 private land plots was changed into community-owned (para. 69 ii, b). As a result, the total number of community-owned land plots increased by 45, resulting in an increase of land compensation by AMD 22,429,659.
- (iii) During the implementation, the decrease of acquisition areas of 3 community-owned land plots led to a decrease of land compensation by AMD 288,038, while the increase of acquisition areas of 4 community-owned land plots increased the land compensation by AMD 1,207,136 (para. 69 ii, e).

Note 6: The compensation amount decreased by AMD 16,524,332, resulting from the decrease in acquisition area. In particular, the following changes were recorded:

- (i) During the implementation, 3 private land plots were excluded from the acquisition area (para. 69 iii, e) and the ownership title of 42 private land plots was changed into community-owned (para. 69 iii, a). Accordingly, the total number of privately-owned land plots decreased by 45, resulting in a decrease of land compensation by AMD 18,899,484.
- (ii) During the implementation, 1 unidentified land plot was registered as privately-owned (para. 69 iii, c), and the ownership title of 6 community-owned land plots was changed into privately-owned (para. 69 iii, b). As a result, the total number of privately-owned land plots increased by 7, resulting in an increase of land compensation by AMD 2,260,546.
- (iii) During the implementation, the increase of acquisition areas of 3 privately-owned land plots led to an increase of land compensation by AMD 114,607 (para. 69 iii, f).

Note 7: The compensation amount decreased by AMD 249,655. During the implementation, 2 unidentified land plots (of AMD 199,280) were registered as community-owned (para. 69 ii, c), and 1 unidentified land plot (of AMD 50,375) was registered as privately-owned (para. 69 iii, c).

Note 8: The compensation amount decreased by AMD 2,142 as, during the implementation, a leaseholder of a community-owned land plot was excluded from the acquisition area. For more details, see para. 69 ii, g.

Note 9: Corrective Measures of AMD 438,276 were recommended by the EMIC and implemented by the RD (in November 2023) to bring the compensation for the loss of buildings/structures to 3 AHs in line with the LARP provisions. For more details, see paras. 104, 105, as well as Table 18.

Note 10: The compensation amount increased by AMD 10,258,000 as, during the implementation, the number of affected buildings/structures increased by 18. For more details, see paras. 72, 73 and Table 7.

Note 11: Corrective Measures of AMD 1,268,573 were recommended by the EMIC and implemented by the RD (in November 2023) to bring the compensation for the project's impact on stone fences to 6 AHs in line with the LARP provisions. For more details, see paras. 107, 108, as well as Table 19.

Note 12: The compensation amount increased by AMD 24,621,981 as, during the implementation, the number of affected fences increased by 17. For more details, see para. 75 and Table 8.

Note 13: Corrective Measures of AMD 261,200 were recommended by the EMIC and implemented by the RD (in November 2023) to bring the compensation for the project's impact on improvements to 3 AHs in line with the LARP provisions. For more details, see paras. 110, 111, as well as Table 20.

Note 14: The compensation amount increased by AMD 13,943,200 as, during the implementation, the number of affected improvements increased by 46. For more details, see paras. 79, 80 and Table 9.

Note 15: The compensation amount increased by AMD 8,724 as, during the implementation, the crop impact was registered on additional two land plots. For more details, see para. 84 (i) and Table 11.

Note 16: Corrective Measures of AMD 115,430 were recommended by the EMIC and implemented by the RD (in November 2023) to bring the compensation for the loss of trees to 3 AHs in line with the LARP provisions. For more details, see paras. 118, 119, as well as Table 24.

Note 17: The compensation amount increased by AMD 16,232,173 as, during the implementation, the number of affected trees increased by 7,226. For more details, see para. 88 (i) and Tables 12, 13.

Note 18: Corrective Measures of AMD 16,300 were recommended by the EMIC and implemented by the RD (in November 2023) to bring rehabilitation assistance for non-land improvements to 1 AH in line with the LARP provisions. For more details, see paras. 122, 123, as well as Table 25.

Note 19: The compensation amount decreased by AMD 198,650, as during the implementation, the number of AHs entitled to rehabilitation assistance for non-land improvements (tree cultivation) decreased by one. For more details, see para. 90.

Note 20: The rehabilitation assistance to vulnerable groups increased by AMD 3,630,000 as, during the implementation, the number of socially vulnerable AHs increased by 11. For more details, see para. 94 and Table 14.

Note 21: Corrective Measures of AMD 7,737,613 were recommended by the EMIC and implemented by the RD (in November 2023) to bring the rehabilitation assistance for the project's severe impact to 38 AHs in line with the LARP provisions. For more details, see paras. 131, 132, as well as Table 27.

Note 22: The compensation amount increased by AMD 13,159,917 as, during the implementation, the number of AHs, entitled to rehabilitation for the project's severe impact, increased by 22. For more details, see para. 96 and Table 15.

Note 23: The rehabilitation assistance for transportation of movable assets increased by AMD 196,750 as, during the implementation, additional 6 trips were implemented. For more details, see para. 82 and Table 10.

Note 24: The cost of Registration and Court Services decreased by AMD 5,002,000.

In general, registration services include expenses related to the (i) state registration of landownership primary rights, (ii) notary services, and (iii) state registration of the signed notarial contracts.

Under the LARP, the total cost of the registration and court services was planned as AMD 32,294,500, including (i) AMD 23,220,000 for the state registration of landownership primary rights and the state registration of the signed notarial contracts, (ii) AMD 7,494,500 for the notary services, as well as (iii) AMD 1,580,000 for the court services.

Based on the LARP implementation, the cost of registration and court services totalled AMD 27,200,500, including (i) AMD 21,531,500 paid for the state registration of landownership primary rights and the state registration of the signed notarial contracts; (ii) AMD 5,669,000 – for notary services; and (iii) AMD 92,000 – for court services (23 land plots under the LARP were involved in lawsuits; [Appendix 4](#)).

Consequently, compared to the planned tallies, the total cost of registration and court services decreased by AMD 5,002,000, out of which AMD 3,514,000 was a decrease of the costs related to the registration services (i.e., the state registration of the signed notarial contracts and landownership primary rights, as well as notary services' costs), while AMD 1,488,000 – to court services.

B. Implementation Budget of Lot1

136. According to External Monitoring results, the total amount of compensation program under the LARP in Lot1 equalled AMD **448,181,509**. On completion of Corrective Measures (AMD **6,455,766**), the total budget equalled AMD **454,637,275**.

Table 30: LARP planned and implementation budgets in Lot1

Item	Planned under LARP	Actual delivery	Corrective measures	Implementation tallies	Difference		Note
	a	b	c	d = b + c	b - a	d - a	
<i>No on land plots</i>							
Total land plots, o/w	216	216	-	216	-	-	1-4
State-owned	15	18	-	18	3	3	1
Community-owned	149	181	-	181	32	32	2
Privately-owned	51	17	-	17	-34	-34	3
Unidentified land	1	-	-	-	-1	-1	4
<i>Area in sq. m.</i>							
Total affected area, o/w	142,835	156,261	-	156,261	13,426	13,426	1-4
State-owned	82,880	85,598	-	85,598	2,718	2,718	1
Community-owned	48,918	68,753	-	68,753	19,835	19,835	2
Privately-owned	10,990	1,911	-	1,911	-9,079	-9,079	3
Unidentified land	48	-	-	-	-48	-48	4
Permanent impact	142,835	156,261	-	156,261	13,426	13,426	1-4
Temporary impact	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Compensation in AMD</i>							
Land compensation, o/w	68,182,170	65,849,260	-	65,849,260	-2,332,910	-2,332,910	2-7
Community-owned land plots	49,356,732	62,099,899	-	62,099,899	12,743,167	12,743,167	2,5
Privately-owned land plots	18,743,533	3,749,361	-	3,749,361	-14,994,172	-14,994,172	3,6
Unidentified land plots	81,905	-	-	-	-81,905	-81,905	4,7
Leaseholders (for land)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buildings and Structures	109,760,965	116,948,094	438,276	117,386,370	7,187,128	7,625,404	8,9
Fences (stone/reinforced concrete)	26,528,985	33,283,221	1,268,573	34,551,793	6,754,236	8,022,808	10,11
Improvements	8,929,200	15,792,900	250,000	16,042,900	6,863,700	7,113,700	12,13
Crops	27,586	34,816	-	34,816	7,230	7,230	14
Trees (incl. provisional compensation)	155,522,451	166,971,752	94,330	167,066,082	11,449,301	11,543,631	15,16
Non-land improvements	1,101,646	886,696	16,300	902,996	-214,950	-198,650	17,18
Business	660,000	660,000	-	660,000	-	-	
Employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vulnerability	5,940,000	8,250,000	-	8,250,000	2,310,000	2,310,000	19
Severe impact (loss of 10% or more of productive land)	13,013,516	18,242,521	4,388,288	22,630,808	5,229,005	9,617,292	20,21
Physical displacement	2,310,000	2,310,000	-	2,310,000	-	-	
Livelihood restoration	330,000	330,000	-	330,000	-	-	
Severe impact (relocation)	1,980,000	1,980,000	-	1,980,000	-	-	
Transportation of movable structures	270,000	270,000	-	270,000	-	-	
Transportation of assets	2,093,500	2,149,250	-	2,149,250	55,750	55,750	22
Unforeseen impact	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Registration services	18,443,000	16,505,000	-	16,505,000	-1,938,000	-1,938,000	23
Court services	804,000	28,000	-	28,000	-776,000	-776,000	23
Total, AMD	413,587,019	448,181,509	6,455,766	454,637,275	34,594,490	41,050,256	

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

Note 1: During the implementation, the total number of state-owned land plots in Lot1 increased by 3, resulting in an increase of the acquisition area by 2,718 sq. m. (Table 6).

Note 2: During the implementation, the total number of community-owned land plots in Lot1 increased by 32, resulting in an increase of the acquisition area by 19,835 sq. m. (Table 6).

Note 3: During the implementation, the total number of privately-owned land plots in Lot1 decreased by 34, resulting in a decrease of the acquisition area by 9,079 sq. m. (Table 6).

Note 4: During the implementation, the only unidentified land plot (48 sq. m.) in Lot1 was registered as a community-owned. For more details, see para. 69 (ii, c) and Table 6.

Note 5: The compensation amount increased by AMD 12,743,167, resulting from the increase in acquisition area. In particular, the following changes were recorded:

- (i) During the implementation, the ownership title of 4 community-owned land plots was changed into private/state-owned (para. 69 ii, a), resulting in a decrease of land compensation to communities by AMD 6,830,091.
- (ii) During the implementation, 1 community-owned land plot (of AMD 3,533,742) was included in the acquisition area (para. 69 ii, d), 1 unidentified land plot (of AMD 81,905) was registered as a community-owned (Note 4), and the ownership title of 34 private land plots (of AMD 15,261,836) was changed into community-owned (para. 69 ii, b). As a result, the total number of community-owned land plots increased by 36, resulting in an increase of land compensation by AMD 18,877,483.
- (iii) During the implementation, the increase of acquisition areas of 2 community-owned land plots increased the land compensation by AMD 695,775.

Note 6: The compensation amount decreased by AMD 14,994,172, resulting from the decrease in acquisition area. In particular, the following changes were recorded:

- (i) During the implementation, 1 privately-owned land plot⁶⁴ was excluded from the acquisition area (para. 69 iii, e) and the ownership title of 34 private land plots (of AMD 15,261,836) was changed into community-owned (Note 5, ii). Accordingly, the total number of privately-owned land plots decreased by 35, resulting in a decrease of land compensation by AMD 15,261,836.
- (ii) During the implementation, the ownership title of 1 community-owned land plot (of AMD 310,797) was changed into privately-owned (para. 69 iii, b).
- (iii) During the implementation, the decrease of acquisition areas of 2 privately-owned land plots led to a decrease of land compensation by AMD 43,132.

Note 7: The compensation amount decreased by AMD 81,905, as during the implementation, the only unidentified land plot in Lot1 was registered as a community-owned (Note 4).

Note 8: Corrective Measures of AMD 438,276 were recommended by the EMIC and implemented by the RD (in November 2023) to bring the compensation for the loss of buildings/structures to 3 AHs in line with the LARP provisions. For more details, see paras. 104, 105, as well as Table 18.

Note 9: The compensation amount increased by AMD 7,625,404 as, during the implementation, the number of affected buildings/structures increased by 13 (Table 7).

Note 10: Corrective Measures of AMD 1,268,573 were recommended by the EMIC and implemented by the RD (in November 2023) to bring the compensation for the project's impact on stone fences to 6 AHs in line with the LARP provisions. For more details, see paras. 107, 108, as well as Table 19.

Note 11: The compensation amount increased by AMD 8,022,808 as, during the implementation, the number of affected fences increased by 10 (Table 8).

Note 12: Corrective Measures of AMD 250,000 were recommended by the EMIC and implemented by the RD (in November 2023) to bring the compensation for the project's impact on improvements to 2 AHs in line with the LARP provisions (Table 20).

Note 13: The compensation amount increased by AMD 7,113,700 as, during the implementation, the number of affected improvements increased by 13 (Table 9).

Note 14: The compensation amount increased by AMD 7,230 as, during the implementation, the crop impact was registered on an additional land plot in Lot1. For more details, see para. 84 (i) and Table 11.

Note 15: Corrective Measures of AMD 94,330 were recommended by the EMIC and implemented by the RD (in November 2023) to bring the compensation for the loss of trees to 2 AHs in line with the LARP provisions (Table 24).

Note 16: The compensation amount increased by AMD 11,543,631 as, during the implementation, the number of affected trees increased by 2,509 (Tables 12 and 13).

⁶⁴ No valuation report was prepared for this land plot, as it became clear during the LARP formulation that there was no need to acquire it. Therefore, the land plot remained in the final version of the LARP due to a technical omission.

Note 17: Corrective Measures of AMD 16,300 were recommended by the EMIC and implemented by the RD (in November 2023) to bring rehabilitation assistance for non-land improvements to 1 AH in line with the LARP provisions. For more details, see paras. 122, 123, as well as Table 25.

Note 18: The compensation amount decreased by AMD 198,650, as during the implementation, the number of AHs entitled to rehabilitation assistance for non-land improvements (tree cultivation) decreased by 1. For more details, see para. 90.

Note 19: The rehabilitation assistance to vulnerable groups increased by AMD 2,310,000 as, during the implementation, the number of socially vulnerable AHs increased by 7 (Table 14).

Note 20: Corrective Measures of AMD 4,388,288 were recommended by the EMIC and implemented by the RD (in November 2023) to bring the rehabilitation assistance for the project's severe impact to 28 AHs in line with the LARP provisions (Table 27).

Note 21: The compensation amount increased by AMD 9,617,292 as, during the implementation, the number of AHs, entitled to rehabilitation for the project's severe impact, increased by 17 (Table 15).

Note 22: The rehabilitation assistance for transportation of movable assets increased by AMD 55,750 as, during the implementation, additional 2 trips were implemented (Table 10).

Note 23: The cost of Registration and Court Services decreased by AMD 2,714,000.

Under the LARP, the total cost of the registration and court services in Lot1 was planned as AMD 19,247,000, including (i) AMD 13,896,000 for the state registration of landownership primary rights and the state registration of the signed notarial contracts, (ii) AMD 4,547,000 for the notary services, as well as (iii) AMD 804,000 for the court services.

Based on the LARP implementation, the cost of registration and court services in Lot1 totalled AMD 16,533,000, including (i) AMD 13,014,000 paid for the state registration of landownership primary rights and the state registration of the signed notarial contracts; (ii) AMD 3,491,000 – for notary services; and (iii) AMD 28,000 – for court services (7 land plots under the LARP were involved in lawsuits; [Appendix 4](#)).

Consequently, compared to the planned tallies, the total cost of registration and court services in Lot1 decreased by AMD 2,714,000, out of which AMD 1,938,000 was a decrease of the costs related to the registration services (i.e., the state registration of the signed notarial contracts and landownership primary rights, as well as notary services' costs), while AMD 776,000 – to court services.

C. Implementation Budget of Lot2

137. According to External Monitoring results, the total amount of compensation program under the LARP in Lot2 equalled AMD 111,870,294. On completion of Corrective Measures (AMD 112,450), the total budget equalled AMD 111,982,744.

Table 31: LARP planned and implementation budgets in Lot2

Item	Planned under LARP	Actual delivery	Corrective measures	Implementation tallies	Difference		Note
	a	b	c	d = b + c	b - a	d - a	
<i>No on land plots</i>							
Total land plots, o/w	116	119	-	119	3	3	1-4
State-owned	19	22	-	22	3	3	1
Community-owned	80	85	-	85	5	5	2
Privately-owned	15	12	-	12	-3	-3	3
Unidentified land	2	-	-	-	-2	-2	4
<i>Area in sq. m.</i>							
Total affected area, o/w	194,230	194,493	-	194,493	263	263	1-4
State-owned	131,338	132,802	-	132,802	1,464	1,464	1
Community-owned	60,324	60,235	-	60,235	-89	-89	2
Privately-owned	2,480	1,455	-	1,455	-1,025	-1,025	3
Unidentified land	87	-	-	-	-87	-87	4
Permanent impact	194,230	194,493	-	194,493	263	263	1-4
Temporary impact	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Compensation in AMD</i>							
Land compensation, o/w	34,632,604	34,913,311	-	34,913,311	280,707	280,707	2-7
Community-owned land plots	30,396,557	32,496,241	-	32,496,241	2,099,684	2,099,684	2
Privately-owned land plots	4,068,298	2,417,070	-	2,417,070	-1,651,228	-1,651,228	3
Unidentified land plots	167,749	-	-	-	-167,749	-167,749	4,5
Leaseholders (for land)	2,142	-	-	-	-2,142	-2,142	6
Buildings and Structures	3,224,386	3,601,559	-	3,601,559	377,173	377,173	7
Fences (stone/reinforced concrete)	12,496,520	22,816,805	-	22,816,805	10,320,285	10,320,285	8
Improvements	4,007,880	5,727,680	11,200	5,738,880	1,719,800	1,731,000	9,10
Crops	22,350	23,844	-	23,844	1,494	1,494	11
Trees (incl. provisional compensation)	30,766,332	31,928,885	61,100	31,989,985	1,162,553	1,223,653	12,13
Non-land improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vulnerability	1,980,000	2,310,000	-	2,310,000	330,000	330,000	14
Severe impact (loss of 10% or more of productive land)	3,744,310	3,836,210	40,150	3,876,360	91,900	132,050	15,16
Physical displacement	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Livelihood restoration	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Severe impact (relocation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transportation of movable structures	90,000	90,000	-	90,000	-	-	
Transportation of assets	70,500	141,000	-	141,000	70,500	70,500	17
Unforeseen impact	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Registration services	7,399,000	6,453,000	-	6,453,000	-946,000	-946,000	18
Court services	388,000	28,000	-	28,000	-360,000	-360,000	18
Total, AMD	98,824,023	111,870,294	112,450	111,982,744	13,046,271	13,158,721	

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

Note 1: During the implementation, the total number of state-owned land plots in Lot2 increased by 3, resulting in an increase of the acquisition area by 1,464 sq. m. (Table 6).

Note 2: During the implementation, the total number of community-owned land plots in Lot2 increased by 5, the acquisition area decreased by 89 sq. m., while the compensation amount increased by AMD 2,099,684. In particular, the following changes were recorded:

- (i) During the implementation, the ownership title of 1 community-owned land plot (of 46 sq. m.) was changed into privately-owned (para. 69 ii, a), resulting in a decrease of land compensation to communities by AMD 56,318.

- (ii) During the implementation, 1 unidentified land plot (of 68 sq. m., AMD 117,374) was registered as a community-owned (para. 69 ii, c) and the ownership title of 5 private land plots (of 1,090 sq. m., AMD 1,757,920) was changed into community-owned (para. 69 ii, b). As a result, the total number of community-owned land plots increased by 6, the acquisition area increased by 1,158 sq. m., resulting in an increase of land compensation by AMD 1,875,294.
- (iii) During the implementation, the decrease of acquisition area of 1 community-owned land plot (by 1,464 sq. m.) led to a decrease of land compensation by AMD 230,653, while the increase of acquisition areas of 2 community-owned land plots (by 263 sq. m.) increased the land compensation by AMD 511,361 (para. 69 ii, e).

Note 3: During the implementation, the total number of privately-owned land plots in Lot2 decreased by 3, the acquisition area – by 1,025 sq. m., and the compensation amount decreased by AMD 1,651,228. In particular, the following changes were recorded:

- (i) During the implementation, the ownership title of 5 private land plots (of 1,090 sq. m., AMD 1,757,920) was changed into community-owned (Note 2, ii).
- (ii) During the implementation, 1 unidentified land plot (of 19 sq. m., AMD 50,374) was registered as a privately-owned (para. 69 iii, c), and the ownership title of 1 community-owned land plot (of 46 sq. m., AMD 56,318) was changed into a privately-owned (Note 2, i). As a result, the total number of privately-owned land plots increased by 2, the acquisition area – by 65 sq. m., resulting in an increase of land compensation by AMD 106,692.

Note 4: During the implementation, all unidentified land plots in Lot2 were registered. For more details, see paras. 69 (ii, c) and 69 (iii, c), and Table 6. Accordingly, the total number of unidentified land plots decreased by 2, resulting in a decrease of the acquisition area by 87 sq. m.

Note 5: The compensation amount decreased by AMD 167,749. During the implementation, one of two unidentified land plots was registered as community-owned (AMD 117,374), and the other one (of AMD 50,375) was registered as privately-owned (Note 4).

Note 6: The compensation amount decreased by AMD 2,142 as, during the implementation, a leaseholder of a community-owned land plot was excluded from the acquisition area. For more details, see para. 69 ii, g.

Note 7: The compensation amount increased by AMD 377,173 as, during the implementation, the number of affected buildings/structures increased by 1 (Table 7).

Note 8: The compensation amount increased by AMD 10,320,285 as, during the implementation, the number of affected fences increased by 3 (Table 8).

Note 9: Corrective Measures of AMD 11,200 were recommended by the EMIC and implemented by the RD (in November 2023) to bring the compensation for the project's impact on improvements to 1 AH in line with the LARP provisions (Table 20).

Note 10: The compensation amount increased by AMD 1,731,000 as, during the implementation, the number of affected improvements increased by 10 (Table 9).

Note 11: The compensation amount increased by AMD 1,494 as, during the implementation, the crop impact was registered on an additional land plot in Lot2. For more details, see para. 84 (i) and Table 11.

Note 12: Corrective Measures of AMD 61,100 were recommended by the EMIC and implemented by the RD (in November 2023) to bring the compensation for the loss of trees to 1 AH in line with the LARP provisions (Table 24).

Note 13: The compensation amount increased by AMD 1,223,653 as, during the implementation, the number of affected trees increased by 802 (Tables 12 and 13).

Note 14: The rehabilitation assistance to vulnerable groups increased by AMD 330,000 as, during the implementation, the number of socially vulnerable AHs increased by 1 (Table 14).

Note 15: Corrective Measures of AMD 40,150 were recommended by the EMIC and implemented by the RD (in November 2023) to bring the rehabilitation assistance for the project's severe impact to 2 AHs in line with the LARP provisions (Table 27).

Note 16: The compensation amount increased by AMD 132,050 as, during the implementation, the number of AHs, entitled to rehabilitation for the project's severe impact, increased by 1 (Table 15).

Note 17: The rehabilitation assistance for transportation of movable assets increased by AMD 70,500 as, during the implementation, additional 2 trips were implemented (Table 10).

Note 18: The cost of Registration and Court Services decreased by AMD 1,306,000.

Under the LARP, the total cost of the registration and court services in Lot2 was planned as AMD 7,787,000, including (i) AMD 5,634,500 for the state registration of landownership primary rights and the state registration of the signed notarial contracts, (ii) AMD 1,764,500 for the notary services, as well as (iii) AMD 388,000 for the court services.

Based on the LARP implementation, the cost of registration and court services in Lot2 totalled AMD 6,481,000, including (i) AMD 5,173,000 paid for the state registration of landownership primary rights and the state registration of the signed notarial contracts; (ii) AMD 1,280,000 – for notary services; and (iii) AMD 28,000 – for court services (7 land plots under the LARP were involved in lawsuits; [Appendix 4](#)).

Consequently, compared to the planned tallies, the total cost of registration and court services in Lot2 decreased by AMD 1,306,000, out of which AMD 946,000 was a decrease of the costs related to the registration services (i.e., the state registration of the signed notarial contracts and landownership primary rights, as well as notary services' costs), while AMD 360,000 – to court services.

D. Implementation Budget of Lot3

138. According to External Monitoring results, the total amount of compensation program under the LARP in Lot3 equalled AMD **194,188,115**. On completion of Corrective Measures (AMD **3,309,175**), the total budget equalled AMD **197,497,290**.

Table 32: LARP planned and implementation budgets in Lot3

Item	Planned under LARP	Actual delivery	Corrective measures	Implementation tallies	Difference		Note
	a	b	c	d = b + c	b - a	d - a	
<i>No on land plots</i>							
Total land plots, o/w	112	110	-	110	-2	-2	1,2,4
State-owned	15	17	-	17	2	2	1
Community-owned	84	81	-	81	-3	-3	2
Privately-owned	13	12	-	12	-1	-1	4
Unidentified land	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Area in sq. m.</i>							
Total affected area, o/w	188,954	188,901	-	188,901	-53	-53	1,2,4
State-owned	118,728	118,806	-	118,806	78	78	1
Community-owned	67,956	67,603	-	67,603	-353	-353	2
Privately-owned	2,269	2,491	-	2,491	221	221	4
Unidentified land	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Permanent impact	188,954	188,901	-	188,901	-53	-53	1,2,4
Temporary impact	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Compensation in AMD</i>							
Land compensation, o/w	40,122,569	39,933,786	-	39,933,786	-188,783	-188,783	2-4
Community-owned land plots	36,741,019	36,431,169	-	36,431,169	-309,850	-309,850	2,3
Privately-owned land plots	3,381,550	3,502,617	-	3,502,617	121,067	121,067	4
Unidentified land plots	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Leaseholders (for land)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buildings and Structures	8,928,904	11,184,327	-	11,184,327	2,255,423	2,255,423	5
Fences (stone/reinforced concrete)	10,504,568	16,783,456	-	16,783,456	6,278,888	6,278,888	6
Improvements	7,664,630	12,763,130	-	12,763,130	5,098,500	5,098,500	7
Crops	84,609	84,609	-	84,609	-	-	
Trees (incl. provisional compensation)	95,579,055	99,043,944	-	99,043,944	3,464,888	3,464,888	8
Non-land improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vulnerability	1,320,000	2,310,000	-	2,310,000	990,000	990,000	9
Severe impact (loss of 10% or more of productive land)	7,278,214	7,379,614	3,309,175	10,688,789	101,400	3,410,575	10,11
Physical displacement	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Livelihood restoration	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Severe impact (relocation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transportation of movable structures	180,000	180,000	-	180,000	-	-	
Transportation of assets	176,250	246,750	-	246,750	70,500	70,500	12
Unforeseen impact	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Registration services	4,872,500	4,242,500	-	4,242,500	-630,000	-630,000	13
Court services	388,000	36,000	-	36,000	-352,000	-352,000	13
Total, AMD	177,099,299	194,188,115	3,309,175	197,497,290	17,088,817	20,397,992	

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

Note 1: During the implementation, the total number of state-owned land plots in Lot3 increased by 2, resulting in an increase of the acquisition area by 78 sq. m. (Table 6).

Note 2: During the implementation, the total number of community-owned land plots in Lot3 decreased by 3, resulting in a decrease of the acquisition area by 353 sq. m. (Table 6).

Note 3: The compensation amount decreased by AMD 309,850, resulting from the decrease in acquisition area. In particular, the following changes were recorded:

- (i) During the implementation, the ownership title of 6 community-owned land plots was changed into private/state-owned (para. 69 ii, a), resulting in a decrease of land compensation to communities by AMD 1,929,347.
- (ii) During the implementation, the ownership title of 3 private land plots was changed into community-owned (para. 69 ii, b), resulting in an increase of land compensation by AMD 1,676,882.

Note 4: During the implementation, the total number of privately-owned land plots in Lot3 decreased by 1, while the total acquisition area increased by 221 sq. m., and the compensation amount increased by AMD 121,067. In particular, the following changes were recorded:

- (i) During the implementation, 2 private land plots (of 111 sq. m., AMD 202,846) were excluded from the acquisition area (para. 69 iii, e) and the ownership title of 3 private land plots (of 1,339 sq. m., AMD 1,676,882) was changed into community-owned (Note 3, ii). Accordingly, the total number of privately-owned land plots decreased by 5, the acquisition area decreased by 1,450 sq. m., resulting in a decrease of land compensation by AMD 1,879,728.
- (ii) During the implementation, the ownership title of 4 community-owned land plots (of 1,542 sq. m., AMD 1,843,057) was changed into privately-owned (para. 69 iii, b).
- (iii) During the implementation, the increase of acquisition area of 1 privately-owned land plot (by 129 sq. m.) led to an increase of land compensation by AMD 157,738.

Note 5: The compensation amount increased by AMD 2,255,423 as, during the implementation, the number of affected buildings/structures increased by 4 (Table 7).

Note 6: The compensation amount increased by AMD 6,278,888 as, during the implementation, the number of affected fences increased by 4 (Table 8).

Note 7: The compensation amount increased by AMD 5,098,500 as, during the implementation, the number of affected improvements increased by 23 (Table 9).

Note 8: The compensation amount increased by AMD 3,464,888 as, during the implementation, the number of affected trees increased by 3,915 (Tables 12 and 13).

Note 9: The rehabilitation assistance to vulnerable groups increased by AMD 990,000 as, during the implementation, the number of socially vulnerable AHs increased by 3 (Table 14).

Note 10: Corrective Measures of AMD 3,309,175 were recommended by the EMIC and implemented by the RD (in November 2023) to bring the rehabilitation assistance for the project's severe impact to 8 AHs in line with the LARP provisions (Table 27).

Note 11: The compensation amount increased by AMD 3,410,575 as, during the implementation, the number of AHs, entitled to rehabilitation for the project's severe impact, increased by 4 (Table 15).

Note 12: The rehabilitation assistance for transportation of movable assets increased by AMD 70,500 as, during the implementation, additional 2 trips were implemented (Table 10).

Note 13: The cost of Registration and Court Services decreased by AMD 982,000.

Under the LARP, the total cost of the registration and court services in Lot3 was planned as AMD 5,260,500, including (i) AMD 3,689,500 for the state registration of landownership primary rights and the state registration of the signed notarial contracts, (ii) AMD 1,183,000 for the notary services, as well as (iii) AMD 388,000 for the court services.

Based on the LARP implementation, the cost of registration and court services in Lot3 totalled AMD 4,278,500, including (i) AMD 3,344,500 paid for the state registration of landownership primary rights and the state registration of the signed notarial contracts; (ii) AMD 898,000 – for notary services; and (iii) AMD 36,000 – for court services (9 land plots under the LARP were involved in lawsuits; [Appendix 4](#)).

Consequently, compared to the planned tallies, the total cost of registration and court services in Lot3 decreased by AMD 982,000, out of which AMD 630,000 was a decrease of the costs related to the registration services (i.e., the state registration of the signed notarial contracts and landownership primary rights, as well as notary services' costs), while AMD 352,000 – to court services.

VII. PUBLIC SATISFACTION

139. In line with the external monitoring methodology, a compliance review survey was conducted using the phone call survey method with 30% of AHs (53 out of 176 AHs) included in the LARP: (i) the survey covered 100% of vulnerable households included in the LARP (39 AHs), (ii) the remaining 14 AHs were randomly selected. The phone call survey was based on the compliance review questionnaire ([Appendix 3](#)).
140. The survey was successfully completed with 50 out of 53 AHs, i.e., with 94% of sample (Table 33). The phone numbers of the remaining 3 AHs (6% of sample) were inactive for all the period of the external monitoring. The responses were transformed into the database and analyzed. The information was compared with desk review data; in some cases, the RD was contacted for clarifications.

Table 33: Coverage of compliance review survey

Communities	All AHs, N	Surveyed AHs, N	Survey coverage	Vulnerable AHs, N	Surveyed Vulnerable AHs, N	Survey coverage of vulnerable AHs
Lot1	96	28	29%	25	25	100%
Alaverdi	47	14	30%	14	14	100%
Aygehat	9	3	33%	1	1	100%
Odzun	39	10	26%	9	9	100%
Tumanyan	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
Lot2	37	10	27%	7	7	100%
Alaverdi	17	5	29%	5	5	100%
Aqori	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haghpat	20	5	25%	2	2	100%
Lot3	43	15	35%	7	7	100%
Akhtala	2	1	50%	1	1	100%
Artchis	3	2	67%	2	2	100%
Haghpat	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
Neghots	9	3	33%	2	2	100%
Shnogh	28	8	29%	1	1	100%
Total	176	53	30%	39	39	100%

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

141. All AHs mentioned that they had been officially notified of their property/assets acquisition for public and state needs, principles and amounts of compensation/rehabilitation.
142. Two out of 50 AHs (4%) indicated that they initially did not sign the description protocol: one of the AHs requested a full acquisition of the land plot⁶⁵ and the other one found that the description protocol lacked some impacts⁶⁶ (both AHs filed complaints with the RD). However, all of them subsequently signed both description protocols and acquisition contracts, regardless of the results of their grievance resolution.
143. At the time of survey implementation, all 50 AHs (100% of respondents) signed both the description protocols and the acquisition contracts/agreements. All respondents also confirmed that they were provided with enough time to review the content of the contract/agreements before signing the respective documents.
144. All respondents confirmed the receipt of compensation/rehabilitation in full and found the way of compensation delivery completely convenient. They were completely satisfied with the payment method and the whole process of compensation/rehabilitation provision.

⁶⁵ The complaint was found to be unsubstantiated, as it was revealed that the remaining after the acquisition part did not lose its economic or functional designation. The AP was dissatisfied and applied to the court; the court also rejected the request for a total acquisition. See [Appendix 4](#) court case N22.

⁶⁶ The complaint was resolved in favour of the complainant, and the missing impacts were added to the description protocol. The AP was completely satisfied.

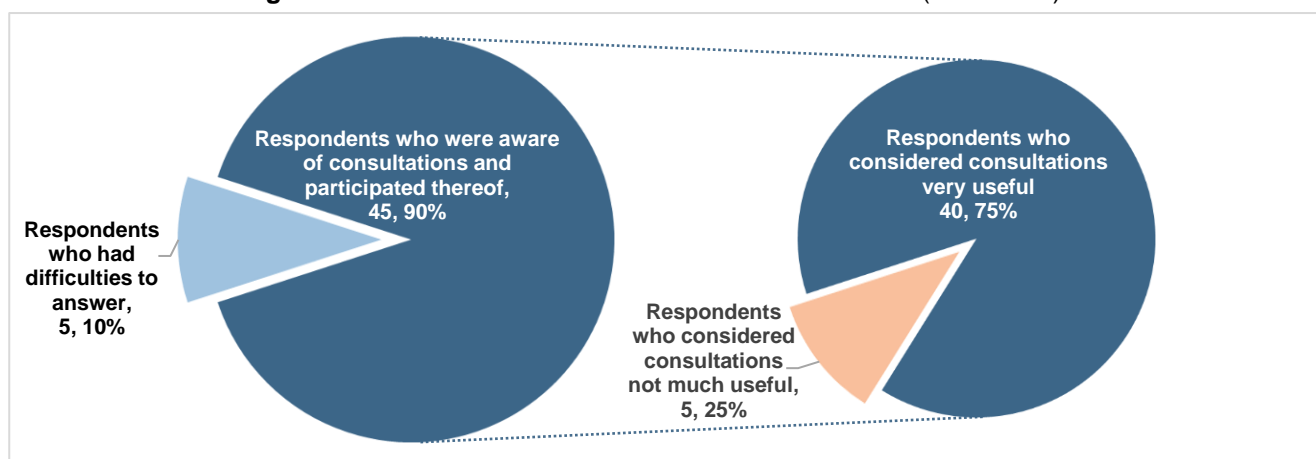
Table 34: Satisfaction of AHs from the LARP preparation and implementation processes
(%, N=50 AHs)

	Completely satisfied	Partially satisfied	Not quite satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Not applicable
1) Measurement and description protocol preparation process	48 (96%)	2 (4%)	-	-	-	-
2) Property and assets valuation	45 (90%)	4 (8%)	-	1 (2%)	-	-
3) Additional compensation/rehabilitation amounts	44 (88% of 50) (90% of 49)	4 (8%)	-	1 (2%)	-	1 (2%)
4) Total amount of compensation	45 (90%)	4 (8%)	-	1 (2%)	-	-
5) Compensation/rehabilitation provision process	50 (100%)	-	-	-	-	-
6) Project management and organization	48 (96%)	2 (4%)	-	-	-	-

Source: EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

145. The APs' satisfaction with various processes and procedures of the LARP preparation and implementation was very high (Table 34).
146. Out of 50 interviewed AHs, 48 (96%) were completely satisfied and 2 (4%) were partially satisfied with the measurement and description protocol preparation processes, as well as project management and organization level.
147. Only 1 AH (2%) was dissatisfied with the valuation of assets/property, the amount of additional compensation, and the total amount of compensation. 45 of 50 interviewed AHs (90%) were completely satisfied and 4 AHs (8%) were partially satisfied with the valuation of assets/property and the total amount of compensation. 44 out of 49 AHs who were entitled to additional compensation (90%) were completely satisfied and 4 AHs (8%) were partially satisfied with the amount of additional compensation.
148. According to the survey, 90% of AHs (45 of 50 AHs) were aware of individual consultations and noted their participation thereof, while 10% (5 AHs) had difficulties recalling the individual consultations being held.
149. 89% (40 of 45 AHs), who participated in consultations, considered the consultations very useful, while 11% (5 AHs) found consultations not that useful. 100% of respondents, who participated in consultations (45 AHs), confirmed that the Grievance Redress Mechanism (grievance/written complaint submission procedure) was introduced to them during individual consultations.

Figure 2: Awareness of consultations under the LARP (N=50 AHs)



EMIC, External Monitoring Results.

150. Except from the two AHs (4%), described in para. 142, the rest of surveyed AHs had no complaints or disagreements related to the LARP preparation and implementation processes.

Key findings: The APs' satisfaction with various processes and procedures of the LARP preparation and implementation was very high.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusions on the LARP Implementation across all Lots

151. During the external monitoring of the M6 LARP implementation, the EMIC carried out all the activities envisaged by the methodology of the compliance review. The applied methodology enabled the EMIC to conclude upon the compliance of the resettlement implementation to the M6 LARP provisions, adherence to local legislation and ADB's SPS provisions, and formulate findings on compliance review of the M6 LARP implementation:

- (i) Under the LARP, the project impacted 445 land plots (539,654 sq. m.) including 57 state-, 347 community- and 41 privately-owned plots in 10 communities. 176 households were affected, of which 62 were landowners, 131 – informal users of state, private, and community-owned lands (18 landowners were also informal users), and a business-owner AH (permanent loss of the business).
- (ii) Due to the loss of 10% or more of their agricultural productive lands, 83 AHs were severely impacted by the project (18 landowners and 68 informal users; 3 AHs were impacted both as landowners and users). 6 AHs (25 APs) were physically displaced/relocated.
- (iii) 39 AHs were socially vulnerable, including 7 landowners and 32 informal users. 22 vulnerable AHs were also losing 10% or more of their productive land, and 2 vulnerable AHs were relocated.
- (iv) There were cases of impact on structures/fences, improvements, crops, trees, and business. There was no impact on leaseholders and employment.
- (v) The project actual impact mostly corresponded to the LARP provisions. 17 landowners and 33 informal users were not fully compensated. Respective Corrective Measures were recommended by the EMIC and implemented by the RD (in November 2023).⁶⁷
- (vi) The total implementation budget equalled AMD 764,117,310, out of which AMD 9,877,391 was spent as Corrective Measures.
- (vii) The institutional framework and management of the LARP implementation complied with defined provisions. Satisfaction from the project management and organization level among AHs was substantially high.
- (viii) Individual consultations and APs awareness processes were organized in line with the M6 LARP provisions – before the start of the LARP implementation. Out of 50 AHs who participated in the compliance review survey, 45 respondents (90%) indicated their awareness of and participation in consultations, and 40 AHs (89%, 40 of 45 AHs) considered the consultations very useful.
- (ix) The Grievance Redress Mechanism was established. Out of 22 grievance cases under the LARP, 17 were resolved in favour of the complainant APs.
- (x) The APs' satisfaction with various processes and procedures of the LARP preparation and implementation was very high.

Based on external monitoring findings, considering the completion of the Corrective Measures recommended by the EMIC, the M6 LARP implementation is deemed as fully completed: the M6 LARP is implemented in adherence to the provisions of ADB SPS (2009), local legislation, and with the satisfaction of APs.

⁶⁷ For details on the implementation of Corrective Measures for Alaverdi, land ID 418, see [Appendix 6](#).

B. Conclusions on the LARP Implementation in Lot1

152. During the external monitoring of the M6 LARP implementation in Lot1, the EMIC carried out all the activities envisaged by the methodology of the compliance review. The applied methodology enabled the EMIC to conclude upon the compliance of the resettlement implementation to the M6 LARP provisions, adherence to local legislation and ADB's SPS provisions, and formulate findings on compliance review of the M6 LARP implementation in Lot1:

- (i) Under the LARP in Lot1, the project impacted 216 land plots (156,261 sq. m.) including 18 state-, 181 community- and 17 privately-owned plots in 4 communities. 96 households were affected, of which 32 were landowners, 75 – informal users of state, private, and community-owned lands (12 landowners were also informal users), and a business-owner AH (permanent loss of the business).
- (ii) Due to the loss of 10% or more of their agricultural productive lands, 57 AHs were severely impacted by the project (14 landowners and 44 informal users; 1 AH was impacted both as a landowner and user). 6 AHs (25 APs) were physically displaced/relocated.
- (iii) 25 AHs were socially vulnerable, including 5 landowners and 20 informal users. 14 vulnerable AHs were also losing 10% or more of their productive land, and 2 vulnerable AHs were relocated.
- (iv) There were cases of impact on structures/fences, improvements, crops, trees, and business. There was no impact on leaseholders and employment.
- (v) The project actual impact mostly corresponded to the LARP provisions. 11 landowners and 26 informal users were not fully compensated. Respective Corrective Measures were recommended by the EMIC and implemented by the RD (in November 2023).⁶⁸
- (vi) The total implementation budget equalled AMD 454,637,275, out of which AMD 6,455,766 was spent as Corrective Measures.
- (vii) The institutional framework and management of the LARP implementation in Lot1 complied with defined provisions. Satisfaction from the project management and organization level among AHs was substantially high.
- (viii) Individual consultations and APs awareness processes were organized in line with the M6 LARP provisions – before the start of the LARP implementation. Out of 25 AHs who participated in the compliance review survey in Lot1, 24 respondents (96%) indicated their awareness of and participation in consultations, and 22 AHs (92%, 22 of 24 AHs) considered the consultations very useful.
- (ix) The Grievance Redress Mechanism was established. Out of 12 grievance cases under the LARP in Lot1, 11 were resolved in favour of the complainant APs.
- (x) The APs' satisfaction with various processes and procedures of the LARP preparation and implementation was very high.

Based on external monitoring findings, considering the completion of the Corrective Measures recommended by the EMIC, the M6 LARP implementation in Lot1 is deemed as fully completed: the M6 LARP in Lot1 is implemented in adherence to the provisions of ADB SPS (2009), local legislation, and with the satisfaction of APs.

⁶⁸ For details on the implementation of Corrective Measures for Alaverdi, land ID 418, see [Appendix 6](#).

C. Conclusions on the LARP Implementation in Lot2

153. During the external monitoring of the M6 LARP implementation in Lot2, the EMIC carried out all the activities envisaged by the methodology of the compliance review. The applied methodology enabled the EMIC to conclude upon the compliance of the resettlement implementation to the M6 LARP provisions, adherence to local legislation and ADB's SPS provisions, and formulate findings on compliance review of the M6 LARP implementation in Lot2:

- (i) Under the LARP in Lot2, the project impacted 119 land plots (194,493 sq. m.) including 22 state-, 85 community- and 12 privately-owned plots in 3 communities. 37 households were affected, of which 16 were landowners, 23 – informal users of state, private, and community-owned lands (2 landowners were also informal users).
- (ii) 14 AHs were severely impacted by the project, due to the loss of 10% or more of their agricultural productive lands (2 landowners and 12 informal users).
- (iii) 7 AHs were socially vulnerable, including 1 landowner and 6 informal users. 5 vulnerable AHs were also losing 10% or more of their productive land. There were no cases of physical displacement/relocation.
- (iv) There were cases of impact on structures/fences, improvements, crops, and trees. There were no cases of impact on leaseholders or business/employment.
- (v) The project actual impact mostly corresponded to the LARP provisions. 2 landowners and 2 informal users were not fully compensated. Respective Corrective Measures were recommended by the EMIC and implemented by the RD (in November 2023).
- (vi) The total implementation budget equalled AMD 111,982,744, out of which AMD 112,450 was spent as Corrective Measures.
- (vii) The institutional framework and management of the LARP implementation in Lot2 complied with defined provisions. Satisfaction from the project management and organization level among AHs was substantially high.
- (viii) Individual consultations and APs awareness processes were organized in line with the M6 LARP provisions – before the start of the LARP implementation. Out of 10 AHs who participated in the compliance review survey in Lot2, 8 respondents (80%) indicated their awareness of and participation in consultations, and considered the consultations very useful.
- (ix) The Grievance Redress Mechanism was established. Out of 4 grievance cases under the LARP in Lot2, 2 were resolved in favour of the complainant APs.
- (x) The APs' satisfaction with various processes and procedures of the LARP preparation and implementation was remarkably high.

Based on external monitoring findings, considering the completion of the Corrective Measures recommended by the EMIC, the M6 LARP implementation in Lot2 is deemed as fully completed: the M6 LARP in Lot2 is implemented in adherence to the provisions of ADB SPS (2009), local legislation, and with the satisfaction of APs.

D. Conclusions on the LARP Implementation in Lot3

154. During the external monitoring of the M6 LARP implementation in Lot3, the EMIC carried out all the activities envisaged by the methodology of the compliance review. The applied methodology enabled the EMIC to conclude upon the compliance of the resettlement implementation to the M6 LARP provisions, adherence to local legislation and ADB's SPS provisions, and formulate findings on compliance review of the M6 LARP implementation in Lot3:

- (i) Under the LARP in Lot3, the project impacted 110 land plots (539,654 sq. m.) including 17 state-, 81 community- and 12 privately-owned plots in 5 communities. 43 households were affected, of which 14 were landowners, 33 – informal users of state, private, and community-owned lands (4 landowners were also informal users).
- (ii) 15 AHs were severely impacted by the project, due to the loss of 10% or more of their agricultural productive lands (5 landowners and 12 informal users; 2 AHs were impacted both as landowners and users). There were no cases of physical displacement/relocation.
- (iii) 7 AHs were socially vulnerable, including 1 landowner and 6 informal users. 3 vulnerable AHs were also losing 10% or more of their productive land.
- (iv) There were cases of impact on structures/fences, improvements, crops, and trees. There were no cases of impact on leaseholders, business/employment or physical displacement/relocation.
- (v) The project actual impact mostly corresponded to the LARP provisions. 4 landowners and 5 informal users were not fully compensated. Respective Corrective Measures were recommended by the EMIC and implemented by the RD (in November 2023).
- (vi) The total implementation budget equalled AMD 197,497,290, out of which AMD 3,309,175 was spent as Corrective Measures.
- (vii) The institutional framework and management of the LARP implementation in Lot3 complied with defined provisions. Satisfaction from the project management and organization level among AHs was substantially high.
- (viii) Individual consultations and APs awareness processes were organized in line with the M6 LARP provisions – before the start of the LARP implementation. Out of 15 AHs who participated in the compliance review survey in Lot3, 13 respondents (87%) indicated their awareness of and participation in consultations, and 10 AHs (77%, 10 of 13 AHs) considered the consultations very useful.
- (ix) The Grievance Redress Mechanism was established. Out of 6 grievance cases under the LARP in Lot3, 4 were resolved in favour of the complainant APs.
- (x) The APs' satisfaction with various processes and procedures of the LARP preparation and implementation was remarkably high.

Based on external monitoring findings, considering the completion of the Corrective Measures recommended by the EMIC, the M6 LARP implementation in Lot3 is deemed as fully completed: the M6 LARP in Lot3 is implemented in adherence to the provisions of ADB SPS (2009), local legislation, and with the satisfaction of APs.

APPENDIXES

Appendix 1: Status of the M6 LARP Implementation per Lots (provided by the RD)

Table A1-1: Status of the M6 LARP Implementation Phases, Lot 1 (as of April 2023)

Construction section, KM/m	Chainage, KM	Length, m	LARP Implementation Phase	Involved communities
Lot1 (km 38+450-km 48+140), 9690m	38+450-39+600	1150	Phase 1	Tumanyan, Aygehat, Odzun, Alaverdi
	39+600-39+750	150	Phase 2	
	39+750-42+100	2350	Phase 1	
	42+100-43+800	1700	Phase 2	
	43+800-43+850	50	Phase 3	
	43+850-46+000	2150	Phase 2	
	46+000-47+030	1030	Phase 3	
	47+030-47+065	35	Free from third parties rights	
	47+065-47+540	475	Phase 3	
	47+540-47+670	130	Free from third parties rights	
	47+670-47+900	230	Phase 3	
	47+900-48+140	240	Phase 2	
Handed over		3500	Phase 1	
Handed over		4240	Phase 2	
Handed over		1785	Phase 3	
Handed over		165	Free from third parties rights	

Source: [SSMR](#) RD.

Table A1-2: Status of the M6 LARP Implementation Phases, Lot 2 (as of April 2023)

Construction section, KM/m	Chainage, KM	Length, m	LARP Implementation Phase	Involved communities
Lot 2 (km 48+140-km 62+300), 14160m	48+140-48+935	795	Phase 2	Alaverdi, Aqori, Haghpat
	48+935-49+060	125	Free from third parties rights	
	49+060-49+510	450	Phase 3	
	49+510-49+540	30	Free from third parties rights	
	49+540-49+705	165	Phase 3	
	49+705-50+670	965	Phase 2	
	50+670-53+250	2580	Phase 1 (LAR-free section)	
	53+250-54+515	1265	Phase 2	
	54+515-54+540	25	Free from third parties rights	
	54+540-54+695	155	Phase 3	
	54+695-54+825	130	Free from third parties rights	
	54+825-56+050	1225	Phase 2	
	56+050-56+135	85	Phase 3	
	56+135-56+280	145	Free from third parties rights	
	56+280-56+450	170	Phase 3	
	56+450-56+475	25	Free from third parties rights	
	56+475-57+300	825	Phase 3	
	57+300-58+540	1240	Phase 2	
	58+540-58+780	240	Free from third parties rights	
	58+780-60+745	1965	Phase 3	
60+745-60+810	65	Free from third parties rights		
60+810-62+300	1490	Phase 2		
Handed over		2580	Phase 1	
Handed over		6980	Phase 2	
Handed over		3815	Phase 3	
Handed over		785	Free from third parties rights	

Source: [SSMR](#) RD.

Table A1-3: Status of the M6 LARP Implementation Phases, Lot 3 (as of April 2023)

Construction section, KM/m	Chainage, KM	Length, m	LARP Implementation Phase	Involved communities
Lot 3 (km 62+300-km 90+191), 27891m	62+300-64+710	2410	Phase 2	Haghpat, Neghots, Akhtala, Shnogh, Artchis
	64+710-64+895	185	Phase 3	
	64+895-64+900	5	Free from third parties	
	64+900-66+340	1440	Phase 2	
	66+340-66+480	140	Phase 3	
	66+480-67+850	1370	Phase 2	
	67+850-68+070	220	Free from third parties	
	68+070-71+340	3270	Phase 2	
	71+340-71+670	330	Phase 3	
	71+670-71+710	40	Free from third parties	
	71+710-72+450	740	Phase 3	
	72+450-72+475	25	Free from third parties	
	72+475-72+575	100	Phase 3	
	72+575-72+905	330	Free from third parties	
	72+905-75+520	2615	Phase 3	
	75+520-75+595	75	Free from third parties	
75+595-75+860	265	Phase 3		
75+860-76+250	390	Free from third parties	Ayrum, Haghtanak, Ptghavan and Bagratashen	
76+250-90+191	13941	Phase 1 (LAR-free section)		
Handed over		13941	Phase 1	
Handed over		8490	Phase 2	
Handed over		4375	Phase 3	
Handed over		1085	Free from third parties	

Source: [SSMR](#) RD.

Appendix 2: Project Entitlement Matrix (as of the M6 LARP)

Table F1: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
1. Land Loss	APs losing their owned property or a part of it regardless the impact amount	Owner	Cash compensation at replacement cost, which is equivalent the assessed price of market value and cadastral rates (whichever is the highest) plus 15% or through an equivalent replacement land acceptable to the AP.
		Legalisable AP's	In cases defined by legislation, the AP's may acquire ownership rights or apply the state registration of the present rights and to be compensated as owners.
		Leaseholders (lease of community or state property)	In cases defined by legislation the leaseholders may acquire ownership right and to be compensated as the owner or he/she may be given an opportunity to hold a new lease in accordance with the agreement of the landowner (lessor). In case it isn't possible, AP will receive compensation equal to "the market or cadastral cost of affected land (whichever the highest) +15% "in the following proportions according to the length of the lease: 1) < 1 year 5%, 2) <15 years 14%; 3) <25 years 20%; 4) >25 years 25%.
		The leaseholder (leasing of natural persons and legal entities' property)	Cash compensation for already paid but unused lease.
		Persons possessing other property rights (servitude, construction, loan, mortgage, use)	Compensation is provided to persons possessing property rights from the affected property compensation amount in accordance to the RA legislation.
		Non legalisable APs	These APs will receive compensations only for the improvements made on the land according to this LARP.
2. Loss of residential buildings, structures		All the APs regardless the rights possessing for the structure (including legalisable and non-legalisable APs)	Cash compensation cost + 15% for loss of building at full replacement cost free of depreciation/transaction costs and salvaged materials. Partial impacts will entail the compensation of the affected portion of the building plus repairs, in case if the further usage and maintenance of the non-affected portion of the building is technically possible.
		Relocated Leaseholders	Cash refund of the unused rent already paid.
3. Loss of non-residential buildings structures	Buildings, structures with state registration owned by APs	Owners	Cash compensation + 15% for loss of building at full replacement cost free of depreciation and salvaged materials and decrement of transaction costs. Partial impacts will entail the compensation of the affected portion of the building plus repairs in case of the maintenance, if the use and the alienation of the non-affected portion of the buildings are legally possible.
	Illegal building on the land belonging to citizens or legal entities with ownership rights of the property.	APs constructed the illegal building, are the owners of the land.	In case of the loss of the illegal building - cash compensation, with the amount of full replacement cost of the illegal building without 15% extra charge.
	Illegal building on the land of the community or state ownership.	AP constructed the illegal building	Rehabilitation allowance will be provided to AP constructed the illegal building on the land of the community or state ownership, with the amount equal to replacement cost of illegal building minus the legalization costs.
		Relocated Leaseholders	Cash compensation for the unused lease already paid.
4. Public Property Loss	Community or State property	Community/State	Compensation of the community-owned land, property or reconstruction of affected community and state-owned structures or other property and restoration of their functions in agreement with community, state authority.
5. Crop Loss	Standing crops affected	All AHs who made improvements regardless their ownership and other property rights	Crop compensation in cash at market value by default at gross crop value of expected harvest.
6. Tree and Harvest Loss	Trees affected and expected harvest	All AHs who made improvements regardless of their land ownership and property rights	Cash compensation at market value based on type, age and productive value of the trees.

Type of Loss	Application	Eligibility	Compensation Entitlements
7. Business (entrepreneurship) interruption	Businesses (entrepreneurship) in the affected land	All APs regardless the tax declaration	<p>1) Businesses with a tax declaration</p> <p>a) In case of permanent impact: cash compensation of 1-year net income.</p> <p>b) in case of temporary impact: cash indemnity of net income for months of business suspension up to 1 year. State registration and license fees will also be compensated if any.</p> <p>2) Businesses without a tax declaration</p> <p>a) In case of permanent impact: rehabilitation allowance based on the minimum monthly salary for 1 year;</p> <p>b) In case of temporary impact: rehabilitation allowance based on the minimum monthly salary for the number of months of business stoppage up to a maximum of 1 year.</p>
8. Job Loss	Permanent job loss or forced downtime not by the employee's fault	Employees who have worked for affected business (company or Individual Entrepreneurship) by employment contract	<p>Cash compensation:</p> <p>a) Permanent job loss: the employee will receive cash indemnity for 6 months average salary;</p> <p>b) Temporary loss: the employee will receive cash indemnity for all months of business stoppage based on the average salary up to 6 months.</p>
9. Allowances for Severe Impacts	AH to be relocated or losing 10% and more of agricultural land	All severely affected APs/AHs including informal settlers	<p>a) Additional crop compensation covering 1-year yield (from affected land part) for APs affected by loss of 10% and more of agricultural land.</p> <p>b) A rehabilitation allowance of 6 months at minimum salary to relocated AHs.</p>
10. Relocation allowance	Allowance for the transportation and livelihood expenses	All relocated AHs including leaseholders	Cash allowance to cover transportation and livelihood expenses for 1 month.
		All APs having movables on the affected land and building to be relocated regardless of existing formal rights to property	Cash allowance to cover transportation expenses.
11. Vulnerable People / AHs Allowances		AHs headed by women, or elderly, or disabled persons, AHs living below the poverty line and residential relocate AHs	<p>a) Cash allowance equivalent to 6 months of minimum salary and priority in project-related employment for forts 3 categories of vulnerable AHs.</p> <p>b) Cash allowance equal to the difference of compensation cost calculated for their affected residential apartment between the market value of the minimum similar residential apartment based on the market conditions of the given region.</p>
12. Temporary impacts		All APs/AHs who are temporarily affected	Damages will be compensated in the case of temporary impact with replacement cost in accordance with the relevant entitlements defined by this LARP.
13. Unforeseen LAR impacts, if any		Eligible APs/ AHs	MTCIT will consider the unforeseen resettlement impacts during project and will compensate and will provide rehabilitation allowance based on the provisions of this LARP, Armenian law and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement.
14. Compensations for improvements	Other improvements, which are not included in this Entitlement Matrix but exist on the affected land (except of the moveable property)	APs who made Improvements	Cash compensation by replacement cost.

Source: M6 LARP, the RD.

Appendix 3: Compliance Review Questionnaire

Questionnaire number:	Interview date: (day/month/year)
Name of community:	Lot-code:
Name of interviewed person:	Phone number:

SECTION A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Q1. How many members do you have in your HH? _____

Q2. Does your HH receive Poverty Family Benefit? 1) Yes 2) No

Q3. Whether the head of your HH

1. is a pensioner	1) Yes 2) No
2. is a woman	1) Yes 2) No
3. has a disability status	1) Yes, <i>specify the group</i> _____ 2) No

SECTION B. COMPENSATION: DOCUMENTATION, PROVISION, SATISFACTION

Q4. Did you or any member of your HH receive an official notification (e.g., letter, note, etc.) on the acquisition of your property/assets, principles and amounts of compensation/rehabilitation?

1) Yes 2) No 3) Difficult to answer (DA)

Q5. Were you provided with the description protocol of the acquired property?

1) Yes 2) No → Q9. 3) DA → Q9.

Q6. Did you have the opportunity to review and adjust the content of the description protocol?

1) Yes 2) No

Q7. Did you agree with the information on your losses provided in the description protocol?

	1) Yes 2) No 98) Not applicable
1) Land	
2) Building/Structure	
3) Crops	
4) Trees	
5) Other (please, specify the type) _____	

Q8. Did you or any member of your HH sign the description protocol?

1) Yes 2) No (please, specify the reason) _____

Q9. Did you or any member of your HH sign the Contract/Agreement?

1) Yes 2) No (please, specify the reason) _____

Q10. Did you have an opportunity to review the Contract/Agreement and make comments before signing it (in case of inaccuracies, etc)?

1) Yes 2) No

Q11. Did you receive the compensation?

1) Yes, completely
2) Yes, partially (please, specify the reason) _____
3) No (please, specify the reason) _____ → Q13.

Q12. Was the way of the compensation provision convenient for you?

1) Yes, completely
2) No (please, specify the reason) _____

Q13. Please assess your overall satisfaction from:

	Satisfaction self-assessment	
1) Measurement and description protocol preparation process		1) Completely satisfied 2) Partially satisfied 3) Not quite satisfied 4) Dissatisfied 5) Very dissatisfied 6) DA 98) Not applicable
2) Property and assets valuation		
3) Additional compensation/rehabilitation amounts		
4) Total amount of compensation		
5) Compensation/rehabilitation provision process		
6) Project management and organization		

SECTION C. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

Q14. Have any public consultations been conducted in your community?

- 1) Yes 2) No → Q18. 3) DA → Q18.

Q15. Has anybody from members of your HH attended public consultations?

- 1) Yes 2) No → Q18. 3) DA → Q18.

Q16. Do you consider the process of public consultations useful?

- 1) Yes, very useful 2) Yes, but not that useful 3) No 4) DA

Q17. Have you been introduced to the grievance redress mechanism?

- 1) Yes 2) No

SECTION D. GRIEVANCE

Q18. Did you or any member of your HH have any grievance/complaint or disagreement concerning the following processes: measurement, valuation, contract formulation or compensation payment?

- 1) Yes 2) No → *End the interview*

Q19. Please specify the causes for a grievance or disagreement:

1) Measurement data on land or building/structure	1) Yes 2) No
2) Compensation amount on land, building/structure, or business	1) Yes 2) No
3) Assessment of crop or tree losses	1) Yes 2) No
4) Insufficient or incomplete information on entitlements during public consultations	1) Yes 2) No
5) Miscalculation of total compensation	1) Yes 2) No
6) Other reasons, <i>please specify</i>	1) Yes 2) No

Q20. Did you submit your complaint/grievance?

- 1) Yes → Q22. 2) No

Q21. Please specify the reasons for not submitting a complaint/grievance in case of disagreements

(→ *End the interview*)

1) Do not trust the grievance redress procedure	1) Yes 2) No
2) The grievance submission procedure is complicated	1) Yes 2) No
3) Not aware of the procedure; Do not know how and where to submit a complaint/grievance	1) Yes 2) No
4) Corruption	1) Yes 2) No
5) Was forced not to submit a complaint/grievance	1) Yes 2) No
6) Other reasons, <i>please specify</i>	1) Yes 2) No

Q22. Who was your grievance submitted to?

1) LGB representative	1) Yes 2) No
2) Grievance Regress Coordinator (RD representative)	1) Yes 2) No
3) Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	1) Yes 2) No
4) Court	1) Yes 2) No
5) Other body, <i>please specify</i>	1) Yes 2) No

Q23. How satisfied were you with the response and actions taken?

- 1) Completely satisfied 2) Partially satisfied 3) Not quite satisfied 4) Dissatisfied 5) Very dissatisfied

Appendix 4: Action Plan on M6 LARP Court Cases (provided by the RD)

Table A4-1: Action plan on M6 LARP court cases

N	Community, land ID	Ownership status	Lot	Description of the court case	No of AHs	No of Vulnerable /Severely AHs	No of the court case	Progress
1	Alaverdi Land ID 322	private, landowner	2	Inheritance issue: There was an inheritance issue. The right of inheritance had not been regulated within a three-month due period.	1	- / -	LՂ2/0180/02/18	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 18.10.2019
2	Alaverdi Land ID 362	private, landowner	1	Inheritance issue: There was an inheritance issue. The right of inheritance had not been regulated within a three-month due period.	1	- / 1	LՂ2/0176/02/18	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 24.05.2019
3	Alaverdi Land ID 398	private, landowner	1	Inheritance issue: There was an inheritance issue. The right of inheritance had not been regulated within a three-month due period.	1	- / -	LՂ2/0370/02/18	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 24.05.2019
4	Shnogh Land ID 734	private, landowner	3	Inheritance issue: There was an inheritance issue. The right of inheritance had not been regulated within a three-month due period.	1	- / -	LՂ2/0178/02/18	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 05.04.2019
5	Alaverdi Land ID 368	private, landowner	1	Issue: Property under compulsory enforcement The Compulsory Enforcement Service imposed restrictions on the property in question.	1	- / -	LՂ2/0220/02/18	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 03.04.2019
6	Alaverdi Land ID 403 HH ID 403-1	private, apartment owner	1	Issue: Property under compulsory enforcement The Compulsory Enforcement Service imposed restrictions on the property in question.	1	- / 1	LՂ2/0235/02/18	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 03.04.2019
7	Alaverdi Land ID 403 HH ID 403-4	private, apartment owner	1	Issue: Property under compulsory enforcement The Compulsory Enforcement Service imposed restrictions on the property in question.	1	- / -	LՂ2/0217/02/18	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 02.03.2023
8	Alaverdi Land ID 440	private, landowner	2	Issue: Property under compulsory enforcement The Compulsory Enforcement Service imposed restrictions on the property in question.	1	- / -	LՂ2/0200/02/18	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 12.04.2019
9	Haghpat Land ID 443	private, landowner	2	Issue: Property under compulsory enforcement The Compulsory Enforcement Service imposed restrictions on the property in question.	1	- / 1	LՂ2/0300/02/18	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 20.03.2019
10	Neghots Land ID 550	private, landowner	3	Issue: Property under compulsory enforcement The Compulsory Enforcement Service imposed restrictions on the property in question.	1	- / -	LՂ2/0185/02/18	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 24.05.2019
11	Neghots Land ID 570	private, landowner	3	Issue: Property under compulsory enforcement The Compulsory Enforcement Service imposed restrictions on the property in question.	1	- / 1	LՂ2/0186/02/18	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 21.06.2019
12	Shnogh Land ID 713	private, landowner	3	Issue: Property under compulsory enforcement The Compulsory Enforcement Service imposed restrictions on the property in question.	1	- / -	LՂ2/0175/02/18	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 12.04.2019
13	Haghpat Land ID 526	community	2	Issue: Unknown owner Since the owner was unknown, it was not possible to sign the acquisition contract within a three-month due period. Later, the land plot was recognized as community property by a decision of the Council of Elders.	-	- / -	LՂ2/0330/02/18	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 12.04.2019
14	Shnogh Land ID 721	community	3	Issue: Unknown owner Since the owner was unknown, it was not possible to sign the acquisition contract within a three-month due period. Later, the land plot was recognized as community property by a decision of the Council of Elders.	-	- / -	LՂ2/0328/02/18	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 03.05.2023

N	Community, land ID	Ownership status	Lot	Description of the court case	No of AHs	No of Vulnerable /Severely AHs	No of the court case	Progress
15	Shnogh Land ID 718	community	3	Issue: Unknown owner Since the owner was unknown, it was not possible to sign the acquisition contract within a three-month due period. Later, the land plot was recognized as community property by a decision of the Council of Elders.	1	- / -	LႠ2/0354/02/18	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 12.04.2019
16	Artchis Land ID 463	community	3	Issue: Unknown owner Since the owner was unknown, it was not possible to sign the acquisition contract within a three-month due period. Later, the land plot was recognized as community property by a decision of the Council of Elders.	-	- / -	SႠ1/0031/02/19	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 22.07.2019
17	Alaverdi Land ID 318	community	2	Issue: Need for cadastral map correction Due to the need to correct the cadastral map of the land plot in question, it was not possible to sign the acquisition contract within a three-month due period.	-	- / -	LႠ2/0329/02/18	The trial was interrupted: An agreement was signed in extrajudicial order on 12.03.2021
18	Alaverdi Land ID 399	private, landowner	1	Issue: Absent owner (location unknown) Since the location of the owner was unknown, it was not possible to sign the acquisition contract within a three-month due period.	1	- / -	LႠ2/0327/02/18	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 08.05.2019
19	Alaverdi Land ID 403 HH ID 403-8	private, apartment owner	1	Issue: The ownership title has not been registered The registration of the ownership title has not been regulated within a three-month due period.	1	- / 1	LႠ2/0219/02/18	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 24.07.2019
20	Haghpat Land ID 472	private, landowner	2	Issue: Dispute between owners Due to a dispute between the owners regarding the shares of the property to be compensated, it was not possible to sign the acquisition contract within a three-month due period.	4	1 / -	LႠ2/0199/02/18	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 10.05.2019
21	Haghpat Land ID 477	private, landowner	2	Issue: Request for provision of an access road The RD agreed to provide the access road; however, the preparation of the acceptable design solution took additional time, and the acquisition contract was not signed within a three-month due period.	1	- / -	LႠ2/0331/02/18	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 11.06.2019
22	Shnogh Land ID 739	private, landowner	3	Issue: Request for total alienation of the land plot The land plot was subject to partial alienation, while the owner requested total alienation of the land plot.	1	- / 1	LႠ2/0326/02/18	The trial is finished: Court decision has been published on 03.05.2019
23	Artchis Land ID 465	community	3	Issue: Disagreement to provide compensation for improvements to the informal user The community head disputed the provision of compensation for improvements to the informal user (who made the improvements).	1	- / 1	SႠ1/0029/02/19	The trial was interrupted: An agreement was signed in extrajudicial order on 16.12.2020

Source: the RD.

Appendix 5: Corrective Measures Recommended by the EMIC

- (1) AMD 315,495 was transferred as compensation for a building/structure to a landowner (Alaverdi, land ID 335);
- (2) AMD 110,285 was transferred as compensation for a building/structure to an informal user (Alaverdi, land ID 381);
- (3) AMD 93,600 was transferred as compensation for a fence to a landowner (Alaverdi, land ID 335);
- (4) AMD 124,403 was transferred as compensation for a fence to a landowner (Alaverdi, land ID 362);
- (5) AMD 165,870 was transferred as compensation for a fence to a landowner (Alaverdi, land ID 365);
- (6) AMD 349,200 was transferred as compensation for a fence to an informal user (Alaverdi, land ID 366);
- (7) AMD 349,200 was transferred as compensation for a fence to an informal user (Alaverdi, land ID 367);
- (8) AMD 144,900 was transferred as compensation for a fence to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 577);
- (9) AMD 41,400 was transferred as compensation for a fence to a landowner (Odzun, land ID 582);
- (10) AMD 160,000 was transferred as compensation for improvements to an informal user (Alaverdi, land ID 407);
- (11) AMD 11,200 was transferred as compensation for improvements to an informal user (Haghpat, land ID 479-1);
- (12) AMD 90,000 was transferred as compensation for improvements to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 577);
- (13) AMD 61,100 was transferred as compensation for trees to a landowner (Alaverdi, land ID 322);
- (14) AMD 73,960 was transferred as compensation for trees to an informal user (Alaverdi, land ID 408);
- (15) AMD 20,370 was transferred as compensation for trees to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 594);
- (16) AMD 16,300 was transferred as compensation for non-land improvements to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 593-1);
- (17) AMD 243,850 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Alaverdi, land ID 367);
- (18) AMD 111,600 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Alaverdi, land ID 370);
- (19) AMD 8,150 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Alaverdi, land ID 402);
- (20) AMD 22,500 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to a 1st landowner (Alaverdi, land ID 403);
- (21) AMD 8,150 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to a 2nd landowner (Alaverdi, land ID 403);
- (22) AMD 8,150 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to a 3rd landowner (Alaverdi, land ID 403);
- (23) AMD 32,000 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to a landowner (Haghpat, land ID 443);
- (24) AMD 323,100 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to a landowner (Haghpat, land ID 531);
- (25) AMD 284,000 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to a landowner (Aygehat, land ID 450);
- (26) AMD 186,000 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Aygehat, land ID 447-1);
- (27) AMD 154,850 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Artchis, land ID 466);
- (28) AMD 8,150 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Haghpat, land ID 479);
- (29) AMD 40,750 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Neghots, land ID 544-1);
- (30) AMD 24,450 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 575);
- (31) AMD 65,200 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 577);
- (32) AMD 8,150 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 586);
- (33) AMD 16,300 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 593);
- (34) AMD 8,150 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 595);
- (35) AMD 8,150 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to a landowner (Odzun, land ID 600);
- (36) AMD 122,251 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to a landowner (Odzun, land ID 617);
- (37) AMD 323,000 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 603);
- (38) AMD 8,150 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 625);
- (39) AMD 31,650 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 626);
- (40) AMD 81,500 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to a 1st informal user (Odzun, land ID 629);
- (41) AMD 48,360 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to a 2nd informal user (Odzun, land ID 629);
- (42) AMD 318,750 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 630);
- (43) AMD 237,900 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 633);
- (44) AMD 94,601 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 634);
- (45) AMD 757,282 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 636);
- (46) AMD 193,601 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 637);
- (47) AMD 586,100 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 638);
- (48) AMD 316,950 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 644);
- (49) AMD 8,150 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 653);
- (50) AMD 20,660 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Odzun, land ID 700);
- (51) AMD 8,250 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Shnogh, land ID 725);
- (52) AMD 48,900 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Shnogh, land ID 728-1);
- (53) AMD 650,800 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to a landowner (Shnogh, land ID 737);
- (54) AMD 44,200 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Shnogh, land ID 738);
- (55) AMD 569,751 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to a landowner (Shnogh, land ID 739);
- (56) AMD 1,468,575 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to a landowner (Shnogh, land ID 744);
- (57) AMD 199,385 was transferred as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact to an informal user (Tumanyan, land ID 762).
- (58) AMD 12,496 to be kept at the RD's account until 30 June 2024, and transferred to the legitimate heirs of a landowner as compensation for a building/structure (Alaverdi, land ID 418);
- (59) AMD 37,200 to be kept at the RD's account until 30 June 2024, and transferred to the legitimate heirs of a landowner as rehabilitation assistance for severe impact (Alaverdi, land ID 418).

Appendix 6: Details on Implementation of Corrective Measures Recommended by the EMIC for Land ID 418, Alaverdi (provided by the RD)

Alaverdi community, Land ID 418, private land, owner:

Corrective measures: compensation for 10% of agricultural loss – 37,200.00 AMD and for structure 12,496.00 AMD. Total compensation – 49,696.00 AMD (equivalent to 124 USD).

Throughout the implementation period of the LARP (2017-2018), the owner resided outside the Republic of Armenia and was living in the Russian Federation. In July 2018, the owner granted power of attorney to his brother, and the land acquisition contract was subsequently signed with the authorized person (brother) on July 26, 2018. From May 15, 2023, the LARP implementing team has conducted multiple visits to the affected community in an effort to address corrective measures with the owner. However, neither the owner nor his brother, the authorized person, have been available for a meeting. In the course of these visits, the team also reached out to the police and the passport department to gather information about the owner and the authorized person. The RD has received information from the police and passport department indicating that the owner left the country in 2016 and has not re-entered the Republic of Armenia using the passport that was valid then. In parallel, attempts were undertaken to find other relatives of the owner. Visits were conducted to both the registered addresses of the owner and the authorized person at various times, but no one was found at either residence. Information gathered from neighbors revealed that the owner passed away in Russia, and there are no known relatives of the owner in the Alaverdi community; at least, the neighbors are unaware of any potential heirs.

Additionally, it was conveyed that the brother (authorized person) has also passed away, and there is no available information regarding possible heirs. In addition to the above efforts, the RD reached out to the condominiums registered at the provided addresses, along with the Head of the administrative district. However, the information from these sources also confirmed that the owner and his brother had passed away, and there is no available information regarding any heirs.

Consequently, the RD has exhausted all available tools for implementing these corrective measures. At present, the only viable course of action is to ensure that the compensation amount be available at the RD account until June 30, 2024, the end of the loan agreement, and in case any new heir of the owner/brother emerges, the RD will compensate them accordingly. The results of the monitoring of this process will be reflected in the respective SSMR. In addition, the RD will provide monthly updates on this case to ADB until the end of the loan agreement (30 June 2024).