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RESETTLEMENT PLAN

SISIAN-KAJARAN (NORTH-SOUTH CORRIDOR) ROAD PROJECT, ARMENIA

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person
AH	Affected Household
DDC	Detailed Design Consultant
DP	Description Protocol
EA	Executing Agency [Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure]
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
EIB	European Investment Bank
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard (of the EIB)
FBS	Family Benefit System
GoA	Government of Armenia
GFP	Grievance Focal Person
GRP	Grievance Resolution Procedure
HH	Household
MFF	Multi-Tranche Financial Facility
IA	Implementing Agency [Road Department FUND]
IC	Implementation Consultant
IFI	International Financial Institutions
PMC	Project Management Consultant
PR	Performance Requirement (of the EBRD)
PGC	Project Governing Council
PPTAC	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance Consultants
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
RA	Republic of Armenia
RF	Resettlement Framework
RoW	Right-of-way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RD	Road Department Fund [Implementing Agency and the Acquirer]
SES	Socio-economic Survey
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
MTAI	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure of Armenia

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DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Applicable Standards – The legal and policy framework of the Project is based on laws and legislations of the Republic of Armenia (RA) related to land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) as well as relevant EBRD Environmental and Social Policy with its Performance Requirement (PR) 5 (2019), Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Requirement 2 – Involuntary Resettlement (2009), and European Investment Bank (EIB) Environmental and Social Standards (especially Standard 6) (2022) (hereafter: Lenders Standards).

Affected Person (AP)- Any legal or natural person permanently or temporarily affected by the Project – by alienation of real estate (land, house, building/structure) belonging to him/her or actually used by him/her; as well as impact on residency; actual status; livelihood including employment and other revenue generating activities; or restrictions on land use, other assets or natural resources. This could include both physical and economic displacement.

Affected Household (AH) – all members of the affected household as a whole. Defined as a unit which lives together and operates as a single economic unit and may consist of a single nuclear family, an extended family or a unit including non-family members.

APs with formal legal rights – APs whose right to the affected property is registered in accordance with RA legislation.

Actual users - APs who actually use the property to be acquired as of the date of drawing up the description protocol, which is confirmed by the owner of the property to be acquired, and in the absence of the owner, by the head of the community.

Compensation – Payment in cash or kind for project affected assets to be acquired by a project at replacement cost. Compensation within the meaning of the Project Resettlement Plan (RP) and Resettlement Framework (RF) includes the compensations described in Section 7.2 of this document.

Cut-off date - the date, when a land acquisition affected assets description protocol was drawn up (signing of protocols by APs and the Acquirer). This is the date after which anyone who moves into the project affected area will no longer be entitled to compensation and/or assistance. When and how the cut-off date is communicated to AHs is presented in Section 4.

Entitlement – a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and resettlement to be provided to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses or impacts, to restore their economic and social base as well as their rights.

Involuntary resettlement - Impact caused either by project-related land acquisition or by land use restrictions. Impacts covered by “involuntary resettlement” include both “physical displacement” (relocation resulting from loss of land or shelter) and “economic displacement” (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood). Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that results in displacement (e.g., in the case of expropriation or restrictions on land use based on eminent domain and negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation).

Improvements – buildings and structures (underground and above-ground), including residential structures with economic buildings or structures, including a garden-cottage with its economic buildings built on the separate land of a gardening area, structures of public and industrial

significance, unfinished structures, newly constructed, purchased or modified real estate registered by the authorized body (Cadastre Committee of the RA) which does not have to state registration of illegal structures, utilities, engineering networks etc. and other improvements which are an integral part of the land plot.

Land Acquisition – Acquisition of lands, or a part of them, required for the needs of state and public use (with prior appropriate compensation), belonging to individuals and legal entities (with real estate and property rights) as well as communities (owners) with property rights located in the RA or duly registered as per the RA law.

Lenders – the EBRD, ADB and EIB.

Livelihood – A full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living, such as wages from employment; cash income earned through an enterprise or through sale of produce, goods, handicrafts or services; rental income from land or premises; income from a harvest or animal husbandry, share of a harvest or livestock production; self-produced goods or produce used for exchange or barter; self-consumed goods or produce; food, materials, fuel and goods for personal or household use or trade derived from natural or common resources; pensions and various government allowances.

Livelihood Restoration (Rehabilitation) or Improvement Activities – Allowances or activities, in addition to compensation for replacement of assets, intended to support APs efforts to improve or at least restore their livelihoods to pre-project levels. Livelihood restoration measures may include a combination of cash, transitional support or other allowances and other supporting activities such as training, agricultural or business enhancement assistance.

Legalizable APs – APs who have no registered ownership or other property rights toward the affected land and/or affected buildings/ other assets but are legally eligible to obtain such by the force of law, as per the RA legal acts.

Marz-Community – Armenia is divided into 10 provinces (marz). Yerevan, as the capital of the country, has a special administrative status. Each province has its leader (head) appointed by the Government. Each province is divided into municipal communities (*hamaynk*) which are self-governing units and consists of settlements (*bnakavayr*). Settlements are classified as towns (*kaghak*) or villages (*gyugh*). As of 2023 there are 70 municipal communities in Armenia.

Non – legalizable AP – APs who actually occupy and use affected assets as of the date of drawing up the description protocol but do not have a legal possibility or eligibility to obtain ownership or other property rights toward the affected assets.

Relocation – the physical relocation of an AP/AH from her/his pre-Project place of residence / business.

Replacement Cost – value determined based on the following elements: (a) fair compensation for assets valued at actual market value; (b) expenses related to the acquisition process; (c) transportation and other transition expenses, and (d) other applicable fees and compensation, if any. When applying this method of valuation, the depreciation of the buildings, structures and assets is not taken into account. The compensation is calculated at the replacement cost for the land, buildings, structures, crops, improvements and other assets to be acquired.

Restrictions on land use – limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are caused by the project. These may include restrictions on access

to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, and restrictions on land use, including those within utility easements or safety zones.

Right-of-way - includes the road footprint (15.4 m as per the Project design¹) and road reinforcements, embankments, culverts, bridges, and other elements designed (at places reaching around 128 m in width, e.g. at the largest interchanges).

Severely Affected Household – Include (i) AHs losing 10% or more of their productive land, (ii) physically displaced AHs and (iii) AHs losing commercial/business establishments.

Vulnerable Household – Affected Households included in any of the five groups of vulnerable households provided in section IV of Annex 5² of this document.

¹Consists of carriageway (9.9m), road shoulders (called 'road edges' in the detailed design) (2×0.6m), safety strips (called 'emergency lanes' in the detailed design) (2m on one side+1.1m on the other side) and verges (2×0.7m).

² For details, please refer to Annex 5, Section IV. Allowances for Socially Vulnerable Persons.

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1. The proposed ~60km Sisian-Kajaran road section (the Project) is one of six sections of the Armenian part of the North-South Corridor and is located in the southern part of the country. The Project will be divided into three construction packages³:

- Lot 1: 27.1 km Northern Road Section (from 0+000 km to 27+130 km);
- Lot 2: 8.64 km Bargushat tunnel (from 27+130 km to 35+770 km); and
- Lot 3: 24.2 km Southern Road Section (from 35+770 km to 60+022 km).

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is considering providing a sovereign loan to the Republic of Armenia (the Borrower or the RA) to finance the Southern Road Section (the EBRD Project), expected to be co-financed by the European Investment Bank (EIB). The Northern Road Section and Bargushat tunnel are expected to be co-financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the EIB and the Government of Armenia.

2. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) for the North-South Corridor Road Investment Program ('the Program') was initially prepared by the Ministry of Transport and Communications of Armenia (currently, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure (MTAI)) and approved by the Government of Armenia Decree No 1274-N dated 16.09.2010 "On approval of land acquisition and resettlement framework as well as compensation principles for the North-South Road Corridor investment project". In July 2023, a dedicated Resettlement Framework (RF) was developed for the Project⁴. On July 20, 2023 the RF obtained a no-objection from the Government Council (Protocol No. ՓՎ/155-2023⁵).
3. The Consultant⁶ was then commissioned to prepare a detailed Resettlement Plan (RP) for the Sisian-Kajaran Road in accordance with the methods and principles provided in the RF.

2. THE PURPOSE OF THE RP

4. The purpose of preparing the RP is to accurately identify all persons and legal entities who will be affected by the Project, estimate the extent of the impact (i.e., what type of loss they will suffer and their value), and determine how they will be compensated and their livelihoods restored, in accordance with Armenian law, Lenders requirements on Involuntary Resettlement and the RF-defined entitlement matrix for the Project, to ensure that they are not worse off than in a "without project" situation and that where possible they benefit from the Project and are better off. In all cases, the overall aim is to, at least, restore the livelihoods and quality of life of the affected persons (APs). The RP contains provisions necessary for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation by identifying: the profile of the APs; the extent of losses and impacts of the Project; information disclosure, consultation with and participation by all affected stakeholders; the policy, framework and actions for compensation payments and livelihood restoration; complaints and grievance mechanism; resettlement budget and financing plan including valuation of, and compensation for, lost assets, relocation of assets, and livelihood restoration; the institutional framework and implementation schedule of the RP; and monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation.

³ The indicated lengths are preliminary. The final lengths of the sections will be determined after the design is split into three sections; it is anticipated that while the length of the Bargushat tunnel remains the same, several kilometres will be added to it at the portals, thus reducing the lengths of the Northern and Southern sections.

⁴ Draft ESIA package disclosure https://armroad.am/en/news/inner/News_21.07.2023 and final disclosure https://armroad.am/en/news/inner/News_04.04.2024_4.

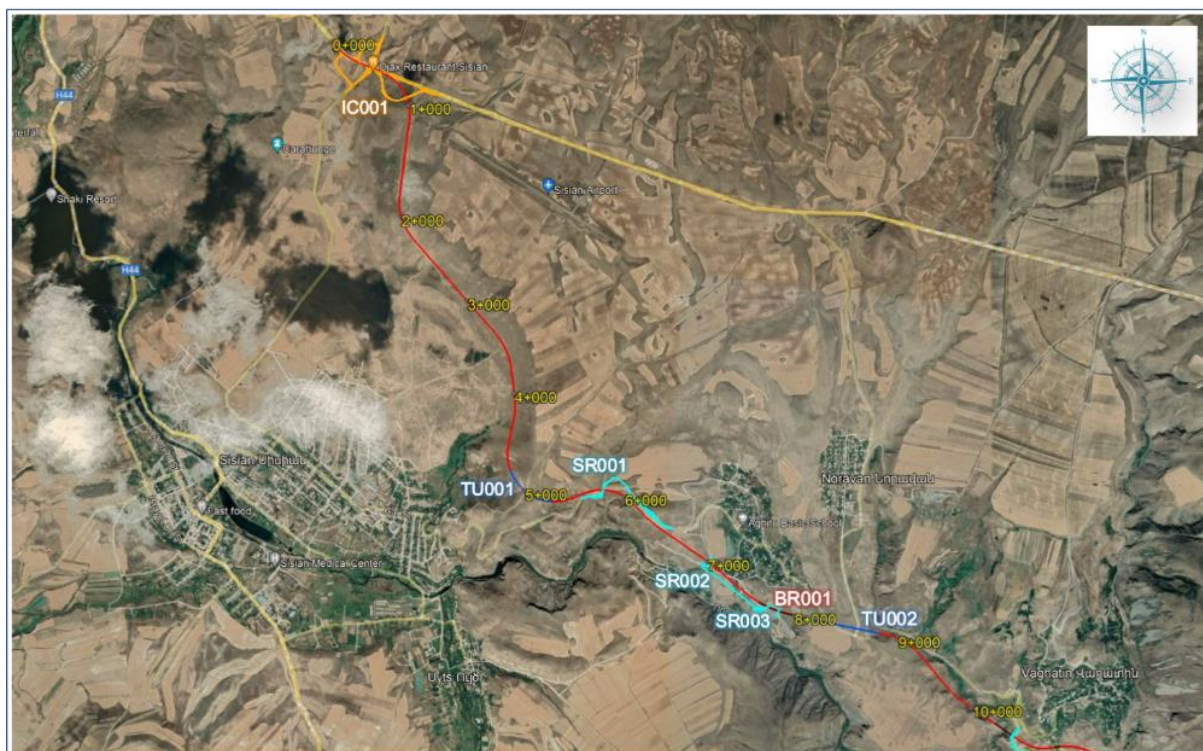
⁵ <https://armroad.am/uploads/protocols/file.%5b2%5d.pdf>

⁶ The consortium encompasses Ecoline International Ltd. (Bulgaria), SE Solutions Pty. (South Africa) and ATMS Solutions LLC (Armenia) and is supported by Biotope (France) and Biogeotech (Armenia) for biodiversity component.

5. This RP will be submitted to the Lenders for review and approval. Following this, it will be submitted to the Government of Armenia for review and approval. The RP will be disclosed in Armenian – on the RD website⁷, and in English – on the Lenders websites.
6. The Project, to be financed by the Lenders, will be implemented by the MTAI via the Road Department Fund (RD). Thus, the MTAI is the Executing Agency (EA) or the Promoter for the Project, whereas the RD is the Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project.

3. THE PROJECT DESIGN

7. The location of the Sisian-Kajaran Road Section is presented in **Figure 1**.



Source: prepared by the Consultant. Legend: IC = interchange; TU = tunnel; SR = secondary (service) road; BR = bridge.

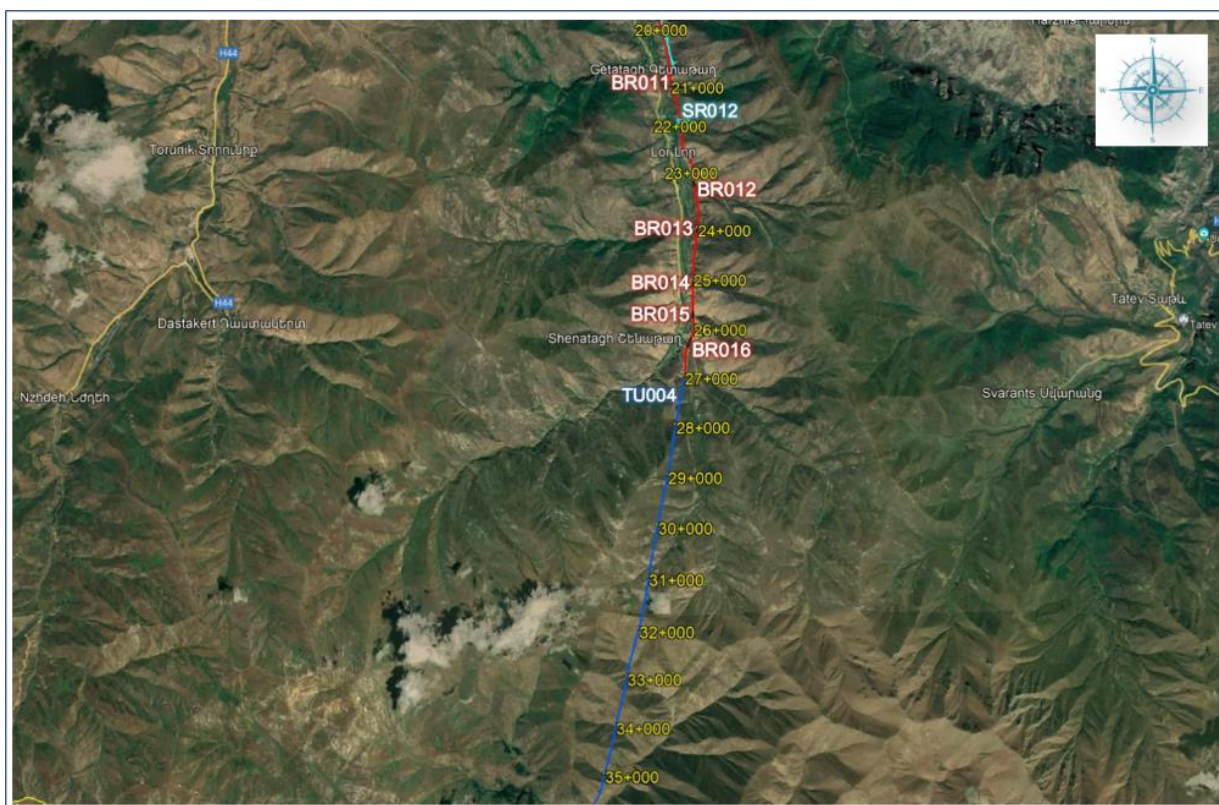
A. The Alignment Proposed for the Sisian-Kajaran Road Section from km 0+000 to km 10+000

⁷ <https://armroad.am/en/safeguard/social-impact-and-resettlement/lar-documents>



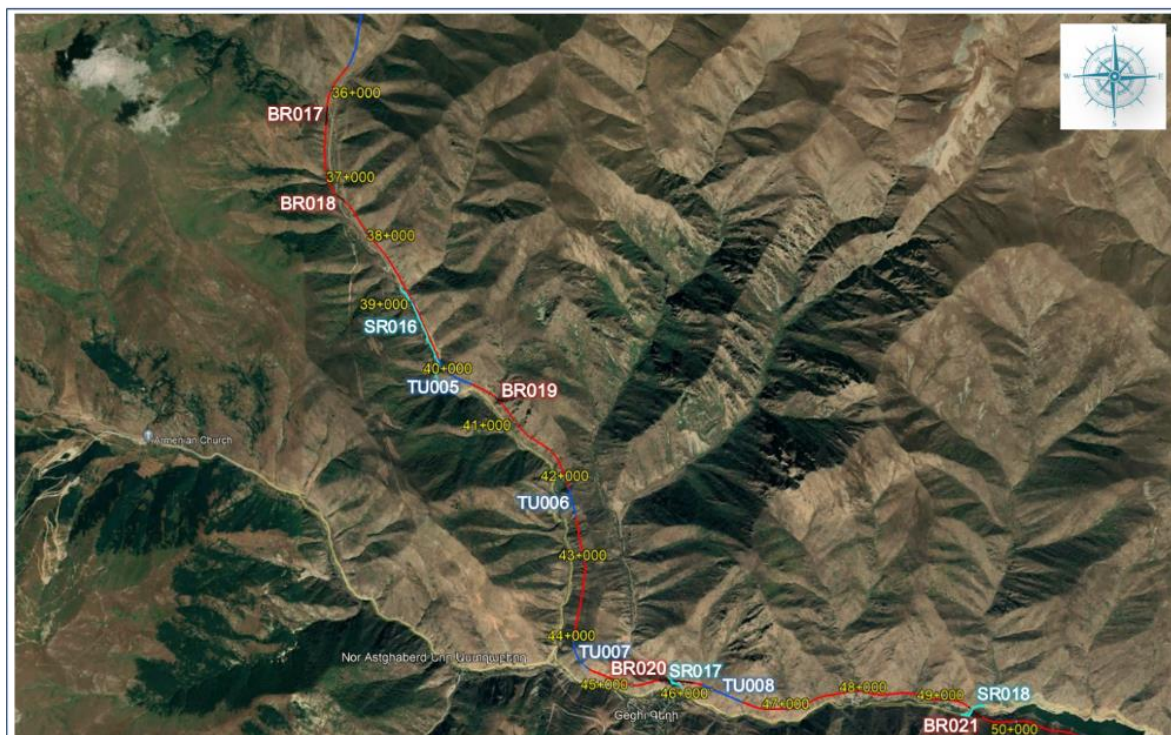
Source: prepared by the Consultant. Legend: IC = interchange; TU = tunnel; SR = secondary (service) road; BR = bridge.

B. The Alignment Proposed for the Sisian-Kajaran Road Section from km 10+000 to km 20+000



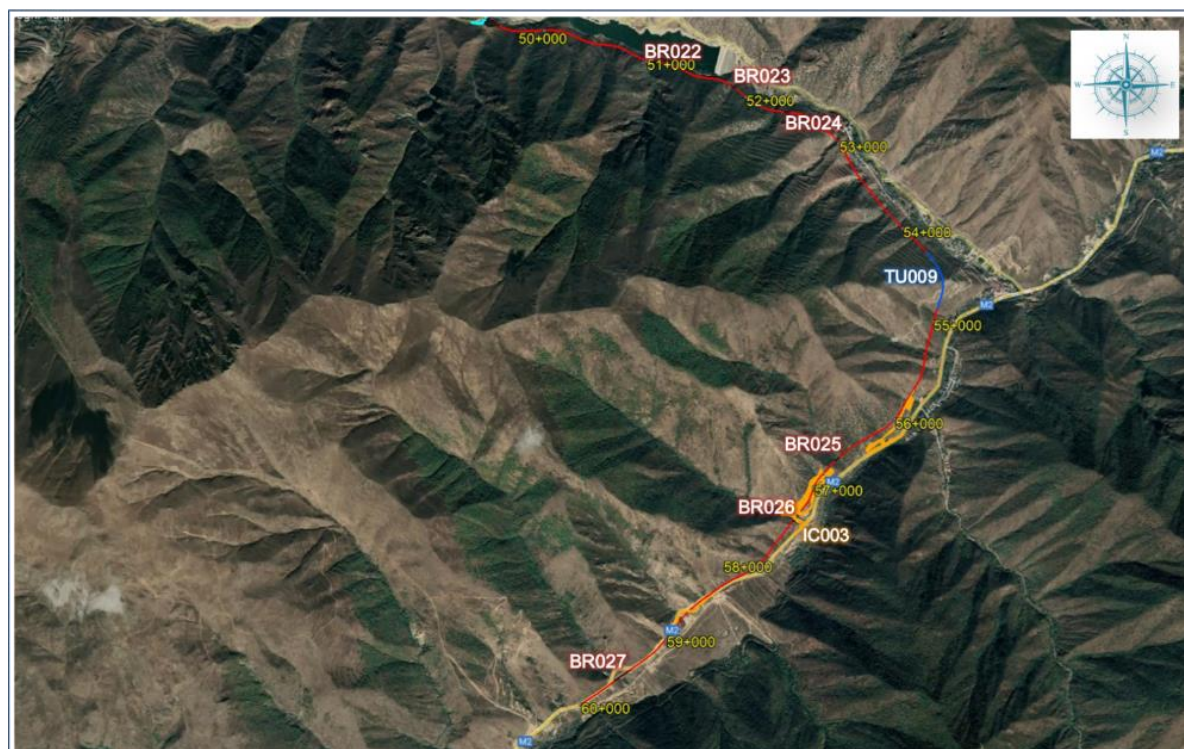
Source: prepared by the Consultant. Legend: TU = tunnel; SR = secondary (service) road; BR = bridge.

C. The Alignment Proposed for the Sisian-Kajaran Road Section from km 20+000 to km 35+770



Source: prepared by the Consultant. Legend: TU = tunnel; SR = secondary (service) road; BR = bridge.

D. The Alignment Proposed for the Sisian-Kajaran Road Section from km 35+770 to km 50+000



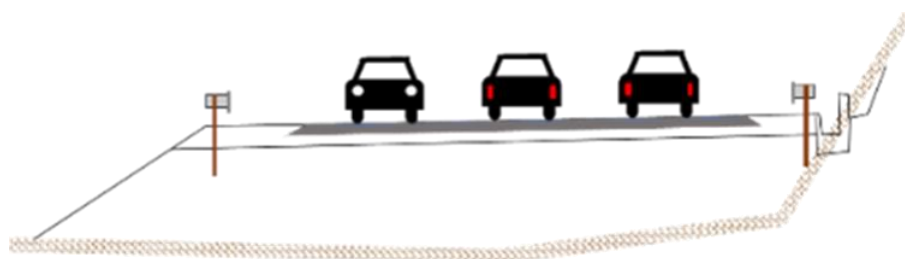
Source: prepared by the Consultant. Legend: IC = interchange; TU = tunnel; SR = secondary (service) road; BR = bridge.

E. The Alignment Proposed for the Sisian-Kajaran Road Section from km 50+000 to the end of the Project

Figure 1: Project Location, Armenia⁸

⁸ Based on the North-South Road Corridor Investment Program, Tranche 4: Section Sisian-Kajaran, Detailed Design, General Report, April 2019.

8. Three alternative road routes were considered during the 2015 feasibility study funded by ADB, as well as during the national environmental impact assessment process, which was completed in 2016-2017. As explained in the Project's Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report (Volume 1), during the feasibility study consultation meetings in 2016, the road route alternatives identified within the feasibility study and potential environmental and social/resettlement impact for each option were presented to representatives of affected local communities, local NGOs, civil societies and other interested parties⁹. The stakeholders excluded the longest (76.6 km) option and focused on detailed consideration of other two options. The preferred alignment for the Sisian-Kajaran section (**Figure 1**) was selected as it was seen to offer the greatest benefits namely by improving connectivity to a very important part of the country, by replacing a poor existing road and significantly reducing travel time. This alternative was preferable in terms of its comparatively smaller potential for LAR¹⁰ and environmental impacts due to a long tunnel and shorter surface road, which was confirmed during the consultations (see **Section 10**).
9. A preliminary design was completed and approved in 2016. The detailed design was then completed in 2019¹¹ and approved in 2020¹². The length of this alignment is approximately 60 km and its design speed is 100 kmph. As per the 2019 detailed design, the proposed road would have:
 - The road as a single carriageway with additional climbing/passing lanes on all uphill sections (**Figure 2**). The road encompasses a carriageway (9.9m), road shoulders (called 'road edges' in the detailed design) (2×0.6m), safety strips (called 'emergency lanes' in the detailed design) (2m on one side+1.1m on the other side) and verges (2×0.7m) (altogether called a roadway).



Source: Section Sisian-Kajaran, Detailed Design, General Report, April 2019.

Figure 2: Typical Road Cross Section Showing the Two Lanes and a Passing Lane on uphill sections

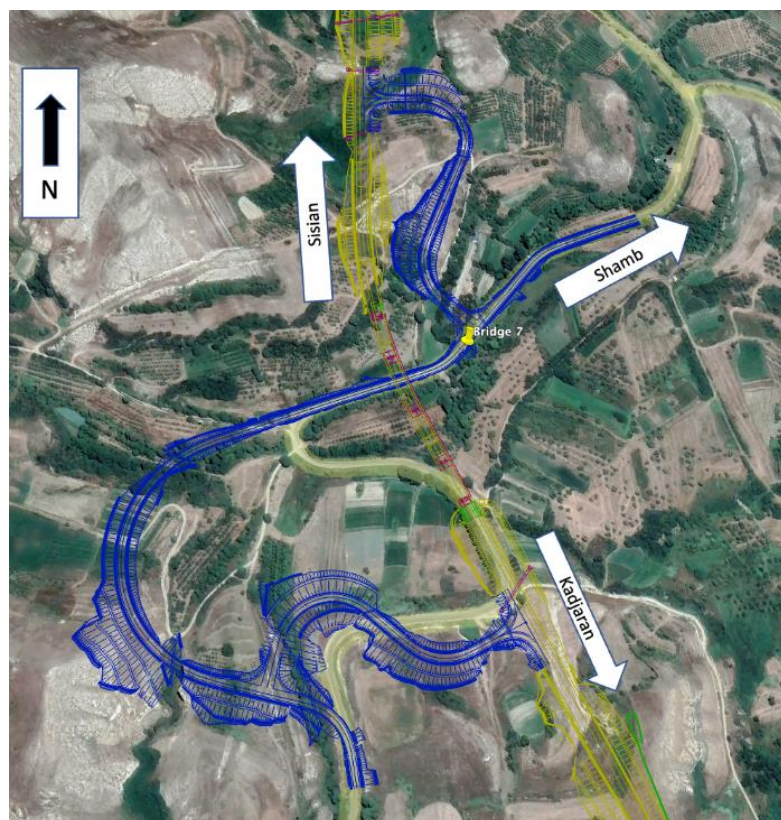
- Three main interchanges at 0 km, 15 km and 57 km (as an example of an interchange see **Figure 3**, this is the widest interchange of the Project located in the Shamp reservoir area).

⁹ The copies of the protocols of the 2016 meetings are kept at the RD and are available upon request.

¹⁰ The second option would additionally require ca. 10 ha of land, whereas the third option - 70ha, while not necessarily allowing to avoid physical resettlement.

¹¹ North-South Road Corridor Investment Program, Tranche 4: Section Sisian-Kajaran, Detailed Design, General Report, April 2019.

¹² RA government decision No. 870-A dated 27.05.2020 On approval of the conclusion of the special comprehensive expert examination of the detailed design document for Tranche 4 - Sisian-Kajaran road section within the North-South Corridor Investment Program. <https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=142958>.



Source: prepared by the Consultant based on the RD drawing.

Figure 3: Interchange 2 (blue) in the Shamb reservoir area

- 27 bridges to cross both rivers and valleys and maintain the overall design grade for the road. The bridges range in length from 60 m (Bridge 25) to 560 m (Bridge 23) (see **Figure 1, E**);
- Nine tunnel sections ranging in length from 359 m (tunnel 3, **Figure 1, B**) to 8.64 km (Bargushat tunnel, **Figure 1, C**). All the tunnels will provide for single lane, two-way traffic;
- Four passages for agricultural vehicles and five cattle crossings (**Table 1**). These crossings will be underpasses of two different types:
 - cattle underpass 5m x 3m with length varying from 25m to 50m in order to allow for the passage of animals; and
 - agricultural underpass 5.5m x 10m connecting the rural roads on two sides of the proposed road, with the length varying from 40m to 82m.

Table 1. Passages for cattle and agricultural vehicles included in the design

No	km	+	Location in relation to nearby settlements
Cattle crossings			
1	2	700	1.3 km northeast of Sisian city
2	12	223.8	1.04 km northwest of Vorotan village
3	14	250	1.6 km southwest of Vorotan village
4	38	840	2.3 km south-southeast of the uninhabited Kirs village
5	47	921.38	Uninhabited Verin Geghavank village, 2.8 km east of Gekhi village
Passages for agricultural machinery			
1	5	779.67	1.08 km west of Agitu village
2	7	057	0.65 km west of Vakhatin village
3	15	320	0.8 km northeast of Darbas village

4	21	794	1.7 km south of Lor village
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- 14 service roads that would serve to provide a connection between the existing roadways and the new road section ranging from 200 m to 1,280 m (**Figure 1**).
10. The right-of-way (RoW) for the Project was defined in the Eminent Domain decree¹³ adopted by the RA Government regarding the affected properties¹⁴ on June 30, 2022. The RoW includes both the roadway and all road reinforcements, embankments, culverts, bridges, and other elements designed. The RoW is relatively narrow where the roadway is minimal (15.4m) and is much wider where the embankments are significant or where interchanges are envisioned (that is, up to 128 m at the largest interchange). The RoW was determined by the design engineers, based on the proposed road category (which is Category 1), technical criteria, local terrain, and geological conditions. Land under bridges is also part of the RoW. **Land acquisition within the RoW is covered in this RP.**
11. Additionally, green bridges (or most likely - underpasses, extended / modified culverts or ecoducts) will be envisioned for wild animals; these will be designed based on the proposals in the Project's Biodiversity Action Plan. The green bridges and other Project supporting components (such as spoil disposal areas, construction camp(s), concrete and asphalt / batching plants and temporary storage areas) will be determined prior to the construction stage. **These Project elements are not part of this RP** and are discussed in the ESIA. These elements may trigger land acquisition, and the appointed construction contractor(s) will need to identify such areas taking into account the recommendations in the ESIA, as well as the resettlement avoidance and minimisation principles of the RF/RP. If any new land acquisition is necessary for these selected sites/facilities, it will need to be addressed in either additional annex(es) to the RP or Corrective Action Plan(s) (CAP). This RP has made provisions for the processes and compensation measures required for such land / to gain access to such land and to mitigate possible impacts (refer to the Entitlement Matrix, items 10 and 11).
12. When conducting the feasibility study for the Project and preparing the preliminary design and the subsequent detailed design, a number of considerations were taken into account, such as a design optimisation to minimise land acquisition and the Project footprint; avoidance of physical displacement as much as possible and use of non-pasture state or communal land that is free of development or private usage to the maximum extent possible.

4. CUT-OFF DATE

13. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date set for the Project, which is the date of bilateral signing the affected property/assets description protocols (by APs and the Acquirer¹⁵), where the data of the implemented Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and impact assessment are recorded. All description protocols were handed over to the RD in early March 2024, and 347 DPs were signed by the RD and MTAI **on December 25, 2023**. Another cut-off date will be specified for 195 DPs once the Eminent Domain Decree for the changed land plots is adopted and the DPs are signed by the RD and MTAI. No compensation will be given for additional improvements made after this cut-off date, except in cases provided for by the legislation of the RA and requirements of the RF. Any encumbrances or rights with respect to the property to be acquired, given, or obtained by third parties, shall be compensated only in cases provided for by the RF/RP.

¹³ www.e-gov.am/gov-decrees/item/38587/

¹⁴ Another EDD should be initiated due to changes of Cadastral maps.

¹⁵ Road Department Fund on behalf of the Republic of Armenia.

14. The Project has taken several steps to communicate the cut-off date to the APs. During the consultation for the RP preparation in August and September 2022 (see [Section 10](#) and [Annex 2](#)), the APs and communities were informed about the census, socio-economic and DMS survey and the importance of the cut-off date. Additionally, representatives of the local administrations at the settlement level were present during the survey and DMS exercise to ensure transparency and impartiality in the process, and the cut-off date was explained to these authorities and APs again. Through the local administration the APs were informed, well in the advance, of the dates of the census, SES, and DMS survey in their community to ensure their presence, provide relevant up-to-date information and minimize possible misunderstandings and grievances later. The presence of local administration officials was also helpful in identifying the owners of the affected plots, leaseholders and informal tenants/users.

5. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

5.1. [Armenia's Legal Framework on Land Acquisition and Resettlement](#)

15. According to paragraph 5 of Article 60 of the RA Constitution (hereafter “the Constitution”), private property may be alienated (expropriated) for the needs of the society and the state only in exclusive cases of prevailing public interests, in the manner prescribed by the law and with prior compensation in accordance with the Project’s RP.
16. The land acquisition, compensation and a number of procedures in this regard are regulated by other legal acts of the RA:
- Civil Code of RA N HO-239 dated 05.05.1998¹⁶;
 - Land Code of RA N HO-185, dated 02.05.2001¹⁷;
 - Civil Procedure Code of RA N HO-110, dated 09.02.2018¹⁸;
 - Administrative Procedure Code of RA N HO-139, dated 05.12.2013¹⁹;
 - Law of RA on Alienation of Property for the Purpose of Supremacy of the Public Interest N HO-185, dated 27.11.2006²⁰;
 - Law of RA on the Real Estate Appraisal Activities N HO-189, dated 04.10.2005²¹;
 - Law of RA on State Registration of Property Rights N HO-295, dated 14.04.1999²²;
 - Decree of the Government of RA on Approval of Real Estate Valuation Standards in the Republic of Armenia N 955, dated 08.06.2006²³;

5.2. [Key Principles Governing Resettlement Preparation and Implementation](#)

17. The Lenders Standards on involuntary resettlement are based on the following key principles and compliance requirements:
- Involuntary resettlement is to be avoided or, if not possible, to at least be minimized.
 - Compensation and livelihood restoration provisions will ensure the improvements or at least the maintenance of the APs’ pre-project standards of living.

¹⁶ https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=148978&fbclid=IwAR2cqZxnrYoPT_XZp4cHsmxAFi5v3Z1F5yUQ9twVW8gNkLWBRFZlzt729OU

¹⁷ https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=152345&fbclid=IwAR2nZkfN-8-2nukIA_pmnoLiNFQaRQUo5tF_LFYGtqCzYrykrpj1eJColdl

¹⁸ https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=146495&fbclid=IwAR2T22GUMf3P_9_Ar28-a6ibzyv6B89HaG5gttFloiM63EZGqp88Q7tdFu0

¹⁹ <https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=146720&fbclid=IwAR1IKKVKez0NXSpOWMoB34BTZ7fnq0ef9JqQPsdw0SxOvqil31v0WYPAUTM>

²⁰ <https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=126315&fbclid=IwAR0nXfxHhPWVhA6tcDdOQe5Z7Zn0G-OMnsNontdF8P6ukVJUC8Nkri1antC0>

²¹ https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=121476&fbclid=IwAR0K8yscAlxQC6fifRlyk9-adJEdTovvoBwCZmEtS_qQ1NkamttFfVWvLGA

²² <https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=149032&fbclid=IwAR2WaB6ESVOPTRGQK8ngkuVazDIFJSnrNx32dWtB8RTDEKMEMM4pWzfJtuc>

²³ <https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=74961&fbclid=IwAR1L25BthQUUfg2bhCzC3p3pMwyKFwd-VulpsfR9yalr0gX483hotigqQOq>

- In-kind (land-for-land) compensation is a priority; cash compensation for lost land or assets at full replacement cost in-lieu of in-kind compensation may be appropriate only in certain cases.
- APs should be fully informed and consulted on LAR compensation and livelihood restoration options and entitlement rights under the RP/RF.
- Compensation will be carried out with equal consideration of women and men.
- Lack of legal title should not hinder compensation and/or livelihood restoration support.
- Particular attention should be paid to households headed by women (who may be vulnerable) and other vulnerable groups, and appropriate assistance should be provided to help them improve their livelihoods.
- LAR should be conceived and executed as a part of the project, and the full costs of compensation and livelihood restoration should be included in project costs and benefits.
- Compensation and resettlement subsidies will be fully provided prior to clearance of right of way/ground levelling and demolition.
- Appropriate redress mechanisms to solve any APs grievances will be established.
- Monitoring and evaluation: appropriate process of monitoring and evaluation until close-out after a Completion Audit.

5.3. Comparison of Armenia's Legislation and Lenders Standards pertaining to LAR

18. Differences between the Armenian regulations and IFIs Standards are outlined in **Table 2**.

Table 2. Comparison of Resettlement Legal Acts of the RA and Lenders Standards

RA Legal Acts	Lenders Standards	Proposed measures to bridge the gap
1. The law applies to natural and legal entities' as well as the community (hereafter 'owners') owned properties and all other properties (movable and immovable property, property rights, securities, etc.) (hereinafter: 'property to be acquired') located, registered or recorded in Armenia according to the RA legislation and regulations.	1. Lack of title should not prevent compensation and/or resettlement. Non-titled landowners shall also receive compensation for lost assets other than land (such as crops, plantings, structures and other improvements made to the land, loss of income sources and other means of livelihood). Displaced persons in a project area could be of three types: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy and use in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.	1. RP provides additional measures (as provided in the Entitlement Matrix) to bridge the gap related to the non-titled land users and to meet the Lenders requirements.
2. Compensation is provided only for state registered property: building, structures. No compensation is provided for illegal buildings, structures.	2. Compensation is provided also for non-registered assets (such as structures and other improvements made to the land) at full replacement cost.	2. RP provides additional measures (as provided in this documents) to bridge the gap related to the non-titled land users and to meet the Lenders requirements.

RA Legal Acts	Lenders Standards	Proposed measures to bridge the gap
3. No separate compensation is calculated for crop losses.	3. A separate compensation is provided for crop losses to all APs at market price of lost harvest.	3. Lenders Standards will apply: crop losses compensation is provided to all APs at replacement cost in accordance with this document.
4. Property owners are entitled to an equivalent compensation for the acquired property plus 15% of its market value. The market value is the most probable market price of property, which could be determined by an independent qualified property evaluator. If there is no open or competitive market for the expropriated property, the market value for the property is determined by a method, which would be assessed fair by a court.	4. The rate of property compensation is calculated at full replacement cost.	4. Land is compensated at full replacement cost which is equivalent to the assessed price of market value plus 15%, Buildings and Structures (except illegal structures) are compensated at full replacement cost + 15%, free of depreciation/ transaction costs and demolished materials allowed to be salvaged. Replacement cost is determined in accordance with this RF. Illegal structures are compensated in accordance with this RP.
5. The government decree on recognition of property as exclusive prevailing public interest, a copy of the description protocol of the property to be acquired, and draft contract of the property to be acquired is sent to the property owner and persons possessing property rights. The property acquirer shall provide information on transferring the compensation into the court or notary deposit account. If the acquirer is conducting a preliminary survey on the property to be acquired, adequate information shall be provided to the property owner, the possessor and user on the nature and matter, legal consequences of those proceedings prior to its initiation.	5. A meaningful consultation at the beginning of and during the implementation of the project. Disclosure of information on impact assessment, stakeholder engagement process and grievance mechanism, assets survey, evaluation of the compensation, rights to compensation and financial aid to AP/AHs.	5. RP provides additional measures like public consultations and information disclosure measures (as provided in this document) to meet the Lenders requirements.
6. Rehabilitation measures for lost income and livelihood, compensation or resettlement costs for severely impacted people and vulnerable groups are not considered.	6. The Lenders Standards require mitigation measures and rehabilitation for income/livelihood impacts, resettlement support during the relocation process as well as living improvements for the relocated poor population and other vulnerable groups including women, the elderly and people with disabilities.	6. As per the Lenders Standards, vulnerable people and households should be identified and livelihood restoration actions should be implemented.
7. Submission of applications, complaints, objections and suggestions to the acquirer and to the relevant authorities as well as filing a complaint to the court, during every stage of the acquisition process. According to Article 63 of the RA Constitution, every person has a right to an effective remedy	7. Establish a grievance mechanism for recording and resolving complaints and for considering the affected persons' concerns and facilitating their remedy procedure.	7. RP provides additional measures (as provided in this documents) to meet the Lenders requirements. A grievance mechanism is established to receive and facilitate resolution of APs concerns and grievances about the resettlement and will be disclosed as part of this RP. The general grievance mechanism will be disclosed as part of the Project's Stakeholder Engagement

RA Legal Acts	Lenders Standards	Proposed measures to bridge the gap
before courts and before state authorities.		Plan. The grievance mechanism will not preclude access to the court.
8. The compensation amount designated for property owners is adjusted by deducting the portion allocated for the compensation of individuals holding property possession rights (other than ownership rights registered in the cadaster committee).	8. The applicable standards do not address property rights separately, but within the meaning of those standards, property rights are considered as assets for which compensation is calculated at full replacement cost.	8. Owners of property rights will be compensated in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix of this RP. The monetary compensation amount designated for property owners will not be adjusted by deducting the portion allocated for the compensation of individuals holding property possession rights (other than ownership rights registered in the cadastre committee).
9. After the preparation day of the acquiring property description protocol no compensation is provided for additional improvements (except such improvements, which ensure the property use according to its purpose) as well as any encumbrance or rights on the property to be acquired given or obtained by third parties if they were applied after the above-mentioned day.	9. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date (opportunistic settlers) are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. Crops planted and structures built after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation. APs whose status is eligible for legalization or whose rights may be reinstated are entitled to obtain legal status, and their losses will be fully compensated. APs shall be assisted with getting legal status.	9. Cut-off date is the date when the description protocol is drawn up.
10. The public utilities and other buildings and facilities in the right of way and/or safety zone of the state-owned publicly used roads shall be relocated and reconstructed by the means of their owner in case of repair and reconstruction of the road.	10. All measures conducted to mitigate the Project's negative impact on APs'/AHs' property and livelihood including support, relocation and restoration of damaged or demolished infrastructures, buildings, structures are considered as resettlement.	10. To bridge the gap and meet the Lenders requirements the RP provides cash compensation for loss of a building at full replacement cost+ 15%. Partial impacts will entail the compensation of the affected portion of the building plus repair if the maintenance, use and alienation of the non – affected portion of the buildings is technically possible.
11. The National legislation provides no provisions for RP implementation monitoring and evaluation, and for an external completion audit.	11. Proper and regular internal monitoring, evaluation and reporting on physical resettlement and livelihood restoration and mitigation measures are required. Depending on the scale of a project's resettlement, it may be appropriate for the client to commission an independent consultant/s to also undertake regular monitoring and evaluation and to prepare an external completion report of the RP to determine that all the provisions have been met. Corrective actions are to be taken, as necessary.	11. The implementation of the RP will be monitored internally by the RD (with support of their land consultants) during the Project implementation. On-going monitoring and evaluation by an independent Consultant/s will be conducted, especially to ensure that compensation requirements have been met and that the livelihoods of affected landowners/users are being restored or improved. After the completion of the RP, independent experts (organizations) will be commissioned to conduct a completion/compliance audit.

19. These are the principal differences between the Armenian legal norms and Lenders Standards regarding LAR. Importantly, there are no clear provisions in the Armenian legislation on the AP's livelihood restoration procedure.

20. Another important difference between the Armenian legislation and Lenders Standards is that the Lenders recognize the eligibility for compensation, or at least livelihood restoration, for titled (legal) and non-titled property owners, registered and unregistered tenants. To address these differences between the Armenian legislation and the Lenders Standards, this

RP was prepared for the Project, ensuring compensation at full replacement cost of all items liable to be affected and at least ensuring livelihood restoration of informal/non-titled land occupants, unregistered implementers, and owners of entrepreneurial activities and other potentially APs. The RP also provides for special compensation and livelihood restoration packages for those APs who will be physically relocated, as they are considered vulnerable or severely affected APs.

21. Property will be acquired in state and public interests within the scope and recognition of exclusive prevailing public interest. Attempts will first be made to acquire the land of natural people through negotiation with individual affected persons. However, if negotiations fail, the acquisition process will start as prescribed by law.
22. This Project triggers the Lenders involuntary resettlement policies and compliance requirements.

6. AFFECTED PEOPLE AND ASSETS

6.1. Survey Activities and Methodology

23. The RP assesses the Project's impacts and provides details on required compensation and restoration measures based on the final detailed design of the road. It has been developed based on a thorough analysis of the impacts of the Project on the APs which served as a basis for preparation of compensation and rehabilitation measures. The impact assessment details loss of land, structures, improvements, trees and other assets located in the Project affected area. The following activities were undertaken to make an inventory of all resettlement impacts of the Project:

- **Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)** – to accurately measure the affected area of the lands, as well as the number and types of the affected assets.
- **Inventory of Losses** - to identify and evaluate the characteristics of the lands and other assets to be acquired.
- **Valuation of Replacement Costs** of the Affected Assets as per this RP, which is in harmony with RA legislations and Lenders Standards on Involuntary Resettlement, in order to calculate the amount of compensation of lost assets, income and other livelihood sources and allowances for preparation of the overall RP budget.
- **Census Survey** - to identify the number and characteristics of AHs and their members such as gender, ethnicity, education, employment status including also certain socioeconomic conditions, particularly the sources of livelihood of AHs and potentially vulnerable individuals and households.

The potential impacts on cultural heritage sites due to the project are assessed in the ESIA (Volume 4), including a potential for loss of access to cultural heritage assets. The ESIA also details actions undertaken to avoid and minimise impacts on the cultural heritage assets. Mitigation measures will be implemented as stipulated in the Cultural Heritage Management Plan and Access and Local Connectivity Plan.

24. The Census and Socio-economic Survey (SES) along with the DMS and the inventory of affected assets were carried out between **October** and **December 2022**. Due to the cadastre map revisions initiated by the Cadaster Committee (the information on revision of the maps was published in July 2023 on the Cadaster Committee website) an additional survey was conducted in **October - December 2023** and the revised and additional data were provided in this RP.

6.2. AHs and Census

25. According to the DMS and census findings, there will be substantial land acquisition of private, community and state-owned land for the project. Altogether **15** residential and non-residential structures will be affected. Out of these **15** structures, **2** are residential, **2** food service points, **3** sheds, **7** barns and **1** gas station. The details of project impacts are discussed in the following sections and the summary impacts are presented in **Table 3**.

26. The total number of AHs is **398**. Out of these, only **318** (79.9%) households could be covered in the census. The remaining **80** AHs could not be covered in the census as, at the time of the study, they were unavailable (despite several attempts to reach these AHs). A detailed analysis of these households is provided in **Section 6.11**. The number of APs given in this section of the report is extrapolated based on the **318** surveyed households to arrive at an estimated total number of **1,586** affected persons²⁴ representing the **398** AHs. However, figures presented on vulnerability of AHs is based on the **318** census households. The DMS has covered all the properties affected by the Project and the impact data presented in this section of report is final.

With respect to the acquisition of private land, **375** households with **1,459** persons are affected. **23** households are affected due to the acquisition of community land. Out of these, **22** AHs are leaseholders of community lands and the remaining AH is an informal user of two community land plots. With regards to the affected housing, only **2** AHs with **11** persons are losing residential buildings²⁵. Details on different categories of AHs / APs are provided in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Impacts Summary

Impact Category	Plot	Affected area/Length or quantity	AH Per Type of Impact	AP Per Type of Impact	AH without Double Counting	Absolute number of APs	Remarks
	No.	m²/meter/No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
A. Land Impacts							
A1. Private land	283	351,459	375	1459	375	1459	
A2. Community Land	259	1,876,663	23	127	23	127	
A3. State Land	39	659,458	0	0	0	0	
B. Impact on Buildings and Structures							
B1.Residential	2	2	2	11	0	0	All 2 AHs are included in A1
B2.Non-Residential	7	13	8	31	0	0	All 8 AHs are included in A1, of which 2 AHs are included in B1
C. Improvements							
C1.Border stone	1	120	1	4	0	0	From the total 4 AHs, 3 AHs are included in A1 and 1 AH is included in A2.
C2.Fence	2	1,584	2	10	0	0	
C3.Irrigation drip system	1	4,500	1	4	0	0	
D. Impact on Crops							
D1.Crops	42	50,904	27	102	0	0	All 27 AHs are included in A1
E. Impact on Trees/Bushes							
E1.Fruit Trees/Bushes	141	10,355	151	589	0	0	14 AHs are included in A2, and the rest AHs are in A1
E2.Timber Trees	67	951	63	240	0	0	3 AHs are included in A2, and the rest AHs are in A1
E3. Decorative Trees	4	67	3	11	0	0	All 3 AHs are included in A1
F. Impact on Business (with Tax Declaration) and Employment							

²⁴ The average household consists of 3.98 persons

²⁵ Despite the efforts made by the Project and alternatives considered, it was not possible to fully avoid physical relocation.

Impact Category	Plot	Affected area/Length or quantity	AH Per Type of Impact	AP Per Type of Impact	AH without Double Counting	Absolute number of APs	Remarks
	No.	m²/meter/No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
F1. Food service point	2	2	3	17	0	0	All 6 AHs are included in A1
F2. Gas Station	2	2	2	12	0	0	
F3.Employment	1	1	1	5	0	0	
G. Movable Assets on Land Plots							
G1. Assets	2	6	2	12	0	0	AH is included in A1
H. Severely Affected and Vulnerable Households and Income restoration							
H1. Severely AHs losing 10% or more of productive land	138	n/a	173	489	0	0	166 AHs are included in A1 and 7 AHs in A2
H2. AHs to be relocated	2	n/a	2	11	0	0	All 2 AHs are included in A1
H3. AHs losing commercial/ business establishments	2	n/a	2	9	0	0	All 2 AHs are included in A1
H4. Vulnerable HHs	36	n/a	61	160	0	0	All 61 AHs are included in A1
Total	581				398	1586	

Since the plots have multiple owners, the number of AH is higher than the number of plots. According to RA legislation a property can be owned by several owners (equity co-ownership or fixed -share ownership), who have equal (or as fixed) rights to the property and hence are equally (or as fixed) eligible for compensation.

6.3. Land Impacts

27. Within the framework of the project, only **581** plots of land are affected, the total affected area of which is **2,887,579 m²** (or 288.7 ha). The affected lands are classified according to the subject of ownership:
28. **Private lands: 283** private land plots are affected, the affected area of which is **351,459 m²**. **240 (322,775 m²)** are private agricultural and **36 (19,818 m²)** residential land plots. The project will affect **322,775 m²** of **883,143 m²** from **240** private agricultural land plots, that belong to **365** AHs. The average percentage of private agricultural land loss is **36%**. The project will affect **19,818 m²** of **56,947 m²** from **36** private residential land plots, that belong to **45** AHs (refer to **Table 5**). The project will also affect **8,865 m²** of **13,911 m²** from **7** private land plots of other categories (refer to **Table 5**) which belong to **4** AHs. **55** private land plots are used by informal users, where productive trees and crops are grown. The users of **26** private land plots are legalizable and will need to obtain a legal status. There is a servitude right of "Gazprom Armenia" CJSC over **7** private plots of land, which according to the owners, is free of charge.
29. **Community lands: 259** community land plots are affected, the affected surface of which is **1,876,663 m²** (refer to **Table 5**). **206** community plots are used for agricultural purposes. A total of **28** communal plots are leased, of which **23** plots are agricultural and are leased by **22** AHs. **10** of the **23** leased plots are used as gardens, where fruit trees and shrubs are grown. The rest of the leased agricultural plots are used for growing fodder or grazing livestock. There is a sublease in **2** communal plots. **2** community plots are used by one informal user to grow fruit trees. **4** community plots are leased by "Gazprom Armenia" CJSC, and the affected community does not have any information about its conditions. The leaseholder also did not respond to the consultant's inquiry regarding the terms of the lease. "Geghi Gold" CJSC has a servitude right to **1** community land, which according to the community is free of charge.
30. **State lands: only 39** state land plots are affected, the affected area of which is **659,458 m²** (refer to **Table 5**). State lands are not used by any AH.

31. The distribution of the affected land plots and households by three lots is presented below in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Summary of PAHs and Affected Lands by Three Lots

Lots	Affected land plots			PAHs (without double counting)
	Private land	Community Land	State Land	
Lot 1: 27.1 km Northern Road Section (from 0+000 km to 27+130 km)	271	196	21	383
Lot 2: 8.64 km Bargushat tunnel (from 27+130 km to 35+770 km)	Assumingly - no land take. However, the indicated lengths of the lots are preliminary. The final lengths of the sections will be determined after the design is split into three sections; it is anticipated that while the length of the Bargushat tunnel remains the same, several kilometres will be added to it at the portals, thus reducing the lengths of the Northern and Southern sections.			
Lot 3: 24.2 km Southern Road Section (from 35+770 km to 60+022 km)	12	63	18	15
Total	283	259	39	398

Table 5: Extent of Lands Impacted by the Project

Type of usage		Private		Community		RA land		Total	
		Plots	Affected Area	Plots	Affected Area	Plots	Affected Area	Plots	Affected Area
		No	m ²	No	m ²	No	m ²	No	m ²
Sisian Community									
Agricultural	Arable	183	272,332	23	136,435	-	-	206	408,767
	Grass	17	9,074	1	382	-	-	18	9,456
	Orchard	30	11,534	8	31,327	-	-	38	42,862
	Pasture	-	-	27	366,082	-	-	27	366,082
	Other	9	29,326	113	530,279	3	22,813	125	582,418
Non-agricultural	Residential	26	11,069	-	-	-	-	26	11,069
	Common use	-	-	6	628	-	-	6	628
	Residential other	-	-	11	3,745	-	-	11	3,745
	Various construction	-	-	-	-	-	--	0	0
	Industrial	3	3,700	-	-	-	-	3	3,700
Special use	Energy and Transport Lands*	2	1,850	6	60,217	12	19,009	20	81,076
	Other Categories**	1	257	1	703	6	195,934	8	196,893
Subtotal		271	339,142	196	1,129,799	21	237,756	488	1,706,697
Kajaran Community									
Agricultural	Arable	1	509	-	-	-	-	1	509
	Grass	-	-	1	206	-	-	1	206
	Orchard	-	-	1	413	-	-	1	413
	Pasture	-	-	7	286,846	-	-	7	286,846
	Other	-	-	25	407,628	1	193,036	26	600,664
Non-agricultural	Residential	9	8,064	4	4,199	-	-	13	12,263
	Common use	-	-	2	2,197	-	-	2	2,197
	Residential other	1	684	4	1,080	-	-	5	1,765
	Various construction	-	-	1	1,209	-	-	1	1,209
	Industrial	1	3,059	1	16,173	-	-	2	19,232
Special use	Energy and Transport Lands*	-	-	1	1,282	8	39,837	9	41,119

	Other Categories**	-	-	16	25,631	9	188,828	25	214,459
Subtotal		12	12,317	63	746,864	18	421,702	93	1,180,882
Total									
Agricultural	Arable	184	272,841	23	136,435	0	0	207	409,276
	Grass	17	9,074	2	587	0	0	19	9,661
	Orchard	30	11,534	9	31,741	0	0	39	43,275
	Pasture	0	0	34	652,928	0	0	34	652,928
	Other	9	29,326	138	937,907	4	215,850	151	1,183,083
Non-agricultural	Residential construction	35	19,134	4	4,199	0	0	39	23,332
	Common use	0	0	8	2,826	0	0	8	2,826
	Residential other	1	684	15	4,826	0	0	16	5,510
	Various construction	0	0	1	1,209	0	0	1	1,209
	Industrial	4	6,759	1	16,173	0	0	5	22,932
Special use	Energy and Transport Lands*	2	1,850	7	61,498	20	58,846	29	122,195
	Other Categories**	1	257	17	26,334	15	384,762	33	411,352
Total		283	351,459	259	1,876,663	39	659,458	581	2,887,579
<i>*Energy, Transport, Communication, Utility Infrastructure Facilities</i> <i>**Water, Forest, Special, Reserve Lands</i>									

6.4. Impact of the Project on Buildings, Structures and Improvements

32. The project layout will directly affect **15** buildings/structures with an area of **4,026 m²**, including **2** residential buildings and **2** food service points. In addition, **3** sheds, **7** barns and **1** gas station are also affected. One barn is located on the same land plot as one of the affected residential houses. In the case of other affected structures, there is no residential loss.
33. The two affected residential houses (**Table 6**) are used/occupied and located in Ishkhanasar and Shenatagh settlements. As a result of the impact, two AHs are subject to resettlement, for which they will be provided with severe impact allowance in addition to compensation, as well as transportation allowance to cover transport costs. A part (31.7 m²) of the building located in Ishkhanasar with a total area 95.4 m², belongs to the Armenian branch of the international charity "World Vision International" and is used free of charge by the AH without a formal registration. The formal designation of the building according to the ownership certificate is a warehouse, but it is used and is part of a residential house. Another part (around 2/3) of the building was constructed and is used by the AH that also owns an affected business (refer to **Section 6.7**).

Table 6: Project Affected Buildings and Structures

Name	Material	No	Total	Registered	Plots
			m²	m²	No
A. House					
Residential house	Reinforced concrete	2	334	270	2
Subtotal A.		2	334	270	2
B. Supporting Structures to Main Residential Building					
Barn	Stone, concrete	1	53	53	1
Subtotal B.		1	53	53	
C. Structures (including business structures) of AHs without Residential Loss					
Foodservice point	Reinforced concrete	2	247	40	7
Shed	Concrete, metal	3	260	0	
Gas Station	Concrete, pumice block	1	24	0	
Barn	Stone, concrete, metal	6	3,109	0	
Subtotal C.		12	3,640	40	
Total (A+B+C)		15	4,027	363	7*

* Number of land plots is presented without double counting

34. In addition to the above affected buildings, improvements such as border stone walls, metal fences and an irrigation drip system are also affected by the Project (refer to **Table 7**).

Table 7: Project Affected Improvements

Type of Improvement	Material	Length	Plot
		m	No.
Border stone	basalt	120	1
Metal fence	metal	1,584	2
Irrigation drip system	polyethylene	4,500	1
Total		6,204	4

6.5. Impact on Crops

35. The main field crops cultivated in the project area are wheat, alfalfa, melilot, timothy, potato and beans. The total area actually affected is **50,903.83 m²**. The impact on field crops is not significant, as the affected lands are mostly used for horticulture (garden and orchard crops, fruit-bearing trees). All 27 APs affected by loss of field crops will receive compensation for one year's yield loss in addition to compensation for the loss of their land.

Table 8: Loss of Crops due to Project Impacts

Type of Crop	Annual Productivity	Affected Area	Total Loss
	kg/ m ²	m ²	Kg
Wheat	0.25	20,325.57	5,081.39
Alfalfa	3.00	27,612.63	82,837.89
Melilot	0.56	1,799.67	1,007.82
Timothy	0.56	3.96	2.22
Potato	8.00	630.00	5,040.00
Beans	5.00	472.00	2,360.00
Pumpkin	6.00	30.00	180.00
Tomato	5.00	20.00	100.00
Pepper	3.00	10.00	30.00
Total	-	50,903.83	96,639.31

6.6. Impact on Trees/Shrubs²⁶

36. Within the Project affected area, quite a lot of gardens/orchards will be impacted. In that regard, the settlements of Vaghati, Darbas, Lor and Shenatagh stand out, where **37**, **56**, **15** and **11** plots of affected land are planted with fruit trees, respectively. Out of the total **446** affected community and private agricultural land plots, **141** are used as gardens/orchards. A large number of the following types of fruit trees/shrubs are affected: cherry, peach, walnut, apple, apricot, cherry, raspberry, rosehip and plum.
37. People use some of the yield for subsistence (family consumption) and sell the rest in the market or deliver it to a cannery as a source of income. Due to land expropriation, AHs will have to either replace this food source for family consumption with food purchased from the market or sell less produce as a source of income. They will receive compensation for the loss of their garden/orchard land and trees.

Table 9: Loss of Fruit Trees/Shrubs

Type of tree	Seedling	Not yet Productive	Productive	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.
A. Fruit bushes				
Raspberry		312.00	3,662	3,974
Hawthorn			5	5
Currant			3	3
Rosehip			151	151
Dewberry			96	96
Subtotal (A)		312.00	3,917.00	4,229.00
B. Fruit trees				
Kinglet		1		1
Cherry		8	643	651
Peach			81	81
Walnut		37	630	667
Walnut (Dwarf)			971	971
Mulberry			25	25
Grape			24	24
Apple	124	5	1,938	2,067

²⁶ Trees located on private and community lands and grown up / used by APs are both considered in this chapter.

Type of tree	Seedling	Not yet Productive	Productive	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Apricot			577	577
Sweet cherry			141	141
Cornel			1	1
Almond		1	12	13
Hazelnut			18	18
Plum		3	674	677
Quince			7	7
Wild apple			11	11
Wild plum			39	39
Pear	19	2	134	155
Subtotal (B)	143	57	5,926	6,126
Total (A+B)	143	369	9,843	10,355

38. A total of **951** timber and **67** decorative trees will be affected. All these trees are located on private lands, except **38** timber trees that are located on **4** community lands²⁷ and are owned / taken care of by APs. 951 timber and 67 decorative trees will be compensated as per the Entitlement Matrix.

Table 10: Loss of Timber Trees

Type of wood tree	Small (0-13cm)	Medium (14-25cm)	Mature (26 cm and more)	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Poplar	2	589	66	657
Maple			18	18
Lame			8	8
Birch			1	1
Ash			19	19
Willow	12	152	84	248
Total	14	741	196	951

Table 11: Loss of Decorative Tree

Type of decorative tree	Total
	No.
Spruce	58
Wild chestnut	9
Rose	30
Total	67

6.7. Impact on Business and Employment

39. There are four business activities which will be permanently impacted by the Project. All four are registered. All activities are located in Ishkhanasar settlement. It should be noted that only two households are affected by the loss of business, each has one gas station and one

²⁷ As detailed in the Project's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESIA Volume 6), trees that are located on the community land but are not taken care of / owned by the AHs will be replanted at the ratio of 1 to 6 (and 1 to 10 if the Red Book species are affected).

fast food service point. Businesses are registered in the name of different members of the household as Individual Entrepreneurship. Therefore, formally there are four business activities, but actually, there are two of them, each consisting of one gas station and one fast food service point. The AHs who own the businesses are self-employed at their facilities. As a result of the impact on these activities, one employee (one AH) will permanently lose the job (this AP is also vulnerable and is eligible for a vulnerability allowance).

Table 12. The Extent of Business Loss and Tax Status

No	Description	With tax declaration	Land plot	AHs
		No.	No.	No.
1	Fast food service point	2	2	2
2	Gas station	2	2	2
Total		4	2*	2**
<i>*Number of land plots is presented without double counting.</i>				
<i>**Number of AHs is presented without double counting</i>				

6.8. Impact on Common Property Resources/Public Utilities

40. Along the project road gas, communication, electrical and water utilities will be affected and need to be relocated. Each affected utility will be relocated in accordance with a detailed design based on the technical conditions and requirements received from the owner and Armenian design standards. The final relocation designs have been discussed and approved by the owners. Utility relocation designs with detailed volumes of work and cost estimates are presented in a separate Detailed Design General Report (April 2019).
41. All public utilities will be relocated or will be restored, ensuring the same working conditions and operation that they had before the Project implementation. The road design consultant has also designed the relocation/restoration of the public utilities. It is noted that the relocation costs of public utilities **are not included in the budget of this RP** as these costs are included in the scope of works of the General Contractor and in the construction budget.

6.9. Movable Assets on Land Plots

42. There are 6 movable assets on 2 land plots (belonging to 2 AHs), which are subject to relocation. These assets can be moved without damaging them.

Table 13. Affected Movable Assets

Property Type	No.
Container	1
Tank	4
Fuel filling equipment	1
Total	6

6.10. Severely Affected and Vulnerable Households and Proposed Income Restoration

43. The main purpose of the RP is to mitigate the negative impacts or related land acquisition effects on people by the Project, particularly for the severely affected and vulnerable AHs. In order to improve flexibility of income restoration mitigation measures, as well as to rehabilitate the livelihoods of these targeted AHs, the entitlement matrix of the RF includes the following allowances: i) Severe Impact Allowances and ii) Allowances to Vulnerable AHs. These allowances and income restoration measures are intended to mitigate the impacts on severely affected and vulnerable AHs and help them restore their livelihoods.
44. The severely affected AHs are categorized as those losing 10% or more of their productive land assets, AHs to be physically relocated, and AHs losing commercial/business establishments. Land plots which were under cultivation at the time of the DMS have been considered for this allowance. **173** AHs will lose 10% or more of their productive land, **2** AHs

will be relocated and **2** AHs will lose businesses and will be entitled to the Severe Impact Allowance as per this RP. One of the AHs that will be relocated will also lose a business adjacent to their house.

Table 14. Severely Affected Households by Type

Type of Severe Impact	Plots (No.)	AH (No.)
Severely AHs losing 10% or more of productive land	138	173
AHs to be relocated	2	2
AHs losing commercial/business establishments	2	2
Total Plots and AHs (without double counting)	141	176*
<i>* One AH will be relocated and will also lose a business adjacent to the house</i>		

45. Both AHs that are to be physically relocated permanently reside at the affected houses and do not have another residential property. World Vision Armenia NGO, that owns but does not use 1/3 of the building in Ishkhanasar to be dismantled, has its headquarters in Yerevan and premises across Armenia. The NGO does not generate any income from its affected property and thus is not eligible for a severity allowance. One of physically displaced AHs (that uses a part of the building owned by World Vision Armenia and constructed and uses another 2/3 of that building) runs a business adjacent to the house (which is their major source of income), while being also engaged in fruit gardening and cultivation of crops (around 4% of income). This AH is made of five persons: two adults and three children aged 6-15. The AH's adult members work at own business. The second AH (in Shenatagh) includes six people of working age, of these one person works in the private sector, three persons are engaged in the agriculture activities, mainly in animal husbandry (the AH has a milk cow, sheep, goat, poultry and bee-hive), one person is a housewife, and one person works abroad. About 30% of the income of this AH is generated from agriculture and the rest are salaries and remittances. None of these PAPs are employed in the public sector. The second AH occasionally picks herbs and mushrooms seasonally which are used for household consumption. None of the AHs who will be physically relocated are vulnerable.
46. The two physically displaced AHs do not have a clear relocation strategy in mind yet, however, the first is considering an option of renting a flat in Ishkhanasar or nearby or staying at a relative's place until a suitable dwelling is acquired and re-establishing the same business at another location (which is yet to be determined). Armenian branch of the international charity "World Vision International" did not generate any income from their property - their 1/3 part of the building was given to a local resident for use free of charge. World Vision Armenia may use the compensation to serve the purposes / mission of the organisation.
47. The AH owning the second affected business resides elsewhere and their house is not affected. In addition to running the business (which is their major source of income), this AH is also engaged in fruit gardening; they do not practice any plant/berry picking and are not engaged in animal husbandry. This AH intends to relocate part of their business to the land plot they own nearby and is still considering the options about restoration of the business. The AH is not vulnerable.
48. There are **13** AHs which have been identified as vulnerable **poor** households. These AHs were identified on the basis of the census and their status (as AHs registered in the Family Insecurity Assessment System and receiving a family allowance) which is subject to approval by inquiry from the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs of the Republic of Armenia.
49. In addition to these households, there are **27** households headed by women, **28** headed by elderly individuals, **7** headed by disabled persons, and **6** headed by single parents, all of which are also considered vulnerable households. Due to overlapping vulnerabilities, the total number of vulnerable households is **61**.

Table 15. Vulnerable AHs

N	Vulnerability Type	AH number	Total AH number without double counting	Notes
1	Poor (registered in the Family Insecurity Assessment System and receiving respective allowances)	13	13	
2	Women Headed	27	26	1 AH is included in point 1
3	Elderly Headed	28	21	7 AHs are included in points 1 and 2
4	Disabled Headed	7	1	6 AHs are included in points 2 and 3
5	Single Parent Headed	6	-	All AHs are included in points 1 to 4
Total (No.)			61	

6.11. The Socio-Economic Profile of the Affected Households

6.11.1. Introduction

50. The **socio-economic survey (SES) and census survey** information will be used as baseline data in evaluating the implementation of the RP. This will help to better understand the potential impacts of land loss on AHs and identify restoration options. The main objective of the SES was to describe the key socio-economic features of the APs: educational level, employment, means of livelihood, sources of income, poverty/income level, property ownership, as well as access/availability of public services.
51. The socio-economic profile of the AHs in this RP is based on the data of the **census survey** and **socio-economic sample survey** conducted in **October-December 2022 (and the census survey updated in December 2023)**. As stated above, the total number of AHs is 398, of which only 318 (79.9%) AHs were present and available to be included in the **census survey**. Data concerning the remaining 80 AHs (20.1%) is not included in the census survey report since at the time of the study they were unavailable (it was not possible to identify the location and contact data of 60 AHs, 14 AHs were located abroad and it was not possible to contact them, and 6 AHs refused to participate and provide data).
52. The **socio-economic sample survey** included 78 households, 25% of 318 households covered by the **census survey**. The pre-specified method of covering every fourth household in the census survey was used for the SES. The AHs studied in the framework of the project, according to the different communities, are presented in **Table 16**.

Table 16: Total number of AHs and HHs covered in the Census and SES by Community

Settlement name	Total No. of AHs		Total number of census AHs		Total number of SES AHs	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aghitu	14	3.8	9	2.3	2	0.6
Geghi	11	2.8	7	1.8	1	0.3
Getatagh	9	2.3	7	1.8	2	0.6
Darbas	145	36.3	128	32.1	30	9.4
Ishkhanasar	10	2.5	6	1.5	4	1.3
Lernadzor	4	1.0	4	1.0	1	0.3
Lor	35	8.8	33	8.3	5	1.6
Noravan	2	0.5	1	0.3	0	0.0
Shenatagh	23	5.5	21	5.3	6	1.9
Vorotnavan	11	2.8	4	1.0	3	0.9
Uyts	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0
Sisian	52	13.1	26	6.5	6	1.9
Vaghatin	82	20.3	71	17.7	18	5.7
Total	398	100.0	318	79.9	78	24.5

Source: RP census survey, October-December 2022 (updated in December 2023)

6.11.2. Affected Population and Number of Family Members

53. 1,268 people live in the 318 AHs surveyed during the census: 620 males (48.9%) and 648 females (51.1%). The average household consists of 3.98 persons: 1.94 males and 2.04 females. The average number of persons in the studied households almost corresponds to the indicators of the RA, because according to the 2011 census data, the average number of members in Armenian households is 3.85.

Table 17: Gender Profile of Affected Persons

Gender	No	% of the total
Male	620	48.90
Female	648	51.10
Total	1268	100.00

Source: RP census survey, October-December 2022 (updated in December 2023)

The total number of AH heads and other members is shown in **Table 18**.

Table 18: Gender Profile of Heads and Members of AHs

AHs						AH members					
Male Headed	%	Female Headed	%	Total AHs	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total APs	%
242	76.10	76	23.90	318	100.00	378	39.79	572	60.21	950	100.00

Source: RP census survey, October-December 2022 (updated in December 2023)

6.11.3. Heads of AHs by Gender and Age

54. The majority of AHs heads are men (242 or 76.1%). Women make up 23.9% or 76 heads (**Table 19**). This gender distribution of household leaders reflects the predominance of male-led households in rural Armenian society. The percentage of households led by males is significantly higher in the under-45 age group, namely 21.7%. In the group under 45 years of age, the percentage of households led by women is about 8 times smaller, only 2.5%. In other age groups, the ratio of male to female household heads changes significantly, and women's household management generally begins at an older age, which is associated with the death of the husband. The percentage of AHs led by a woman in the over 76 age group is 6.6%. Legally, after the death of the husband, the wife becomes the owner of the property, and in most households, also the head, despite the fact that the sons also live in the same house.

Table 19: Age of AH Head by Gender

Age Cohort	Male AH Heads		Female AH Heads		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below 35	19	6.0	3	0.9	22	6.9
36-45	50	15.7	5	1.6	55	17.3
46-55	62	19.5	14	4.4	76	23.9
56-65	60	18.9	15	4.7	75	23.6
66-75	31	9.7	18	5.7	49	15.4
76 +	20	6.3	21	6.6	41	12.9
Total	242	76.1	76	23.9	314	100.0

Source: RP census survey, October-December 2022 (updated in December 2023)

Table 20 below shows the total number of AH members (excluding heads) by age group and gender. The gender distribution is equal in most age groups, and the age/sex distribution is normal for a relatively stable rural population. However, the relatively low number of men in

the 36-55 age group is most likely due to long-term or permanent emigration of men working abroad, as well as the fact that they are mostly included among household heads (see [Tables 18 and 19](#)). In addition to this fact, the predominance of women in the 56+ age group may also be due to indicators of the difference in average life expectancy of women and men.

Table 20: Age of AH Members by Gender

Age Cohort	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-5	47	4.9	42	4.4	89	9.4
6-15	94	9.9	93	9.8	187	19.7
16-25	91	9.6	90	9.5	181	19.1
26-35	67	7.1	85	8.9	152	16.0
36-45	40	4.2	89	9.4	129	13.6
46-55	30	3.2	86	9.1	116	12.2
56-65	8	0.8	45	4.7	53	5.6
66-75	0	0.0	29	3.1	29	3.1
76 +	1	0.1	13	1.4	14	1.5
Total	378	39.8	572	60.2	950	100.0

Source: RP census survey, October-December 2022 (updated in December 2023)

6.11.4. Ethnic Origin of APs Ethnic Origin of APs

55. As shown in [Table 21](#), 99.8% of APs included in the census study are Armenians, and 0.2% are foreigners (Russian and Ukrainian). There are no indigenous groups in Armenia.

Table 21: Ethnicity of APs

Ethnicity	APs	%
Armenian	1266	99.8
Russian	1	0.1
Ukrainian	1	0.1
Total	1248	100.0

Source: RP census survey, October-December 2022 (updated in December 2023)

6.11.5. The Level of Education

56. The general level of education is quite high among heads of AHs. All women and men household heads are educated and literate. Most AH heads have high school (28.0%) and vocational education (21.7%), followed by AH heads with higher education (20.1%).
57. Among AH heads, there is a higher percentage of women (50.0% or 38 out of 76) than men (36.8% or 89 out of 242) with a high school education. However, the data also reveal that there are relatively more women in the "incomplete secondary education" category than men. On the contrary, there is a relatively larger percentage of male household heads of AHs with vocational and higher education compared to female household heads (for example, 26.4% male household heads or 64 out of a total of 242 men, and 15.8% of female household heads or 12 out of 76 women). Such indicators give reason to assume that opportunities to obtain higher education and a vocational profession in families were given more to men, and women who head households tended to undertake domestic household work. The level of education of the AH heads by gender is given in [Table 22](#).

Table 22: Education of AH Heads by Gender

Educational Level	Male AH Heads		Female AH Heads		Total AH Heads	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Incomplete secondary	17	5.3	7	2.2	24	7.5
Secondary	89	28.0	38	11.9	127	39.9
Vocational school	69	21.7	18	5.7	87	27.4
Incomplete higher education, student	3	0.9	1	0.3	4	1.3
Higher (bachelor or master)	64	20.1	12	3.8	76	23.9
Total	242	76.1	76	23.9	318	100.0

Source: RP census survey, October-December 2022 (updated in December 2023)

58. **Table 23** shows that out of 950 AH members, 183 (19.3%) have secondary education, 130 (13.7%) have vocational education, and 195 (20.5%) have higher education. 74 APs (7.8% of the total APs), are still studying at university. It is clear from the data that those with higher education predominate among APs. APs in the educational levels of elementary and incomplete secondary education, middle school, and high school are 8.6%, 3.9%, 10.4%, and 5.8%, respectively. Two people from APs are illiterate since they did not attend school because of a disability.
59. In the higher education and vocational categories, there are higher percentages of women (14.4% and 10.7%) who have achieved these qualifications than those for men, namely 6.1% and 2.9% (the situation was the opposite for AH heads).
60. The number of children under the age of 6 in the AHs is 93 (9.8% of the total APs). See **Table 23** for more details on the educational profile of the members of the AHs.

Table 23: Education of AH Members by Gender

Educational Level	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2
Elementary	38	4.0	44	4.6	82	8.6
Incomplete secondary	20	2.1	17	1.8	37	3.9
Secondary ²⁸	66	6.9	117	12.3	183	19.3
Middle school	52	5.5	47	4.9	99	10.4
High school	32	3.4	23	2.4	55	5.8
Vocational school	28	2.9	102	10.7	130	13.7
Incomplete higher education, student	33	3.5	41	4.3	74	7.8
Higher (bachelor or master)	58	6.1	137	14.4	195	20.5
Postgraduate	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not applicable (up to 6 years old)	50	5.3	43	4.5	93	9.8
Total	378	39.8	572	60.2	950	100.0

Source: RP census survey, October-December 2022 (updated in December 2023)

6.11.6. Employment Status

61. Of the heads of AHs 66.0% (210 out of 318) are employed, and the percentage of employed male heads (74.8%) is higher than that of employed female heads (38.2%). Unemployed

²⁸ Since 2006, education has been carried out for a total duration of 12 years and the concept of high school was introduced. Before that, education was carried out in secondary schools with a total duration of 10 years.

pensioners constitute 15.1% of household heads (21 men and 27 women) and employed pensioners who supplement their pension incomes constitute 14.2% of household heads (31 men and 14 women). There are 15 (4.7%) unemployed household heads who are not pensioners, with a majority of 13 not looking for work. Men tend to be actively engaged in agriculture and other occupations, while women work mainly in agriculture and undertaking household activities (**Table 24**).

Table 24: Employment Status of AH Head by Gender

Employment Status	Male AH Heads		Female AH Heads		Total AH Heads	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employed (including students)	181	74.8	29	38.2	210	66.0
Pensioner	21	8.7	27	35.5	48	15.1
Employed pensioner	31	12.8	14	18.4	45	14.2
Unemployed (not look for job)	8	3.3	5	6.6	13	4.1
Unemployed (looking for job)	1	0.4	1	1.3	2	0.6
Total	242	100.0	76	100.0	318	100.0

Source: RP census survey, October-December 2022 (updated in December 2023)

62. **Table 25** shows that among family members other than heads of household, 378 people, or 39.8% are employed. Among them the proportion of men and women in their groups is almost equal, making up 41.3% and 38.8%, respectively. 5.4% (31) of women and 0.5% (2) of men are unemployed pensioners. There are also 19 female pensioners (3.3% of women) who are also employed to supplement their pension income. A total of 134 men and women were registered as unemployed during the survey. Among them, 16 men and 24 women are looking for work.
63. 274 people, or 28.8% of the members of AHs (excluding household heads), are students and pupils; 131 of them are boys, and 143 are girls. 4.0% of men are in military service. Other details of APs employment are presented in **Table 25**.

Table 25: Employment Status of APs by Gender

Employment Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employed	156	41.3	222	38.8	378	39.8
Pensioner	2	0.5	31	5.4	33	3.5
Pupil, student, distance student	131	34.7	143	25.0	274	28.8
Employed pensioner	0	0.0	19	3.3	19	2.0
Unemployed (not look for job)	8	2.1	86	15.6	97	10.2
Unemployed (looking for job)	16	4.2	24	4.2	40	4.2
Military servant	15	4.0	0	0.0	15	1.6
Other cases (up to 6 years old and other cases)	50	13.2	44	7.7	94	9.9
Total	378	100.0	572	100.0	950	100.0

Source: RP census survey, October-December 2022 (updated in December 2023)

6.11.7. Availability of Services

64. The SES of affected communities showed the availability of public services and their distance from each community (**Table 26**). Services include educational institutions, hospitals, pharmacies, post offices, public transport, parks, shops, cultural centres, and churches. All services are available in Darbas and Sisian settlements, except for a cultural centre which is more than 5km from Darbas. Secondary schools and kindergartens are available in all settlements.
65. However, in most communities, people have to travel 2-5 km, and in some cases more than 5 km, for some services. Aghitu settlement lacks most services: high school, any other

educational institution, pharmacy, park, cultural centre, and church. Public transport and shops are also absent in Geghi settlement and at more than 5 km. The same applies to Ishkhanasar where there are very few services inside the village: only a secondary school, a kindergarten, a medical centre, public transport, and a shop. See **Table 26** for details on other settlements.

Table 26: Availability of Services by Distance

Services	Distance	Aghitu	Geghi	Getatagh	Darbas	Ishkhanasar	Lor	Shenatagh	Vorotnavan	Sisian	Vaghatin
Secondary School	up to 2 km	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
High School	up to 2 km			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
	above 5 km	✓	✓			✓			✓		
Kindergarten	up to 2 km	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Other educational centre	up to 2 km			✓	✓					✓	
	2-5 km						✓			✓	
	above 5 km	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Hospitals / medical centre	up to 2 km	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2-5 km									✓	
Pharmacy	up to 2 km			✓	✓		✓			✓	
	above 5 km	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Post Office	up to 2 km	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	above 5 km		✓			✓					
Public Transportation	up to 2 km	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	above 5 km		✓						✓		✓
Parks	up to 2 km				✓					✓	
	2-5 km						✓				
	above 5 km	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Shop, trade centre	up to 2 km	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	above 5 km		✓								
Cultural centre	up to 2 km							✓		✓	
	2-5 km						✓			✓	
	above 5 km	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓
Church	up to 2 km			✓	✓					✓	
	2-5 km						✓		✓	✓	
	above 5 km	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓

Source: RP SES survey, October-December 2022

66. Potable drinking water for households is mainly provided by centralised water supply in all settlements. Only in the villages of Lor and Darbas, respectively 40.0% and 3.3% of affected people use local springs. **Table 27** shows that wells and rivers are not sources of drinking water for AHs.

Table 27: Source of Drinking Water of AHs by Community

Settlement Name	Centralised Water Supply (%)	Spring (%)	Well (%)	Stream/other (%)	Total (%)
Aghitu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Geghi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Getatagh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Darbas	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ishkhanasar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lernadzor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lor	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shenatagh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vorotnavan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sisian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vaghatin	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: RP SES survey, October-December 2022

67. As for the provision of sanitary facilities, an indoor toilet is present in 87.2% of the households participating in the socio-economic survey, and 12.8% use an outdoor toilet. Households using an outdoor toilet were recorded more in Lor, 60.0%, followed by Sisian, Vaghatin, and Darbas, 16.7%, 16.7%, and 10.0%, respectively (**Table 28**).

Table 28: Sanitation Facilities in AHs by Community

Settlement Name	Indoor Flush toilet (%)	Outdoor Latrine (%)	Total (%)
Aghitu	100.0	0.0	100.0
Geghi	100.0	0.0	100.0
Getatagh	100.0	0.0	100.0
Darbas	90.0	10.0	100.0
Ishkhanasar	100.0	0.0	100.0
Lernadzor	100.0	0.0	100.0
Lor	40.0	60.0	100.0
Shenatagh	100.0	0.0	100.0
Vorotnavan	100.0	0.0	100.0
Sisian	83.3	16.7	100.0
Vaghatin	83.3	16.7	100.0
Total	87.2	12.8	100.0

Source: RP SES survey, October-December 2022

68. Household fuel consumption in Armenia is mainly for food preparation and heating purposes. Fuel used for heating purposes constitutes one of the main expenses for households. The

SES provided information on the dependence of households in various communities on different types of fuel needed for heating. **Table 29** shows that electricity, wood, gas, and dry manure are considered suitable as heating sources. According to the results of the research, wood is considered the main source of heating for most households (64.1%), followed by electricity (16.7%), gas (15.4%), and dry manure (3.8%). It is apparent that the dependence of households on wood is due to high electricity and gas rates. Fuel consumption indicators of individual communities' reveal that only wood is used for heating in the villages of Aghitu, Geghi, and Getatagh. Wood constitutes a large percentage of overall fuel consumption in Darbas, Vorotnavan, Vaghatin, Lor, and Ishkhanasar respectively, namely: 76.7%, 66.7%, 61.1%, 60.0%, and 50.0%. In Shenatagh, half of the households (50.0%) heat their houses with electricity, while in Sisian 50% of households use gas. The number of households heated with dry manure is the highest in Lor, at 20.0%.

Table 29: Percentage of AH Dependency on Type of Fuel for Heating by Community

Settlement Name	Electricity (%)	Wood (%)	Gas (%)	Manure (%)	Total (%)
Aghitu	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Geghi	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Getatagh	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Darbas	13.3	76.7	6.7	3.3	100.0
Ishkhanasar	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
Lernadzor	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Lor	20.0	60.0	0.0	20.0	100.0
Shenatagh	50.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	100.0
Vorotnavan	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sisian	16.7	33.3	50.0	0.0	100.0
Vaghatin	16.7	61.1	16.7	5.6	100.0
Total	16.7	64.1	15.4	3.8	100.0

Source: RP SES survey, October-December 2022

6.11.8. Sources of Livelihood and Income

69. Agriculture, including animal husbandry, plays an important role in the livelihoods of the AHs, reducing the problems of unemployment and providing employment to the members of the AHs.
70. The difference between agricultural and non-agricultural sources of income for AHs in communities is significant and may be highly correlated with potential Project impacts depending on the extent of AHs' income loss. **Table 30** shows that agriculture provides important sources of income for the AHs and its proportion of total household income varies between 8.7% in Getatagh and 35.4% in Ishkhanasar²⁹.
71. It should be noted that some communities with a high proportion of agricultural income, and also high average incomes from non-agricultural activities, are more prosperous (the average monthly income of a household in Geghi, Ishkhanasar is AMD 453,429 and AMD 498,500, respectively) compared to communities with a small proportion of agricultural income (the average monthly income of a household in Getatagh and Lor is AMD 205,514 and AMD 253,485, respectively). Therefore, for some communities there is a relationship between the

²⁹ Excluding Uyts and Noravan, where data were only collected from one AH.

welfare of an affected community and the proportion of total income which is derived from agricultural activities and also average incomes earned from non-agricultural activities.

72. However, the disparity between the incomes of AHs in communities is significant, for example, in Ishkhanasar, the average monthly income of AHs is 498,500 AMD, while in Sisian it is about 2.5 times smaller, amounting to 195,923 AMD. Income data show the importance of providing compensation and support mechanisms to AHs to restore their livelihoods, especially for lower income and more highly affected and vulnerable households.

Table 30: Proportion of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Annual Incomes per AH

Settlement Name	Average Income By Agricultural Activities Per Household (AMD)	Average Income By Non Agricultural Activities Per Household (AMD)	Total Average Income Per Household (AMD)	Percentage of average agricultural income to total income, %
Aghitu	125,556	299,000	424,556	29.6
Geghi	154,286	299,143	453,429	34.0
Getatagh	17,857	187,657	205,514	8.7
Darbas	55,078	209,888	264,966	20.8
Ishkhanasar	176,667	321,833	498,500	35.4
Lernadzor	40,000	282,000	322,000	12.4
Lor	43,879	209,606	253,485	17.3
Noravan	440,000	182,000	622,000	70.7
Shenatagh	94,095	174,667	268,762	35.0
Vorotnavan	82,500	153,500	236,000	35.0
Uyts	0	400,000	400,000	0.0
Sisian	35,846	160,077	195,923	18.3
Vaghatin	86,577	209,186	295,763	29.3
Total	68,799	210,121	278,919	24.7

Source: RP census survey, October-December 2022 (updated in December 2023)

73. Data on income from agricultural sub-sectors show that the majority of income is derived from crop cultivation, and/or horticulture, and animal husbandry (Table 31). The incomes of the AHs from crop cultivation and/or horticulture vary from 3.1% in Getatagh to 22.1% in Ishkhanasar (not including the one household in Uyts and Noravan). Animal husbandry provides 8.2% of the total income of all households, but varies significantly by community, namely 1.8% of households in Sisian, and 26.2% in Aghitu village. This difference in income from agricultural sources is mainly due to the difference in access to arable land and pasture. However, while Sisian is a town and the number of households engaged in animal husbandry is likely to be small, income from livestock is only 3.3% of total income in the rural village of Darbas.
74. In each community, incomes of households from salary (including working abroad) and self-employment make up a fairly large percentage of total household income (60.8%). This type of household income varies from 85.4% in Lernadzor to 46.4% in Ishkhanasar. Income from various types of pensions and benefits provides 14.1% of total household income. This percentage again varies significantly by community. It is 2.2% in Lernadzor, 19.3% in Sisian. Refer to Table 31 for other data on AHs' revenue

Table 31: AHs Source of Income

Settlement Name	Crop cultivation/horticulture (%)	Cattle breeding and sale (%)	Benefits, pensions (%)	Salary, Self-employment, entrepreneurship (%)	Help from outside, other income (%)	Total (%)
Aghitu	3.4	26.2	8.5	60.1	1.8	100.0
Geghi	15.1	18.9	3.0	63.0	0.0	100.0
Getatagh	3.1	5.6	12.1	77.2	2.1	100.0
Darbas	17.5	3.3	15.4	63.6	0.2	100.0
Ishkhanasar	22.1	13.4	18.2	46.4	0.0	100.0
Lernadzor	9.3	3.1	2.2	85.4	0.0	100.0
Lor	12.5	4.8	16.5	65.6	0.6	100.0
Noravan	1.6	69.1	5.1	24.1	0.0	100.0
Shenatagh	15.5	19.5	16.2	48.6	0.2	100.0
Vorotnavan	19.1	15.9	11.5	44.7	8.8	100.0
Uyts	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Sisian	16.5	1.8	19.3	60.6	1.8	100.0
Vaghatin	20.2	9.0	12.7	58.0	0.0	100.0
Total	16.4	8.2	14.1	60.8	0.5	100.0

Source: RP census survey, October-December 2022 (updated in December 2023)

6.11.9. AHs' Asset Ownership

75. Asset ownership is a good indicator of economic conditions in any area. Overall asset ownership data among the AHs is given in **Table 32**. 100.0% of surveyed households own a mobile phone, followed by 98.7% of households owning a TV. 97.4% of households have a refrigerator and a washing machine. 60.3% of households own a car, while 17.9% of remaining households own a bus/truck/agricultural machinery. 48.7% of AHs have a computer. About 6.4% of households have a fixed telephone connection, but this is gradually falling out of use due to the proliferation of mobile communications. Only 2.6% of households have air conditioning and this is related to local climatic conditions where air conditioning is not necessary.

Table 32: Assets Owned by the AHs

List of Assets	%	
	Yes	No
Television	98.7	1.3
Washing machine	97.4	2.6
Refrigerator	97.4	2.6
Mobile telephone	100.0	0.0
Telephone	6.4	93.6
Bicycle	3.8	96.2
Vehicle (car)	60.3	39.7
Bus / Truck/ Farm machinery	17.9	82.1
Air Conditioner	2.6	97.4
Computer	48.7	51.3

Source: RP SES survey, October-December 2022

76. Livestock ownership is an important property base of many households in agricultural economies. The economic value of domestic animals includes meat, dairy products, fiber, fertilizer, etc. Ownership of domestic animals often constitute considerable value in rural

economies. However, according to the results of the SES, much less than half of the surveyed AHs have dairy cows (22.0%), other cattle (17.0%), and poultry (16.7%). Only 11.9% of AHs have beehives. Pigs, sheep, goats, and horses are also not widespread in the affected communities, being kept by, respectively, 5.3%, 9.1%, 2.8%, and 4.7% of AHs (**Table 33**).

Table 33: Possession of Livestock Assets by AHs, %

List of Livestock	Yes	No
Cattle	17.0	83.0
Milk cow	22.0	78.0
Pig	5.3	94.7
Sheep	9.1	90.9
Goat	2.8	97.2
Poultry	16.7	83.3
Horse	4.7	95.3
Beehive	11.9	88.1

Source: RP census survey, October-December 2022 (updated in December 2023)

6.11.10. Household Expenditures, Debt and State Support

77. The SES of affected households attempted to identify the average household expenditure considering the different numbers of household members and the percentages of total expenditure. This will provide insight into spending and saving patterns in the different affected communities. The data presented in **Table 34** show that the main household expense in all communities is the expenditure on food, namely an average of 29.4% of total household expenditure. This ranges from 15.2% to 39.7% in different communities. Spending on household goods and clothing ranges from 2.0% in Lor to 20.7% in Vorohtavan. Expenditure on utilities in affected communities vary from 2.5% to 15.1%. Transportation costs also make up quite a large percentage of total household expenditure, namely an average of 8.6%. In the different affected communities this ranges from 5.2% in Aghitu to 12.7% in Sisian. Agricultural expenditure is on average 6.3% of total household expenditure but ranges from 1.0% in Lernadzor to 25.3% in Geghi. Average expenditure on education and healthcare accounted for 3.3% and 4.4% of total household spending, respectively.
78. Monthly repayments of loans and payment of interest make up a fairly large average percentage of total household expenditure, namely 16.7%. These payments, as a percentage of total household expenditure, are the highest in Ishkhanasar and the lowest in Aghitu village (respectively, 28.1% and 4.7%, **Table 34**). The results of SES showed that 71.8% (or 56) of AHs interviewed in the survey had loans and debts, the source of which is a bank in 98.2% of cases. The minimum loan amount is 30 thousand, and the maximum is 24 million AMD.

Table 34: Average Household Expenditure, %

Expenditure Heads	Settlement Name											
	Aghitu	Geghi	Getatagh	Darbas	Ishkhan asar	Lernadzor	Lor	Shenatagh	Vorotnavan	Sisian	Vaghatin	Total
Expenditure on food	32.8	15.2	20.9	29.0	26.0	39.1	32.2	39.7	27.2	38.0	29.4	29.4
Expenditures on household goods and clothing	10.5	7.1	6.5	14.7	9.9	11.7	2.0	15.5	20.7	11.4	15.6	13.3
Utility payments (including mobile phones, etc.)	8.2	2.5	10.7	9.2	15.1	12.9	12.6	9.8	9.5	11.1	11.3	10.0
Transportation costs (bus and other, not for agricultural purposes)	5.2	10.1	10.5	7.6	5.4	9.8	7.7	6.3	5.7	12.7	10.9	8.6
Rents (for land, apartment)	0.4	5.6	0.0	5.8	0.2	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.9	3.7
Taxes (land taxes, property tax, etc.)	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.7	1.8	0.0	2.1	0.3	6.0	0.8	1.1	1.0
Expenditure on agriculture and cattle farming, including irrigation water, agricultural machinery rental fee	9.4	25.3	7.8	6.7	1.6	1.0	4.3	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.5	6.3
Tuition and other expenses related to education	14.1	5.1	1.3	3.4	5.9	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	2.7	3.1	3.3
Expenditures on healthcare	11.7	5.1	7.1	4.4	3.2	7.8	1.7	3.6	3.7	8.6	2.7	4.4
Loans	4.7	22.8	26.1	14.5	28.1	13.7	24.4	14.7	21.4	6.6	17.1	16.7
Social functions/obligations	2.3	1.0	7.8	4.1	2.7	3.9	3.1	6.6	2.9	3.2	2.4	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: RP SES survey, October-December 2022

79. In addition to household monthly expenses, the SES also determined what major expenses are made by households on a yearly basis. The data in **Table 35** show that 17.9% of the AHs bought furniture, household appliances, vehicles, and valuables in the last 12 months. Such purchases were made by more AHs in Shenatagh, followed by Ishkhanasar, Vaghatin, Sisian, and Darbas. Overall, an average of 14.1% of all AHs had major expenditures on repairs and maintenance but these expenses were only incurred amongst households in Vaghatin, Darbas, and Sisian. No AHs purchased real estate in the past year.

Table 35: Annual Expenses, Percentage of AHs

Settlement Name	Furniture, household appliances, vehicle, valuable things % of AHs	Real estate % of AHs	Repairs and maintenance % of AHs
Aghitu	0.0	0.0	0.0
Geghi	0.0	0.0	0.0
Getatagh	0.0	0.0	0.0
Darbas	13.3	0.0	20.0
Ishkhanasar	25.0	0.0	0.0
Lernadzor	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lor	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shenatagh	66.7	0.0	0.0
Vorotnavan	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sisian	16.7	0.0	16.7
Vaghatin	22.2	0.0	22.2
% of all AHs	17.9	0.0	14.1

Source: RP SES survey, October-December 2022

80. The RA government implements various state programs in the field of social development and security to support citizens through various events and circumstances. These social benefits are extended to families according to criteria developed for each assistance category. State assistance benefits include old-age pensions, disability pensions, survivor's benefits, childcare allowances, childbirth allowances, poverty allowances, etc. A part of the SES was undertaken to assess the dependence of the AHs on these various types of government benefits, as well as to understand the socio-economic status of the AHs. **Table 36** shows that a fairly large percentage of households have members who receive an old-age pension (46.2%) and a disability pension (33.3%). Some of the surveyed households also receive child care allowance for children up to 2 years of age and a childbirth allowance (6.4% and 3.8% of households respectively). In the last 2 years allowances given to the families of fallen servicemen have also increased, and 9.0% of AHs now receive this type of benefit (**Table 36**).

Table 36: AHs Receiving State Benefits, %

State benefits type	Yes %	No %
Old age pension	46.2	53.8
Invalidity pension	33.3	66.7
Benefit for the loss of a breadwinner	1.3	98.7
Child care benefit for up to two years old children	6.4	93.6
Child birth benefit	3.8	96.2

State benefits type	Yes %	No %
Poverty family benefit	5.1	94.9
Lump sum benefit, aid	0.0	100.0
Allowance given to the families of the fallen servicemen	9.0	91.0

Source: RP SES survey, October-December 2022

6.11.11. Women's Participation and Project Impacts

81. Women have an important economic role in the Project affected area and are involved in a variety of income-generating activities in the agricultural and marketing sectors. Women have a significantly higher rate of involvement in agricultural land use than men and are highly dependent on agricultural activities to generate a source of income. Women also play an important role in the day-to-day activities and decision-making of their households (Table 37). The SES obtained data on women's participation in family finances, education, health care, property ownership, property sales, and daily activities. The number of women who participated in the SES is quite high, 47.8%, and their opinions are included in all the answers. On average, most women play a major role in addressing family planning, children's education, and health care issues (Table 37).
82. The project has and will pay particular attention to ensure that women are the recipients of their compensation and to ensure that women, who are in many cases *de-facto* household heads, are clearly listed as beneficiaries of project compensation and rehabilitation mitigation measures. Special attention will be given to the impact of resettlement on women and other potentially vulnerable groups during monitoring and evaluation of the RP, and any corrective actions will be implemented as required. Further, women who have title deeds of lost property or are identified as owners of lost property will be given compensation and title deed of the replacement property. Each member of an AH with property rights will receive individual copies of the acquisition contract and a description protocol. This is a common practice to ensure that women involved are aware of the terms and conditions of the property transfer. Each member of the household will have their own copy of the contract and protocol for their reference and records.
83. The Project will have a number of positive impacts for women including a project requirement for civil works contracts to include provisions to encourage culturally appropriate employment of women during implementation. Women in Armenia are not generally engaged in physically demanding jobs, except for some farming activities. Thus, local Project affected women will be encouraged to apply for jobs such as office management and administration, cleaning, engineering, cooking and any other jobs which are less physically challenging. Additionally, women-headed households not having adult male labour will be considered as vulnerable and focused assistance will be provided to them as per the entitlement of the RP. As part of RP implementation, the project will monitor and evaluate local employment generated by the project.

Table 37: Participation of Women in Decision-Making on Household Matters, %

List of Household Matters	Yes %	No %	Some times %	Not applicable ³⁰ %	Total %
Financial matter related to investment/liabilities (loans, borrowing)	78.2	2.6	5.1	14.1	100.0
Education of child	79.5	0.0	0.0	20.5	100.0

³⁰ Those AHs that consist only of men or women, as well as AHs where there are no children.

List of Household Matters	Yes %	No %	Some times %	Not applicable ³⁰ %	Total %
Health care of child	79.5	0.0	0.0	20.5	100.0
Purchase of assets / furniture, household appliances, vehicle, jewelry	76.9	3.8	5.1	14.1	100.0
Sale of assets / furniture, household appliances, vehicle, jewelry	76.9	3.8	5.1	14.1	100.0
Day to day activities on household running /trading, daily food, clothing	85.9	0.0	0.0	14.1	100.0

Source: RP SES survey, October-December 2022

6.11.12. Vulnerable Households due to Poverty Conditions

84. Poor AHs constitute 17.6% of the total of 318 AHs included in the census survey. A poverty assessment was undertaken based on the information provided by the AHs and applying the RA Statistical Committee's methodology. This methodology uses average monthly consumption indicators for an adult member of a HH in order to calculate the amount and cost of food and goods baskets. An HH is designated as extremely poor when the average monthly consumption per adult member is less than the extreme poverty line indicator (food basket cost). An HH is designated as poor when average monthly consumption per adult member is more than the extreme poverty line indicator but less than the general poverty line indicator (cost of basket of goods). The Statistical Committee calculates the extreme (food) poverty level as 23,763 AMD, and the poverty level as 53,043 AMD per month per adult member. See details in [Table 38](#).

Table 38: Categorisation of AHs due to Poverty Conditions

Category	Number of AHs	Percent
Poor, of which:	56	17.6
o Extremely Poor	5	
o Poor	51	
Not Poor	217	68.2
Not responded	45	14.2
Total AHs in Census Survey	318	100.0

Source: RP census survey, October-December 2022 (updated in December 2023)

85. As noted above, the poverty level for the AHs has been determined based on the income information provided by the AHs during the census. Therefore, the number of AHs receiving family poverty benefits from the government (namely, 13 AHs) differs from the findings of the census (56 AHs). 61 AHs identified as vulnerable (AHs below poverty line indicators and households headed by a woman, a single parent, elder or disabled persons, see [Table 15](#)) will be eligible for a vulnerability allowance and priority in project related jobs.

6.11.13. Project Affected Land Use

86. As shown in [Table 33](#) above, some of the AHs have domestic animals, mostly dairy cows, other cattle, and domestic fowl, and a small percentage of AHs breed pigs, sheep, and goats. The census survey also explored whether the AHs are using Project affected community lands as pastures to feed their domestic animals. As can be seen from [Table 39](#), only some of the AHs use the affected land. 19.5%, 14.8%, and 8.2% of AHs (who own livestock), respectively, collect fodder from the affected land or graze their livestock on affected community-owned pastures.
87. From the data given per community it is apparent that households living in Vorotnavan, Geghi, Shenatagh, Lor, Darbas, Ishkhanasar, Getatagh, Vaghatin, and Aghitu are more

dependant than other communities on Project affected land to feed their own cattle. However, it should be noted that the lands affected by the Project are used together with other community pastures and the overall impact on the pastures is minor, i.e., less than 2% of the available pastures are affected (see [Table 40](#)).

Table 39: Percentage of AHs' Owning Livestock per Affected Community

Settlement Name	List of Livestock							
	Cattle	Milk cow	Pig	Sheep	Goat	Poultry	Horse	Beehive
Aghitu	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0
Geghi	42.9	42.9	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Getatagh	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3	0.0
Darbas	12.5	21.9	0.8	3.9	1.6	2.3	1.6	0.8
Ishkhanasar	16.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lernadzor	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Lor	18.2	21.2	0.0	15.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Noravan	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shenatagh	28.6	38.1	0.0	33.3	14.3	4.8	0.0	0.0
Vorotnavan	75.0	75.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
Uyts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sisian	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0
Vaghatin	12.7	12.7	1.4	5.6	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0
Total %	14.8	19.5	2.2	8.2	1.9	3.1	1.3	0.6

Source: RP census survey, October-December 2022 (updated in December 2023)

88. It is imperative to assess the overall impact on pastures based on cadastral maps. The table provided below illustrates both the aggregate pasture area within each impacted settlement and the specific portion of pastures affected by the Project. These data clearly show that only a small part of community lands that are used by local farmers as pastures will be affected (1.67%) ([Table 40](#)). Most of the impact is expected to occur in Aghitu, Noravan, Nor Astghaberd and Lernadzor villages. During the key-informant interviews and Focus Group Discussion the respondents were asked to indicate on a map the pastures that are in use. As a result, it appeared that not all designated pasture areas that would be affected were used. According to the expert assessment and consultations with the heads of the respective administrative units, the impact on cattle-breeders can be easily mitigated as alternative pasture areas are readily available in the vicinities of the affected pastures.

Table 40: Share of Affected Pastures in Settlements per the Cadastral Maps

Community	Settlement	Total Pasture			% of affected pastures
		Land	Total Area	Affected Area	
		No.	m ²	m ²	
Sisian	Ishkhanasar	0	0	0	0
	Sisian	1	22,618.05	1,248.50	5.52
	Uyts	0	0	0	0
	Aghitu	5	518,383.31	65,616.88	12.66
	Noravan	1	66,730.82	9,710.16	14.55
	Vaghatin	0	0	0	0

Community	Settlement	Total Pasture			% of affected pastures
		Land	Total Area	Affected Area	
		No.	m ²	m ²	
	Vorotnavan	4	2,587,777.52	51,310.24	1.98
	Darbas	11	2,827,689.06	99,049.28	3.50
	Getatagh	1	1,194,328.57	56,042.37	4.69
	Lor	2	9,256,704.00	105,189.42	1.14
	Shenatagh	2	6,128,852.36	24,486.78	0.40
Kajaran	Geghi	7	19,931,767.21	241,848.67	1.21
	Nor Astghaberd	1	694,974.86	55,845.74	8.04
	Lernadzor	1	182,773.76	16,578.92	9.07
Total	14.00	36.00	43,412,599.52	726,926.96	1.67

Source: cadastral maps (2023)

89. During the survey, APs were also asked to estimate their annual income from livestock production. The villagers estimated the total annual income from all their milk cows as 29,820,000 AMD. According to them, the annual average income from one milk cow is 149,100 AMD. Other cattle and sheep also provide a relatively large annual income for APs. See [Table 41](#) for details.

Table 41: Number of Livestock and Annual Income

List of Live stocks	Total No.	Total annual income (AMD)	Annual average income per animal (AMD)
Cattle	207	20,570,000	99,372
Milk cow	200	29,820,000	149,100
Pig	43	3,520,000	81,860
Sheep	810	18,800,000	23,210
Goat	31	1,570,000	50,645
Poultry	299	810,000	2,709
Horse	4	0	0
Beehive	53	1,400,000	26,415

Source: RP census survey, October-December 2022 (updated in December 2023)

90. The data in [Table 42](#) show the use of Project affected land by AHs for farming purposes. In total, 43.7% of AHs plant crops or practice horticulture in the Project affected lands. 6.6% of AHs also employ seasonal workers to carry out large-scale agricultural work.
91. Looking at the issue by communities, it becomes clear that all AHs in Vorotnavan and Noravan use the Project affected lands. It is followed by a large number of households using Project affected land in Geghi, Shenatagh, Lor, Ishkhanasar, Lernadzor, Aghitu, Vaghatin, and Darbas. In total, 261 members of AHs use the Project affected lands during the agricultural season, growing various crops and fruits. They make up 26.3% of members of AHs' over 16 years of age. Another 74 people living in Darbas, Vaghatin and Lor engage in seasonal harvesting.

Table 42: Use of Project Affected Land Areas for Agriculture per Settlement

Settlement Name	AHs %		No. of people	
	Used by members of AHs %	Hired help %	Used by members of AHs	Hired help
Aghitu	44.4	0.0	6	-
Geghi	71.4	0.0	9	-
Getatagh	14.3	0.0	5	-
Darbas	42.2	10.9	106	47
Ishkhanasar	50.0	0.0	5	-
Lernadzor	50.0	0.0	3	-
Lor	51.5	9.1	25	4
Noravan	100.0	0.0	5	-
Shenatagh	71.4	0.0	31	-
Vorotnavan	100.0	0.0	9	-
Uyts	0.0	0.0	-	-
Sisian	7.7	0.0	3	-
Vaghatin	43.7	5.6	54	23
Total	43.7	6.6	261	74

Source: RP census survey, October-December 2022 (updated in December 2023)

92. In addition to their own lands, the AHs also use the Project affected community lands to exploit the available natural resources. They make up 24.4% of households participating in the SES. For example, the number of households using Project affected community lands in Darbas community is 7, and in Vaghatin - 5 (see [Table 43](#)).

Table 43: Number and Percentage of all AHs using Project Affected Community Lands by Settlement

Settlement Name	No. of AHs	% of all AHs
Aghitu	0	0.0
Geghi	1	100.0
Getatagh	2	100.0
Darbas	7	23.3
Ishkhanasar	0	0.0
Lernadzor	1	100.0
Lor	1	20.0
Shenatagh	1	16.7
Vorotnavan	1	33.3
Sisian	0	0.0
Vaghatin	5	27.8
Total	19	24.4

Source: RP SES survey, October-December 2022

93. According to the results of the SES, those public lands are mostly used by the AHs to harvest herbs (14.1%), and for livestock grazing (10.3%). 6 AHs (7.7%) collect mushrooms and edible plants from community lands (see [Table 44](#)).

Table 44: Use of Natural Resources by AHs

Purpose of use	No. of AHs	%
Fishing	0	0.0
Feeding livestock	8	10.3
Hunting	0	0.0
Collecting spices	3	3.8
Collecting herbs	11	14.1
Collecting mushrooms	6	7.7
Logging	2	2.6
Collecting edible plants	6	7.7

Source: RP SES survey, October-December 2022

94. Some compensation options will be offered through various proposed training courses with an aim to make the organization and outputs of agricultural products by APs more effective. The SES obtained the perceptions of APs concerning the value and effectiveness of such proposed training courses (**Table 45**), as follows: 28.0% of households evaluated the effectiveness of the proposed dairy processing course as low, 6.3% as medium, and 33.6% as high. For 32.1% of respondents such a training course would not matter because they are not engaged in animal husbandry. Similar responses were obtained with respect to a proposed training course on animal husbandry. Although 32.1% rated it highly, the percentage of low rates and indifferent responses is also high, 27.0%, and 34.3%, respectively. Again, there were similar responses with respect to a proposed course on financial management. Only 35.2% of respondents rated the usefulness of such a training course as high, while 28.3% rated it low and 31.4% were indifferent.

Table 45: APs Perceptions of the Usefulness / Effectiveness of Proposed Training Courses, %

Courses	Low %	Medium %	High %	It doesn't matter, difficult to respond %	Total %
Courses on dairy processing and equipment to facilitate product improvement	28.0	6.3	33.6	32.1	100.0
Animal husbandry approaches and techniques	27.0	6.6	32.1	34.3	100.0
Financial management	28.3	5.0	35.2	31.4	100.0

Source: RP census survey, October-December 2022 (updated in December 2023)

6.11.14. Evaluation of the Project by AHs

95. APs generally have a positive perception and opinion of the Project. The vast majority of households who participated in the SES, 76.9%, assessed their opinions of the Project as positive (4-5 ratings on a scale of 1-5 were grouped into the "positive category), 5.1% - negative (1-2 ratings were grouped). 9.0% have a neutral perception, and the same percentage of respondents found it difficult to express an opinion on the issue. The Project was positively evaluated by all AHs of Geghi, Getatagh, Ishkhanasar, Lernadzor, and Lor communities. The APs (83.3%) of Shenatagh, Sisian, and Vaghatin also have a positive opinion of the Project. Fewer AHs in Darbas village (66.7%) have a positive opinion of the Project with 10.0% having a negative opinion.

Table 46: AHs Perceptions and Opinions of the Project, %

Settlement Name	Negative %	Neutral %	Positive %	Difficult to respond %	Total %
Aghitu	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	100.0
Geghi	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Getatagh	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Darbas	10.0	13.3	66.7	10.0	100.0
Ishkhanasar	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Lernadzor	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Lor	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Shenatagh	0.0	0.0	83.3	16.7	100.0
Vorotnavan	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	100.0
Sisian	0.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	100.0
Vaghatin	5.6	5.6	83.3	5.6	100.0
Total	5.1	9.0	76.9	9.0	100.0

Source: RP SES survey, October-December 2022

96. The overall positive opinion of the project by AHs is perhaps because they perceive that it will positively affect the socio-economic activities of their communities. The overwhelming majority of households who participated in the SES, 82.1%, have such an opinion. 2.6% assessed the Project's impact as negative and the same percentage had a neutral opinion. All the affected households of Geghi, Ishkhanasar, Lernadzor, Lor, and Shenatagh evaluated the Project's impact on their villages as positive. The most negative responses towards the Project occurred amongst the respondents of Sisian, where 16.7% have a negative opinion.

Table 47: Communities' Perceived Impact of the Project on Local Socio-Economic Activities, %

Settlement Name	Negative %	Neutral %	Positive %	Difficult to respond, %	Total %
Aghitu	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Geghi	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Getatagh	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Darbas	3.3	3.3	76.7	16.7	100.0
Ishkhanasar	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Lernadzor	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Lor	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Shenatagh	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Vorotnavan	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	100.0
Sisian	16.7	0.0	83.3	0.0	100.0
Vaghatin	0.0	5.6	88.9	5.6	100.0
Total	2.6	2.6	82.1	12.8	100.0

Source: RP SES survey, October-December 2022

97. Various reasons why APs held such perceptions and opinions of the Project became clear after an analysis of comments made during the SES interviews with AHs. Positive

expectations and perceptions of the AHs are given as follows in the order of the frequency of repeated comments:

- A market for the sale of agricultural products will be created and trade will develop.
- An expressway will be built to other cities of the region, traffic will be improved,
- Jobs will be created,
- The economy will develop
- Emigration will be reduced.
- Tourism will develop.

98. Negative perceptions and comments about the Project by APs include:

- Loss of their own lands, which provide the main income of their families,
- The ecology of the region will suffer,
- Neighbouring unfriendly countries might use the constructed road with ill intent, which worries local people.

7. PROJECT COMPENSATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES

7.1. Eligibility Criteria

99. APs entitled to compensation and rehabilitation (livelihood restoration) under the Project are:

- Landowners, APs having property rights including the leaseholders, all APs deprived of the right to use the land or deprived of the opportunity to use it or those who *de facto* possess and use the land regardless of the rights registered on the land.
- APs owning buildings/structures or possessing property rights, including lessees, the constructors, *de facto* possessors and users of buildings/structures, persons who constructed illegal buildings/structures.
- APs owning or having property rights of trees, orchards, harvests, cultured plants or other property and improvements including, leaseholders and *de facto* possessors and users.
- All APs losing a business (entrepreneurship), income and salary.

7.2. Entitlement Matrix

100. LAR tasks by the Project will be implemented according to the compensation eligibility and livelihood support criteria which are in line with the Applicable Standards. Compensation at full replacement cost is determined on the basis of the fair market value of a property, with all applicable transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and other applicable payments and repayments, which arise as the consequence of the impact of the Project. The RD will ensure that the PAPs will not lose any state subsidies or allowances (if such are received by them) due to income (payments) from the Project. An entitlement matrix is included in the table below.

Table 48: RP Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Eligibility	Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Entitlements	AHs
Compensation Entitlements				
1. Land Loss	APs losing their land (any category) or a	Owners	Cash compensation at full replacement cost assessed at market value plus 15%. OR	333

Type of Loss	Application	Eligibility	Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Entitlements	AHs
	part of it regardless the impact severity		if AH's livelihood is land-based, land of equal and adequate quality is available ³¹ and is requested by the owner, then provision of an equivalent replacement land of equal characteristics (within the calculated compensation, as provided above). In this case, the acquirer will ensure the state registration of the AP's ownership right to replacement land. AND All transaction expenses including taxes, fees and other payments to be paid by APs will be covered by the acquirer.	
		Legalisable APs	In cases defined by legislation, the legalizable APs will be compensated as owners in case of registration of the ownership right towards the land. AND All transaction expenses including land registration fees and taxes to be paid by APs will be covered by the acquirer.	31
		Leaseholder (lease and sublease of community or state land)	In legally defined cases, leaseholders may acquire ownership right and become owners of the affected land. In such cases they will be compensated as owners after registration of the ownership right. In this case, the ownership right registration fees will be covered by the leaseholder. OR The leaseholders may be given an opportunity to hold a new replacement lease. If this is not possible, they (lease or/and sublease holders) will receive compensation equal to the market value of affected land +15% in proportion to the remaining years of lease as follows: 1) < 1 year – 5% of land compensation cost; 2) <15 years – 14% of land compensation cost; 3) < 25 years – 20% of land compensation cost; 4) >25 years – 25% of land compensation cost. AND Information about the acquisition of the land given at least three months in advance of land acquisition, to enable the leaseholder to find another land for lease.	22
		Leaseholder (leasing and subleasing private land)	Cash compensation for already paid but unused lease and for integral improvements made with the lessor's consent. AND Information about the acquisition of the land given at least three months in advance of land	0

³¹ Information about available reserve lands within affected communities was received from the administrative bodies of the communities and is provided in Annex 10.

Type of Loss	Application	Eligibility	Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Entitlements	AHs
			acquisition, to enable the leaseholder to find other land for lease.	
		Non legalizable APs	These APs will receive compensations only for crops/harvest and the improvements made on the land according to the RP/RF.	67
	Land with use restrictions	Owners and legalizable APs	Portion(s) of the land plot that cannot be used per its designated purpose due to the utilities, buffer zones or other protection / safety zones will be compensated based on the terms of the land use / easement agreement at market price. If a land plot cannot be used per its designated purpose as it becomes economically unviable or inaccessible, then the whole land plot will be acquired at full replacement cost.	0
	Community land	Community	Compensation of the community owned land at market price + 15% AND All transaction expenses including taxes, fees and other payments to be paid will be covered by the acquirer.	22
2. Loss of residential buildings, structures		Owners, legalizable and non-legalizable APs	Cash compensation cost + 15% for loss of a residential 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 cases where further use and maintenance of the non-affected portion of the building is technically possible. AND Written notification about the acquisition of the AHs house given at least six months in advance of demolition to enable the owner/ tenant to find other accommodation, if relocation is unavoidable. AND All transaction expenses including taxes, fees and other payments to be paid by APs will be covered by the acquirer.	2
		Relocated tenants	Cash refund of the unused rent already paid and for integral improvements made with the lessor's consent. Written notification about the acquisition of the house given at least six months in advance of demolition to enable the tenant to find other accommodation.	0
3. Loss of non-residential buildings and structures (including fences, barns, sheds, etc.)	Buildings and structures with state registration owned by APs	Owners	Cash compensation + 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 the cost for building repairs if the maintenance and use of the non- affected portion of the buildings is technically possible. AND All transaction expenses including taxes, fees and other payments to be paid by APs will be covered by the acquirer.	13

Type of Loss	Application	Eligibility	Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Entitlements	AHs
	Illegal buildings and structures on the land belonging to APs with ownership right over the affected land	APs who constructed or use the illegal building or structure and own the affected land.	As above but after building is legalized/registered, if legally possible. If not possible, Rehabilitation Allowance at full replacement cost of the illegal building or structure without 15% extra payment. AND All transaction expenses including taxes, fees and other payments to be paid by APs will be covered by the acquirer.	2
	Illegal buildings and structures on the land owned by the state or community	APs who constructed or use the illegal building or structure	Rehabilitation allowance will be provided to the AP who constructed the illegal building or structure on the land owned by the state or community, with the amount equal to full replacement cost of the building or structure without 15% extra payment. AND All transaction expenses including taxes, fees and other payments to be paid by APs will be covered by the acquirer.	0
		Leaseholders	Cash compensation for the unused lease already paid.	0
4. Public Building/structures Loss	Community /State property	Community /State	Reconstruction of lost structure and restoration of their functions in consultation with community/state authorities, OR, if the above is impossible or proved unnecessary, then cash compensation of the community owned buildings/structures + 15% for loss of building at full replacement cost free of depreciation/transaction costs and right to take salvaged materials.	0
5. Public Utilities (Gas, water, electricity and etc.) and infrastructure structures owned by private organizations	Private Property	Owners or operator of the utility or infrastructure structure	Reconstruction of lost structure and restoration of their functions in consultation with community/state authorities and the utility owner or operator (if applicable). All such infrastructures will be reflected in the detailed design and in the scope of works of the General Contractor and will be relocated within the Project budget. Impacts to any assets caused by relocation of the affected utilities will be compensated and treated in accordance with the entitlements of the RP/RF.	n/a
6. Harvest and Crop Loss	Standing crops affected	All AHs who planted crops and made improvements regardless of their land ownership rights	Crop compensation at current average market price for the 1 year's average yield (Annual Crops).	27
7. Trees/orchards and harvest Loss	Trees affected and expected harvest	All AHs who cultivate the trees/garden as of the cut-off date regardless of their land	Cash compensation at market value based on type, age and productive value of the trees. Tenants or actual users of communal or state lands will receive full compensation for trees with the consent of the owner.	217

Type of Loss	Application	Eligibility	Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Entitlements	AHs
		ownership rights		
8. Business (entrepreneurs hip) interruption	Businesses (entrepreneurs hip) on the affected land	All APs (business operator/owner) regardless of their tax report/calculation and legal status of business	1) Businesses with a tax report/calculation a) In case of permanent impact (interruption of business activity for a period of 1 year or more): cash compensation of 1-year net profit/income. b) in case of temporary impact (interruption of business activity for a period of up to 1 year): cash indemnity of net profit/income for months of business suspension up to 1 year³². AND State registration and license fees will also be compensated, if any, as well as the taxes related to the property acquisition and the receipt of compensation will be compensated by the acquirer. 2) Businesses without a tax report/calculation a) In case of permanent impact (interruption of business activity for a period of 1 year or more): rehabilitation allowance based on the minimum monthly salary of the RA (defined by RA law as of the cut-off date) for 1 year; b) In case of temporary impact (interruption of business activity for a period of up to 1 year): rehabilitation allowance based on the minimum monthly salary of the RA (defined by RA law as of the cut-off date) for the number of months of business stoppage up to a maximum of 1 year.	2
9. Employment Loss	Permanent employment loss or compulsory downtime not by the employee's fault	Employees who have worked for the affected business (company or Individual Entrepreneurs hip) based on employment contract or individual legal act on hiring	Cash compensation: a) Permanent job loss: the employee will receive cash indemnity for 6 months average monthly salary (in accordance with Labour Code of RA) without taxes; b) Temporary loss: the employee will receive cash indemnity for all months of business stoppage based on the average monthly salary (in accordance with Labour Code of RA) without taxes up to 6 months. Taxes related to the receipt of compensation will be compensated by the acquirer	1
10. Temporary impacts		All temporarily affected APs /AHs (caused by project-related land use restrictions)	Compensation for losses/damages will be provided in cases of temporary impacts at full replacement cost in accordance with the provisions of the established entitlements of the RP/RF.	0

³² If this impact lasts for more than 1 year, it is considered permanent.

Type of Loss	Application	Eligibility	Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Entitlements	AHs
11. Unforeseen LAR impacts, if any		Eligible APs / AHs	MTAI/RD will consider any the unforeseen resettlement impacts during project implementation and will compensate and provide rehabilitation allowances based on the provisions of the RP/RF. Any damage caused by a Contractor (or subcontractor) during the construction works will be compensated in accordance with the RP/RF.	0
12. Compensation for improvement	Improvements that are not included in this Entitlement Matrix but exist on the affected land (except the moveable property)	APs who made Improvements	Cash compensation at replacement cost.	4
13. Transportation allowance	Allowance for transportation to enable relocation	All APs having movables on the affected land / building to be relocated regardless of ownership rights	Cash allowance to cover transportation, loading/unloading costs (will be determined based on the market research in the area and provided as a single payment).	2
Livelihood Restoration Entitlements				
1. Allowances for Severe Impacts	AH to be relocated (physically displaced AH)	All severely affected AHs including informal settlers	A rehabilitation allowance of 6 months at minimum monthly salary (defined by the RA legislation).	2
	AHs losing 10% or more of agricultural harvest		Additional cash payment in the amount of 1-year yield (from affected land part).	173
	AHs losing 10% or more of income generating assets and AHs losing commercial/business establishments		A rehabilitation allowance of 6 months at minimum monthly salary (defined by the RA legislation).	2
2. Technical Capacity Building		AHs whose livelihoods are affected.	All AHs will be eligible for Technical Capacity Building assistance in terms of Effective Farming Approaches, Financial Management and other training courses.	All interested AHs from those eligible
3. Employment and Skills Development		AHs whose livelihoods are affected.	The RP Implementation Consultant will provide due information for the development of a Recruitment Plan which would outline how the project will prioritize individuals from affected communities whose livelihoods will be impacted, including by providing them with recruitment and training opportunities prior to the commencement of construction activities.	All interested AHs from those eligible

Type of Loss	Application	Eligibility	Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Entitlements	AHs
3. Allowances for vulnerable APs / AHs		AHs headed by women, or elderly, or disabled persons and AHs living below the poverty line	Cash allowance equivalent to 6 months of minimum monthly salary (defined by RA Legislation) and priority in access to Project-related employment opportunities.	61

7.3. Assessment of Compensation Unit Values

101. The activity of real estate valuation requires a due qualification and certification (in accordance with the Law N189 on Valuation Activities adopted on 04.10.2005³³). The unit compensation rates were assessed by a valuator hired by the ESIA Consultant based on clear and transparent methodologies. The detailed valuation methodology is provided in **Annex 4**.
102. After assessment of affected real estate, the valuator provides a valuation report. The law indicates the obligatory scope of the report. For instance, in addition to other data and information, the report must contain references of three classic methods of real estate assessment to the standards of assessment being applied and, in case the application of one or two classic methods is not feasible for the real estate concerned, substantiated reasons for that must be given.
103. Any problems concerned with the data covered by the valuation report, as well as concerns about the trustworthiness of the real estate market-price, can be addressed based on the written request of the subjects of the real estate valuation to the authorized body, or upon the initiative of the authorized body. In case of disputes, the matter can be addressed and resolved in a court of law.

8. **LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN**

104. This Chapter presents the livelihood restoration activities which the Project is proposing to mitigate the full range of livelihood impacts that AHs/APs will experience. The purpose of this LRP is to ensure that AHs/APs will have at least the same or better standard of living after the Project than before.

8.1. Introduction

105. International best practice stipulates that livelihood should be considered to encompass the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, trade, bartering, manufacturing and various types of business and entrepreneurial activities. A livelihood is sustainable when it enables people to provide for their basic needs and enhance their well-being and that of future generations without undermining the natural environment or resource base.
106. In this context, the Project acknowledges the responsibility and commitment not just to pay compensation for losses resulting from project impacts, but also to assist AHs (and vulnerable households in particular) to restore their livelihoods and improve their standard of living. The livelihood restoration programme detailed below is designed to meet these responsibilities and commitments in compliance with both Applicable

³³ <https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=164768>

International Standards and Armenian best practices. Extensive efforts will be made to ensure that all AHs/APs are well informed of the livelihood restoration mitigation measures open to them and are given adequate opportunities to participate.

8.2. Key Goals and Principles Guiding Livelihood Restoration Planning and Implementation

107. The Project's sustainable approach to livelihood restoration is based on the following international best practices, goals and principles:

- While international resettlement experience over many decades shows that restoring livelihoods/standards of living to pre-existing levels within reasonable time scales is difficult and seldom achieved, the Project's goal is nevertheless to ensure that AHs/APs are at least as well off as they were before project implementation and that there will be an improvement of AHs/AP's current living conditions.
- While "do-no-harm" is a key project principle, an important project objective is also to improve the livelihoods of AHs/APs.
- Livelihoods of AHs are commonly based on multi-faceted strategies and endeavours and therefore a combination of approaches will be required to support restoration of incomes and the re-establishment of community support networks.
- Active participation of intended beneficiaries in planning and decision-making concerning livelihood restoration options will be encouraged and facilitated to ensure that the proposed mitigation measures take account of AH/AP circumstances and priorities and have their support.
- Vulnerable households are by definition less able to adapt to changes and therefore will receive targeted support throughout the planning and implementation of specific tailored livelihood restoration measures.
- Transition allowances are important and necessary and will be planned and defined to ensure clear eligibility and end points.
- Capacity building will be incorporated into livelihood restoration activities to develop AHs/APs skills, including in financial management.

8.3. Process for Determining Proposed Livelihood Restoration Measures

108. The proposed livelihood restoration measures discussed in this section are based on the information gathered from the socio-economic baseline studies, public consultations and meetings with relevant stakeholders including local farmers, businesses and local self-governing bodies at both community and individual settlement levels. Based on this information (refer to **Table 31**) and stakeholder interaction the following summary of key subjects and issues were identified:

- **173** AHs will lose 10% or more of their productive land, **2** AHs will be relocated and **2** AHs will lose businesses³⁴; all of them will be entitled to Severe Impact Allowance as per the project RF and RP.
- Cattle breeding is a significant source of income (10% and more of the total earnings) for the APs of Aghitu (26.2%), Geghi (18.9%), Ishkhanasar (13.4%), Noravan (69.1%), Vorotnavan (15.9%) and Shenatagh (19.5%).

³⁴ The livelihood of World Vision Armenia is not affected, thus no restoration is required.

- Horticulture is a significant source of income (10% and more of the total earnings), for the AHs of Geghi (15.1%), Darbas (17.5%), Lor (12.5%), Shenatagh (15.5%), Vorotnavan (19.1%) and Vaghatin (20.2%). Shamb settlement houses a canning factory that processes and preserves the fruits grown by locals. The proposed Project land acquisition may have a significant impact on the livelihoods of the AHs, particularly those who have a large number of gardens/orchards.
- Sisian, Darbas and Shenatagh settlements are also actively engaged in crop cultivation.
- An AHs in Lernadzor and few in Darbas are also engaged in bee-keeping (though the overall interest in bee-keeping is high in many settlements).
- The proposed Project will permanently halt the operations of four businesses belonging to two AHs in the Ishkhanasar settlement. One employee will face the loss of employment.
- Field crop cultivation and horticulture generates a small portion of income (less than 10%) for residents of Aghitu, Getatagh, Noravan and Lernadzor settlements, and it is not a significant contributor to their standard of living. As a result, expropriation of crop and horticulture land is unlikely to have a significant impact on the living standards of these settlements.
- The Project is expected to affect **61** vulnerable households.

8.4. Livelihood Restoration Activities³⁵

109. The livelihood restoration programme is aligned with existing available resources, knowledge, skills and household experiences. The LRP will have four main elements, namely:

- immediate provision of transitional support;
- technical capacity building;
- employment and skills development; and
- support to vulnerable households.

110. The livelihood restoration programme will be implemented by the RP Implementation Consultant.

111. In addition, ongoing monitoring of all PAPs, with special focus on three AHs³⁶ (one physically displaced AH, one physically displaced AH that loses its business, and one AH that loses business), will allow to detect any adverse impact on livelihoods should such be experienced, and support would then be provided. This could include one of the following activities:

- Support in identification of alternative houses, business property and/or agricultural land;
- Support in transaction and registration of new land / houses / business property;
- Provide legal advice to AHs about connecting new houses to utility infrastructure networks / obtaining the needed registrations / permissions;

³⁵ The LRP questions were included in the socio-economic survey questionnaire. 47.8% of women participated in the SES survey.

³⁶ The physically displaced AHs and businesses have active working adults and seem to be capable of managing the relocation. The AHs did not ask for any specific support, however given the changing economic context and various external factors, they may require some support, as it is outlined in the bullet points.

- Consult the physically displaced AHs and business as the resettlement process starts and identify additional support needed.

8.5. Transitional Support (Allowances for Severe Impacts)

112. Transitional support is intended to provide aid to AHs to meet their basic needs while they recover from losses and restore their livelihoods to at least pre-Project levels. The support will primarily consist of allowances provided to mitigate the severe impacts caused by the Project. The following AHs are eligible for this support:

- AHs to be relocated (physically displaced AHs);
- AHs losing 10% or more of agricultural harvest;
- AHs losing commercial/business establishments.

113. An allowance will be given for the Project's severe impacts to those AHs (including leaseholders and actual land users) in cases where 10% or more of their owned and/or cultivated agriculture land is affected and they receive benefits such as fruits, yield and crops from this land-use. The basis for calculating the above-mentioned allowance is the actual usage purpose of these lands, regardless of the usage purpose (significance) of the land defined in the cadastral data, certificates of ownership rights and other documents confirming the property right. If so called non-agricultural land is impacted by 10% or more but is actually used as productive agricultural land and there are crops and yields obtained from this land, then the affected crop land is subject to compensation in accordance with the above-mentioned principles without the provision for a legalization requirement.

114. AHs to be relocated will receive a rehabilitation (livelihood restoration) allowance for severe impacts equal to the minimum monthly salary (defined by the RA Legislation) for 6 months.

115. AHs losing commercial/business establishments will receive a rehabilitation (livelihood restoration) allowance for severe impacts equal to the minimum monthly salary (defined by the RA Legislation) for 6 months.

8.6. Technical Capacity Building

116. All AHs will be eligible for Technical Capacity Building assistance in terms of Effective Farming Approaches, Financial Management and other training courses. The proposed training topics and indicative suggestions for implementation of the training programmes are included in the below table and after it.

Table 49: Training Topics and Target Groups

N	Target Group (Settlements)	Topics	Suggested training arrangements	
			Potential duration and locations	Support materials to be provided to each AH that participated in the training programme
1	Affected Businesses in Ishkhanasar	Roadside Business Development Strategies and Planning.	1.5-day training in Ishkhanasar	- Printed training materials / handbook, - two posting boards, - printed adds - Follow-up consultations
2	AHs of Aghitu, Geghi, Iskhanasar, Noravan, Vorotnavan and Shenatagh.	Animal Husbandry Approaches and Techniques	1-day training at five locations (a. Aghitu and Noravan; b. Geghi; c. Iskhanasar; d. Vorotnavan and e. Shenatagh)	- Printed training materials / handbook, - Vaccines for cattle; - Personal Protective Equipment for farming (gloves, masks, waterproof hats, etc.) - Follow-up consultations
	Lernadzor and Darbas	Bee-keeping Approaches and Techniques	1-day training at two locations (Lernadzor and Darbas)	- Printed training materials / handbook, - Equipment for bee-keeping (smokers, water feeders, frames, medicals, etc.); - Personal Protective Equipment for bee-keeping (gloves, hat veil masks, etc.) - Follow-up consultations
3	APs of Geghi, Darbas, Sisian, Shenatagh, Lor, Vorotnavan and Vaghatin	Gardening and Water Saving Techniques	1-day training at four locations (a. Geghi; b. Darbas, Shenatagh and Lor; c. Sisian; d. Vorotnavan and Vaghatin)	- Printed training materials / handbook, - Fertilisers for one or two seasons; - Personal Protective Equipment for farming (gloves, masks, waterproof hats, etc.) - Follow-up consultations
4	All interested APs	Government support programmes for agriculture	1-day training at two locations (Sisian and Kajaran, with involvement of due state officials)	- Printed training materials / handbook, - Follow-up consultations
		Financial Management	1-day training at two locations (to be determined)	
		Cooperative Farming Organizational Development	1-day training at two locations (to be determined)	
		Roadside Business Development	1-day training at three locations (Kajaran, Sisian, Darbas)	

The RAP Implementation Consultant will undertake a needs assessment in order to set out a detailed Technical Capacity Building Programme and will implement it. If no due expertise is available in-house, the RAP Implementation Consultant will sub-contract qualified organisations to prepare training materials and deliver the training events. The RAP Implementation Consultant will coordinate, manage and monitor the delivery of the programme. The training events could cover the below topics:

Government support programmes for agriculture

- 2019-2024 cattle breeding development programme in the RA;
- Support programme for the construction or reconstruction of small and medium "smart" livestock buildings and their technological support;
- State support program for the implementation of the pilot programme for the introduction of the insurance system in the field of agriculture;
- Agricultural machinery leasing support programme in the RA.

Roadside Business

- Types of roadside business;
- The nature and structure of the traffic flow on this road;
- Roadside business strategies on a given road;
- What to consider when choosing the type of roadside business;
- What to consider when choosing a roadside business location;
- The main issues of the roadside business and methods for their solution;
- Typical Business Plan for a roadside business, using examples such as a catering point, gas station, store, etc.

Financial Management

- Basic financial literacy and numeracy skills;
- Money management and basic household budgeting;
- Savings and strategic cash management;
- Existing financial tools and type of credits subsidized by government;

Gardening and Water Saving Techniques

- Efficient use of degraded lands, soil erosion control and conservation management;
- Increasing soil fertility;
- Criteria for the use of mineral and organic fertilizers;
- Methods of protection of gardens;
- Introduction of drip irrigation technologies on private farms;
- Irrigation methods using flexible mobile pipes;
- Advanced technologies for sorting, packaging and storage of crop products;
- Marketing and sale of produce;
- Opportunities and benefits provided by the state for the development of gardens.

Animal Husbandry Approaches and Techniques

- Business planning for animal husbandry;

- Breeds and breed improvement methodologies;
- Diseases management, prevention measures and treatment;
- Mating and pregnancy management;
- Livestock management systems and feeding;
- Marketing and sale of livestock and livestock products;
- Opportunities and benefits provided by the state for animal husbandry.

Bee-keeping Approaches and Techniques

- Size of a bee family and bee-hive dimensions, food of a bee family;
- Seasonal works, wintering partitions in the beehive and their use
- Use of modern organic methods in beekeeping methodologies;
- Disease management, prevention measures and treatment;
- Health and safety both for the owner of the hives and for the community, including medical insights on how to treat bee stings;
- Production, marketing and sale of honey and other products (e.g., bee queens, royal jelly, frames);
- Opportunities and benefits provided by the state for bee keeping.

Cooperative Farming

- Mobilization and organizational development;
- Cooperative management;
- Advantages of cooperative farming;
- Accounting for cooperatives;
- Opportunities and benefits provided by the state for cooperative farming enterprises.

117. The RP Implementation Consultant will be responsible for training and managing delivery of training courses on the above-mentioned topics. The items provided above may be modified as required during the development of the training courses. The training courses will commence as soon as the RP and LRP are approved by the Government of Armenia. Follow-up training courses will be undertaken after the first year of the Project to help AHs gain additional skills to manage their incomes. The AHs will also be informed of opportunities and benefits provided by the state for each topic.

8.7. Employment and Skills Development

118. Providing employment to APs who have appropriate skills, and where practicable, with the Project labour force during construction activities is another means of facilitating livelihood restoration. The RP stipulates the following measures for enhancing local employment by the project (see the below table).

Table 50: Types of Project Employment Support and Opportunities

Employment Opportunities
Construction Phase
The construction activities will last 6 years and taking into account the experience of implementing similar programs, it is predicted that at least 400-500 workers will be involved in the construction of the project. It is predicted that the construction labour force will also include employment of some workers from some settlements adjacent to the road, which will also have

a positive effect on the development of these settlements. The contractor will be encouraged to employ qualified Project affected persons and local residents, to the extent practicable and reasonable, during construction.

Operation Phase Opportunities

The newly constructed road will increase the flow of vehicles through the affected communities, which will open up new opportunities for roadside businesses. To this end, the RP implementation consultant will organize training courses on Roadside Business opportunities for all interested APs. The aim of the training is to encourage APs to create businesses that will create new jobs for the village residents.

119. The RP Implementation Consultant will provide necessary information to the Contractor for the development of the Project's Recruitment Plan (as prescribed by ESIA Volume 6: Environmental and Social Management Plan). This information will describe the way in which individuals whose livelihoods will be affected by the Project will be preferentially selected, alongside other residents from the affected communities, for recruitment and training in advance of the start of construction activities. This Plan will include an analysis of local workforce skills against required worker profiles and numbers, outcomes of engagement with regional vocational training centres which could be used (potentially with the support and technical assistance of the project) to provide vocational training, and employment targets for women against specified job categories. The Contractor will be responsible for the implementation of the Recruitment Plan, including ensuring implementation by its sub-contractors (if any).

120. The hiring priority will involve the following:

- First priority will be given to vulnerable AHs and APs whose livelihoods are directly affected by the Project. These are the APs who are still residing in the Project affected settlements.
- Second priority will be given to vulnerable AHs and APs whose livelihoods are not directly affected by the Project.
- Third priority will be given to other AHs and APs and local residents of Sisian and Kajaran communities whose livelihoods are affected by the Project.

8.8. Support for Vulnerable Households

121. Vulnerable people³⁷ will be given a one-time vulnerability allowance equal to 6 months of minimum salary (defined by RA Law on a Minimum Monthly Salary) and priority in Project-related employment³⁸. If the minimum salary defined by the RA Law changes, then the allowance will be calculated and paid based on the minimum salary in force on the payment day.

122. Recipients of the vulnerability allowance will be offered financial advice by the RP IC to guide appropriate usage of the allowance.

9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

123. The Sisian-Kajaran Road Project will be funded by the Lenders. The compensation and livelihood restoration (rehabilitation) tasks described in this RP involve distinct processes and dynamics and different actors. The RD will implement the Project on behalf of the

³⁷ The vulnerability allowance is applied to AHs and is one-time payment. It will be paid together with other applicable compensation payments.

³⁸ Details of achieving project-related employment targets will be provided in the Recruitment Plan to be developed by the Contractor taking into account the due information from the RP Implementation Consultant.

MTAI, as mandated by the RA Government. The RD with the assistance of the consultants will implement the RP for the Project based on the policy and procedures set out in the RF and this RP. The role of each of these actors is detailed below. An organogram of the organizational setting for the Project is included in **Figure 4**.

9.1. Lenders

124. **EBRD, EIB and ADB:** Besides supervising periodically, the EBRD, EIB and ADB Project Managers (Social Specialists) will review and accept the RF and the RP for the Project and any monitoring (compliance and audit) reports prepared by the EMA to make sure that the relevant lenders' standards and policies have been incorporated therein and that the implementation process complies with these standards and policies.
125. **EBRD, EIB and ADB** will also provide clearance to contract awards, including notice to proceed for civil works based on the results of monitoring reports prepared by the EMA.

9.2. The MTAI and the RD

126. The MTAI holds an overall responsibility for the Project. This includes preparation, implementation and financing of all LAR tasks and cross-agency coordination and linkages. The MTAI exercises its functions through the RD. The responsible state body for implementation of land acquisition activities under the Project is the MTAI in accordance with the RA Government decree. Some powers of the MTAI will be implemented by the RD.
127. The RD is assigned as an Acquirer of the lands alienated for the state and public needs and is responsible for planning and implementation of all LAR tasks as well as for performing activities of the acquirer defined by Law. The RD has corresponding staff on its Social and Resettlement Coordination Team who provides general management of the planning and implementation of all LAR tasks.

9.3. Role and Responsibilities in LAR Activities

128. The role and responsibilities of the RD and the Consultants for the RP development and implementation are presented in the table below:

Table 51: Role and Responsibilities of Organizations

No.	Organization	Role / Responsibility
1	RD (Road Department Fund-Implementing Agency)	The RD is responsible for:

No.	Organization	Role / Responsibility
		• guiding the LAR activities with Cadastre Committee and Local self-government bodies; • assisting the Consultants in mapping, surveying and verification activities in relation with property legal status, ownership and other rights; • organizing public consultation meetings assisted by Consultants and Local self-government bodies; • disclosing the RP and the information pamphlets; • planning and managing RP implementation and the distribution of compensation; • assisting in settlement of individual grievances and complaints; • ensuring proper internal monitoring and disclosure of its results and initiating any eventual expropriation cases; • hiring an independent External Monitoring Agency (EMA), following the IFI's recommendations; • maintaining an AP/AH data base; • providing all needed documentation to ensure the prompt allocation of LAR budgets; • maintaining the coordination of all LAR related activities; • Together and in coordination with the RP Implementation Consultant, delivery of capacity building / training workshops for the local authorities and construction contractor(s) in handling PAPs' grievances and requests.
2	RP Consultant (or ESIA Consultant)	The RP Consultant is in charge of preparing the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), update of the RF and development of this RP. The RP Consultant's team comprises local and international consultants who will conduct <i>inter alia</i> the following works: • Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) – to measure the affected area of the lands, as well as the number and types of the affected assets. • Inventory of Losses - to identify and evaluate the characteristics of the lands and other assets to be acquired. • Valuation of Replacement Cost of the Affected Assets as per RF which is in harmony with Applicable Standards - to identify the amount of compensation of lost assets, income and other livelihood sources and allowances for development of the RP budget. • Census, Socio-economic Survey (SES)- to identify the number and characteristics of Project AHs and their members such as gender, ethnicity, education, employment status including also certain socioeconomic conditions, particularly the sources of livelihood of AHs and vulnerability of AHs.
3	Detailed Design Consultants (DDC) / technical consultant	This Consultant is responsible for the identification and review, where applicable, of the available materials and for working closely with the RP Consultant (mentioned above) on the description of possible land acquisition and resettlement actions, as well as environmental and cultural heritage impacts.

No.	Organization	Role / Responsibility
4	RP Implementation Consultant	The RP Implementation Consultant will be responsible for: • assisting the RD to undertake public information campaigns to inform the affected communities of the Resettlement Policies and entitlement packages; • undertaking various types of stakeholder engagement activities to enable affected households and communities to raise concerns and provide inputs to the RP planning and implementation process • being the link between the RD and the APs through regular meetings, particularly through the Grievance Review Group; • assisting APs in resolving their grievances through the GRP set out in the RP/RF and assisting APs to pursue any grievances to a suitable remedy; • reviewing and addressing, if needed, the comments on the draft contracts sent by APs and replying to them; • organizing the contract signing process; • assisting APs with opening of their Bank accounts (for those who have not yet done so); • consulting and assisting legalizable APs, if any, with their legalization process; • assisting APs in getting their compensation entitlements as provided for under the Project RP; • assisting APs to ensure that their compensation complies with their entitlements; • assisting the RD in making arrangements for the smooth relocation of the APs and their businesses; • assisting APs in obtaining employment with the Contractor during the construction phase based on their skills and as required by the Contractor; and other tasks as necessary; • the provision of information for development of the Recruitment Plan as per the RP; • implementation of the Livelihood Restoration measures as explained in Section 8. If needed, RP Implementation Consultant can secure the support of other qualified partners / contractors, e.g., agronomists or NGOs providing training on roadside business, development, cattle breeding or bee-keeping. • implementation of CAPs / annexes to the RP prepared by Supervision Engineer for the Project elements not included in this RP (that is beyond the RoW). • Together and in coordination with the RD, delivery of capacity building / training workshops for the local authorities and construction contractor(s) in handling PAPS' grievances and requests.
5	External Monitoring Agency (EMA)	The EMA hired to conduct external independent monitoring and evaluation of the RP implementation will: • provide regular (e.g., quarterly or as will be defined by mutual agreement) reports to the RD and Lenders for review and approval; • submit a Compliance Report of the LAR implementation to the RD and Lenders for their review and approval prior to the start of civil works (could be done section-by-section); • carry out a Completion Audit about 1 year after the land acquisition is completed (for physical displacement and land acquisition) and at a later date (after approximately 2-3 years) to capture the overall outcomes of both physical displacement and livelihood restoration activities. It will be the EMA's responsibility to declare readiness of the project for undertaking the Completion Audit. Note: The Completion Audit could be carried out by the same EMA as the Compliance Monitoring, or another individual/organisation, as the case may be.
6	Supervision Engineer	Supervision Engineer will be appointed by the RD to monitor Project implementation and ensure compliance with the Project's environmental and social commitments, including LAR. At the RD's instruction, Supervision

No.	Organization	Role / Responsibility
		Engineer will prepare CAPs / annexes to the RP if involuntary resettlement is triggered by the Project elements not included in this RP.

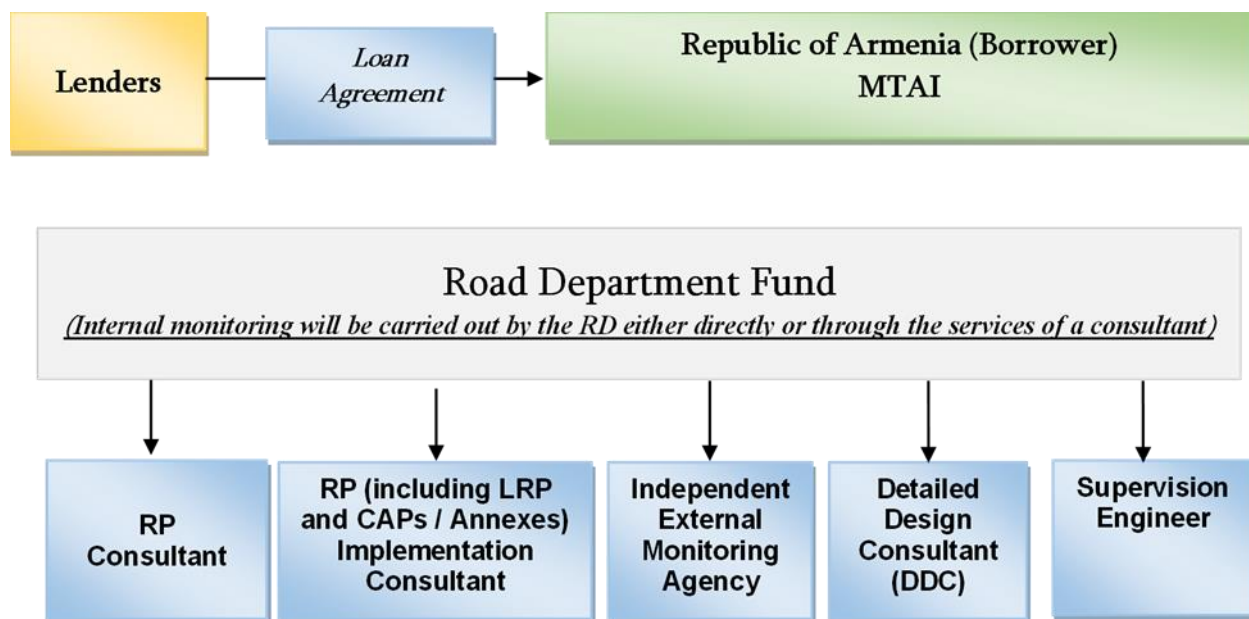


Figure 4: Structural Diagram of the Organisations Involved in LAR Activities

10. PUBLIC CONSULTATION, STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATION, AND DOCUMENTS DISCLOSURE

129. According to the Lenders Standards, the APs must be fully consulted and provided with opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement. They also must be informed in an appropriate and timely manner of the outcomes of the planning process, as well as the schedules and procedures for implementation of the RP. A public information and consultation campaign must be carried out by the RD during all stages of the land acquisition and resettlement process. In addition, the RD must also organize public information meetings, participation of the APs in the DMS, full disclosure of the RP and informing the APs about the procedures for payments of compensation, grievance resolution procedure and relocation.
130. The RF was translated into Armenian and uploaded on the RD website³⁹ for a 130-day disclosure period (from 21 July to 1 December 2023) and distributed to the affected communities. This RP will be translated into Armenian as well and uploaded on the RD and Lenders websites after the approval by the Lenders and the RA Government.
131. During the RF update, 10 consultation meetings were held by the RD and the ESIA Consultant with APs and the representatives of the authorities of the affected region (Syunik), communities (Sisian and Kajaran), and settlement/administrative areas, as provided in the table below.

Table 52: List of Public Consultation Meetings Conducted During the RF Update Stage

Day	Location	Number of Participants ⁴⁰
08.12. 2021	Syunik Regional Administration, Kapan city	6
09.12. 2021	Syunik region, Kajaran Community	10
09.12. 2021	Syunik region, Sisian Community	10
27.12.2021	Syunik region, Sisian Community, Vaghatin Settlement	6
27.12.2021	Syunik region, Sisian Community, Vorotnavan Settlement	3
27.12.2021	Syunik region, Sisian Community, Lor Settlement (includes Shenatagh settlement)	3
27.12.2021	Syunik region, Sisian Community, Darbas Settlement	3
27.12.2021	Syunik region, Sisian Community, Aghitu Settlement	3
28.12.2021	Syunik region, Kajaran Community, Geghi Settlement	3
28.12.2021	Syunik region, Kajaran Community, Lernadzor Settlement	3

132. On 22 and 23 August 2022, as well as on 6 and 7 September 2022, as part of the RP development a total of 14 public consultations were organized with the APs. APs were informed regarding the meeting through heads of communities and administrative areas seven days prior to the meeting. The respective announcement was submitted to the Local Self-Government Bodies by email, and it was posted on the announcements board of the affected communities and the relevant settlements therein. The information leaflet was prepared in English and Armenian, and the Armenian copies were distributed during

³⁹ https://armroad.am/en/news/inner/News_21.07.2023

⁴⁰ Excluding ESIA consultant and RD staff

the meetings; several copies were left with the head of each of the settlements to be shared with those APs who did not attend. The aim of the consultation meetings was to inform the stakeholders about the upcoming DMS, Census and SES surveys as well as to present the information on the entitlements of the APs, the schedules and procedures for the preparation and implementation of the RP, the already established and functioning grievance mechanism (also called Grievance Resolution Procedure (GRP) in this report), compensation entitlements, obligations and documents required for the signing of acquisition contract etc. The minutes of consultation meetings are provided in **Annex 2**.

Table 53: List of Public Consultation Meetings Conducted During the RP Development Stage

Day	Location	Number of Participants ⁴¹
22.08.2022	Syunik region, Sisian Community, Shenatagh Settlement	13
22.08.2022	Syunik region, Sisian Community, Lor Settlement	10
22.08.2022	Syunik region, Sisian Community, Getatagh Settlement	9
22.08.2022	Syunik region, Sisian Community, Darbas Settlement	9
23.08.2022	Syunik region, Kajaran Community, Geghi Settlement	24
23.08.2022	Syunik region, Kajaran Community, Kavchut Settlement	8
06.09.2022	Syunik region, Sisian Community, Shamb Settlement	13
06.09.2022	Syunik region, Sisian Community, Vorotnavan Settlement	3
06.09.2022	Syunik region, Sisian Community, Vaghatin Settlement	14
06.09.2022	Syunik region, Sisian Community, Noravan Settlement	4
06.09.2022	Syunik region, Sisian Community, Aghitu Settlement	5
07.09.2022	Syunik region, Sisian Community, Uyts Settlement	14
07.09.2022	Syunik region, Sisian Community, Sisian Town	8
07.09.2022	Syunik region, Sisian Community, Ishkhanasar Settlement	6

133. The heads of affected communities and settlements were informed on the stages and schedule of the RP preparation and implementation process. The approved final RP will be disclosed to the APs and/or community members. The details on the grievance mechanism (or the GRP) with contact details were already posted in all community administration offices upon commencement of the survey works (when the PCs were held) and distributed to the APs via the Leaflets.
134. The Eminent Domain decree⁴² was adopted by the RA Government regarding the affected properties⁴³ on June 30, 2022 and the APs were notified. The notification procedure defined by the “Law on Alienation of Property for the Purpose of Supremacy of the Public Interest” (hereafter Law) will be implemented. Acquisition contracts together with cover letters will be prepared and delivered to the APs before the deadline defined

⁴¹ Excluding ESIA consultant and RD staff

⁴² www.e-gov.am/gov-decrees/item/38587/

⁴³ Another EDD should be initiated due to changes of Cadastral maps.

by the Eminent Domain Decree. In particular, the APs will receive the following notifications as defined by the Law:

- notification of signed/not signed protocols (according to the Article 7 of the Law);
- notification of draft acquisition contracts and agreements on affected assets;
- notification on depositing the compensation amount with the court, where applicable; and
- notification of the start of expropriation (court) proceedings, where applicable.

135. Nine consultation meetings were held during the ESIA disclosure period (21 July – 1 December 2023), of which a) six meetings took place in the Project Area in the settlements of Sisian, Aghitu, Darbas, Lor, Kajaran, and Geghi to engage residents of the affected settlements (including the neighbouring ones), local and municipal authorities, regional branches of the government, local/regional civil society / non-governmental organisations, and other local stakeholders, and b) three meetings were held in Yerevan for the central authorities, Yerevan-based civil society / non-governmental organisations and any interested stakeholders. During the meetings the attendees in the settlements raised some questions about the resettlement, to which the ESIA Consultant, RD staff and Lenders provided responses. The minutes of the nine meetings, as well as the synthesis of their results, including voiced questions or suggestions and provided responses, are presented in the Project's ESIA Disclosure and Consultation Report.

136. All consultation and information disclosure elements envisaged in the RF and Applicable Standards on resettlement were implemented during the RP preparation (as described above) and will be implemented during RP implementation. Stakeholder engagement during the Project's construction and operation stages will be guided by the dedicated Stakeholder Engagement Plan accessible at the RD's website in Armenian - https://armroad.am/am/news/inner/News_04.04.2024_4 and in English - https://armroad.am/en/news/inner/News_04.04.2024_4.

137. On 17-18 June 2024, consultations were held with the APs on the draft RP as per the below schedule (**Table 54**). APs were informed regarding the meeting through the heads of communities and administrative areas seven days prior to the meeting. The respective announcement was submitted to the Local Self-Government Bodies by email, and it was posted on the announcements board of the affected communities and the relevant settlements therein. During the meetings, the RP preparation consultant re-introduced the Project and its key stakeholders, explained (again) the concept of cut-off date and noted the cut-off dates where they were known, explained the eligibility for compensation, provided detailed presentation of compensation and livelihood restoration entitlements as per each type of loss and impact, and introduced the RP implementation procedure. The 'questions and answers' sessions followed the PowerPoint presentations. The information leaflet was prepared in Armenian and English (see **Annex 6**), inclusive the full Entitlement Matrix, and the Armenian copies were distributed during the meetings; several copies of the leaflet were left with the heads of the settlements to be shared with those APs who did not attend. The minutes of consultation meetings are provided in **Annex 11**.

Table 54: List of Public Consultation Meetings Held on the Draft RP⁴⁴

Date	Time	Community	Settlement	Number of Participants ⁴⁵
June 17, 2024	11:00	Sisian	Sisian	20
June 17, 2024	15:00	Sisian	Darbas	8
June 18, 2024	11:00	Kajaran	Geghi	15
June 18, 2024	13:00	Kajaran	Lernadzor	7

11. COMPLAINTS AND GRIEVANCES

138. The Project's RF was established as a three-tier grievance resolution procedure (GRP) at the outset of the Project. Its main actors are the Grievance Focal Point (GFP) appointed by the RD, as well as the Local self-government bodies representative, who is the administrative manager of the affected settlement.

139. The RD established the following channels through which APs and other stakeholders can raise complaints regarding project-funded activities:

- **By Email:** Project's email addresses: info@armroad.am
- **In writing to RD:** Letter addressed to PIU, sent to the address of: *Government House 3, Republic Square, 0010 Yerevan, Armenia*
- **By Phone:** *+37410511391 (the caller should clarify the issue to be commented to the relevant department, e.g., Social Impacts and Resettlement Management Unit).*
- **Other:** Written complaints to project staff (through project meetings).
- **GFPs:** Staff of the Social Impacts and Resettlement Management Unit at the RD:
 - Diana Khachatryan: + 374 33 350 534 (Viber/WhatsApp/Telegram);
 - Shushan Kocharyan: + 375 93 520 522 (Viber/WhatsApp).
- **GFPs:** Administrative managers of the affected settlements at Local self-government bodies who will pass the information to the RD.

140. Further steps for a complaint resolution are as follows:

- 1) The RD will register and examine the complaint, send an acknowledgment of receipt within five calendar days of its receipt, provide a written response to the AP within 5-30 calendar days of registering the complaint, and will track it until it is closed.
- 2) The RD will involve the Grievance Review Group (GRG) for re-examination of a complaint upon request of the AP. This Group will serve as a recourse mechanism to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.

⁴⁴ The locations and timing of the meetings were discussed with the community authorities who, on behalf of the PAPs, asked to reduce the number of meetings given the high season for agricultural works, and ensured the engagement of the PAPs from the neighbouring villages.

⁴⁵ Excluding ESIA consultant and RD staff

- 3) The Grievance Review Group (GRG) will consist of the following members as relevant: representative of the RD; representative of local self-government bodies; a certified technical / resettlement expert who is external to the RD/MTAI; representative of the Consultant/Contractor; the AP or his/her representative; independent observer party (for example NGO) upon request of the AP.
 - 4) The GRG will examine the complaint and will provide a written response to AP within 10-30 calendar days.
 - 5) If the AP is not satisfied with the decision made at the RD/GRG level, then he/she can present his/her complaint to the MTAI. The MTAI will examine the complaint according to the RA Law on Administrative Bases and Administrative Proceedings and will provide its position in a written form to the AP within 30 days.
 - 6) If the grievance redress system fails to satisfy the AP, he/she can pursue their complaint at any stage of the grievance redress process by submitting their case to the court of law. The grievance mechanism does not limit the AP's right to use all lawful means to protect his/her rights, including judicial remedies and submit the case to the court of law or other state bodies.
141. Anonymous grievances will be accepted and reviewed as well, and depending on the type of grievance it will remain at the RD's discretion to decide how and where to provide the response to them (e.g., on the village information board or on the RD website).

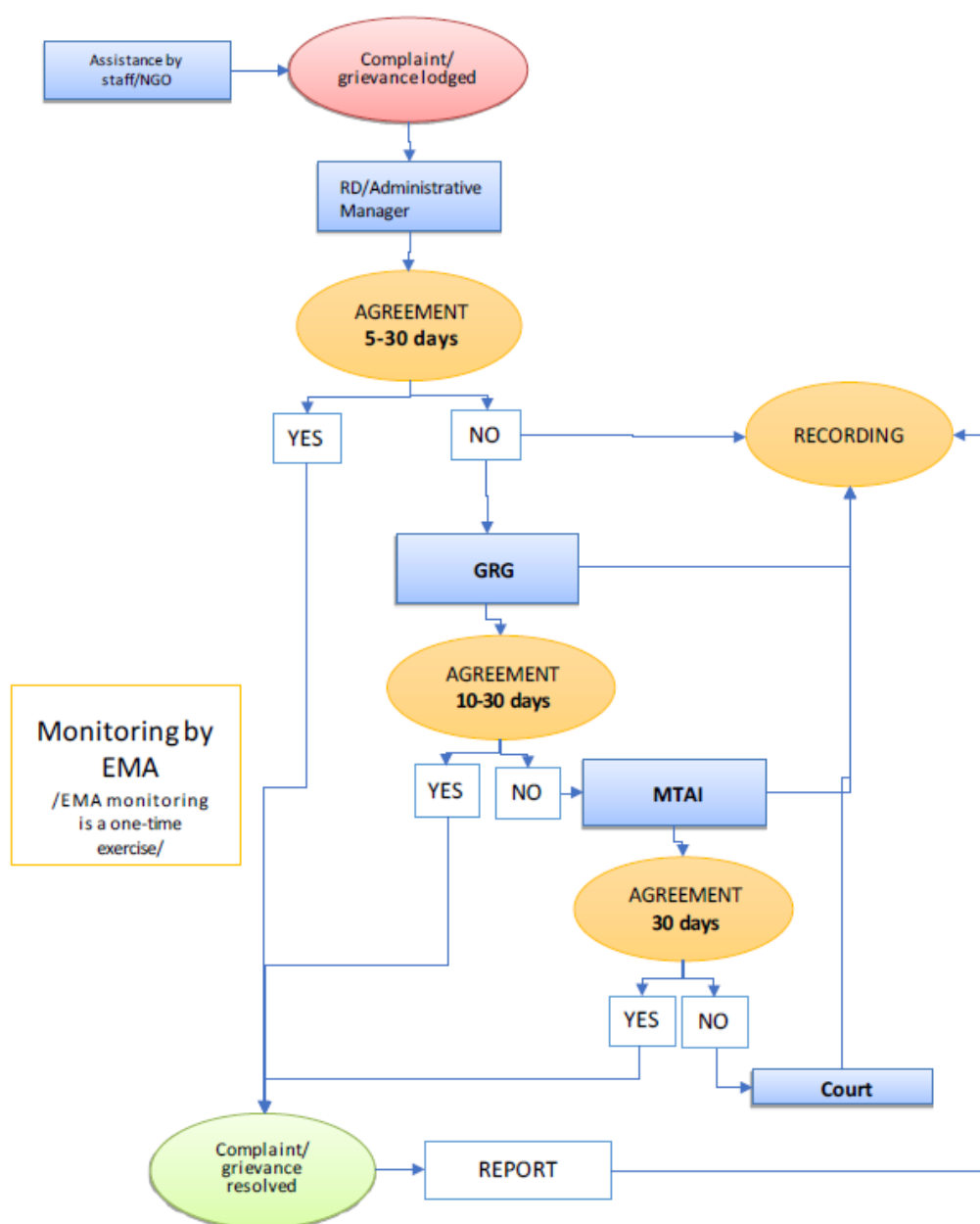


Figure 5: Flow Chart of the GRP process

142. The person receiving the complaint will complete a grievance form (see [Annex 3](#)) and will record the complaint in the Register of Complaints, located in the cloud (Google Drive or other) and kept under a GRP designated staff.

12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND COMPLETION AUDIT

143. LAR under the Project will be subject to both internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the RD. External monitoring will be assigned to an Independent External Monitoring Agency (EMA) to be hired by the RD and approved by Lenders. The EMA will be selected among Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs), academic Institutions, or consulting firms. Lenders will advise the MTAI on the EMA's terms of reference once Project implementation has begun.

12.1. Internal Monitoring and Evaluation

144. Internal monitoring will be carried out by the RD either directly or through the services of a consultant. The results will be communicated to the Lenders through the quarterly project implementation reports. Indicators for the internal monitoring will be those related to process inputs and immediate outputs, results and outcomes. The results of internal monitoring will be summarized in the Semi-annual Social Monitoring Reports and will be submitted to the Lenders. Specific monitoring benchmarks will be:

- status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation;
- compensation for affected structures and other assets;
- relocation of APs;
- payments for loss of income;
- payments of allowances, resettlement benefits, relocation allowance;
- livelihood restoration activities;
- grievance redressing;
- other support services; and
- identification of any non-compliances with the RP and compensation entitlements and proposed corrective actions (including proposed implementation schedule).

145. The internal monitoring will be carried out per each affected community keeping track of the on-going RP implementation process. It will cover 100% of APs identified during the impact surveys (both the census and SES). The above information will be collected by the IA/RD, which is responsible for monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project through the following instruments:

- review of census and entitlement data for all APs;
- consultation and informal interviews with APs;
- key informant interviews; and
- community public meetings.

12.2. Independent External Monitoring and Evaluation

146. Independent External monitoring and evaluation will be carried out in parallel with the implementation of the RP and will result in a **Compliance Report** (External Monitoring Report) for each RP implementation subsection / road subsection. External monitoring will be carried out by an EMA to be selected and hired by the RD among qualified NGOs, Academic Institutions or independent consultants who have appropriate expertise in resettlement monitoring or RP audits. In particular, the external monitoring entails two types of activity: a) short-term monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation and compensation and livelihood restoration delivery, and b) long-term evaluation of post-RP impacts on APs' livelihood.

147. **Short-term monitoring and evaluation task** will be carried out in parallel with the implementation of RP activity and will entail extensive field visits and communication with APs and the RD/MTAI. This task will result in Compliance Reports (or otherwise External Monitoring Reports) indicating whether the compensation program has been carried out based on the provisions of the RP and Lenders Standards, and with the livelihood restoration plan (LRP) for the APs. The Compliance reports will also identify non-compliance issues that need to be addressed in a Corrective Action Plan (if applicable) and will be communicated to the RD (MTAI) and the Lenders and will be a condition to start civil works. The Compliance Reports will include the results of following activities:

- a verification of internal monitoring reports prepared by the RD;

- a verification of AH and AP numbers;
- a verification that the impacts measurements in the protocols fit actual impacts;
- a verification that the unit compensation rates used in the protocols fit RP provisions;
- a verification that compensation was delivered to all APs and in the amounts defined in the RP;
- an assessment of the way the compensation process was conducted/timed in relation to RP provisions and effectiveness parameters;
- a review of grievance cases including an assessment of whether grievance resolution was carried out in accordance with RP provisions and with AP satisfaction;
- an assessment of AP's satisfaction based on a 25% sample survey of the AHs;
- an assessment of the conducting, management and completion of expropriation cases;
- an assessment of the conducting of public consultation, stakeholder engagement and EA-AP communication and feedback from stakeholders;
- an assessment of the delivery of allowances to severely affected, vulnerable and resettled Aps; and
- a final assessment of the appropriateness or not of RP implementation. If RP implementation is not satisfactory the final assessment of each Compliance Report will detail the necessary outstanding corrective measures to be implemented by the RD according to a detailed Corrective Action Plan.

148. Completion Audit: Long-term evaluation of physical and/or economic impacts post-RP implementation. The audit will be carried out tentatively 1 year after the end of the RP implementation to find out if the land acquisition and physical relocation have been successful, and at a later stage (after 2-3 years) to explore if the land acquisition, physical relocation and RP livelihood restoration objectives have been fully attained or not. The SES data gathered for RP preparation will provide the baseline benchmarks to compare pre- and post- project conditions. If necessary, a baseline sample SES survey should be conducted before RP implementation. The post- RP study will detail:

- socio-economic conditions of the APs in the post-resettlement period;
- communications and reactions from APs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables etc;
- changes in housing and income levels;
- valuation of property;
- grievance procedures;
- disbursement of compensation;
- level of satisfaction of APs in the post resettlement period;
- level of restoration of the economic and social base of the affected people;
- changes in living standards and livelihoods of the APs;
- the long-term effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements; and
- need for any further mitigation measures, completion of any outstanding corrective actions and summary of key lessons learned.

149. The EMA (or another independent and qualified organisation / consultant) undertaking the Completion Audit will identify any outstanding implementation issues and recommend any appropriate corrective actions and supplemental assistance for the APs, and include this in a Corrective Action Plan to complete implementation of the RP should the outcome of the study show that the objectives of the RP have not yet been fully attained.
150. The road section can only be transferred to the Contractor once the RP for that specific section has been fully implemented and certified through an EMA-prepared Compliance Report, which must be accepted by the Lenders.

13. RP IMPLEMENTATION

13.1. General

151. The RP Consultant conducted the DMS in the affected locations to clarify Project impacts. An Eminent Domain decree⁴⁶ was adopted by the RA Government regarding the affected properties described in this RP on June 30, 2022.
152. The APs will be compensated in accordance with the RP entitlement matrix provisions as soon as the RP is approved by the Lenders and the RA Government. All necessary acquisition will be carried out in accordance with the RF and RP provisions and APs will receive full compensation accordingly.
153. The compensation amount will be transferred to the bank accounts specified by the APs. Assistance in opening of new bank accounts will be provided as needed.

13.2. RP Preparatory Stage

154. The RD has completed and will carry out the following actions and preparatory tasks for RP implementation:
- The RD already has a Resettlement Coordination Team in place.
 - The Design Consultant has provided the road alignment.
 - The DMS, assets inventory and detailed valuation surveys as well as SES have been completed, based on the finalized detailed engineering design.
 - The signing of description protocols has been completed. The majority of the protocols have been signed by the available APs. The main cases of not signing of protocols⁴⁷ are due to unavailability of APs (absence of APs from RA, death of APs, etc.).
 - The signed protocols will be notified to APs according to Article 7 of the RA Law "Alienation of Property for the Purpose of Supremacy of the Public Interest".
 - The Implementation Consultant (IC) will be hired by the RD.
 - The External Monitoring Agency (EMA) will be hired by the RD and it is planned to mobilize it prior to the start of RP implementation.

13.3. RP Implementation Milestones and Activities

155. Upon the approval of the RP, all the arrangements for finalizing the compensation and the disbursement will be implemented. These include:

⁴⁶ www.e-gov.am/gov-decrees/item/38587/

⁴⁷ According to the procedure for drawing up description protocols established by the RA legislation, in case of non-signing by the APs for any reason, a non-signing act is drawn up, where the reasons for non-signing are indicated.

- detailed planning of RP implementation (Detailed Action Plan, including the implementation of the Legalization Plan);
- notification of draft acquisition contracts to APs;
- signing of acquisition contracts, including notification of final dates of displacement;
- payment to all eligible affected persons;
- initiation of expropriation procedures, where necessary;
- compliance review and reporting by the EMA;
- completion of expropriation procedures, where necessary;
- site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction; and
- commencement of the civil work.

156. The compensation payment is one of the critical phases in RP implementation. The steps envisaged are as follows:

- Allocation of RP budget (including the compensation and administrative budget) by the Ministry of Finance. This will take approximately 15 days after RP approval by GoA and the Lenders.
- Selection of commercial Banks with the best conditions for APs (geographical location and low/no transaction charges). The APs can also use their existing Bank accounts if preferred.
- Transfer of the compensation and allowances to APs' Bank accounts after signing of the acquisition contracts.
- Vacating the property by the APs within 14 days after payment of compensation or other term as envisaged under the contract.
- The MTAI then takes possession of the land/structures.

13.4. RP Implementation Detailed Planning

157. The RP will be implemented by the RP Implementation Consultant (IC). The Compliance Reports will be prepared by the EMA once the relevant phases and portions of the RP implementation are completed. A detailed description of all stages of the land acquisition process in each community will be presented in the developed Detailed Action Plan (DAP). This makes it possible to consider the land acquisition process with each AP as a separate sub-routine, taking into consideration features peculiar to each AP.

158. The logical structure of the acquisition process is presented in **Figure 6**. This logic was successfully applied during the implementation of several RPs⁴⁸. As presented in **Figure 6**, the left column, from top to the bottom, presents the required and compulsory steps necessary for the acquisition process for all APs, regardless of the existing issues and conditions. Right column presents possible problems at different stages, their solution mechanisms and logical relations together with compulsory steps to be taken.

159. According to the logistic structure of the acquisition process, the following main steps will be implemented:

- Notification of draft contracts to APs, including the disclosure of a RP Information pamphlet.

⁴⁸ Available here: <https://armroad.am/en/safeguard/social-impact-and-resettlement/lar-documents>

- Meetings with the APs (owners/co-owners, leaseholders, unregistered tenants /land users).
- Discussions concerning issues raised by APs and provision of legal advice and assistance if needed.
- Checking, updating of the necessary documents for signing of the acquisition contract.
- Implementation of legalization plan.
- Preparation of the necessary documents for the notary (regional) to make the final acquisition contracts.
- Organization of acquisition contract signing with APs by notary ratification (depending on the organizational requirements, it can likely be organized in the community administrative offices).
- Provision of the state registration application for the signed contracts to the regional Cadastre Committee office.
- Receipt of real estate ownership certificate registered in the name of Republic of Armenia.

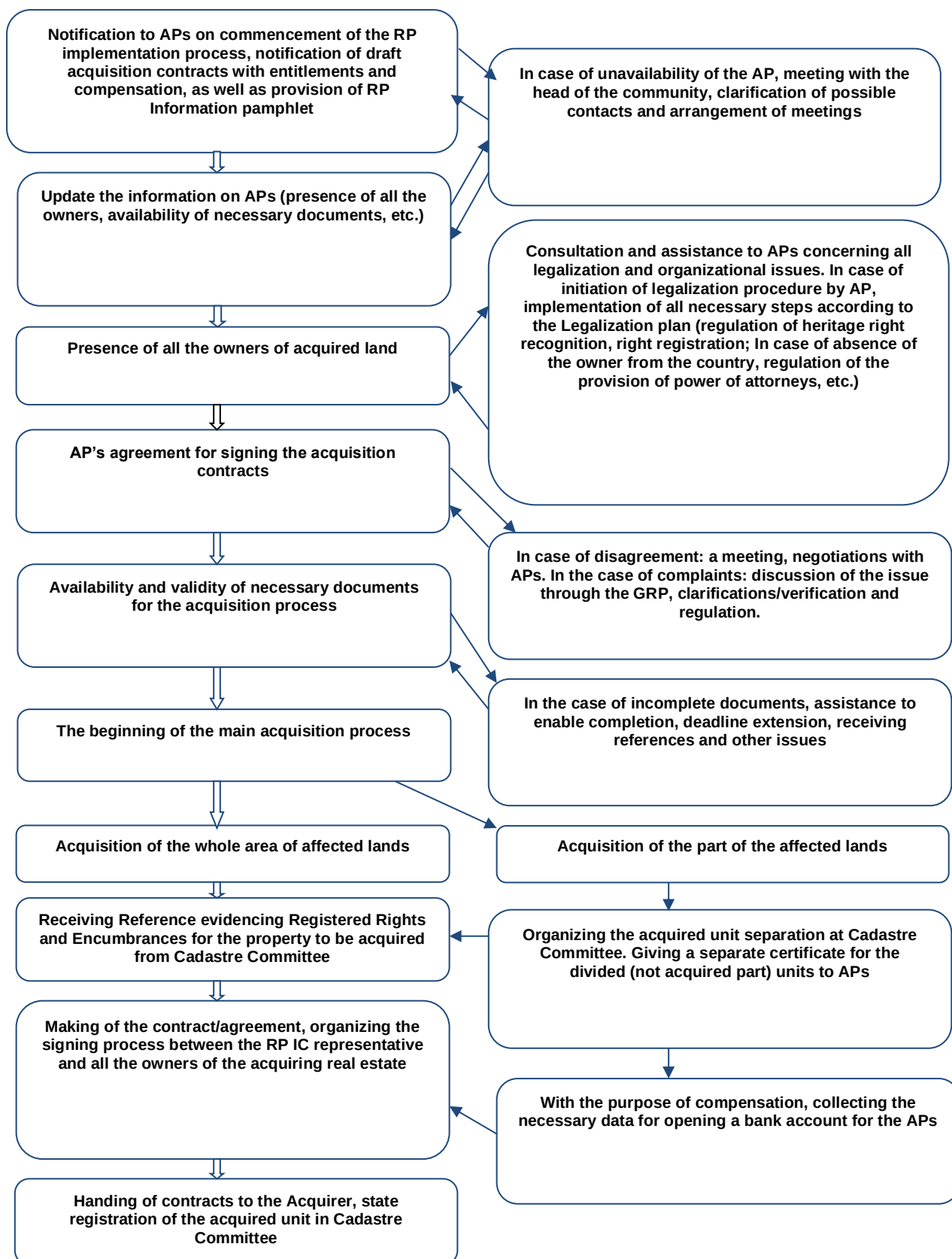


Figure 6: The Logistic Structure of Land Acquisition Process

13.5. Expropriation Stage

160. If the acquisition contracts are not signed by APs (owners and other property right holders) for some reasons (such as disagreement of APs, unresolved legalization issues, etc.) within three months from the date of notification of the draft acquisition contracts to APs, the expropriation procedure will be initiated by the RD. The expropriation process will follow in this order:

- Calculated compensation amount for each AP will be deposited with the court or notary within one month after completion of the 3-month period. A notification will be sent to APs (owners and other property right holders) about this within three days after depositing the compensation amount.
- If the acquisition contract is not signed within seven days after depositing the compensation amount, a court appeal on property acquisition will be submitted by the RD within a month after completion of the 7-day period.
- In cases of expropriation, the subject for the Court's discussion can only be the compensation amount. The Court's decision on the compensation amount for the property and other assets to be acquired will be the basis for the acquisition of the property.
- The rights of the previous owner on the expropriated property are terminated and the right of the acquirer (the RD) on the expropriated property is established after the decision of the Court enters into force.
- The decision of the Court is subject to registration with the Cadastre Committee after the decision of the Court enters into force.

13.6. Process of APs Legalization and Other Typical Issues

161. While finalizing the RP, based on the analysis of census data, as well as the data received from the different governmental authorities, some typical cases and legalization issues have been identified and these will need to be addressed during RP implementation. It is pertinent to mention these typical cases in the final RP, so that all the stakeholders are aware of these issues and the proposed approach in dealing with such typical cases as part of RP implementation. The signing of acquisition contracts is impossible without resolving these issues, otherwise these cases will be considered for the expropriation process in the court. The number of such typical cases and AHS involved is presented in **Table 55**.

162. The typical issues are related to:

- absentee APs;
- presentation of a passport by APs;
- inheritance;
- certificate of registration of rights; and
- other cases.

13.7. Legalization Issues⁴⁹

Absentee APs from Armenia

163. There are **66** cases of absentee APs. All AHs absent from RA are located in the Russian Federation, except for 5 AHs, of which 2 are located in the UAE, and one each in France,

⁴⁹ This section contains the latest data supplemented after the SES and inventory, as available at the time of writing of this RP.

Spain and Switzerland. AP's presence is required for the acquisition of their property. However, Armenian law provides for a mechanism to acquire private property in cases where the owners cannot be present or found for the said purpose. In order to address the issue of absentee landowners, who cannot make themselves available, the following procedure will be initiated:

- Contact details and other possible information about absentee owners will be collected from the community authority, relatives and friends.
- APs will be informed/notified about the acquisition of their land/property and measures undertaken and also be informed about the importance of their participation.
- If an AP still expresses her/his inability to be present, s/he will be advised to send a power of attorney in the name of a representative, who will act on her/his behalf in signing the contract.
- In case of non-signature of the contract, the acquiring body will initiate the expropriation process, the compensation amount shall be deposited with the court. The owner can claim the compensation amount from court by presenting the relevant legal documents.

Issues related to presentation of a passport

164. As a passport is an important document to enable initiation of the acquisition process (verification of correct individual, payment of compensation, etc.) it is necessary that this document and all other relevant documents are made available to the RP Implementation Team (IT). However, **72** APs did not submit a passport. It is clear that most of them have a passport but did not want to cooperate with the survey team. The APs who do not have a passport, or whose passports have expired, will have to apply to the authorized state body and get a new passport or update their existing passport. The following procedure and steps will be adopted to deal with these issues:

- Inform the APs and the community authority about outdated/lost passport cases.
- Emphasize the importance of this documentation with respect to verification, acquisition and payment of compensation.
- Follow-up with APs concerning the passport acquisition or updating process.
- Provide support to APs in need of assistance to procure an updated/restored passport.

Problems related to inheritance

165. In total, there are **126** cases where heirs have yet to obtain ownership rights of the affected property after the death of their ancestors and relatives. The legal procedure involves the following steps:

- The RP IT will approach the community authority to get information on the deceased owners' heirs, their place of residence, actual possession of property.
- Based on the information collected from the community authority, the IT will prepare a list of documents required for each case for inheritance. With the checklist, the IT will contact all heirs. The legal heirs will be asked to prepare the documentation for legacy acceptance and if required, necessary support will be provided by the IT in compiling the documents for legal heir acceptance. If the rights on a land plot were not registered after March 1, 1998, the plan of the land plot should be presented with all other documents.
- Once all the documents for legacy acceptance have been compiled, the APs will be asked to apply to the notary office. If any of the heirs is outside the Republic

of Armenia, then he/she will have to send the notarized (or with apostils) power of attorney stating that s/he accepts his/her share of inheritance for the registration of property rights. The power of attorney shall be translated into Armenian and approved by the notary.

166. The RP IT will provide the required support to the APs as and when necessary to register their rights of inheritance. If there is a conflict between the heirs with respect to the ownership, or the deadline of 6 months for the acceptance of inheritance is expired, then the issues related to the inheritance are regulated by the court. If the heirs do not object to the essential terms of the property acquisition contract, but there are legal obstacles for the notary in accepting the inheritance, a three months' window period will be made available to resolve the same and initiate the acquisition process.

Issues related to certificate of ownership right

167. There are **401** cases where issues are related to certificate of registration of rights of APs. The issues have been segregated into 4 sub-categories, as follows:

- The data on ownership rights is missing in Cadaster Committee's database (**25** cases).
- The data on ownership rights exist in Cadaster Committee database but the ownership certificate is missing (**293** cases, of which **259** are communal lands).
- Mismatch in actual surface area between property rights certificates and cadastral maps (**63** cases).
- Mismatch in names mentioned in the passport and property rights' certificates (**20** cases).

168. The cases mentioned above are related to errors made during property registration, for which the correction process is set out in Article 34 of the "Law on State Registration of Property Rights". The AP will have to initiate a correction process. Where necessary, the IT will provide support in guiding the APs in submitting the required supporting document to the Cadastre Committee.

Other Cases

169. In addition to the above-mentioned cases, the following issues were also discovered:

- **One** plot of land was not listed in the Decree of Eminent Domain and it will be necessary to initiate the amendment and include this property in the list.
- The location of **5** APs is unknown. If the property owners are not found, and in accordance with an available legal basis envisaged by the legislation, family members may initiate a process to declare a citizen as missing and to appoint an entrusted management representative. Otherwise, it will be necessary to initiate the expropriation of the land by court order. In all cases, support will be provided to APs to initiate such procedures as described above.

Table 55: Legalization Cases

	Typical Issues	No. (AP/Land)	Comments
A.	The APs who are abroad or without passport	No. (AP)	
	A1. The APs who are abroad and for whom the Power of Attorney will be required.	66	All AHs absent from RA are located in the Russian Federation, except for 5 AHs, of which 2 are located in the UAE, and one each in France, Spain and Switzerland.

	Typical Issues	No. (AP/Land)	Comments
	A2. APs without passport	72	APs did not submit the passport
B.	Inheritance issue	No. (lands)	
	B1. Number of lands with inheritance recognition issues	126	
C.	Issues related to Ownership Certificate	No. (lands)	
	C1. The data on ownership right is missing in Cadaster Committee's database	25	
	C2. The data on ownership right exist in Cadaster Committee database but the ownership certificate is missing	293	Of which 259 are communal lands
	C3. Mismatch in surfaces area between property rights certificates and cadastral maps	63	
	C4. Mismatch in names mentioned in the passport and property rights' certificates	20	
D.	Other Issues	No.	
	D1. Not included in the Decree of Eminent Domain	1	plot
	D2. APs whose residential address is unknown	5	APs

13.8. Post Implementation Evaluation

170. Compliance monitoring will start in parallel with RP implementation and the Compliance Monitoring Reports will be prepared by the EMA immediately after the completion of RP implementation in each project area subsection (to be defined by the RD before the start of RP implementation). The post implementation evaluation (Completion Audit) will be done approximately one year after RP implementation, followed by a livelihood restoration completion audit 2-3 years after RP implementation (see [Section 12.2](#)).

13.9. Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

171. A detailed preliminary schedule for RP finalization and implementation is presented in [Annex 1](#).

14. **RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING**

14.1. General

172. All RP preparation and implementation costs, including cost of compensation, livelihood restoration and LAR administration, will be considered an integral part of Project cost and will be contributed as a counterpart fund by the Armenian Government, in particular by the MTAI.
173. The MTAI is responsible for the timely allocation of the funds needed to implement the RP. Allocations will be reviewed twice a year based on the budget requirements indicated by the RP. As per the LAR finances flow, the budget for compensation and livelihood restoration will be directly disbursed by the MTAI to the APs.
174. The resettlement cost estimate for this Project includes eligible compensation, rehabilitation allowances and support costs of RP implementation. The support costs, which includes expenses related to problematic cases, are part of the overall resettlement budget. Contingency provisions (15% of the total cost) have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. In case of any cost over-run, MTAI will provide additional funds as needed in a timely manner. Some of the key features included in this RP cost estimate are outlined below:
- compensation for agricultural and non-agricultural land at their replacement cost;
 - compensation for structures and buildings at their replacement cost;

- compensation for crops;
- assistance for severely AHs;
- assistance for vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration;
- state registration, court and notary costs; and
- cost of RP Implementation (RP implementation consulting services and expenses related to problematic cases).

175. Compensation costs were determined by an independent valuator engaged by the RP Consultant.

176. The total LAR budget has been determined to be **2,664,226,409.45** AMD (USD **6,588,911.61**) which includes compensation for all losses, allowances and unforeseen expenses.

Table 56. RP Budget Summary

Item	Total (AMD)
Compensations and Allowances	
Land (including the 15% allowance)	202,356,717.77
Lease compensation	9,032,566.57
Buildings and Structures	381,824,792.85
Improvements	21,371,238.64
Crops	3,609,800.06
Fruit Trees	1,178,595,610.00
Timber and Decorative Trees	49,704,000.00
Business Termination	48,386,489.55
Employment Loss	306,943.50
Severe Impact Allowances	265,850,757.97
Vulnerability Allowance	27,450,000.00
Relocation (Transportation) Allowance	1,115,500.00
Total Registration and Notary Costs	9,675,500.00
Court costs	5,520,000.00
Costs associated with problematic cases (refer to Annex 7)	6,118,700.00
RP Implementation Consulting Services	86,720,000.00
RP Implementation: Livelihood Restoration Measures	19,080,000.00
Subtotal	2,316,718,616.91
Contingency (15% of subtotal)	347,507,792.54
TOTAL (AMD)	2,664,226,409.45
<i>TOTAL (USD) 25.02.2024 – USD/AMD= 404.35</i>	<i>6,588,911.61</i>

14.2. Compensation of land

177. Compensation costs for agricultural and non-agricultural land have been derived based on the assessment by an independent valuator. Compensation was calculated at replacement cost +15%, based on market cost.

178. The cost for compensation of land is presented **Table 57** in according to type of land. The total compensation for affected land is **202,356,718** AMD for **2,228,121** m² (community and private lands). The table below details the cost of land with applicable unit rates by type.

Table 57. Compensation for Affected Land by Type

Type of usage		Private					Community					Total				
		Plots	Affected Area	Average Unit Price	Total Cost	Total Compensation (including 15%)	Plots	Affected Area	Average Unit Price	Total Cost	Total Compensation (including 15%)	Plots	Affected Area	Average Unit Price	Total Cost	Total Compensation (including 15%)
		No	m²	AMD	AMD	AMD	No	m²	AMD	AMD	AMD	No	m²	AMD	AMD	AMD
Sisian Community																
Agricultural	Arable	183	272,332	51	13,989,793	16,088,262	23	136,435	125	17,079,612	19,641,553	206	408,767	76	31,069,404	35,729,815
	Grass	17	9,074	38	345,527	397,356	1	382	39	14,889	17,122	18	9,456	38	360,416	414,478
	Orchard	30	11,534	350	4,034,719	4,639,926	8	31,327	337	10,552,135	12,134,955	38	42,862	340	14,586,854	16,774,882
	Pasture						27	366,082	33	11,996,319	13,795,767	27	366,082	33	11,996,319	13,795,767
	Other	9	29,326	108	3,153,155	3,626,128	113	530,279	17	9,105,395	10,471,204	122	559,605	22	12,258,550	14,097,332
Non-agricultural	Residential construction	26	11,069	1,422	15,745,071	18,106,832	0	0			0	26	11,069	1,422	15,745,071	18,106,832
	Common use	0	0			0	6	628	13	8,267	9,507	6	628	13	8,267	9,507
	Residential other	0	0			0	11	3,745	16	60,035	60,035	11	3,745	16	60,035	60,035
	Mixed Construction					0										
	Industrial	3	3,700	297	1,098,333	1,263,083	0	0				3	3,700	297	1,098,333	1,263,083
Other	Energy and Transport Lands*	2	1,850	355	656,533	755,013	6	60,217	461	27,753,895	27,753,895	8	62,067	458	28,410,428	28,508,908
	Other Categories**	1	257	350	89,779	103,246	1	703	19	13,355	27,753,895	2	959	107	103,134	27,857,141
Subtotal		271	339,142		39,112,909	44,979,846	196	1,129,799		76,583,902	111,637,935	467	1,468,941		115,696,812	156,617,781
Kajaran Community																
Agricultural	Arable	1	509	50	25,474	29,295	0	0			0	1	509	50	25,474	29,295
	Grass	0	0			0	1	206	39	8,019	9,222	1	206	39	8,019	9,222
	Orchard	0	0			0	1	413	375	154,903	178,138	1	413	375	154,903	178,138
	Pasture	0	0			0	7	286,846	42	12,047,533	13,854,663	7	286,846	42	12,047,533	13,854,663
	Other	0	0			0	25	407,628	26	10,408,456	11,969,724	25	407,628	26	10,408,456	11,969,724
Non-agricultural	Residential construction	9	8,064	670	5,402,990	6,213,438	4	4,199	670	2,813,201	3,235,181	13	12,263	670	8,216,191	9,448,619
	Common use	0	0			0	2	2,197	23	50,533	58,113	2	2,197	23	50,533	58,113
	Residential other	1	684	23	15,740	18,101	4	1,080	23	24,846	28,573	5	1,765	23	40,586	46,674
	Mixed Construction	0	0			0	1	1,209	670	810,053	931,560	1	1,209	670	810,053	931,560
	Industrial	1	3,059	360	1,101,118	1,266,286	1	16,173	360	5,822,389	6,695,747	2	19,232	360	6,923,507	7,962,033
Other	Energy and Transport Lands*	0	0				1	1,282	32	41,009	47,161	1	1,282	32	41,009	47,161
	Other Categories**	0	0			0	16	25,631	41	1,046,726	1,203,735	16	25,631	41	1,046,726	1,203,735
Subtotal		12	12,317		6,545,322	7,527,120	63	746,864		33,227,667	38,211,817	75	759,181		39,772,989	45,738,937
Total																
Agricultural	Arable	184	272,841	51	14,015,267	16,117,557	23	136,435	125	17,079,612	19,641,553	207	409,276	76	31,094,879	35,759,110

Type of usage		Private					Community					Total				
		Plots	Affected Area	Average Unit Price	Total Cost	Total Compensation (including 15%)	Plots	Affected Area	Average Unit Price	Total Cost	Total Compensation (including 15%)	Plots	Affected Area	Average Unit Price	Total Cost	Total Compensation (including 15%)
		No	m²	AMD	AMD	AMD	No	m²	AMD	AMD	AMD	No	m²	AMD	AMD	AMD
	Grass	17	9,074	38	345,527	397,356	2	587	39	22,908	26,344	19	9,661	38	368,435	423,700
	Orchard	30	11,534	350	4,034,719	4,639,926	9	31,741	337	10,707,038	12,313,094	39	43,275	341	14,741,757	16,953,020
	Pasture	0	0		0	0	34	652,928	37	24,043,852	27,650,429	34	652,928	37	24,043,852	27,650,429
	Other	9	29,326	108	3,153,155	3,626,128	138	937,907	21	19,513,851	22,440,929	147	967,233	23	22,667,006	26,067,056
Non-agricultural	Residential construction	35	19,134	1,105	21,148,061	24,320,270	4	4,199	670	2,813,201	3,235,181	39	23,332	1,027	23,961,262	27,555,451
	Common use	0	0		0	0	8	2,826	21	58,800	67,620	8	2,826	21	58,800	67,620
	Residential other	1	684	23	15,740	18,101	15	4,826	18	84,882	88,608	16	5,510	18	100,621	106,709
	Mixed Construction	0	0		0	0	1	1,209	670	810,053	931,560	1	1,209	670	810,053	931,560
	Industrial	4	6,759	325	2,199,451	2,529,369	1	16,173	360	5,822,389	6,695,747	5	22,932	350	8,021,840	9,225,116
Other	Energy and Transport Lands*	2	1,850	355	656,533	755,013	7	61,498	452	27,794,904	27,801,056	9	63,348	449	28,451,437	28,556,068
	Other Categories**	1	257	350	89,779	103,246	17	26,334	40	1,060,081	28,957,630	18	26,590	43	1,149,860	29,060,876
Total		283	351,459		45,658,231	52,506,966	259	1,876,663		109,811,570	149,849,752	542	2,228,121		155,469,801	202,356,718
*Energy, Transport, Communication, Utility Infrastructure Facilities																
**Water, Forest, Special, Reserve Lands																

14.3. Compensation for Leases

179.28 affected community plots are leased and 2 plots are sub-leased. According to the RP/RF, the compensation for a lease (including sub-leaseholders) is calculated at market cost of the affected land plus a 15% allowance in proportion to the remaining years of the lease as follows: a) < 1 year - 5% of land compensation cost; 2) < 15 years - 14% of land compensation cost; 3) < 25 years - 20% of land compensation cost; 4) 25 years and more- 25% of land compensation cost.

180.4 community plots are leased by "Gazprom Armenia" CJSC. The community does not have any information about their condition and the leaseholder did not respond to the consultant's inquiry regarding the terms of the lease. In order to calculate the budget, it was assumed that the remaining term of these lease contracts does not exceed 15 years, but at the stage of RP implementation, the final compensation should be re-calculated based on the actual remaining term of the contract.

181. The overall estimated cost of compensation for lease land is **9,032,566.57 AMD**.

Table 58: Compensation for Leased and Subleased Lands

Land Type / Lease Period	Land		Unit Cost	Total Cost	15% Allowance	Lease Compensation
	No.	Affected Area (sqm)	AMD/sqm	AMD	AMD	AMD
< 15 years (14%) Agricultural Category Land	11	167,873.98	94.25	15,822,725.92	2,373,408.89	2,547,458.87
< 15 years (14%) Residential Category Land	1	899.49	19.00	17,090.31	2,563.55	2,751.54
< 15 years (14%) Energy, Transport, Communication, Utility Infrastructure Facilities	3	35,384.97	606.60	21,464,608.47	3,219,691.27	3,455,801.96
< 15 years (14%) Reserve Category Land	1	707.78	19.00	13,447.91	2,017.19	2,165.11
< 25 years (20%) Agricultural Category Land	12	193,703.82	61.82	11,974,027.22	1,796,104.08	2,754,026.26
< 25 years (20%) Agricultural Category Land (2 sublease cases)	2	7,546.49	155.77	1,175,490.53	176,323.58	270,362.82
Total	28*	398,570.04*		50,467,390.36	7,570,108.55	9,032,566.57
<i>*Without double counting</i>						

182. There is a servitude right of "Gazprom Armenia" CJSC over 7 private plots of land, which according to the owners is free of charge. In addition to that "Geghi Gold" CJSC has a servitude right to 1 community land, which according to the community is also free of charge. Considering that the servitudes are gratuitous, no compensation was calculated for them. However, when re-registering the mentioned servitudes in other lands, the registration costs will be carried out at the expense of the Project.

14.4. Compensation for Structures/Buildings and Improvements

183. Compensation for structures is based on the valuations made by the licensed valuator. Residential buildings and structures are compensated in cash at replacement cost plus 15%, irrespective of the house registration status. Non-residential registered buildings and structures are compensated in the same way, but application of 15% addition depends on the legal status of buildings and status of land. In case of partial impacts, compensation will cover only the affected portion of a building, if further use of the non-affected part of the building is technically possible.

184. The overall estimated cost of compensation for buildings and structures is **381,824,793 AMD**. The compensation amount includes replacement costs for the structures and 15%.

There are residential and business structures (food service points, a gas station) among those lost. In particular, two residential houses will be affected by the project. Refer to **Table 59** for details of compensation for impacted buildings and structures.

Table 59: Compensation for Buildings and Structures

Name	Material	No	Total	Average Unit Price	Total Cost	Total Compensation (including 15%)
			m²	AMD/m²	AMD	AMD
A. House						
Residential house	Reinforced concrete	2	334	202,410	67,503,735	77,629,295
Subtotal A.		2	334	0	67,503,735	77,629,295
B. Supporting Structures with Affected Main Building						
Barn	Stone, concrete,	1	53	67,000	3,561,720	4,095,978
Subtotal B.		1	53	0	3,561,720	4,095,978
C. Structures (including business structures) of HHs without Residential Loss						
Foodservice point	Reinforced concrete	2	247	197,522	48,787,934	56,106,124
Shed	Concrete, metal	3	260	12,000	3,120,000	3,588,000
Gas Station	Concrete, pumice block	1	24	31,000	737,800	848,470
Barn	Stone, concrete, metal	6	3,109	67,000	208,310,370	239,556,926
Subtotal C.	-	12	3,640	0	260,956,104	300,099,520
Total (A+B+C)	-	15	4,027	0	332,021,559	381,824,793

185. The overall estimated cost of compensation for improvements is **21,371,239** AMD (**Table 60**).

Table 60: Compensation for Improvements

Type of Improvement	Material	Length	Plot	Unit Price	Compensation
		m	No.	AMD	AMD
Border stone	basalt	120	1	3,200	384,000
Fence	metal	1,584	2	1,500	2,376,000
Irrigation drip system	polyethylene	4,500	1	4,136	18,611,239
Total		6,204	4		21,371,239

14.5. Compensation for crops

186. Cash compensation for the loss of standing crops and harvests will be provided at current average market prices for the 1 year's average yield (Annual Crops). Total compensation for crops in the affected area (**50,903.83** m²) is **3,609,800** AMD. See **Table 61** for details.

Table 61: Compensation for Crops

Type of Crops	Annual Productivity	Price	Area	Total Loss	Unit price per m ²	Total Compensation
	kg/ m ²	AMD/kg	m ²	Kg	AMD	AMD
Wheat	0.25	190	20,325.57	5,081.39	47.5	965,464
Alfalfa	0.30	66.5	27,612.63	82,837.89	19.95	550,872
Melilot	0.56	58.5	1,799.67	1,007.82	32.76	58,957
Timothy	0.56	48	3.96	2.22	26.88	106
Potato	8.00	110	630.00	5,040.00	880	554,400
Beans	5.00	600	472.00	2,360.00	3000	1,416,000
Pumpkin	6.00	150	30.00	180.00	900	27,000
Tomato	5.00	250	20.00	100.00	1250	25,000
Pepper	3.00	400	10.00	30.00	1200	12,000
Total	-	-	50,903.83	96,639.31	-	3,609,800

14.6. Compensation for trees

187. The fruit trees were valued based on type, age and productivity of trees. The compensation of newly planted trees is calculated based on the market costs of the similar trees. The cost of a mature but not yet productive tree is calculated based on the replacement cost which is the cost of a newly planted tree plus the expenses needed for the annual activities to protect and maintain the tree, times the tree age. The compensation for productive fruit trees is calculated at replacement cost of lost income based on the net market value of one year's income multiplied by the number of years needed for a tree to reach the age for productive harvest. The compensation budget for fruit trees totals **1,178,595,610.00** AMD.

Table 62: Compensation for Fruit Trees (Newly Planted)

Type of tree	Trees	Unit Cost	Compensation
	No	AMD/tree	AMD
Newly planted fruit trees			
Apple	124	1,850	229,400
Pear	19	2,200	41,800
Total	143		271,200

Table 63: Compensation for Fruit Trees (Not Yet Productive)

Type of tree	Trees	Unit Cost	Compensation
	No	AMD/tree	AMD
A. Fruit bushes			
Raspberry	312.00	5,200	1,622,400
Subtotal (A)	312.00		1,622,400
B. Fruit trees			
Kinglet	1	9,500	9,500
Cherry	8	3,050	24,400
Walnut	37	10,700	395,900
Apple	5	4,850	24,250
Almond	1	6,200	6,200
Plum	3	7,100	21,300
Pear	2	5,400	10,800
Subtotal (B)	57		492,350
Total (A+B)	369		2,114,750

Table 64: Compensation for Productive Fruit Trees

Type of tree	Annual yield	Unit cost	Years to re-grow to productive level	Affected Trees	Unit Cost per Tree	Compensation
	kg	AMD/kg	No	No	AMD	AMD
A. Fruit bushes						
Raspberry	0.2	1500	3	3,662	900	3,295,800
Hawthorn	20	320	5	5	32,000	160,000
Currant	4	800	3	3	9,600	28,800
Rosehip	7	800	6	151	33,600	5,073,600
Dewberry	0.2	1200	4	96	960	92,160
Subtotal (A)				3,917		8,650,360
B. Fruit Trees						
Cherry	16	650	4	643	41,600	26,748,800
Peach	100	450	3	81	135,000	10,935,000
Walnut	50	1600	6	630	480,000	302,400,000
Walnut (Dwarf)	70	1600	3	971	336,000	326,256,000
Mulberry	50	950	4	25	190,000	4,750,000
Grape	25	420	6	24	63,000	1,512,000
Apple	80	300	6	1,938	144,000	279,072,000
Apricot	150	270	4	577	162,000	93,474,000
Sweet cherry	90	700	5	141	315,000	44,415,000
Cornel	30	750	6	1	135,000	135,000
Almond	15	2800	5	12	210,000	2,520,000
Hazelnut	10	2000	4	18	80,000	1,440,000
Plum	55	250	4	674	55,000	37,070,000
Quince	30	750	6	7	135,000	945,000
Wild apple	50	65	10	11	32,500	357,500
Wild plum	50	100	8	39	40,000	1,560,000
Pear	65	650	6	134	253,500	33,969,000
Subtotal (B)				5,926		1,167,559,300
Total (A+B)				9,843		1,176,209,660

188. Timber trees are assessed based on age category (small, medium and mature trees), as well as the quality and volume of the wood. For the assessment of timber trees, the considered baseline data will be: tree type, tree diameter in centimetres, measured at a height of 1.3 m from the ground, including the bark and the length of the trunk subject to processing (height in meters). Overall compensation for timber and decorative trees is presented in [Table 65](#) and [Table 66](#). The compensation for timber and decorative trees is accordingly **45,670,000** AMD and **4,034,000** AMD.

Table 65: Compensation for Timber Trees

Type of wood tree	Small (0-13cm)			Medium (14-25cm)			Mature (26 cm and more)			Total	
	Trees	Unit price	Compensation	Trees	Unit price	Compensation	Trees	Unit price	Compensation	Trees	Compensation
	No.	AMD/tree	AMD	No.	AMD/tree	AMD	No.	AMD/tree	AMD	No.	AMD
Poplar	2	25,000	50,000	589	40,000	23,560,000	66	80,000	5,280,000	657	28,890,000
Maple	0		0	0		0	18	80,000	1,440,000	18	1,440,000
Lame	0		0	0		0	8	80,000	640,000	8	640,000
Birch	0		0	0		0	1	80,000	80,000	1	80,000

Type of wood tree	Small (0-13cm)			Medium (14-25cm)			Mature (26 cm and more)			Total	
	Trees	Unit price	Compensation	Trees	Unit price	Compensation	Trees	Unit price	Compensation	Trees	Compensation
	No.	AMD/ tree	AMD	No.	AMD/ tree	AMD	No.	AMD/ tree	AMD	No.	AMD
Ash	0		0	0		0	19	80,000	1,520,000	19	1,520,000
Willow	12	25,000	300,000	152	40,000	6,080,000	84	80,000	6,720,000	248	13,100,000
Total	14	-	350,000	741	-	29,640,000	196	-	15,680,000	951	45,670,000

Table 66: Compensation for Decorative Trees

Type of decorative tree	Total	Unit price	Compensation
	No.	AMD/ tree	AMD
Spruce	58	66137.93	3,836,000
Wild chestnut	9	11000	99,000
Rose	30	3000	99,000
Total	67		4,034,000

14.7. Compensation for Business and Income Losses

189. The businesses affected within the project are registered and submit the tax calculation to the RA State Revenue Commission. In accordance with this RP/RF the loss of business with tax calculation is compensated based on 1 year's net profit/income based on the tax calculation.
190. The total compensation for the permanent stoppage of the three businesses is **48,386,490** AMD.

Table 67: Compensation for Termination of Business Activity

Business		Net annual income	Total compensation including registration costs
Description	No	AMD	AMD
Permanent with Tax Declaration			
Gas station	1	1,712,852	1,712,852
Fast food service point	1	1,510,732	1,510,732
Gas station	1	14,790,769	14,790,769
Fast food service point	1	30,372,137	30,372,137
Total	4	48,386,490	48,386,490

191. Only one employee will be permanently out of a job as a result of the permanent termination of the affected businesses. In accordance with the RP/RF. Cash compensation based on the average monthly salary (calculated in accordance with the Labour Code) without taxes for 6 months will be provided to the workers permanently losing their job. The total compensation for the loss of employment is **306,943.50** AMD.

Table 68: Compensation for Loss of Employment

Type of Business	Number of Employees	Actual Average Monthly Salary (AMD)	Total Compensation (AMD)
Fast Food Service Point	1	51,157	306,943.50
Total			306,943.50

192. This amount was calculated based on the information provided by affected business and is indicative in nature. The final actual compensation payable will be calculated based on the information provided/confirmed by the Authorized state body of RA, also considering the date of permanent termination⁵⁰ as per the RP/RF.

14.8. Rehabilitation Allowances

193. AHs (including the AHs as leaseholders and actual land users) in cases where 10% or more of their owned and/or cultivated agriculture land is affected, and they receive benefits such as yields of fruits and crops from this land-use, will receive an allowance for severe impacts in an amount equal to 1-year's harvest yield (from the affected part of their land).

194. AHs to be relocated (physically displaced from their home) and AHs losing commercial/business establishments (economic displacement) will receive a rehabilitation allowance of 6 months at the minimum monthly salary (as defined by the RA legislation).

195. Total amount of the allowances for all severely affected AHs is **265,850,757.97** AMD. Refer to the table below for details.

Table 69: Allowances to Severely AHs

Type of Severe Impact	AH (No.)	Unit Value*	Total
		(AMD)	
Severely AHs losing 10% or more of productive land	173	1,526,304.96	264,050,757.97
AHs to be relocated	2	450,000.00	900,000.00
AHs losing commercial/business establishments	2	450,000.00	900,000.00
Total			265,850,757.97
* The allowance was calculated individually for each AH. The unit value in this table is the average value			

196. An additional allowance equivalent to 6 months of minimum salary (75,000 AMD) is provided to vulnerable AHs. In addition, vulnerable households have priority for employment as unskilled laborers or in other positions if they have the necessary skills in project-related jobs. The total allowance for vulnerable AHs is **27,450,000.00** AMD.

Table 70: Allowances to Vulnerable AHs

Number of AHs	Unit Value (AMD)	Total
61	450,000.00	27,450,000.00

197. AHs to be relocated (including leaseholders) as well as the AHs having movable assets on the affected land or buildings, regardless of their rights towards the affected land or

⁵⁰ The date of permanent termination of business activity is the date of registration of the acquirer's right to the affected property belonging to the given organization or individual.

buildings, will receive a cash allowance to cover all transport costs for the relocation of movable assets.

198. Transportation costs were determined according to the average price of services offered by several freight shipping companies in the local market. Prices were calculated in a manner allowing the AP to move his/her property within a radius of 50 km. The transport cost also includes the cost of manpower for loading and unloading. The total amount of the Transportation Allowance is **1,115,500** AMD (**Table 71**).

Table 71: Transportation Allowance

Type	Number of Trips	Trip Unit Cost	Total
	Trip (50 km)	AMD	AMD
Truck rental	23	25,000	575,000
Manpower		23,500	540,500
Total			1,115,500

14.9. Calculation of Court, Notary and Registration Costs

199. In accordance with the RA legislation, certain mandatory fees and state duties are to be paid during the signing of acquisition contracts, applying to court and registration of properties. These include the following:
- Fee for state registration and changes of rights on the real estate, changes in rights.
 - Fee for provision of a real estate common certificate.
 - State duty for registration of real estate and of real estate alienation contracts.
 - State duty and fee for notary services.
 - State duty for applying to court.
200. It is worth noting that the notary and registration cost varies depending on the category of the land, as well as whether the land is acquired entirely or partially. In total, the budget for court, notary and registration costs of the land acquisition is **15,195,500.00** AMD (**Table 72**).

Table 72: Summary of Court, Notary and Registration Costs

Item	Amount (AMD)
Total Registration and Notary Costs	9,675,500.00
Court costs	5,520,000.00
Total	15,195,500.00

14.10. RP, including LRP, Implementation Consulting Services

201. The RP Implementation consultant will be responsible for the RP implementation including the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Measures in accordance with this RP (for more details refer to **Table 51**). The total estimated cost of the RP, including LRP, implementation consulting services is **105,800,000.00** AMD, the breakdown for which is presented in the below table.

Table 73: Summary of RP, including LRP, Implementation Consulting Services Costs

Item	Amount (AMD)
Land acquisition and compensation process management, administration and consulting	86,720,000.00
LRP: Technical Capacity Building, of which:	19,080,000.00

Item	Amount (AMD)
<i>Needs assessment study</i>	1650000
<i>Development of the Technical Capacity Building Programme and its coordination & monitoring</i>	1,000,000.00
<i>Training costs, including provision of support materials and equipment to the AHs and follow-up consultations</i>	16,430,000.00
Total	<u>105,800,000.00</u>

ANNEX 1. RP FINALIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Action	2024																							
	Apr			May			Jun			Jul			Aug			Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec		
A. RP Finalization																								
1) RP report preparation and submission to the RD and lenders																								
2) Lenders` acceptance of the RP; RD's approval of the RP																								
3) Revision of the RP																								
4) Finalization of the draft RP in Armenian																								
5) Finalization of the compensation packages																								
6) Database finalization and submission to the RD																								
	2024												2025											
	Sep			Oct			Nov			Dec			Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May			
B. RP Implementation																								
1) Mobilization and training of Implementation Consultant (IC) for RP implementation																								
2) Detailed Schedule for compensation action plan																								
3) Notification of draft acquisition contracts																								
4) Assets acquisition contract signing																								
5) Award of payments for assets and assistance/rehabilitation (livelihood restoration activities may continue further, as needed)																								
6) Livelihood Restoration Program implementation																								
C. Short-term monitoring and evaluation Tasks																								
1) Independent evaluation of the RP and Compliance Reports																								
2) Approval of the Compliance Reports																								
D. Completion Audit and its approval by Lenders and the RD	1 year after the end of the RP implementation / 2-3 years after the LR activities																							

ANNEX 2. MINUTES OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS (PRE-SURVEY, AUGUST 2022)**Armenia: RP Preparation for the Sisian-Kajaran Road Project (North-South Corridor)
PUBLIC CONSULTATION SUMMARY**

Public consultations have been conducted in accordance with the following schedule:

Date	Time	Community	Settlement
August 22, 2022	11:00	Sisian	Shenatagh
August 22, 2022	13:00	Sisian	Lor
August 22, 2022	15:00	Sisian	Getatagh
August 22, 2022	17:00	Sisian	Darbas
August 23, 2022	10:00	Kajaran	Geghi and Geghavank
August 23, 2022	12:00	Kajaran	Kavchut

1. Agenda

- Project goals, stakeholders, implementation procedure
- Main phases of acquisition and resettlement, particularly, design, measurement survey, census and social-economic survey, recognition of eminent domain, RP preparation, RP implementation
- Compensation eligibility and entitlements as per loss type and "cut-off date"
- Grievance redress mechanism, particularly the functions of the responsible parties for the grievance examination, ways and methods of redress, the specified time periods for the redress examination
- Q&A

2. Speakers:

- Lilit Dilanyan - Road Department Foundation, Head of Social Impacts Management Service,
- Arsen Hayriyan - ATMS Solutions LLC/ RP Preparation and Coordination,
- Karen Danielyan - ATMS Solutions LLC/DMS and Evaluation Works Coordinator.

3. Summary

On August 22 and 23, 2022, public consultations were organized with the APs. APs were informed regarding the meeting through heads of communities seven days prior to the meeting. The respective announcement was submitted to the Local Self-Government Bodies by email, and it was posted on the announcements board of the affected communities.

The speakers presented the goals of the project, stakeholders, implementation procedure, RP preparation process, the procedure of grievance redress mechanisms, and so on as per the above agenda and asked the APs to pose questions related to the Project. Special attention of those present was drawn to the concept of "cut-off date" and was presented in a detailed form. Information Leaflets were provided to each AP taking part in the meetings and several copies were left with the head of each of the settlements to be shared with those APs who did not attend.

The following questions and concerns were raised:

4. Raised questions and answers

Sisian community

N	Question, concern	Answer
Shenatagh Settlement		
1	M: We have received the notices but we don't know which part of the plot is affected.	You can call RD at the number indicated in the information leaflet and inquire about the affected area.
2	F: I'm sure our plot is affected, but we haven't been notified.	In such cases, you should contact RD by phone or in writing. The relevant RD specialist will re-verify the issue.
3	M: I have 6 plots of land, two of which are affected, which are located in the middle. I am sure that the rest of the land plots will also be affected during construction.	The construction contractor will be given an alienation zone, which he must not violate. The construction will also be supervised by a supervising engineer who will supervise that part as well. As for the dust generated during the construction, the contractor is obliged to implement mitigation measures, for example, sprinkler.
4	M: From where will the construction work begin, earthworks or bridge construction?	Earthworks will be done first.
5	M: Will the same tariffs be applied here as in the northern part of the project?	No, the compensation price will be determined based on the market price.
6	F: The land book is in the name of my husband, who died.	In such cases, the inheritance must be accepted, after which the alienation process will be carried out.
7	M: My notice came and returned because I wasn't here. I will go to Russia again. Can my nephew deal with the alienation process?	For notification, you can apply to RD and get the electronic version. You can leave a power of attorney in your nephew's name to handle the alienation process. Costs associated with the authorization will be reimbursed by the Project.
Lor Settlement		
1	M: Which property is considered movable and immovable?	Property that cannot be separated from the land without causing damage to that property or plot of land or changing their meaning is immovable. Non-immovable property is considered movable property.
2	M: The plot is affected, but the owner is dead, and some of the heirs are in Yerevan, and the others are outside the country.	We send the notification according to the cadastre data. If the owner is dead, the notice is returned. In your case, the inheritance must be accepted and the land re-registered. Registration costs will be reimbursed by the Project.
3	M: The notice came in my name and not in my sister's name, but she is also registered as a co-owner in the certificate.	Notifications are sent based on cadastral data. If your sister has not received it, then she is not registered in the cadastre. In any case, the basis is the certificate and the cadastral data will be corrected based on the certificate.
4	M: I, my father and mother are co-owners of the plot, I have received the notification. My father and mother are dead.	You must accept the inheritance, after which the expropriation process will be carried out.
5	M: I have trees that are on someone else's land, but I cultivate them. Will I be compensated for the trees?	You will be compensated for the trees and the landowner for the plot.
Getatagh Settlement		
1	M: Is the vulnerability allowance related to exposure?	Vulnerability allowance is given to affected vulnerable HHS.
2	M: What part of my plot is affected?	You can call the number mentioned in the RD information leaflet and inquire about the affected area.
3	M: When will the construction start?	Not earlier than the summer of next year.
4	M: the owners of the plot are dead.	You have to accept the inheritance. The Implementation Consultant's team will include a lawyer who will assist you in accepting the inheritance. The costs will be covered by the Project.
Darbas Settlement		
1	M: If the owner refuses to expropriate, how is the issue resolved?	The overriding interest of the public has been recognized for those areas, which means that if the land plot is not alienated by mutual agreement, it will be alienated by court order. Moreover, the court will discuss only the question of the amount of compensation.

N	Question, concern	Answer
2	M: We do not know which part of the plot is affected.	You can call the number mentioned in the RD information leaflet and inquire about the affected area.
3	M: When will the works start?	Not before next summer. You will be given the opportunity to harvest, regardless of whether the land has been expropriated or not.
4	M: if there are several co-owners, in whose name is the compensation amount transferred?	An account is opened in the name of each co-owner, to which the amount due to him is transferred. In case of shared ownership, the compensation corresponding to the share is transferred.
5	M: I have 7 certificates, in case of 7 there is an inheritance problem, but only two are affected. Will inheritance and registration costs be reimbursed?	Within the framework of the Project, the costs of acceptance and registration of inheritance are compensated for affected property only.
6	M: How is the market price of a tree determined?	The market price is determined based on the type, age and yield of the tree. If it is a sapling, then equivalent compensation will be given for the sapling, if the tree is productive, then it will be evaluated as a productive tree.
7	M: I have a plot in those areas, but I have not received a notification.	Notifications are sent based on cadastral data. If you have not received a notice, then it means that you are not registered as an owner in the cadastre.
8	M: The land is mine, but I don't have a certificate.	It is necessary to register the right to the plot, after which it will be compensated.
9	M: the property is in the name of the deceased, the notice came and they did not give it to us.	If the owner is dead, the notice is returned to the sender. You can contact RD and inquire about the affected area.
10	M: How is the property evaluated?	The evaluation is carried out based on the RA Law on Real Estate Evaluation Activities and Real Estate Evaluation Standards. In the case of real estate, the comparative method is used, that is, 3 similar transactions are selected, based on which the average market price is determined.

Kajaran community

N	Question, proposal	Answer
Geghi and Geghavank Settlements		
1	M: Will we be able to use that new road?	Yes, access will be provided for settlements.
2	M: There is a cemetery in our settlement, is the area of that cemetery affected?	No
3	M: When will we be notified about the amount?	The amount is specified in the contract draft and sent to you. If the contract is not signed within 3 months, the compensation amount is transferred to the court's deposit account. The amount is paid within 25 days after signing the contract.
4	M: We have a bitter experience with the Iran-Armenia gas pipeline. Very small amounts were paid under that project.	This Project has nothing to do with the project you mentioned.
5	M: Is it planned to give any privileges to the affected settlements?	No, the Project does not provide privileges. During the construction, labor force preference will be given to the residents of the affected settlements.
6	M: From which country will the contractor be?	It is not known at this stage, because the contractor has not been selected yet.
Kavchut Settlement		
1	M: How can they know the affected area?	You can call RD at the number indicated in the information leaflet and inquire about the affected area.
2	M: Where will the excavated soil be dumped?	The soil will be dumped in a place preliminary agreed with the community.
3	M: In the case of working on top of a rock, stones will definitely fall in the direction of our house.	The contractor must apply preventive measures and exclude any rock fall in the direction of the houses.

N	Question, proposal	Answer
4	M: According to the map, the cave appears in the expropriation zone. What will be done with that cave?	We will note that cave issue and further study it. If it has historical or/and cultural value, appropriate measures will be applied.

Appendices:**Appendix 1: List of Participants****Appendix 2: Public Consultation Photos**

Appendix 1: List of Participants

SHENATAGH SETTLEMENT

ՄԱՍՆԱԿԻՑՆԵՐԻ ՑԱՆԿ / LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Միման-Քաղաքի երևապետի 30205-ի քաղաքական հանրային կապերի կազմակերպչ
Երևաքաղ քաղաքական "ՀՀ" ՈՏ 2022

№	Անուն, ազգանուն / Name	Պաշտոն / Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ / Contact data	Ստորագրություն / Signature	Նմուշներ / Notes
1	Պավել Զարգարյան	Վարչակազմի տնօրեն	099220992	Պ. Զարգարյան	M
2	Լևոն Պարսյան	Գործ. ղեկ. Կրեմլայն	095111287	Լ. Պարսյան	F
3	Վահագն Զարգարյան	Բնակիչ	094839346	Վ. Զարգարյան	F
4	Զորա Նեղիսյան	Կուլ-թան, ռեգիոնալ կապերի ղեկ.	077660167	Զ. Նեղիսյան	M
5	Զորա Մարգարյան	Հարս վարչության ղեկ.	077777625	Զ. Մարգարյան	M
6	Զարգարյան Զարգարյան	Զարգարյան վարչության ղեկ.	091399352	Զ. Զարգարյան	M
7	Հովհաննես Զարգարյան	Զարգարյան վարչության ղեկ.	077338091	Հ. Զարգարյան	M
8	Հովհաննես Արսենյան	Բնակիչ	077340900	Հ. Արսենյան	M
9	Կարո Մարգարյան	Հարս վարչության ղեկ.	077624275	Կ. Մարգարյան	M
10	Զարգարյան Զարգարյան	Բնակիչ	077286805	Զ. Զարգարյան	M
11	Վարգարյան Զարգարյան	Վարչական կապերի ղեկ.	098040551	Վ. Զարգարյան	M
12	Վարգարյան Զարգարյան	Բնակիչ	098042512	Վ. Զարգարյան	M

ՄԱՍՆԱԿԻՑՆԵՐԻ ՑԱՆԿ / LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

" " 2022

№	Անուն, ազգանուն / Name	Պաշտոն / Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ / Contact data	Ստորագրություն / Signature	Նմուշներ / Notes
13	Զարգարյան Զարգարյան	Բնակիչ	075636965	Զ. Զարգարյան	F
14	Վարգարյան Զարգարյան	Բնակիչ	092869116	Վ. Զարգարյան	M
15	Վարգարյան Զարգարյան	Բնակիչ	—	—	M
16	Զարգարյան Զարգարյան	Բնակիչ	0-98-61-3797	Վ. Զարգարյան	M
17	Զարգարյան Զարգարյան	Զարգարյան վարչության ղեկ.	098385057	Վ. Զարգարյան	M
18	Զարգարյան Զարգարյան	Բնակիչ	093991448	Վ. Զարգարյան	F
19	Զարգարյան Զարգարյան	"ATMS Solutions" Զարգարյան	055266988	Զ. Զարգարյան	F
20	Զարգարյան Զարգարյան	"ATMS Solutions" Զարգարյան	(099) 10-94-95	Զ. Զարգարյան	

LOR SETTLEMENT

ՄԱՍՆԱԿԻՑՆԵՐԻ ՑԱՆԿ / LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Միջազգային Բանկի ՀՀ-ի շրջանակներում կանոնադրված կարգով կազմակերպվող
 ընթացակարգում 2022 թ. 08

№	Անուն, ազգանուն / Name	Պաշտոն / Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ / Contact data	Ստորագրություն / Signature	Ծանոթություններ / Notes
1	Ժամբ. Զարգարյան	Վարչակազմի ղեկավար	099220992	Ժ. Զարգարյան	M
2	Ն.Ն. Մկրտչյան	Զուգահեռ ղեկավար	095111287	Ն. Մկրտչյան	F
3	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	091344342	Զ. Գրգորյան	M
4	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	077680167	Զ. Գրգորյան	M
5	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	077624275	Զ. Գրգորյան	M
6	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	077777025	Զ. Գրգորյան	M
7	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	084547644	Զ. Գրգորյան	F
8	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	077332091	Զ. Գրգորյան	M
9	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	094789-720	Զ. Գրգորյան	M
10	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	098391203	Զ. Գրգորյան	M
11	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	098262918	Զ. Գրգորյան	M
12	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	093790393	Զ. Գրգորյան	M

№	Անուն, ազգանուն / Name	Պաշտոն / Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ / Contact data	Ստորագրություն / Signature	Ծանոթություններ / Notes
13	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	044055638	Զ. Գրգորյան	M
14	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	093507641	Զ. Գրգորյան	M
15	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	077864041	Զ. Գրգորյան	M
16	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	094332474	Զ. Գրգորյան	M
17	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	055266588	Զ. Գրգորյան	F
18	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	Գրգորյան Զարգարյան	(099) 10-94-95	Զ. Գրգորյան	

GETATAGH SETTLEMENT

ՄԱՍՆԱԳԻՑՆԵՐԻ ՑԱՆԿ / LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Վերականգնողական նպատակով ՀՀ-ի ՀՀ-ի շրջանակներում հանրային կայանների հանգրվան
 Գերադասում 22-08 2022

№	Անուն, ազգանուն / Name	Պաշտոն / Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ / Contact data	Ստորագրություն / Signature	Ծանոթություն / Notes
1.	Հեկո Քարապետյան	Հանրային կայանի տնօրեն	099991452		F
2.	Էդգար Եղիշյան	Խաչատրյան, Եդգար Եղիշյան	077680167		M
3.	Ներսիսյան Դավիթյան	Բնակիչ	093158757		M
4.	Գրիգորյան Մկրտչյան	Բնակիչ	077685947		M
5.	Հեկո Քարապետյան	Ծանոթ. Կայան	095111287		F
6.	Պավել Եղիշյան	Վերականգնողական կայան	099220932		M
7.	Բաղդասար Օհանյան	Բնակիչ	094041421		M
8.	Վարդանյան Վահագնյան	Բնակիչ	094045801		M
9.	Ներսիսյան Ներսիս	Բնակիչ	094116779		M
10.	Հարությունյան Դավիթյան	Բնակիչ	093771621		M
11.	Հարությունյան Պարթև	Կայանի տնօրեն	093173949		M
12.	Հրաչյան Նիկոլայի	Բնակիչ	093412288 093412283		M

№	Անուն, ազգանուն / Name	Պաշտոն / Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ / Contact data	Ստորագրություն / Signature	Ծանոթություն / Notes
13.	Գեյգանիկ Ռաիսյան	"ATMS Solutions" Խաչատրյան	055266488		F
14.	Արթուր ՅԳՔ Կարապետյան	"ATMS Solutions" Կարապետյան	(099) 109495		

DARBAS SETTLEMENT

ՄԱՍՆԱԿԻՑՆԵՐԻ ՑԱՆԿ / LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Պրոյեկտի - Բազմաբնակարան կառուցման համալիրի համայնակներում հանրապետության կառավարության կողմից
 յարմար բնակարանային տարածքներ "22" 08 2022

№	Անուն, ազգանուն / Name	Պաշտոն / Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ / Contact data	Ստորագրություն / Signature	Ծանոթություններ / Notes
1	Զարգիս Բեկնազյան	Քաղաքացիական ծառայիչ	094 83 08 25		M
2	Դավիթ Բեկնազյան	Քաղաքացիական ծառայիչ	094 024 074		M
3	Արմեն Բեկնազյան	Քաղաքացիական ծառայիչ	098 582 929		M
4	Եսայան Զեփանյան	Քաղաքացիական ծառայիչ	099-40-51-10		F
5	Վահագն Արսենյան	Քաղաքացիական ծառայիչ	077 327 365		M
6	Զարգիս Զեփանյան	Քաղաքացիական ծառայիչ	081 399 332		M
7	Գևորգ Բեկնազյան	Քաղաքացիական ծառայիչ	094 370 850		M
8	Գևորգ Բեկնազյան	Քաղաքացիական ծառայիչ	077 777 825		M
9	Կարինե Զեփանյան	Քաղաքացիական ծառայիչ	077 33 80 91		M
10	Օհանյան Գրիգոր	Քաղաքացիական ծառայիչ	093 00 86 88		M
11	Իսկանդար Բեկնազյան	Քաղաքացիական ծառայիչ	084 66 01 64		M
12	Մկրտիչ Բեկնազյան	Քաղաքացիական ծառայիչ	099 99 14 52		F

№	Անուն, ազգանուն / Name	Պաշտոն / Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ / Contact data	Ստորագրություն / Signature	Ծանոթություններ / Notes
13	Բաղդատ Լևոնյան	Քաղաքացիական ծառայիչ	094-20-60-52		M
14	Արմեն Տեփանյան	Քաղաքացիական ծառայիչ	(099) 10-94-95		M
15	Լևոն Բեկնազյան	Քաղաքացիական ծառայիչ	095 111 2 87		M
16	Արմեն Բեկնազյան	Քաղաքացիական ծառայիչ	-		M
17	Զարգիս Բեկնազյան	ATMS Solution's Բեկնազյան	055-266 488		F

GEGHI AND GEGHAVANK SETTLEMENT

ՄԱՐՆԱԿԱՑՆԵՐԻ ՑԱՆԿ / LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Միջազգային Բանկի համագործակցությամբ ՀՀ-ի զբոսաշրջության ոլորտի կայուն զարգացումը ապահովելու նպատակով իրականացվող «23» Օգոստոս 2022 թվականի համաժողովի արդյունքները:

№	Անուն, ազգանուն / Name	Պաշտոն / Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ / Contact data	Ստորագրություն / Signature	Ծանոթություններ / Notes
1	Հրաչյա Բեկազյան	Քանոն / Կոնսուլտանտ	0957111284		F
2	Արմեն Զոհրաբյան	Վարչակազմի ավագ / ՊՄԿ	09320932		M
3	Զարգիս Ավետիսյան	Քանոն	098108023		M
4	Արմեն Զոհրաբյան	Քանոն	098330023		M
5	Զարգիս Ավետիսյան	Վարչակազմի ավագ	093787862		M
6	Արմեն Զոհրաբյան	Քանոն	094957575		M
7	Արմեն Զոհրաբյան	Քանոն	094999083		M
8	Հրաչյա Ավետիսյան	Քանոն	098316325		M
9	Զարգիս Զոհրաբյան	Քանոն	097506459		M
10	Արմեն Զոհրաբյան	Քանոն	094657056		F
11	Հրաչյա Զոհրաբյան	Քանոն	098009459		F
12	Զարգիս Ավետիսյան	Քանոն	094287577		M

№	Անուն, ազգանուն / Name	Պաշտոն / Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ / Contact data	Ստորագրություն / Signature	Ծանոթություններ / Notes
13	Զարգիս Ավետիսյան	Քանոն	097638638		M
14	Զարգիս Զոհրաբյան	Քանոն	098271056		M
15	Արմեն Զոհրաբյան	Քանոն	093624622		M
16	Արմեն Զոհրաբյան	Քանոն	098902054		F
17	Արմեն Զոհրաբյան	Քանոն	098330327		F
18	Զարգիս Զոհրաբյան	Քանոն	094412677		F
19	Զարգիս Զոհրաբյան	Քանոն	097537837		F
20	Արմեն Զոհրաբյան	Քանոն	094201796		F
21	Արմեն Զոհրաբյան	Քանոն	098057560		M
22	Զարգիս Զոհրաբյան	Քանոն	098375266		M
23	Արմեն Զոհրաբյան	Քանոն	093749760		M
24	Զարգիս Զոհրաբյան	Քանոն	093051654		M
25	Զարգիս Զոհրաբյան	Քանոն	097197910		M
26	Զարգիս Զոհրաբյան	Քանոն, Վարչակազմի ավագ	097660167		M

[illegible]

KAVCHUT SETTLEMENT

ՄԱՍՆԱԿԻՑՆԵՐԻ ՑԱՆԿ / LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Միջազգային Եվրոպական ՊՈՊՈ-ի ջրամբիշտան կարգավոր կազմակերպում
 Ջիվուջար - Գալստյան "23" 08 2022
 Քաղաքացիական

№	Անուն, ազգանուն / Name	Պաշտոն / Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ / Contact data	Ստորագրություն / Signature	Ծանոթեր / Notes
1	ՀԱՆՆԱ ՊՅԱՆՅԱՆ	Ընտ. ցուց. կրճատոր	035111287	Ընտ. ց.	F
2	ՏԳ-ԶԻՆԱԿՅԱՆԻ ԴԻՆԱ	Բ. Ընտ. ց.	093171551	Ընտ. ց.	M
3	ՇԱՆՅԱՆ ԼԱՍԱՐԱՆ	Բ. Ընտ. ց.	—	Պ. Ընտ. ց.	F
4	ՋԱԽԱՆՅԱՆ ՋՈՒՆԱՆԻՍ	Գրքայ. փարքինգի ցուց.	027338091	Ջ. Ընտ. ց.	M
5	ԶԵՐԳ ՌԻԻՐԱՅԱՆ	Հոգալ. փարքինգի ցուց.	077477625	Զ. Ընտ. ց.	M
6	ԶԻՆԱԿՅԱՆ ԱՐՄԱՐ	Բ. Ընտ. ց.	099426126	Զ. Ընտ. ց.	M
7	ԱՐՄԱՆՅԱՆ ԶԻՆԱԿ	Բ. Ընտ. ց.	077141728	Ա. Ընտ. ց.	M
8	ՇԱՐԻՔԻ	Բ. Ընտ. ց.	022439339	Շ. Ընտ. ց.	M
9	ԱՐՄԱՆ ՊԵՏՐՈՍՅԱՆ	Հոգալ. փարքինգի ցուց.	0820923	Ա. Ընտ. ց.	M
10	ՇԱՐԻՔԻ ՂԱՅԻՐԱՅԱՆ	Բ. Ընտ. ց.	074184188	Շ. Ընտ. ց.	M
11	ԶԱԽԱՆՅԱՆ ԶԱԽԱՆ	Գրքայ. փարքինգի ցուց.	091355392	Զ. Ընտ. ց.	M
12	ԶԱԽԱՆՅԱՆ ԶԱԽԱՆ	Հոգալ. փարքինգի ցուց.	074680167	Զ. Ընտ. ց.	M

№	Անուն, ազգանուն / Name	Պաշտոն / Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ / Contact data	Ստորագրություն / Signature	Կնիշներ / Notes
13	Հասմի Իսկ-Ջյ-Յ	Գլխավոր Կարգավիճակագր	094145846	Կ. Իսկ-Ջյ-Յ	F
14	Պրոֆ. Լևոն Բաղդասարյան	Գործադիր Վճարահաշվարկային Կառավար	099220992	Պրոֆ. Լ. Բաղդասարյան	M
15	Գրիգոր Թադևոսյան	"ATMS Solutions" ՍՊԸ-ի Կառավար	055266488	Գրիգոր Թադևոսյան	F
16	Արմեն Տիգրանյան	"ATMS Solutions" ՍՊԸ-ի Կառավար	(099) 10-94-98	Արմեն Տիգրանյան	

Appendix 2: Public Consultation Photos



Shenatagh



Lor



Getatagh



Darbas



Geghi and Geghavank



Kavchut

Armenia: RP Preparation for the Sisian-Kajaran Road Project (North-South Corridor)

PUBLIC CONSULTATION SUMMARY

Public consultations were conducted in accordance with the following schedule:

Date	Time	Community	Settlement
September 6, 2022	10:30	Sisian	Shamb
September 6, 2022	12:00	Sisian	Vorotnavan
September 6, 2022	14:00	Sisian	Vaghatin
September 6, 2022	15:30	Sisian	Noravan
September 6, 2022	17:00	Sisian	Aghitu
September 7, 2022	10:30	Sisian	Uyts
September 7, 2022	12:00	Sisian	Sisian
September 7, 2022	14:00	Sisian	Ishkhanasar

1. Agenda

- Project goals, stakeholders, implementation procedure
- Main phases of acquisition and resettlement, particularly, design, measurement survey, census and social-economic survey, recognition of eminent domain, RP preparation, RP implementation
- Compensation eligibility and entitlements as per loss type and “cut-off date”
- Grievance redress mechanism, particularly the functions of the responsible parties for the grievance examination, ways and methods of redress, the specified time periods for the redress examination
- Q&A

2. Speakers:

- Lilit Dilanyan - Road Department Foundation, Head of Social Impacts Management Service,
- Arsen Hayriyan - ATMS Solutions LLC/ RP Preparation and Coordination,
- Karen Danielyan - ATMS Solutions LLC/DMS and Evaluation Works Coordinator.

3. Summary

On September 6 and 7, 2022, public consultations were organized with the APs. APs were informed regarding the meeting through heads of communities 7 days prior to the meeting. The respective announcement was submitted to the Local Self-Government Bodies by email, and it was posted on the announcements board of the affected communities.

The speakers presented the goals of the project, stakeholders, implementation procedure, RP preparation process, the procedure of grievance redress mechanisms, and so on as per the above agenda and asked the APs to pose questions related to the Project. Special attention of those present was drawn to the concept of "cut-off date" and was presented in a detailed form. Information Leaflets were provided to each PAP taking part in the meetings and several copies were left with the head of each of the settlements to be shared with those APs who did not attend.

The following questions and concerns were raised:

4. Raised questions and answers

Sisian community

N	Question, concern	Answer
Shamb Settlement		
1	M: The total area of my plot is 2830 square meters. How much will be alienated?	We have the electronic map with us and can now check your plot and see the affected area. You can also call the number indicated in the RD's information leaflet and inquire about the affected area.
2	M: If the non-alienable part is no longer usable, will the remaining part also be alienated?	Yes, in such cases, the non-alienable part is alienated based on your application, which must be submitted to the RD. The application form was sent to the e-mail address of the resident.
3	M: My plot is not in my name; can I apply for the rest to be alienated as well? Who should we turn to?	No, only the owner can file a claim to alienate the non-alienable part. The application can be submitted by e-mail to the RD at the address mentioned in the information leaflet.
4	M: 50 percent of the village's lands have inheritance problems. The notices come in the name of the dead and return to the sender. Those people are not even aware that their land is affected.	Whether the land is affected and the affected surface can be checked by calling RD. In cases of dead owners, the inheritance must be accepted, after which the expropriation process will be carried out.
5	M: What support is provided to elderly people?	HHs headed by single pensioners are considered vulnerable and are given a one-time allowance equal to six times the minimum wage.
6	M: I want another plot of land to be given to me. Will the compensation provided be enough to buy a new plot of land?	Compensation equal to the market value + 15 percent is given for the plot of land. That amount should be enough to buy a new plot of land. When evaluating the market price of the plot, all features of the plot are taken into account. In any case, the project envisages compensation with land, as well as providing assistance in acquiring a new plot of land.
7	M: Will the damage caused by the contractor during construction be compensated?	The construction contractor will be given an alienation zone, which he must not violate. The contractor is responsible for the damage caused by the contractor outside the alienation zone and is subject to compensation from his side.
8	M: Damages during the construction of the Tatev - Ltsen road were not compensated.	This project has nothing to do with the project you mentioned.
9	M: I am concerned about the damage to the environment during construction.	Within the framework of the project, an environmental management plan has been developed, which should be implemented in order to mitigate the impact during construction.
Vorotnavan Settlement		
1	M: How will the land users be compensated for the pastures?	The land user is compensated for the existing improvements on the plot: crops, trees, etc. If there are no improvements, no compensation is given. Compensation for the land is given to the owner.
2	M: My plot is divided into two parts, and one part is deprived of the possibility of access.	That part should also be alienated. You must submit an application requesting to expropriate that part.
3	M: According to his certificate, the resident is the owner of the plot with code 012, but he actually uses the plot with code 013. A minor part is alienated from 012, and 013 is almost completely affected.	In this case, the documents must be adjusted. If this is not done before the land acquisition, the resident will be compensated for 013 as a user, that is, only for improvements, and for 012, as an owner.
Vaghatin Settlement		
1	M: Our plot is affected. Is it possible that other plots of land will also be damaged during the construction? We want to understand whether to sow or not.	The construction contractor will be given an alienation zone, which he must not violate. The contractor is responsible for the damage caused by the contractor outside the alienation zone and is subject to compensation from his side. As for sowing, you will be given the opportunity to harvest before the work begins.

N	Question, concern	Answer
2	M: We have an affected garden and pasture. How do we know the affected surface?	We have the electronic map with us and can now check your plot and see the extent of the impact. You can also call the number mentioned in the RD's information leaflet and inquire about the affected area.
3	F: We have dead and absent co-owners.	In respect of the dead co-owners, the inheritance should be accepted. The implementation team will include a lawyer who will assist you in accepting the inheritance. The absent co-owner must send a power of attorney. Power of attorney and legacy costs will be covered by the project.
4	F: How is the compensation payment made?	A bank account will be opened in the name of each co-owner, to which the amount due to them will be transferred.
5	M: Can we clarify which plot of land is affected? We have two plots and we have received notice.	Yes, you can come closer and see on the map or call RD and check.
6	F: How is the leased plot compensated?	The renter is compensated based on the remaining years of the lease: 1) up to 1 year in the amount of 5%, 2) up to 15 years in the amount of 14%, 3) up to 25 years in the amount of 20%, and 4) 25 years or more in the amount of 25% of the land value.
7	M: Will our settlement have access from the road?	Yes, access is planned for all settlements.
Noravan Settlement		
1	M: can I refuse alienation?	The overriding interest of the public has been recognized regarding the land (Eminent Domain Decree), which means that if the plot is not alienated by mutual agreement, then it will be alienated by court order. In such cases, the court examines only the amount of compensation.
2	M: how is the valuation done?	The evaluation is done by an independent valuator. During the valuation, all features of the land plot are taken into account.
Aghitu Settlement		
1	M: We believe our plot is affected, but we have not been notified.	Notifications are sent according to cadastral data. You can check whether your plot is affected from the RD.
2	F: the owner of the plot is my husband, who died.	You have to accept the inheritance. The implementation team will include a lawyer who will assist you in accepting the inheritance. Legacy costs will be covered by the project.
3	M: how wide is the road?	About 20 meters, length - about 60 km.
4	M: my barn falls into the alienation zone, how will it be compensated?	The barn will be compensated at replacement cost. That amount will be enough to build a new building, because depreciation is not taken into account when valuating.
5	M: one leg of the bridge falls on the access road that belongs to me.	It will be more clear after completing the field studies. In any case, you will be given an access.
6	M: How do we know the affected surface?	We have the electronic map with us and you can see the extent of the impact now. You can also call the number mentioned in the RD's information leaflet and inquire about the affected area.
Uyts Settlement		
1	M: Which lands are affected in our settlement?	You can come closer and see it on the electronic map.
Sisian Settlement		
1	M: Is this project related to the Tatev-Ltsen road?	No, it is not.
2	M: How is the compensation paid?	A bank account is opened in the name of each co-owner, to which the amount due to them is transferred.
3	M: When is the deadline?	The deadline is the day the description protocol is drawn up.
4	M: When will the construction start?	According to the preliminary schedule, in May of next year we will already have a general contractor and it will be possible to start construction.
5	M: You say that the resident will be given the opportunity to collect the harvest, but what if the work starts and the harvest is not yet ripe?	If possible, the resident is always given the opportunity to collect the crop, but in any case, sowing after alienating the land is the risk of the resident and it is possible that he will not be able to collect the crop.

N	Question, concern	Answer
		In any case, before starting the construction, the contractor will hold a public consultations, where he will present the work plan, and residents can be guided by that plan.
6	M: How will damages outside the alienation zone be compensated?	The construction contractor will be given an alienation zone, which he must not violate. The contractor is responsible for the damage caused by the contractor outside the alienation zone and is subject to compensation from his side.
7	M: What to do if the resident planted and took care of the tree, but the land is not his?	He will be compensated for the tree, based on the reference provided by the community.
8	M: How are community trees compensated?	Community trees are compensated by replanting. For one cut tree, the contractor will plant no less than two trees in accordance with the EMP. The contractor will also be responsible for taking care of the trees for one year.
Ishkhanasar Settlement		
1	M: I received the notification. What is that about?	We have notified the affected land owners. It means that your plot is affected.
2	M: How is the renter compensated?	According to your certificate, you still have 11 years of rent, which means you will receive compensation of 14% of the replacement value of the land.
3	M: My plot appears within the intersection. Why is it alienated? Provide access to my plot from the road leading to the village and do not alienate. I also have a food court, an oil shop and a gas station there. The house is not in my name and I am afraid that I and my three children will end up on the street.	Initially, all plots of land within the circle were recognized as affected and were included in the list of affected lands. We will help you to formulate your issue and present the RD to consider all possible options. In any case, all buildings, businesses and other losses are subject to compensation in case of alienation. If you relocate, you will also receive relocation assistance
4	M: Most of my plot also appears within the intersection. There is a restaurant and a gas station on the plot. Would it be possible for me to move the gas station onto the remaining small lot?	In case of building a gas station in that area, you must change the category of the land and ensure other requirements of the RA legislation for the gas station. In any case, you need to clarify the entry issue, for which you can apply to the RD.
5	M: I have two land plots, one is affected. Can I apply to alienate the second one as well?	No, you can only apply for alienation of the non-alienable part.

Appendices:

Appendix 1: List of Participants

Appendix 2: Public Consultation Photos

Appendix 1: List of Participants

SHAMB SETTLEMENT

ՄԱՍՆԱԿԱՅՆՆԵՐԻ ՑԱՆԿ / LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
Ընկ. / Shamb
 "ՕՆ-Վարդանիկ" 2022

№	Անուն, ազգանուն / Name	Պաշտոն / Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ / Contact data	Ստորագրություն / Signature	Ծանոթություններ / Notes
1	Արմեն Զարգրյան	Ֆինանսիստ Կոնստ. ՏԻՄ	099220992	<i>Ա. Զարգրյան</i>	Մ
2	Գրիգոր Զարգրյան	Հարկային Կոնստ. Գրգ	091399392	<i>Գրգոր Զարգրյան</i>	Մ
3	Արմեն Զարգրյան	ՏԻՄ Տեխնիկ Կոնստ. Գրգ	091434760	<i>Արմեն Զարգրյան</i>	Մ
4	Եղիշե Գևորգյան	Զանգի Բնակիչ	094819787	<i>Եղիշե Գևորգյան</i>	Մ
5	Նարեկ Գևորգյան	Հարկային	094250825	<i>Նարեկ Գևորգյան</i>	Մ
6	Հրաչ Գևորգյան	Ընտր. Բնակիչ	077-17-55-67	<i>Հրաչ Գևորգյան</i>	Մ
7	Արսեն Գևորգյան	ԲՆ. Դարձյալ	094-99-62-11	<i>Արսեն Գևորգյան</i>	Մ
8	Նիկոլ Գևորգյան	Ընտր. Բնակիչ	098536341	<i>Նիկոլ Գևորգյան</i>	Մ
9	Վահագն Գևորգյան	Հարկային ԲՆ.	094370460	<i>Վահագն Գևորգյան</i>	Մ
10	Երվանդ Գևորգյան	Ընտր. Բնակիչ	077924556	<i>Երվանդ Գևորգյան</i>	Մ
11	Գևորգյան Զարգրյան	Ընտր. Բնակիչ	093163660	<i>Գևորգյան Զարգրյան</i>	Մ
12	Համբարձում Դավթյան	Ընտր. Բնակիչ	077944142	<i>Համբարձում Դավթյան</i>	Մ

№	Անուն, ազգանուն / Name	Պաշտոն / Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ / Contact data	Ստորագրություն / Signature	Ծանոթություններ / Notes
13	Արսեն Գևորգյան	Ընտր. Բնակիչ	077 790 788	<i>Արսեն Գևորգյան</i>	Մ
14	Նարեկ Գևորգյան	Ընտր. Բնակիչ	093 4332 35	<i>Նարեկ Գևորգյան</i>	Մ
15	Հրաչ Գևորգյան	Դարձյալ	093 629 619	<i>Հրաչ Գևորգյան</i>	Մ
16	Նիկոլ Գևորգյան	Ընտր. Բնակիչ	077 5138 79	<i>Նիկոլ Գևորգյան</i>	Մ

VOROTNAVAN SETTLEMENT

ՄԱՍՆԱԿԻՑՆԵՐԻ ՑԱՆԿ/LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
Վորոտնավան / Vorotnavan
 "ՕՂ" սեպտեմբեր 2022

№	Անուն, ազգանուն/Name	Պաշտոն/Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ/Contact data	Ստորագրություն/Signature	Ծանոթություններ/Notes
1	Վրե՛ն Զարկո?	Վորոտնավանի Զարկոյի ԲՈՒՄ	099 220992	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
2	Ռեհրաթյան Գրգր	Գրգր, Վորոտնավան քաղաք	077727625	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
3	Վահանյանի հայրենակա	Գրգր, Վորոտնավան քաղաք	077 33 80 91	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
4	Վրե՛ն Զարկոյի?	Գրգր, Վորոտնավան քաղաք	091 388 382	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
5	Վահանյանի Վահան	Վահանյանի ԲՈՒՄ	094 888 287	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
6	Զարկոյի Զարկո	Զարկոյի ԲՈՒՄ	099 8264 25	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
7	Զարկոյի Զարկո	Զարկոյի ԲՈՒՄ	094 5878 35	<i>[Signature]</i>	M

VAGHATIN SETTLEMENT

ՄԱՍՆԱԿԻՑՆԵՐԻ ՑԱՆԿ/LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
Վաղատին / Vaghatin
 "ՕՂ" սեպտեմբեր 2022

№	Անուն, ազգանուն/Name	Պաշտոն/Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ/Contact data	Ստորագրություն/Signature	Ծանոթություններ/Notes
1	Վրե՛ն Զարկո	Վորոտնավանի Զարկոյի ԲՈՒՄ	099 220992	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
2	Վրե՛ն Զարկո	Վրե՛ն Զարկոյի ԲՈՒՄ	095 111 287	<i>[Signature]</i>	F
3	Վրե՛ն Զարկո	ԲՈՒՄ Տնօրենի Զարկո	091 434 760	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
4	Վահանյանի Զարկո	Վահանյանի Զարկոյի ԲՈՒՄ	077 605 591	<i>[Signature]</i>	F
5	Վահանյանի Զարկո	Վահանյանի Զարկոյի ԲՈՒՄ	094 26 99 69	<i>[Signature]</i>	F
6	Վրե՛ն Զարկո	Վահանյանի Զարկոյի ԲՈՒՄ	044 720 881	<i>[Signature]</i>	F
7	Վահանյանի Զարկո	Վահանյանի Զարկոյի ԲՈՒՄ	094 13 11 28	<i>[Signature]</i>	F
8	Վահանյանի Զարկո	Վահանյանի Զարկոյի ԲՈՒՄ	093 99 53 23	<i>[Signature]</i>	F
9	Վահանյանի Զարկո	Վահանյանի Զարկոյի ԲՈՒՄ	13 13	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
10	Վահանյանի Զարկո	Վահանյանի Զարկոյի ԲՈՒՄ	097 73 7 65 7	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
11	Վահանյանի Զարկո	Վահանյանի Զարկոյի ԲՈՒՄ	093 93 96 8	<i>[Signature]</i>	M
12	Վահանյանի Զարկո	Վահանյանի Զարկոյի ԲՈՒՄ	091 93 48 48	<i>[Signature]</i>	M

Nº	Անուն, ազգանուն/Name	Պաշտոն/Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ/Contact data	Ստորագրություն/Signature	Ծանոթություն/Notes
13	Գրիգորյան	Խմբավար	094231670	[Signature]	H
14	Մարգարիտ	Վարչական խումբ	098902982	[Signature]	H
15	Պարսկյան	Վարչական	094223132	[Signature]	H.
16	Լևոնյան	Զինվորական	09944847	[Signature]	H
17	Կարսյան	Վարչական	093249063	[Signature]	N.
18	Գրիգորյան Պարսկյան	Զինվորական	091388382	[Signature]	H
19	Պարսկյան	Զինվորական	077777625	[Signature]	H
20	Պարսկյան	Զինվորական	077338091	[Signature]	

NORAVAN SETTLEMENT

ՄԱՍՆԱԿՆԵՐԻ ՑԵՆԱ/LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Նորավան

" 06" օգոստոսի 2022

Nº	Անուն, ազգանուն/Name	Պաշտոն/Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ/Contact data	Ստորագրություն/Signature	Ծանոթություն/Notes
1	Պարսկյան	Վարչական	099220992	[Signature]	N.
2	Պարսկյան	Զինվորական	095111287	[Signature]	F
3	Պարսկյան	Վարչական	077-30-52-42	[Signature]	F
4	Պարսկյան	Վարչական	09661-35-61	[Signature]	F
5	Գրիգորյան Պարսկյան	Զինվորական	091388382	[Signature]	H
6	Պարսկյան	Զինվորական	077827843	[Signature]	H
7	Պարսկյան	Զինվորական	093361389	[Signature]	M

AGHITU SETTLEMENT

ՄԱՍՆԱԿԻՑՆԵՐԻ ՑՐԿ/ LIST OF PARTICIPANTS					
Հոկտեմբեր / October					
" 06 " սեպտեմբեր 2022					
№	Անուն, ազգանուն/Name	Պաշտոն/Position	Հոնոսակոսային տվյալներ/Contact data	Ստորագրություն/Signature	Ծանոթություն/Notes
1	Արմեն Զարգարյան	Վարչակազմի 2 ծառայող / AHS	099220992	Վ. Զարգարյան	M
2	Արմեն Զարգարյան	Վ. Զարգարյանի տղա / Զարգարյանի տղա	095111287	Վ. Զարգարյան	F
3	Շիրա Աստվածատու	Bernard Croop.	091204215	Շիրա	Z.
4	Շիրա Աստվածատու	Շիրա Աստվածատու	09391-01-18	Շիրա	F
5	Շիրա Աստվածատու	Շիրա Աստվածատու	093616027	Շիրա	R
6	Շիրա Աստվածատու	Շիրա Աստվածատու	093630-933	Շիրա	F
7	Շիրա Աստվածատու	Շիրա Աստվածատու	027886498	Շիրա	M.
8	Շիրա Աստվածատու	Շիրա Աստվածատու	093341389	Շիրա	M

UYTS SETTLEMENT

ՄԱՍՆԱԿԻՑՆԵՐԻ ՑՐԿ/ LIST OF PARTICIPANTS					
Մայիս / May					
" 06 " սեպտեմբեր 2022					
№	Անուն, ազգանուն/Name	Պաշտոն/Position	Հոնոսակոսային տվյալներ/Contact data	Ստորագրություն/Signature	Ծանոթություն/Notes
1	Արմեն Զարգարյան	Վարչակազմի 2 ծառայող / AHS	099220992	Վ. Զարգարյան	M
2	Արմեն Զարգարյան	AHS Solutions ծառայող	091434460	Վ. Զարգարյան	M.
3	Շիրա Աստվածատու	BERNARD GROUP	091204215	Շիրա	Z.
4	Շիրա Աստվածատու	Շիրա Աստվածատու	093913100	Շիրա	M
5	Շիրա Աստվածատու	Շիրա Աստվածատու	094321866	Շիրա	F
6	Շիրա Աստվածատու	Շիրա Աստվածատու	094355102	Շիրա	M
7	Շիրա Աստվածատու	Շիրա Աստվածատու	094201731	Շիրա	M
8	Շիրա Աստվածատու	Շիրա Աստվածատու	093924436	Շիրա	M
9	Շիրա Աստվածատու	Շիրա Աստվածատու	094962899	Շիրա	M
10	Շիրա Աստվածատու	Շիրա Աստվածատու	098183707	Շիրա	M
11	Շիրա Աստվածատու	Շիրա Աստվածատու	094447383	Շիրա	M
12	Շիրա Աստվածատու	Շիրա Աստվածատու	094223917	Շիրա	F

№	Անուն, ազգանուն/Name	Պաշտոն/Position	Հոնոսակոսային տվյալներ/Contact data	Ստորագրություն/Signature	Ծանոթություն/Notes
13	Շիրա Աստվածատու	Շիրա Աստվածատու	091359932	Շիրա	M
14	Շիրա Աստվածատու	Շիրա Աստվածատու	094338091	Շիրա	M

SISIAN SETTLEMENT

ՄԱՍՆԱԿԱՑՆԵՐԻ ՑՆՆԿ/LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Սիսիան / Sisian

" 07 " մայիսի 2022

№	Անուն, ազգանուն/Name	Պաշտոն/Position	Կոնտակտային ապակիք/Contact data	Ստորագրություն/ Signature	Ծանոթություն/ Notes
1	Զավեն Զարգարյան	Քաղաքապետի տեղակալ	099220992	<i>Զ. Զարգարյան</i>	M
2	Սարգսյան Սարգիս	BERNARD CROPP	099220215	<i>Ս. Սարգսյան</i>	F
3	Սիմոն Մկրտչյան	Ջ.Գ. Զեմախյան, այլ այլ	095111287	<i>Ս. Մկրտչյան</i>	F
4	Արթուր Զարգարյան	ATKS Solutions	091434760	<i>Ա. Զարգարյան</i>	M
5	Ջուլիա Զարգարյան	Ջուլիա Զարգարյան	041144888	<i>Ջ. Զարգարյան</i>	M
6	Սիմոն Զարգարյան	Սիմոն Զարգարյան	077528937	<i>Ս. Զարգարյան</i>	M
7	Սիմոն Զարգարյան	Սիմոն Զարգարյան	094055574	<i>Ս. Զարգարյան</i>	M
8	Զավեն Զարգարյան	Զավեն Զարգարյան	093501116	<i>Զ. Զարգարյան</i>	M
9	Սարգսյան Սարգիս	Սարգսյան Սարգիս	099199449 098898208	<i>Ս. Սարգսյան</i>	F
10	Զավեն Զարգարյան	Զավեն Զարգարյան	094378764	<i>Զ. Զարգարյան</i>	M
11	Զավեն Զարգարյան	Զավեն Զարգարյան	093599902	<i>Զ. Զարգարյան</i>	M

ISHKHANASAR SETTLEMENT

ՄԱՍՆԱԿԱՑՆԵՐԻ ՑՆՆԿ/LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Իշխանասար / Ishkhanasar

" 07 " մայիսի 2022

№	Անուն, ազգանուն/Name	Պաշտոն/Position	Կոնտակտային ապակիք/Contact data	Ստորագրություն/ Signature	Ծանոթություն/ Notes
1	Զավեն Զարգարյան	Քաղաքապետի տեղակալ	099220992	<i>Զ. Զարգարյան</i>	F
2	Սիմոն Մկրտչյան	Ջ.Գ. Զեմախյան, այլ այլ	095111287	<i>Ս. Մկրտչյան</i>	F
3	Սարգսյան Սարգիս	Սարգսյան Սարգիս	093606095	<i>Ս. Սարգսյան</i>	M
4	Զավեն Զարգարյան	Զավեն Զարգարյան	093.50-10-03	<i>Զ. Զարգարյան</i>	M
5	Արթուր Զարգարյան	ATKS Solutions	091434760	<i>Ա. Զարգարյան</i>	M
6	Սարգսյան Սարգիս	Սարգսյան Սարգիս	094288000	<i>Ս. Սարգսյան</i>	M
7	Զավեն Զարգարյան	Զավեն Զարգարյան	098399929	<i>Զ. Զարգարյան</i>	M
8	Սարգսյան Սարգիս	Սարգսյան Սարգիս	094.379169	<i>Ս. Սարգսյան</i>	F
9	Սարգսյան Սարգիս	Սարգսյան Սարգիս	098.149977	<i>Ս. Սարգսյան</i>	F

Appendix 2: Public Consultation Photos



SHAMB



VOROTNAVAN



VAGHATIN



NORAVAN



AGHITU



UYTS



SISIAN



ISHKHANASAR

ANNEX 3. GRIEVANCE FORM

COMMENTS AND COMPLAINTS FORM	
Reference No. (for internal purpose only)	
Full name:	Name _____ Surname _____ ☐ I wish to submit my grievance anonymously ☐ I request not to disclose my identity and contact details without my consent
Contact Details Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, Telegram, e-mail)	☐ By Post: Please provide mailing address: _____ _____ _____ ☐ By telephone: _____ ☐ By e-mail: _____
Preferred Language for Communication	☐ Armenian ☐ Russian ☐ Other, please specify _____
Grievance Description	_____ _____ _____ _____
Date of Incident / Grievance	☐ One-time incident / grievance (date _____) ☐ Happened more than once (how many times?) _____) ☐ Ongoing (currently experiencing the problem)
What measures would you like to propose to solve your problem?	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____
Signature:	_____ _____
Date:	_____ _____

Note: Please add a sketch map of the incident (if appropriate)

ANNEX 4. VALUATION AND DETERMINATION OF THE RP BUDGET

Process Regulating Documents

The methodology for compensation calculations and unit price calculations is developed in accordance with the following documents:

- The «RA (Republic of Armenia) Law N189 on Valuation Activities adopted on 04.10.2005⁵¹.
- EBRD Environmental and Social Policy with its Performance Requirement (PR) 5 (2019), EIB Environmental and Social Standards (especially Standard 6) (2022) and ADB Safeguard Requirement 2 – Involuntary Resettlement (2009), (hereafter: Lenders Standards).
- Project Resettlement Framework (2023).
- The RA General Standard and Real Estate Valuation Standards⁵².
- The GoA Decree N237 dated 03.07.1997 on Approval of the State Land Cadastre Data of Agricultural Category and Unused Lands in the RA⁵³.
- The RA Urban Development Minister's Order N41 (dated 16.06.2008) on Approval of the Procedure for Calculating the Cost of Construction Works at Current Prices⁵⁴.
- The RA Urban Development Minister's Order N35 (dated 03.04.2009) on Amendment of the Decree N09 dated 14.01.2008 of the Minister of Urban Development⁵⁵.
- References on prices mentioned in the construction contracts for the construction of the similar type of buildings and structures in current market conditions.

Scope of Evaluation

Within the Project, the following will be evaluated:

- Affected assets - lands, buildings, structures, and improvements fixed on the alienated and total parts of the affected plot;
- Trees, bushes, and crops existing on the lands of affected assets on the alienated and total parts of the affected plot;
- Affected business- business and employment.

LAND VALUATION METHODOLOGY

General Approach

Under the PF, land owners, leaseholders and land users subject to legalization will receive compensation for the affected land. A special compensation calculation approach was defined for each group. It is presented in the table below:

Table1: Compensation for Land

Type of Loss	Eligibility	Compensation
Land	Legal Owners	Cash compensation at full replacement cost assessed at market value plus 15%.
	Legalizable APs	In cases defined by legislation, the legalizable APs will be legalized and will be compensated as owners.
	Leaseholder (lease or sublease of community or state land)	If the acquisition of ownership right and replacement lease are not possible, they will receive compensation equal to the market or cadastral value of affected land (whichever the higher) +15% in the following proportions according to the length of the lease: 1) < 1 year – 5% of land compensation cost; 2) <15 years – 14% of land compensation cost; 3) < 25 years – 20% of land compensation cost; 4) >25 years – 25% of land compensation cost.
	Leaseholder (leasing and subleasing private land)	Cash compensation for already paid but unused lease.

⁵¹ <https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?docid=164768>

⁵² <https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=167982>

⁵³ <https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=28610>

⁵⁴ <https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=55791>

⁵⁵ <https://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=51216>

Assessment of the Land Replacement Cost

Land valuation will be carried out at replacement cost based on market rates. The evaluation of the market value of the land is carried out by a comparative approach. With the comparative approach, the market value is determined by analyzing the market prices of the plots of land comparable to the assessed plot and making appropriate adjustments. For the implementation of the approach, both plots sold in the open and competitive market, as well as publicly auctioned in the free market, can be selected as comparable objects. In order to use the comparative approach, it is necessary to have reliable information on at least three comparable plots.

Assessment Procedure

Real estate valuation using the comparative approach is carried out in the following steps:

- (i) Market study of similar and comparable properties.
- (ii) Collecting, processing and selecting reliable market data for similar and comparable plots of land.
- (iii) Identifying the necessary elements of comparison.
- (iv) Adjusting of the value of comparison units by comparison elements.
- (v) Combining and aligning the adjusted values of comparable real estate units to a single index or range (weighting).
- (vi) Determination of market value of land.

When implementing the comparative approach for land valuation, the price per unit of land area is chosen as the unit of comparison.

Step 1

To analyze similar real estate markets and choose reliable information for the analysis, the Evaluator uses public sources (professional journals, websites, external advertisements), a personal database⁵⁶ and information obtained from the "Center of Information technologies" SNCO (State Non Commercial Organization) at the Cadaster Committee of the Republic of Armenia (Cadastre). Based on the obtained information, the Evaluator uses the most compatible/relevant information (by its comparison elements).

Step 2

In principle, the source of information on the similar and comparable lands are records of executed sales from the Centre for Information Technologies SNCO at the Cadastre. If for a specific plot, records did not include usable comparators, then records from the Cadaster lists of market prices or land sale offers in the newspapers and websites are used to form comparators. Each valued plot is matched with at least (3) three similar and comparable plots.

Step 3

After the identification of similar and comparable plots of land, the necessary elements of comparison are separated based on the below-mentioned factors affecting the value of the plot:

Sales condition and market state

These are the market price changes which occurred between the market sales of comparator lands and the evaluation period. The evaluator also considers whether the property was purchased through a mortgage. Since the review of market real estate sales is based on the most recent and adjusted information, if there is no instance of mortgage arrangements, a coefficient of 1,0 is applied.

Targeted and operational purpose

These elements describe the usage for which a given plot has been approved, i.e. for residential construction, public construction, agricultural purposes, etc. The evaluator doesn't make any corrections since, according to Lenders Standards, the assessment is based on the actual usage of the plot.

Actual usage

This shows how the given plot is actually used, irrespective of its cadastral, targeted and operational purpose. The Evaluator doesn't make a correction in cases where the actual purpose of the assessed plot is that of an orchard, for example, but the plot is officially categorized as residential construction, since s/he

⁵⁶In his/her office, the Evaluator kept a database, where both the prices of the property subject to sale and the sales data (that became known to the Evaluator, as a result of implemented transactions with the Evaluator's participation) are entered.

considered the plots free of any improvement, as well as from trees and crops⁵⁷. Qualifying the actual purpose of the plot as an orchard, the Evaluator intends to indicate that there are trees on the given plot.

Location, attractiveness of the location

Assessed and comparator plots will be shown by districts. Their distance from a main road will also be shown. In this case, adjustment factors in steps of up to 20% can be applied.

Availability of transport hubs, accessibility

This coefficient describes the distance of assessed and comparator plots from main transport junctions.

The dimensions of the land

In this group of factors, the physical characteristics of the plots are considered, namely: surface area, width, length, geometric structure, frontage and appropriate coefficients are applied.

Availability of infrastructures

Describes the distance from the assessed plot to main infrastructures (roads, irrigation pipeline, drinking water pipeline, electricity line, gas pipe, sewage). If the infrastructures are close to the plot or available on the plot, it will be noted that the infrastructures are available for the given plot or the plots are equipped with the given infrastructure. If the plot is located in a district where the given infrastructure is missing and its availability is an urban problem, it will be noted that the plot does not have the given infrastructure.

Slope

The coordinated market observations show that plots with or without a slope has different prices. For that reason, the Evaluator will also consider this comparison element. If the assessed and comparator plots are flat, there will be no need to correct the given element.

Property entitlements

Plot prices are different depending on whether the entitlement is ownership, lease or illegal usage. The Evaluator will not apply an entitlement adjustment coefficient and the plots will be assessed as private, then, depending on the type of entitlement, the compensation amount will be determined.

Improvements

This shows what improvements a given plot has other than main structures and trees, for instance, a metal, wooden or stone enclosure, areas covered by concrete or asphalt, etc. The Evaluator will not make a correction related to this element since the cost of these improvements is calculated separately and is added to the compensation cost.

Availability of irrigation water and yield (In the case of agricultural land)

Availability of irrigation water and yield are among the significant factors affecting the value of agricultural plots. In the conditions of sufficient public information, similar and comparable plots are generally considered, in which case the evaluated and compared elements do not differ significantly.

Step 4

The market price unit of the plots will be adjusted according to the listed comparison elements. The adjustment logic is presented in the table below:

⁵⁷ The assessment of trees and crops is carried out separately and is added to the compensation cost. This provides a possibility to avoid double calculation of trees and puts the APs in socially fair and equal conditions. If during the evaluation the plot is compared with the plots with actual orchards, the price of the latter would have also included the cost of the trees as land improvement

Table2: Calculation of cost of 1 square meter of the total plot

Comparison elements	Assessed real estate	Similar real estate 1	Similar real estate 2	Similar real estate 3
Price for 1 square meter (AMD)		27,500	29,213	27,163
Bargaining (Sales condition)		Sale	Sale	Sale
Adjustment coefficient		1.00	1.00	1.00
Adjustment by AMD		0	0	0
Time (Market state)	07.2017	10.2016	09.2016	08.2015
Adjustment coefficient		1.00	1.00	1.00
Adjustment by AMD		0	0	0
Targeted purpose	Populated area.	Populated area.	Populated area.	Populated area.
Adjustment coefficient		1.00	1.00	1.00
Adjustment by AMD		0	0	0
Operational purpose	Resid.struc.	Resid. struct.	Resid. struct.	Resid. struct.
Adjustment coefficient		1.00	1.00	1.00
Adjustment by AMD		0	0	0
Actual purpose	Resid.struc.	Resid. struct.	Resid. struct.	Resid. struct.
Adjustment coefficient		1.00	1.00	1.00
Adjustment by AMD		0	0	0
Location	Good	Good	Good	Good
Adjustment coefficient		1.00	1.00	1.00
Adjustment by AMD		0	0	0
Position	Satisfactory	Good	Excellent	Good
Adjustment coefficient		0.90	0.80	0.90
Adjustment by AMD		-2,750	-5,843	-2,716
Affordability of transport.	Good	Good	Good	Good
Adjustment coefficient		1.00	1.00	1.00
Adjustment by AMD		0	0	0
Physical characteristics: including				
Total surface area (square meter)	407,48	400,0	800,0	800,0
Adjustment coefficient		1.00	1.05	1.05
Adjustment by AMD		0	1,461	1,358
Availability of infrastructures	Good	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Adjustment coefficient		1.15	1.15	1.15
Adjustment by AMD		4,125	4,382	4,074
Slope	Flat	Flat	Flat	Flat
Adjustment coefficient		1.00	1.00	1.00
Adjustment by AMD		0	0	0
Property entitlements	Illegal	Private.	Private.	Private.
Adjustment coefficient		1.00	1.00	1.00
Adjustment by AMD		0	0	0
Improvements	Exist	None	None	None
Adjustment coefficient		1.00	1.00	1.00
Adjustment by AMD		0	0	0
General adjustment (AMD)		1,375	0	2,716
Price for 1 adjusted square meter (AMD)		28,875	29,213	29,879
Weight coefficient		0.33	0.34	0.33
Assessed real estate		29,321		

Step 5

The final decision on the value of the assessed property is determined through the sales comparison method by analysing adjusted prices of comparator real estate sales. The Evaluator will average the adjusted prices of three similar plots after establishing that all the three comparator plots are similar to the assessed plot and that the sources for obtaining data are credible.

Step 6

The market price obtained through this method will be compared with the cadastral price. In cases when the market price obtained by the comparative method is higher than the cadastral price of the plot, prices obtained through the comparative method will be taken as a basis.

Step 7

Then, the market price of the plot will be calculated by the following formula:

$$P_{MC} = P_{SA} \times S_{MC}$$

where:

P_{MC} – is the market price of the plot,

P_{SA} – is the surface area of the plot,

S_{MC} – is the adjusted market price for 1 square meter of similar plots.

BUILDING/STRUCTURE VALUATION METHODOLOGY

General Approach

The compensation for alienated buildings and structures will be calculated for both the owners of legal structures and users of illegal structures. For each group, the RF defines a special approach for compensation calculation. It is presented in the table below:

Table 3: Compensation for residential and non-residential buildings and structures

Type of Loss	Application	Eligibility	Compensation
Residential Buildings and Structures		Owners, legalizable and non-legalizable 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 further use and maintenance of the non-affected portion of the building is technically possible.
Loss of non-residential buildings and structures (fences, barns, sheds, etc.) and infrastructure (irrigation, gas pipelines, water tunnel, etc.)	Buildings and structures with state registration owned by APs	Owners	Cash compensation + 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 repair if the maintenance, use and alienation of the non – affected portion of the buildings is practically and legally possible.
	Illegal buildings and structures on the land belonging to APs with ownership right over the affected land	APs who constructed the illegal building or structure and own the affected land.	As above but after building is legalized/registered, if legally possible. If not possible, Rehabilitation Allowance at full replacement cost of the illegal building or structure without 15% extra payment.
	Illegal buildings and structures on the land owned by the state or community	APs who constructed the illegal building or structure	Rehabilitation allowance will be provided to the AP who constructed the illegal building or structure on the land owned by the state or community, with the amount equal to full replacement cost of the building or structure without 15% extra payment.
		Leaseholders	Cash compensation for the unused lease already paid.

Determination of Replacement Cost of Buildings/Structures

The valuation of building/structures will be carried out at Replacement cost. Replacement cost is here understood as the total cost to reconstruct a building/structure comparable in area, materials and features to the building/structure to be replaced, free of deductions for transaction costs and depreciation. The calculation of the replacement cost will be based on the following factors:

- (i) current market value of materials
- (ii) current cost of transportation of materials
- (iii) current labour costs, and
- (iv) cost of specific structural/aesthetic features of the affected building.

Calculations will be made in compliance with official valuation indicators and adjustment coefficients established for the whole RA territory, as well as according to Aggregative Indicators for Civil Works (AICW), which were defined in the relevant parameters for evaluation of construction works.

The replacement costs of buildings and structures will be determined on the basis of

- (i) data presented in relevant specialized normative bulletins and other reliable sources
- (ii) by calculating the costs necessary for the construction of a new building (or building) of the same type at market prices as of the valuation date, using the materials and technologies used for the construction of the building (or structure) being valued or by calculating the costs necessary for the construction of a new building (or structure) (a replacing building that meets modern requirements) with utility corresponding to the building being valued.
- (iii) on the basis of cost data specified in construction contracts for the construction of similar buildings (or structures) under the same market conditions.

For the assessment of real estate, the replacement costs of structures will be calculated as the sum of direct and indirect expenses and business (constructor's) profit. The required expenses, for constructing 1 square meter of real estate with similar use and purpose, will be defined by the following formula:

$$S_E = D_E + I_E + BP$$

where:

S_E – required expenses for construction of 1 square meter of real estate with similar use and purpose

D_E –sum of direct expenses,

I_E- sum of indirect expenses, and

BP - business (constructor's) profit.

Direct expenses include the following expenses directly associated with construction:

- (i) expenses for purchasing materials, products, engineering networks and systems, and constructors' salaries
- (ii) expenses for operation of construction vehicles and machinery
- (iii) expenses related to temporarily constructed structures, safety measures, other expenses considered the norm in the transport and local market
- (iv) expenses related to financing the construction, and
- (v) contractor's overhead expenses and profit.

Indirect expenses will be defined based on market tariffs for works and services. The following expenses arising from the construction of structures will be considered indirect expenses and will not be included in the cost of construction:

- (i) design, estimate preparation, technical and other control expenses
- (ii) payments for consulting, legal, accounting and audit services
- (iii) expenses related to advertising, marketing and object sale
- (iv) entrepreneur's administrative and other expenses.

The amount of business profit will be determined on the basis of market analysis. According to RP, depreciation deductions will not be implemented. In the event the market price for 1 square meter of construction is higher than the price obtained with a comparative method, the business profit will be applied.

Structure replacement expenses will be determined using the following formula:

$$R_E = B_S \times S_E$$

where:

R_E - Structure reproduction (or replacement) expenses

B_S –floor surface area of assessed buildings and structures

S_E- expenses required for the construction of 1 square meter of real estate with similar use and purpose.

An example of calculation of structure replacement costs is given in the following table:

Table 4: Sample calculation of replacement cost of a residential building

N	Name of building/structure Measurement unit	Residential house sq. metre
1	1 unit expenses directly related to immediate implementation of works, as well obtained in the analysis and according to the price list presented by construction companies (absolute value).	
	Price list presented by construction companies	177,317
2	Height between the inter-floor ceilings of the assessed real estate (m) (Reference: Ownership certificate and/or topography or measurement results)	2,85
3	1 unit expenses directly related to immediate implementation of works, as well obtained in the analysis and according to the price list presented by construction companies: salary, cost of materials, operation cost of vehicles and machinery, social contributions (absolute value),	177,317
4	The difference in prices for construction materials and civil works included in the expenses directly related to implementation of works, which obtained in the analysis and according to the price list presented by construction companies, and prices used during construction of assessed real estate, depending on the quality and / or the degree of the completion (%)	-24.00
Reference: private analysis, format: electronic version, Excel, "tarberutyun", sheet 1		
5	Reproduction expenses (3+3*4/100) (absolute value),	134,761
6	Expenses incurred depending on the surface areas of structures %	0.00
7	Reproduction (replacement) expenses resulted from line 6	134,761
8	Management department maintenance (overhead) costs %	13.30
9	Reproduction (replacement) expenses resulted from line 8	152,684
10	Additional expenses related to climatic conditions impact on construction works * (%)	0.30
11	Reproduction (replacement) expenses resulted from line 10	153,142
12	Work implementation expenses in cramped conditions (%)	2.00
13	Reproduction (replacement) expenses resulted from line 12	156,205
14	Profit of contractor companies (%)	11.00
15	Reproduction (replacement) expenses resulted from line 14	173,388
16	Expenses incurred due to construction of temporary structures during implementation of construction works * (%)	0.50
17	Reproduction (replacement) expenses resulted from line 16	174,255
18	Unexpected/unforeseen expenses (%)	3.00
19	Reproduction (replacement) expenses resulted from line 18	179,482
20	Taxes VAT * (%)	20.0
21	Reproduction (replacement) expenses resulted from line 20	215,379
22	Business profit (%)	0.00
23	Reproduction (replacement) expenses resulted from line 22	215,379
24	Reproduction (replacement) expenses	215,379

TREE AND CROPS COMPENSTATION METHODOLOGY**Fruit trees (bushes, grapes) Assessment Methodology**

Fruit trees (bushes, grapes) are assessed based on the planting age in the garden. The compensation for fruit trees (bushes) is calculated based on the invested value, as much as the market value of the compensation for one-year harvest of exact type of tree (bushes) times the number of years starting from the date of planting the tree (bush) in the garden, but no more than the number of years which is necessary for that type of tree (bush) to get the age of harvest.

The following input data is necessary for the assessment:

- (i) Tree type
- (ii) Age of the tree
- (iii) Region where the tree is located.

Seedling assessment process

The price of the seedlings of this tree is clarified. The market price of seedlings is determined by the average market price of seedlings in Armenia. A price study is carried out on the seedlings market in the area of the Project, and then an average price is generated based on the information received.

The following formula is used to evaluate seedlings:

$$S_{MP} = S_{MCWP} + C_{PC}$$

Where:

S_{MP} – Seedling market price

S_{MPWP} – Market value of seedlings (without planting),

C_{PC} – costs for planting seedlings.

Non fruit-bearing tree assessment process

For the assessment of the non-fruit-bearing trees, the following formula will be applied:

$$T_{MNB} = S_{MP} + C_{PC} + P_{MC} \times A_G$$

Where:

T_{MNB} – Market price of the tree

S_{MP} – Seedling market price

C_{PC} – Costs for planting seedlings.

P_{MC} – Expenses needed for the annual activities to protect the tree

A_G – Tree age

After defining the seedling price of the tree type, expenses needed for annual activities to protect the mature non fruit-bearing tree will be calculated. Those expenses will be defined as a combination of expenses accepted in the given area, which is detailed in the following table.

#	Activity name	Annual quantity
1.	Tree pruning	Once
2.	Whitening of the tree trunk	Once
3.	Irrigation	3-8 times (depends on the region)
4.	Fertilization	Once
5.	Cultivation	Once
6.	Tree sprinkling	Once
7.	Hoeing of cups	Once

Fruit Tree Assessment Methodology

The compensation for fruit trees will take into account the net market value of the trees' annual income multiplied by the quantity of years needed for the cultivation of a new complete fruit tree. For the assessment of fruit trees, the necessary baseline data will be:

- (i) Tree type
- (ii) Age at which the tree provides harvest
- (iii) Yield
- (iv) Harvest cost
- (v) Region where the tree is located.

Step 1 Age, when the tree provides productive harvest

Professional literature and surveys from specialized institutions, especially the Armenian National Agrarian University, will be used to establish the number of years needed for the complete cultivation of a given fruit tree.

Step 2 Market value of 1 kg of fruit

The net annual value of the fruit tree will be defined as the market income from the annual harvest gained from the tree. To define this, the price of 1 kg of fruit gained from a given tree type will be determined. While calculating this, the following factors will be taken into account:

- (i) Information obtained from the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia⁵⁸ for the last 7 years on the average annual sales prices of RA agricultural goods producers.
- (ii) A private survey will be conducted to establish the price of certain types of fruit, if it is not possible to verify the prices from the above- mentioned official sources

⁵⁸ www.armstat.am

Step 3 Tree type yield

The yield (productivity) of the tree type will be determined. The yield will be defined based on professional literature as well as surveys from various specialized institutions such as the Armenian National Agrarian University.

Step 4 Calculation of compensation

The following formula will be applied for the assessment of fruit trees:

$$T_{MP} = Q_Y \times N_{MCI}$$

Where:

T_{MP} – Fruit tree market price

Q_Y – The number of years it takes to grow a new tree to full fruiting age

N_{MCI} – Net market annual income.

Timber Tree Assessment Methodology

Timber trees will be assessed based on age category (seedlings, tress of average maturity, mature trees), as well as the quality and volume of the wood. For the assessment of timber trees, the considered baseline data will be:

- (i) Tree type
- (ii) Tree diameter in centimeters, measured at a height of 1.3 m from the ground, including the bark
- (iii) Length of the trunk subject to processing (height in meters)⁵⁹.

Step 1 Tree volume definition

Timber trees will be classified by volume as well as type (building timber or fuel wood) based on the availability of baseline data. To define the trees' volume, they will be classified by diameter as:

- (i) small (seedlings): 3,0-11,0 cm
- (ii) average (trees of average maturity): 12,0-24,0 cm
- (iii) large (mature trees): trunk thickness of 25,0 cm and more.

A tree classification example is shown in the following table. Waste will be defined as the sum of the tree cutting residues and peel volumes. The volume of fuel wood gained from building-timber trees is equal to the volume of the trunk with bark minus the volumes of building timber and waste (column 3- (7+8)).

If the tree will be completely used for fuel wood, the total trunk volume will be moved from column 3 to 9. The volume of such a tree (11) is defined by the sum of the trunk (9) and foliage (10) volume. The total building timber tree volume: the total liquidity (11), is formed from the sum of column 7, 9 and 10.

Dimensions of the tree trunk			Solid volume in cubic meters							
D _{1,3}	H	with the peel	Building timber				Waste Wood			
			Large	Average	Small	Total		From the trunk	from the foliage	Total liquidity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	15	0,084	-	-	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,02	0,01	0,06

Column 1- is the tree trunk diameter at the chest height: D_{1,3}; i.e. the diameter at the height of 1,3 m from the ground, expressed by cm.
 Column 2- is the tree trunk height: H, by m.
 Column 3- is the volume of the tree trunk with the peel` V, by cubic meter.

Reference: "Forester's brief handbook," Hayk Hakhinyan, Vanadzor 1996

Step 2 Timber market cost definition

The timber market price will be defined on the basis of average prices in the RA timber market at the time of assessment. A study of the market price of the tree that can be used as fuel is being carried out and it is averaged based on information from several vendors.

Step 3 Calculation of compensation

For the assessment of timber trees, the following formula will be applied:

⁵⁹ This datum is not necessary for a trunk (subject to processing), the length of which is less than 1,0 m, as well as for trees, the diameter of which is less than 13,0 cm

$$T_{TC} = T_{BC} \times T_{BV} + T_{FC} \times T_{FV}$$

Where:

T_{TC} – Timber tree market price,

T_{BC} – Market price of 1 cubic meter of building timber,

T_{BV} - building timber volume,

T_{FC} - Market price of 1 cubic meter of fuel wood,

T_{FV} – Fuel wood volume.

Crop/harvest Assessment Methodology

The compensation for crops will be determined on the basis of their net annual market value. The following are the necessary baseline data used for the assessment of crops:

- (i) Crop type
- (ii) Yield
- (iii) Harvest cost
- (iv) Region, where the crop is located.

Step 1 Determination of the net annual market value

The net market annual value of crops will be determined as the market income from the harvest gained from the crop in one year. The market price of 1 kg of harvest gained from the given crop will be defined. While calculating this, the following will be taken into account:

- (i) Information obtained from the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia for the last 7 years on the average annual sales prices of RA agricultural goods producers.
- (ii) A private survey will be conducted to establish the price of certain types of fruit, if it is not possible to verify their prices from the above- mentioned official sources

Step 2 Crop yield determination

The yield will be defined based on:

- (i) Professional literature,
- (ii) Average yield indicators published by the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia analyzed for the last 7 years, as well as
- (iii) Surveys with various specialized institutions such as the Armenian National Agrarian University. The market cost of 1 kg of harvest will be multiplied by the yield indicator.

Step 3 Calculation of compensation

For the assessment of crops the following formula will be applied:

$$C_{MC} = M_{CAI} \times S$$

where:

C_{MC} – Crop market price,

M_{CAI} – Net market price of the annual income per unit,

S – Crop sowing surface area.

TRANSPORTATION COSTS

Transportation costs will be determined according to the average price of services offered by several freight shipping companies in the market. Prices will be calculated in a manner allowing the AP to move his/her property within a radius of 50 km.

Studies shows that such companies offer small trucks (Gazelle) and large trucks (GAZ -52 or ZIL131) for moving furniture and household items, MAZ auto cranes and a KAMAZ drive unit with an ODAZ semi-trailer for moving assets with non-standard dimensions). The services will be calculated on the basis of the following criteria:

- (i) routing quantity
- (ii) quantity of assets to be moved
- (iii) apartment floor level
- (iv) availability of an elevator
- (v) dimensions of one piece assets.

The transport cost will also include the cost of manpower for loading and unloading.

TRANSACTION COSTS

The costs related to the transaction are calculated on the basis of tariffs on implementation of real estate state registration defined by the RA legislation, payments and state duties defined by the notaries offices. Also the fact of the possibility to divide one piece of assets into 2 or 3 parts (as a result of partial alienation of assets) is taken into account.

The following costs are calculated and paid by the Project during the acquisition of each property:

- Expenses related to services provided by a notary, which includes paid services provided by a notary and state fees for notarial activities,
- Fee for state registration and changes of rights on the real estate, changes in rights;
- Fee for provision of a real estate common certificate;
- State duty for registration of real estate and of real estate alienation contracts
- Possible fees and duties that might incur during the compensation process.

For the community land plots only the expenses related to the registration of ownership rights are considered.

ANNEX 5. METHODOLOGY FOR THE COMPENSATION OF BUSINESS LOSSES, EMPLOYMENT LOSSES (EXTRACT FROM THE RF ANNEX B)

I. BACKGROUND AND DEFINITIONS

1. This document presents the compensation principles and methodology for Business Losses set forth in Points 7 “Business Losses”, Employment Losses set forth in Points 8 “Employment Losses” of Compensation Entitlements and Socially Vulnerable People allowances set forth in point 11 “Allowances to vulnerable APs/AHs” of Livelihood Restoration Entitlements of the Entitlements Matrix of the Resettlement Framework/Plan (RF/RP) for the Project.
2. The abbreviations used herein are defined in the RF/RP.
3. For this Annex the following definitions and concepts are used:
 - a) Affected persons (AP) are: Legal Persons or Individual Entrepreneurs owning the affected business and business operator/owner regardless of their tax report/calculation and legal status of business
 - b) Permanently affected APs are affected persons whose business activities are permanently stopped by Project activities.
 - c) Temporarily affected APs are affected persons whose business activities are temporarily interrupted.
 - d) The business activities are considered as permanently stopped if they are stopped for at least 12 Months. Temporarily interrupted business activities are business activities interrupted up to 12 months.
4. According to the RP principles, compensation eligibility is restricted by a Cut-off date established on the description protocols preparation (signing) day for the affected assets. Improvements made to affected items after the Cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation except of the cases defined under this RF.
5. The monthly compensation amounts shall not be less than the minimum monthly salary (MMS) defined in Article 1 of the Republic of Armenia (RA) Law on “Minimum Monthly Salary”.

II. COMPENSATION OF BUSINESS LOSSES (STOPPAGE) CAUSED BY THE PROJECT

Provisions for affected persons with tax report/calculation or other official taxation arrangements

6. Permanently affected organizations or individual entrepreneurs taxable within the General system of taxation shall receive a cash indemnity equal to 1-year net profit calculated as the difference between the taxable profit amount stated in the profit tax report/calculation for the preceding year and the corresponding tax amount due. Temporarily affected organizations or individual entrepreneurs taxable within the general system of taxation will be compensated as above, but only for the number of months of business stoppage up to 1 year.
7. Permanently affected organizations or individual entrepreneurs taxable within the Turnover Tax system of taxation shall receive a cash indemnity equal to 1-year net income, calculated as the difference between the taxable turnover amount stated in the turnover tax calculations for the preceding four quarters and the sum of the corresponding turnover tax amount due and the salary of the employees involved. Temporarily affected organizations or individual entrepreneurs taxable within the Turnover Tax system of taxation will be compensated as above but only for the number of months of business stoppage up to 1 year.
8. Permanently affected organizations or individuals taxable within the Micro-Enterprise system of taxation shall receive a cash indemnity equal to 1-year net income calculated as the amount of the difference between the sales turnover for all types of activities and the amount of salary of employees involved in micro-enterprise. Temporarily organizations or individuals taxable within the Micro-Enterprise system of taxation will be compensated as above, but only for the number of months of business stoppage up to 1 year.

Provisions for affected parties without tax report/calculation or other official tax arrangement

9. Permanently affected APs without tax report/calculation or other official tax arrangement shall receive a cash indemnity calculated on the basis of the minimum monthly salary of the RA (as of the cut-off date) and to be provided in a lump sum covering 12 months.
10. Temporarily affected APs without tax report/calculation or other official tax arrangement shall receive a cash indemnity calculated on the basis of the minimum monthly salary of the RA (as of the cut-off date) and to be provided in form of a lump sum covering the number of months of business stoppage.

Definition of the period of temporary business stoppage and the date of permanent termination

11. The number of months of temporary business stoppage will be calculated based on the duration of road construction works that will affect business activity. In the event that the schedule of project activities stopping the business is prolonged, the compensation will be increased for the additional months of civil works but not in excess of 12 months (if longer than for 12 months, then it is considered to be permanent).

The date of permanent termination of business activity is the date of registration of the acquirer's right to the affected property belonging to the given organization or individual.

Reimbursement of state registration costs and business license taxes and state fees

12. Permanently affected Legal Persons or Individual Entrepreneurs with tax report/calculation or other official tax statements will be also reimbursed of state registration and licensing fees costs. In case of licenses issued in accordance with the RA Law "On Licensing" to undertake activities in a specific location (letter «Ч» indicates the type of activity) the licenses will not be suspended and therefore reimbursed but will be amended so as to allow the legal person/individual entrepreneur to undertake the same business activities in a different address. In these cases, reimbursement is provided for the prescribed license re-issue fee.

13. Temporarily affected Legal Persons or Individual Entrepreneurs with tax report/calculation or other official tax statements will be also reimbursed for licensing fees costs in the amount of 1/12 of the annual state fee multiplied for the number of months of business stoppage.

III. COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYMENT LOSSES

14. The employees entitled to this compensation are registered employees (working based on employment contract or individual legal act on hiring) permanently losing their job, working at least for 2 months before the Cut-off date, at the moment of the stoppage still working at the affected business (company/IE) and provided a relevant document, established by RA legislation, documenting the termination of the employment relationship. The compensation will be calculated based on the following principles:

a) In the event of permanent termination of operation (permanent impact) the employees shall receive cash compensation based on extent of the average monthly salary (calculated in accordance with the Labour Code) without taxes for 6 months, if the employment contract is terminated as a result of stoppage of business on the affected land.

b) In case of temporary job loss (compulsory downtime) cash compensation will be given by the above-mentioned principles based on the forced stoppage of the working months, but for no more than six months.

15. Informal employment will be compensated as follows:

a) In the event of permanent termination of operation (permanent impact) the employees shall receive cash compensation based on extent of the minimum monthly salary of the RA (as of the cut-off date) for 6 months, if the employment is terminated as a result of stoppage of business on the affected land.

b) In case of temporary job loss cash compensation will be given by the above-mentioned principles based on the forced stoppage of the working months, but for no more than six months.

IV. ALLOWANCES FOR SOCIALLY VULNERABLE PERSONS

16. Socially vulnerable persons shall receive lump sum allowance in the amount of the six months of minimum monthly salary.

17. Socially vulnerable persons are the following households:

1) Households, which included family (families) registered in the FBS and receive allowance.

2) Households, headed by single parent, where there is no other adult of working age, except for elderly persons (people of old pension age), persons doing compulsory military service in the Armed Forces of RA, persons having disability of 1st or 2nd groups, and students up to 23 years full-time studying at educational institutions, if the AH is not a beneficiary in accordance with above subparagraph 1.

3) Households, headed by elderly persons (people of old pension age), where there is no other person of working age, except for persons doing compulsory military service in the Armed Forces of RA, persons having disability of 1st or 2nd groups, and students up to 23 years studying full-time at educational institutions, if the AH is not a beneficiary in accordance with above subparagraph 1.

4) Households headed by persons with disability of 1st and 2nd group, where there is no other person of working age, except for persons doing compulsory military service in the Armed Forces of RA, persons having disability of 1st or 2nd groups, and students up to 23 years studying full-time at educational institutions, if the AH is not a beneficiary in accordance with above subparagraph 1.

5) Households headed by women, where there is no other person of working age, except for elderly persons (people of pension age), persons doing compulsory military service in the Armed Forces of the RA, persons having disability of 1st or 2nd groups, and students up to 23 years studying full-time at educational institutions, if the AH is not a beneficiary in accordance with above subparagraph 1.

18. If, during the compilation of the description protocols the RD discovers that some affected households (families) that are poor but are not included in the FBS, the RD will make application to the appropriate Centre of Unified Social Service and to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs of the Republic of Armenia to register these households in the FBS. If, before the property acquisition, that household is registered in the FBS and acquires the right to allowance, then if the necessary grounds are presented, that household will receive compensation as a socially vulnerable household. The same approach also applies to households that did not participate in the census, i.e. if during the compilation of the description protocols there is an opportunity to conduct a census with them and it turns out that they belong to any of the above-mentioned vulnerable groups, then that household will receive compensation as a socially vulnerable household.

ANNEX 6. RESETTLEMENT LEAFLET**SISIAN-KAJARAN ROAD PROJECT WITHIN THE NORTH-SOUTH ROAD CORRIDOR
PROJECT****Information Leaflet****On Land Acquisition and Resettlement Issues****Project Implementation and Financing**

The project is implemented by the Road Department Fund (RD) of the RA Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructures (MTAI).

The project is financed by the credit funds to be provided by the EBRD, ADB and EIB.

Project Expected Impact

Within the framework of the project, it is planned to carry out works on the construction of the Sisian-Kajaran road section with a total length of about 60 km.

Resettlement Plan (RP) Development

Within the framework of the project, a Resettlement Framework was updated and a Resettlement Plan (RP) was prepared in accordance with the legislations of the Republic of Armenia (RA) related to land acquisition and resettlement and principles of EBRD Environmental and Social Policy with its Performance Requirement (PR) 5 (2019), Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Requirement 2 – Involuntary Resettlement (2009) and EIB Environmental and Social Standards (especially Standard 6) (2022) (hereafter: Applicable Standards). The RP defines the scope of land acquisition and resettlement of the affected lands within the framework of the Project, including the principles of land acquisition and resettlement, the impacts subject to compensation, the scope of persons to receive compensation, the requirements for evaluation of the compensation value of the acquired property, the complaint resolution mechanisms, the monitoring requirements, etc.

The RP was developed within the framework of the project. The main purpose of the RP is to:

- Identify land acquisition and resettlement impacts of each land and the range of affected persons in connection with the road construction under the proposed Project;
- Develop the applicable mechanisms, procedures and eligibility for land acquisition and resettlement, in accordance with Lenders' Standards and the requirements of RA legislation.

Resettlement Plan (RP)

- Defines the scope of land acquisition and resettlement within the Project (in accordance with the requirements of the Republic of Armenia legislation and Lenders' standards);
- Presents the types of main impacts possible as a result of the implementation of the Project (land, building, crops, trees, etc.);
- Clarifies the eligibility and evaluation principles for compensation in case of land expropriation and resettlement within the Project;
- Describes the main groups of potentially affected persons (owners, leaseholders, illegal users);
- Presents the stages and institutional organization of the land acquisition and resettlement process;
- Describes the complaint resolution process at different levels (community, RD, MTAI);
- Introduces monitoring requirements for land acquisition and resettlement impacts (if any);
- Describes public awareness activities in the land acquisition and resettlement process.

Types of impact (losses) subject to compensation as a result of project implementation:

- Agricultural and non-agricultural lands;
- Residential and non-residential buildings and structures;
- Crops/crops and trees;
- Temporary or permanent suspension of business and work;
- Physical resettlement;
- Community structures and public channels;

- Unintended effects;
- Assistance to vulnerable groups.

Cut-off date

Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date set for the Project, which is the date of bilateral signing the affected property/assets description protocols (by APs and the Acquirer), where the data of the implemented Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and impact assessment are recorded. All description protocols were handed over to the RD as of early March 2024 and 347 DPs were signed by the RD and MTAI on December 25, 2023. 195 DPs are still pending the adoption of the new Eminent Domain Decree and signing by RD and MTAI. Another cut-off date will be set for these protocols. No compensation will be given for additional improvements made after this cut-off date, except in cases provided for by the legislation of the RA and requirements of the RF. Any encumbrances or rights with respect to the property to be acquired, given or obtained by third parties, shall be compensated only in cases provided for by the RF/RP.

Affected Persons (AP) eligible for compensation or livelihood restoration under the program are:

- All persons who lose their land to which they have title or have no legal status, including leaseholders;
- Owners of buildings, crops, plants, trees or other property attached to the land, leaseholders and non-registered users who made improvements;
- Affected persons losing business, income and wages;
- Employees of affected businesses.

Entitlement Matrix

As provided in **Table 48** of the RP *[/The matrix to be inserted here before the dissemination/](#)*.

Stages of Final Resettlement Plan (RP) Development:

- Refinement of the list of affected properties based on the final approved detailed design;
- Adoption of the decision of the Government of RA regarding the recognition of the priority of public's interest over the affected properties;
- Measurement of lands and buildings;
- Census and socio-economic survey;
- Survey and description of property and improvements;
- Drafting and signing property and improvement description protocols with affected individuals;
- Evaluation of compensation and allowance for all losses;
- Development and approval of the final RP document by the Lenders and the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

CONTACTS

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info@armroad.am
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Arrmreception@adb.org
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European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Piazza Grande Business Centre,
2nd floor, rooms 95-97,
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Republic of Armenia

Tel.: + 374 (10) 590-901

<http://www.ebrd.com>

European Investment Bank

No physical office in Armenia

Tel.: +352 43 791

info@eib.org
<http://www.eib.org>

THE BASIC STAGES OF THE ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PROCESS

A. DESIGN

- The road design is ready.



- A household description questionnaire will be completed with all affected families.
- The survey is anonymous.
- The results do not affect the amount of compensation.

B. ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

- Specialists from the project implementation unit will visit your community.
- You will be presented with the stages of the acquisition process, your rights in the process and principles of compensation, as well as the procedure for considering possible complaints.



3. ASSET INVENTORY



- The property subject to acquisition is described: plots of land, buildings, and crops, productive and decorative trees.

C. DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY

1. Internal and external measurement of property and land.
2. Property and land survey and photo.
3. Survey and accounting of trees, crops
4. Survey and record of improvements
5. Conducting census and socio-economic survey.
6. Scanning and collection of necessary documents on affected persons, properties and lands.
7. Refinement of the list of affected properties.
8. Compilation of description protocols of the studied property and land plots.



D. RECOGNITION OF EXCEPTIONAL SUPERIOR PUBLIC INTEREST



- As a result of the detailed measurement survey, the affected properties will be recognized as an exceptional superior public interest by the decision of the RA Government.
- A copy of the decision of the Government of RA regarding the recognition of an exceptional superior public interest will be sent to all affected persons.

E. RECOGNITION OF EXCEPTIONAL SUPERIOR PUBLIC INTEREST AND RP DEVELOPMENT



1. Signing property description protocols and their notification
2. Property valuation, compensation calculation
3. Preparation of land acquisition and resettlement plan

1. PREPARATION AND SIGNING OF PROPERTY DESCRIPTION PROTOCOL



- As a result of the information provided by you and the studies carried out in the community, the property (land, building, business) description protocol is drawn up.
- Make sure you provide copies of all required documents.
- The protocol will be presented to you to sign. Make sure your property is described correctly.
- One copy will be mailed to you with an official notice after the executing party has signed it.

1. MEASUREMENT OF LANDS, BUILDINGS

- Your land and buildings will be measured.
- Your presence during the measurement is desirable.
- As a result of measurement, new affected plots may be identified and some plots may be removed from the list of affected plots.

2. CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY



Census:

- Describes your family and all members.
- The results do not affect the amount of compensation.

Socio-Economic Survey

2. PROPERTY VALUATION, COMPENSATION CALCULATION

- Based on the property description protocol signed by you, the evaluation of your property will begin.
- You can ask your questions about the evaluation approaches during the Public Consultation.

3. RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP) DEVELOPMENT

- The plan will outline the general approach to compensation, the potential impacts of the Program, and the total budget for compensation.
- RP approval by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- RP approval by the Government of Armenia

F. RESETTLEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

- The implementation of the project implies the conclusion of acquisition agreements with all the affected persons described in the plan and the provision of compensation in the following stages:
 1. Preparation and notification of the initial contract/agreement for acquisition of property
 2. Signing of property acquisition contract/agreement and transfer of compensation
 3. In case of non-signing of the property acquisition agreement, property acquisition by court order.

1. PREPARATION AND NOTIFICATION OF THE DRFAT AGREEMENT FOR THE ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY

- You will be presented with a draft agreement.
- Familiarize yourself with the content of the agreement and submit your objections within the period provided by law.
- Fill in the required information, such as a bank account number.
- In the absence of bank account information, the project implementation unit will open an account in your name.

2. SIGNING OF THE AGREEMENT FOR ACQUISITION OF THE PROPERTY AND TRANSFER OF COMPENSATION

- Agreements will be signed with you.
- The compensation amount will be transferred to your bank account.

**3. PROPERTY ACQUISITION THROUGH THE COURT**

- Acquisition of property will be carried out by court order if: (1) the affected person expresses his disagreement and refuses to sign the agreement of property acquisition; and/or (2) conclusion of the acquisition agreement is impossible due to the absence of conditions prescribed by law.
- Acquisition will be carried out in the following stages:
 - The compensation amount will be transferred to the court's escrow account;
 - If the money is not withdrawn from the deposit account within 7 days, the acquirer will file a lawsuit for expropriation in court;
 - The land will be expropriated by the court's decision.

G. BEGINNING OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION

- The construction of the road will not start until the compensation amount is transferred to the accounts of all affected persons or
- Until the court decision on expropriation is registered in the Cadaster Committee of RA.



ANNEX 7. COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH LEGALIZATION ISSUES

	Typical Issues	No.	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Comments
A.	The APs who are abroad or without passport	(AP)	(AMD)	(AMD)	
	A1. The APs who are abroad and for whom the Power of Attorney will be required.	66	20,000	1,320,000	All AHs absent from the RA are in the Russian Federation, except for 5 AHs, of which 2 are in the UAE, and one each in France, Spain and Switzerland. Therefore, the average cost of a power of attorney in Russia was taken as a unit cost.
	A2. APs without passport	72	1,100	79,200	APs did not submit the passport; therefore, the calculation was made based on the assumption that the latter do not have a passport, but it is clear that most have a passport, but did not want to cooperate with the survey team
B.	Inheritance issue	lands	(AMD)	(AMD)	
	B1. Number of lands with inheritance recognition issues (agricultural lands)	117	13,500	1,579,500	The unit cost includes the state fee, the average cost of the notary service, as well as the costs of registration of the right
	B2. Number of lands with inheritance recognition issues (residential lands)	9	65,000	585,000	
C.	Issues related to cadastre certificate	lands	(AMD)	(AMD)	
	C1. The data on ownership right is missing in Cadastre Committee's database (agricultural lands)	15	3,000	45,000	Of which 259 are communal lands
	C2. The data on ownership right is missing in Cadastre Committee's database (residential lands)	10	26,000	260,000	
	C3. The data on ownership right exist in Cadastre Committee database but the ownership certificate is missing (agricultural lands)	236	3,000	708,000	
	C4. The data on ownership right exist in Cadastre Committee database but the ownership certificate is missing (other category lands)	57	26,000	1,482,000	
	C5. Mismatch in names mentioned in the passport and property rights' certificates	20	3,000.00	60,000	If it is a cadastral error, then it will be free. In all other cases, it will cost AMD 3,000
	Total			6,118,700	

ANNEX 8. CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES**SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**

(TO BE FILLED ALONG WITH CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EVERY 4TH AH)

Owner/s ID _____

A. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**A1. What kind of assistance did you or your family members receive in last year from the state? (Can have multiple answers)**

Types of Assistance	1. Yes 2. No
1.Old age pension	
2.Disability pension	
3.Benefit for the loss of a breadwinner	
4.Childcare benefit for children up to 2 years old	
5.Child birth benefit	
6.Poverty family benefit	
7.Lump sum benefit, aid	
8.Other /identify/*	

** could be social assistance for internally displaced people,***A2. How much was the average amount of your expenses during the last year?**

INTERVIEWER – CALCULATE ALL EXPENSES INCLUDING PURCHASES WITH BORROWED MONEY.

Type of expenditures	The amount of the sum		Currency 1. Armenian Dram 2. US Dollar 3. Euro 4. Russian Ruble
	Monthly	Annual	
1. Expenditure on food		X	
2. Expenditure on products other than food			
3. Utility payments (including mobile phones, etc.)			
4. Transportation costs (bus and other, not for agricultural purposes)			
5. Rents (for land, apartment)			
6. Taxes /land taxes, property tax, etc./	X		

7. Expenditure on agriculture and cattle farming, including irrigation water, agricultural machinery rental fee			
8. Tuition and other expenses related to education			
9. Health expenditure			
10. Other /identify/			
Total costs			

A3. Please provide information on big purchases/expenses made during the last year.

Type of expenditures	Total annual amount of money	Currency 1. Armenian Dram 2. US Dollar 3. Euro 4. Russian Ruble
1. Furniture, household appliances, vehicle, valuable things		
2. Real estate		
3. Repairs and maintenance		
4. Repayment of loan, debt, including interests		
5. Other /identify/		
Total costs		

A4. Do you have any loan or debt at present?

1. Yes	The amount of money	Currency 1. Armenian Dram 2. US Dollar 3. Euro 4. Russian Ruble	Source/ <i>Several answers are possible</i> 1. bank/credit organization 2. private person 3. other
2. No			

B. AGRICULTURE**B1. How many land plots your household owns or uses? Indicate their size and location:**

Plot of land	1. Agricultural 2. Non-agricultural		Area (h)	Location <i>Name of city/village</i>
1	1	2		
2	1	2		
3	1	2		
4	1	2		

B2. Please, identify the agricultural land resources used by your household in relation to the land plot affected by the proposed road.

Did you have in 2022		1. Own land 1. Yes (_____ ha) 2. No			2. Not own land 1. Yes(_____ ha) 2. No						
		1. Own land cultivated by your household	2. Own land given to someone else		3. Own not cultivated land	4. Leased land (with document)	5. Without document neighbor's/ relative's cultivated land	6. Other cultivated land without document	7. Total	8. What part of the total was used in 2021	
			1. for rent 2. without rent	hectare						hectare	or %
1	household (Homestead land ⁶⁰).										
2	Arable, ha										
3	Vineyard, ha										
4	Orchard, ha										
5	Mowing, ha										
6	Pasture, ha										
7	Other /identify/										
8	Total,ha										

⁶⁰ Homestead land size should be registered excluding the surface area of the building/house. In case of several homesteads, their surfaces should be summed.

C. GENDER PARTICIPATION**C1. Do the female members have any say in decision making of household matters?**

Sl. No.	List of matters	yes	No	Sometimes
1	Financial matter related to investment			
2	Education of children			
3	Health care of children			
4	Purchase of assets			
5	Selling of assets			
6	Day-to-day activities on running the household			
7	Other - indicate			

D. ASSET OWNERSHIP**D1. Possession of Material /Assets (Please Record Numbers)**

Television	Washing machine	Refrigerator	Telephone	Mobile telephone	Two-Wheeler (bike or bicycle)	Four Wheeler (car)	Bus / Truck	Air Conditioner	Laptop/ computer

E. USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE AREA BY THE RESPONDENT'S HOUSEHOLD

1 Is there a publically owned forest, stream, river, lake or other natural resource near the affected land that the respondent or any member of the household is using in connection to the household's livelihood?	☐ 1.1 Yes (proceed to 2) ☐ 1.2 No	
2 Specify the main use of the natural resource and the season of major activity:	☐ 2.1 Fishing	Season:
	☐ 2.2 Feeding livestock	Season:
	☐ 2.3 Hunting	Season:
	☐ 2.4 Collecting spices	Season:
	☐ 2.5 Collecting herbs	Season:
	☐ 2.6 Collecting mushrooms	Season:

	☐ 2.7 Logging	Season:
	☐ 2.9 Other (specify)	Season:

F. ACCESS TO SERVICES

	Within Village	Within 2 km	Within 2 to 5 km	above 5 km
Secondary School				
High School				
Kindergarten				
Other educational center				
Hospitals/clinic				
Pharmacy				
Post Office				
Public Transportation				
Parks				
Shop, trade center				
Cultural center				
Church				
Other if any				
Basic Amenities available at present living place			Tick the appropriate	
Source of Drinking Water	Piped Water Supply	Spring	Well	Stream/Others
Type of Toilet	Flush Toilet	Latrine	No toilet	
Fuel for Heating	Electricity	Wood	Gas	Diesel/ Kerosene

G. ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE PROJECT AND FUTURE IMPACTS

G1. Attitude towards the project					
Very negative	Negative	Neither negative nor positive	Positive	Very positive	Cannot specify
1	2	3	4	5	99
G2. Project impact on social-economic activities in the municipality of Kajaran or Sisian					
Very negative	Negative	Neither negative nor positive	Positive	Very positive	Cannot specify

1	2	3	4	5	99
Interviewer's notes					

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE N

1. AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD N _____

2. COMMUNITY	3. LOT/CODE OF THE AFFECTED LAND PLOT	4. TYPES OF LOSS <i>A few options are possible</i> 1.land 2.structure 3. business 4.employment 5.crop 6.fruit tree 7.decorative tree	5. STATUS AND NAME AND SURNAME OF THE AFFECTED PERSON			
			Status	Name, surname	Status	Name, surname

6. INITIAL INFORMATION

1.interview date	
2.name, surname of the interviewer	
3. name, surname of the interviewee	
4. tel. number	
5. address	

7. Total Animals and Animals Associated with the Affected Land Plot

Please note: this is to record animals physically located on the plot of land					
Type	Number associated with the affected land plot	Total Number of animals	For sale	For consumption	Estimated net annual income from animals and animal products in AMD (milk, meat, cheese, eggs, honey and so

					on)
Cattle (total)					
Milk cows					
Pigs					
Sheep					
Goats					
Poultry					
Horses					
Beehives					
Other (specify)					
TOTAL net annual income from animals and animal products (in AMD):					

8. DESCRIPTION OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS (please tick the record number of the interviewee)

No.	1. name, surname (first fill in the names and surnames of HH members starting with the head of HH, then ask questions 2-7 for each member, and then ask question 8 and 9 for each member)	2. relation with HH head 1. HH head 2. husband /wife 3. daughter/ son 4. father/mother 5. sister/brother 6. grandmother/grandfather 7. son-in-law/daughter-in-law 8. grandchild 9. mother-in-law / father-in-law 10. other	3. sex 1. woman 2. man	4.date of birth (day/month / year)	5.Ethnicity 1. armenian 2. yazidi 3. kurd 4. asirian 5. other 6. /indicate	6.Education (use card 1)	7. Disability status 1. I degree 2. II degree 3. III degree 4. other 5. not applicable	8. occupation <i>/a few answers are possible/</i> 1. employed in public sector 2. employed in private sector 3. pensioner 4. pupil 5. student 6. distant student 7. does not work and does not look for a job 8. unemployed (looking for a job) 9. soldier 10. not applicable /up to 6 years old and other cases /	9.income type 1. agricultural (manufacturing and sale) 2. own agricultural without selling 3. cattle breeding (manufacturing and sale) 4. own cattle breeding without selling 5. hired employee 6. business 7. self-employed 8. scholarship 9. pension 10. allowance for disability 11. unemployment allowance 12.family benefit allowance 13.child care allowance 14. other benefits /indicate/ 15.work abroad 16.money transfer from abroad 17. income from fishing/hunting/lumbering 18. Temporary jobs 19. other (vodka-making, etc) 20.no income					
										Monthly income		Monthly income		Monthly income
1														
2														
3														

4														
5														
6	AH total income													

9. WORK FORCE ASSOCIATED WITH AFFECTED LAND PLOT

1 Who is engaged in agriculture/animal husbandry associated with the affected land plot?	☐ 1.1 Members of the household (please specify how many individuals): ☐ 1.2 Hired help (please specify how many individuals): <i>Note: hired help includes persons engaged temporarily or permanently, formally or informally, for some kind of compensation such as a salary or goods.</i>
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10. HOW BENEFICIAL WOULD THE FOLLOWING COURSES BE? PLEASE RATE THIS FROM 1-5, WITH 1 BEING THE LEAST BENEFICIAL AND 5 BEING THE MOST BENEFICIAL

N	Course	Rate
1	Courses on dairy processing and equipment to facilitate product improvement	
2	Financial management (Existing financial tools and type of credits subsidized by government for agricultural sector)	
3	Animal husbandry approaches and techniques	
4	Others (please mention course that would be most beneficial)	
5	No need for skill development	

11. INDICATORS OF HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITY (confirmation and documentary evidence is required for vulnerability)

1. the HH gets poverty allowance		2. woman headed household		3. elderly-headed household		4. there is/are a handicapped/ disabled person(s) in HH	
1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No	1. Yes	2. No
5. single parent							
1. Yes	2. No						

ANNEX 9. LEGALIZATION ISSUES

No	Land ID	Community	Settlement	Cadastral Code	Ownership 1.Private 2.Community	Legalization Issues*
1	12000	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0315-0001	2	7
2	12001	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0518-0001	2	7
3	12002	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0163	2	7
4	12003	Sisian	Ishkhanasar	09-060-0545-0001	2	7
5	12004	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0023	1	4,8
6	12005	Sisian	Ishkhanasar	09-060-0116-0022	1	4,8
7	12006	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0025	1	6,7
8	12007	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0026	1	6,7
9	12008	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0027	1	6,7
10	12009	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0032	1	4,5
11	12010	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0033	1	8
12	12011	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0036	1	4,8
13	12012	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0037	1	3,5,8
14	12013	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0039	1	4,8
15	12014	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0040	1	5
16	12015	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0041	1	1
17	12016	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0042	1	4,5
18	12017	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0045	1	5,8
19	12018	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0046	1	4,7
20	12019	Sisian	Ishkhanasar	09-060-0116-0049	1	8
21	12020	Sisian	Ishkhanasar	09-060-0116-0001	2	7,4
22	12021	Sisian	Ishkhanasar	09-060-0116-0012	1	8
23	12022	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0028	2	7
24	12023	Sisian	Ishkhanasar	09-060-0116-0033	2	7
25	12026	Sisian	Ishkhanasar	09-060-0116-0023	2	7
26	12027	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0029	1	6
27	12028	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0030	1	6
28	12029	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0031	1	4,5
29	12030	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0034	1	8
30	12031	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0035	1	4,8
31	12032	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0324-0038	1	3,5
32	12033	Sisian	Ishkhanasar	09-060-0119-0001	2	7
33	12034	Sisian	Ishkhanasar	09-060-0119-0011	1	8
34	12036	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0588-0001	2	7
35	12037	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0317-0040	2	7
36	12038	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0322-0001	2	7
37	12039	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0514-0001	2	7
38	12040	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0316-0001	2	7
39	12041	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0322-0002	1	1
40	12042	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0322-0003	1	6
41	12044	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0322-0008	1	1

42	12046	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0322-0010	1	8
43	12047	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0317-0038	1	6
44	12049	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0317-0001	1	6
45	12050	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0321-0002	2	7
46	12051	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0320-0001	2	7
47	12052	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0113-0003	1	6
48	12053	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0113-0001	1	6
49	12054	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0113-0004	1	6
50	12055	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0113-0002	1	6
51	12056	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0113-0006	1	6
52	12057	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0113-0005	1	6
53	12058	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0113-0008	2	7
54	12059	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0012-0020	2	7
55	12060	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0626-0001	2	7
56	12061	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0012-0021	1	6
57	12062	Sisian	Sisian	09-006-0012-0022	1	6
58	12063	Sisian	Uyts	09-105-0109-0001	2	7
59	12064	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0113-0001	2	7
60	12065	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0565-0001	2	7
61	12067	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0114-0018	2	7
62	12068	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0125-0009	2	7,4
63	12069	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0114-0013	2	7
64	12070	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0114-0019	2	7
65	12071	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0114-0017	2	7
66	12072	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0118-0001	2	7
67	12074	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0125-0001	2	7
68	12075	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0125-0002	2	7
69	12076	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0555-0001	2	7
70	12077	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0125-0011	2	7
71	12078	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0125-0007	2	7,4
72	12079	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0126-0011	2	7
73	12080	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0125-0014	2	7
74	12081	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0125-0015	2	7
75	12082	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0125-0006	2	7
76	12083	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0125-0013	2	7
77	12084	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0016-0001	2	7
78	12085	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0016-0004	2	7
79	12086	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0016-0003	1	1,7
80	12087	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0016-0002	1	8
81	12088	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0016-0005	1	1,7
82	12089	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0016-0006	2	7
83	12090	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0016-0007	1	6
84	12091	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0016-0010	2	7
85	12092	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0016-0009	2	7
86	12093	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0016-0008	1	4

87	12094	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0016-0011	1	3,7
88	12095	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0016-0012	1	4
89	12097	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0126-0005	2	7
90	12098	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0126-0004	2	7
91	12099	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0122-0001	2	7
92	12100	Sisian	Noravan	09-068-0130-0001	2	7
93	12101	Sisian	Noravan	09-068-0586-0001	2	7
94	12102	Sisian	Noravan	09-068-0129-0001	2	7
95	12103	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0123-0008	2	7
96	12104	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0123-0013	2	7
97	12106	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0123-0011	2	7
98	12107	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0110-0001	2	7
99	12108	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0110-0011	1	4
100	12109	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0110-0012	1	8
101	12110	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0110-0064	2	7
102	12111	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0110-0010	1	4,3
103	12112	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0110-0009	1	5
104	12115	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0109-0001	2	7
105	12116	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0109-0003	1	4,3
106	12118	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0109-0005	1	4
107	12119	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0109-0006	1	5
108	12120	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0109-0007	1	8
109	12121	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0028-0019	1	8
110	12122	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0028-0022	2	7
111	12125	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0028-0010	2	7
112	12126	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0109-0008	1	5
113	12127	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0109-0009	1	8
114	12128	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0109-0012	1	2,3,4,5
115	12129	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0109-0013	1	3,4
116	12130	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0109-0065	1	3,4,5
117	12131	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0110-0056	2	7
118	12132	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0583-0001	2	7
119	12133	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0110-0061	2	7
120	12134	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0110-0057	2	7
121	12135	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0581-0001	2	7
122	12136	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0110-0054	2	7
123	12137	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0110-0033	1	3
124	12138	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0110-0034	1	5
125	12139	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0110-0059	2	7
126	12140	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0110-0035	1	4,7
127	12141	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0110-0038	1	8
128	12148	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0110-0045	1	4
129	12150	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0580-0001	2	7
130	12151	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0114-0001	2	7
131	12152	Sisian	Vorotnavan	09-078-0105-0006	2	7

132	12156	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0112-0081	2	7
133	12158	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0112-0071	2	7
134	12159	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0599-0001	2	7
135	12160	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0106-0001	2	7
136	12161	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0578-0001	2	7
137	12162	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0064	2	7,8
138	12163	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0001	2	7
139	12165	Sisian	Vorotnavan	09-078-0105-0004	2	7
140	12166	Sisian	Vorotnavan	09-078-0105-0007	2	7
141	12167	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0069	2	7,8
142	12168	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0063	2	7,8
143	12169	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0062	2	7,5,8
144	12170	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0066	2	7,8
145	12171	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0065	2	7,8
146	12174	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0106-0074	1	3,4
147	12175	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0002	1	4
148	12176	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0003	1	4
149	12177	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0004	1	4
150	12178	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0005	1	4
151	12180	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0034	1	3
152	12181	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0035	1	2
153	12183	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0037	1	3
154	12184	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0038	1	3
155	12186	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0043	1	3,4
156	12187	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0044	1	3,4
157	12189	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0048	1	8
158	12191	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0050	1	2,5
159	12192	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0051	1	5
160	12193	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0111-0052	1	4
161	12194	Sisian	Vorotnavan	09-078-0104-0206	2	7
162	12196	Sisian	Vorotnavan	09-078-0106-0001	2	7
163	12197	Sisian	Vorotnavan	09-078-0106-0020	1	2,5
164	12198	Sisian	Vorotnavan	09-078-0106-0061	1	6
165	12199	Sisian	Vorotnavan	09-078-0106-0021	1	3
166	12200	Sisian	Vorotnavan	09-078-0106-0063	1	6
167	12201	Sisian	Vorotnavan	09-078-0106-0064	1	6
168	12203	Sisian	Vorotnavan	09-078-0107-0008	2	7
169	12204	Sisian	Vorotnavan	09-078-0107-0001	2	7
170	12206	Sisian	Vorotnavan	09-078-0108-0119	2	7
171	12207	Sisian	Vorotnavan	09-078-0108-0121	1	7
172	12208	Sisian	Vorotnavan	09-078-0108-0114	2	7
173	12209	Sisian	Vorotnavan	09-078-0108-0012	1	3,5,8
174	12210	Sisian	Vorotnavan	09-078-0108-0013	1	6
175	12211	Sisian	Vorotnavan	09-078-0108-0001	2	7
176	12213	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0217-0001	2	7

177	12214	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0217-0051	2	7
178	12215	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0217-0049	2	7
179	12216	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0217-0047	1	2,3,7,8
180	12217	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0578-0001	2	7
181	12218	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0003	2	7
182	12219	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0217-0046	1	4,5,7
183	12220	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0577-0001	2	7
184	12221	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0002	2	7
185	12222	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0001	2	7
186	12223	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0005	1	4,5,8
187	12224	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0006	2	7
188	12225	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0007	1	4,5,8
189	12226	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0015	1	4,5
190	12227	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0014	2	7
191	12228	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0013	1	5
192	12229	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0004	2	7
193	12230	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0012	1	4,5,8
194	12231	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0019	1	4,8
195	12232	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0016	1	4
196	12233	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0580-0001	2	7
197	12234	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0018	1	2,4,5
198	12235	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0017	1	5,7
199	12236	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0221-0003	1	4
200	12237	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0221-0002	1	6
201	12238	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0221-0001	1	7
202	12239	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0051	1	4,7,8
203	12241	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0028	1	7
204	12242	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0217-0038	1	3,4,5
205	12244	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0711-0001	2	7
206	12246	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0217-0037	1	3,4,5
207	12247	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0052	1	6
208	12248	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0032	1	7
209	12249	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0029	1	3,4,7
210	12250	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0221-0005	1	3
211	12251	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0217-0034	1	4,8
212	12252	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0584-0001	2	7
213	12254	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0030	1	4,7
214	12256	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0217-0035	1	4,5
215	12257	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0216-0033	2	7
216	12258	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0583-0001	2	7
217	12259	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0221-0007	1	4,7
218	12260	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0224-0001	2	7
219	12261	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0582-0001	2	7
220	12263	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0576-0001	2	7
221	12264	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0223-0004	2	7

222	12265	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0223-0003	1	4
223	12266	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0712-0001	2	7
224	12267	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0221-0008	1	8
225	12268	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0221-0009	1	2,3,4,5,7,8
226	12269	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0221-0014	1	2,4
227	12270	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0618-0001	2	7
228	12271	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0220-0001	2	7
229	12272	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0220-0007	1	3
230	12273	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0222-0001	2	7
231	12274	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0616-0001	2	7
232	12275	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0223-0014	2	7
233	12276	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0223-0012	1	4,5
234	12277	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0223-0013	2	7
235	12279	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0620-0001	2	7
236	12280	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0238-0001	2	7
237	12281	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0238-0013	1	4
238	12283	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0238-0012	1	4
239	12284	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0223-0011	1	3,4,5
240	12285	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0238-0258	2	7
241	12286	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0238-0015	1	3,5
242	12287	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0238-0020	1	6
243	12288	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0238-0021	1	3
244	12289	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0238-0022	1	3,4
245	12290	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0223-0010	1	3
246	12291	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0237-0001	2	7
247	12292	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0237-0005	1	3,4,5
248	12293	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0237-0004	1	4
249	12294	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0237-0003	1	4
250	12295	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0237-0002	1	3
251	12296	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0714-0001	2	7
252	12297	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0238-0016	1	3
253	12298	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0238-0014	1	3
254	12299	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0238-0034	1	3
255	12300	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0585-0001	2	7
256	12301	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0235-0016	1	4,5
257	12302	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0238-0017	1	4,7
258	12303	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0594-0001	2	7
259	12304	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0238-0018	2	7
260	12306	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0236-0001	2	7
261	12307	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0237-0006	1	4
262	12308	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0237-0007	1	3,4,7
263	12309	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0238-0019	2	7
264	12310	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0591-0001	2	7
265	12311	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0002	2	7
266	12313	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0001	1	3,4

267	12314	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0596-0001	2	7
268	12315	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0240-0001	2	7
269	12316	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0240-0002	1	4,7
270	12317	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0240-0003	1	4
271	12318	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0007	1	4,7
272	12320	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0005	1	3,4,5
273	12321	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0598-0001	2	7
274	12322	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0008	1	3
275	12323	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0009	1	3,4,5
276	12324	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0010	1	3,7
277	12325	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0599-0001	2	7
278	12326	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0012	2	7
279	12328	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0013	1	3
280	12329	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0017	1	3,4,7
281	12330	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0018	1	4
282	12331	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0019	1	4,7
283	12332	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0037	1	3,4,5
284	12333	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0038	1	3,4,5
285	12334	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0021	1	5
286	12335	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0022	1	3
287	12336	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0033	1	3,4
288	12337	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0595-0001	2	7
289	12338	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0035	1	3
290	12339	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0052	1	3
291	12340	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0053	1	3,4,5
292	12342	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0086	1	3
293	12343	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0612-0001	2	7
294	12344	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0102	1	3,4
295	12345	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0100	1	3,5
296	12346	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0101	1	3,4
297	12347	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0099	1	4
298	12348	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0125	1	3
299	12349	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0621-0001	2	7
300	12350	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0143	2	7
301	12351	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0127	2	7
302	12352	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0142	1	3,4
303	12353	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0141	1	4
304	12355	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0622-0001	2	7
305	12356	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0153	1	3,4
306	12357	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0239-0139	1	4,7
307	12358	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0629-0001	2	7
308	12359	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0248-0001	2	7
309	12360	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0248-0015	1	4
310	12361	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0248-0014	1	4,7
311	12362	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0248-0013	1	4

312	12364	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0709-0001	2	7
313	12365	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0249-0009	1	4
314	12366	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0249-0002	2	7
315	12367	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0249-0010	1	3,5,7
316	12368	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0249-0011	1	3,4
317	12369	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0249-0012	1	4,5
318	12371	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0249-0014	1	5
319	12372	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0702-0001	2	7
320	12373	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0248-0061	2	7
321	12374	Sisian	Getatagh	09-027-0202-0001	2	7
322	12375	Sisian	Getatagh	09-027-0202-0002	1	4,8
323	12376	Sisian	Getatagh	09-027-0202-0003	1	2,5,8
324	12377	Sisian	Getatagh	09-027-0202-0021	2	7
325	12378	Sisian	Getatagh	09-027-0202-0004	1	4,8
326	12379	Sisian	Getatagh	09-027-0202-0005	1	4,8
327	12380	Sisian	Getatagh	09-027-0202-0006	1	4,5,8
328	12381	Sisian	Getatagh	09-027-0202-0007	1	2,8
329	12382	Sisian	Getatagh	09-027-0202-0008	1	4,5,8
330	12383	Sisian	Getatagh	09-027-0202-0010	1	4,5,8
331	12384	Sisian	Getatagh	09-027-0202-0013	2	7
332	12386	Sisian	Getatagh	09-027-0464-0001	2	7
333	12387	Sisian	Getatagh	09-027-0206-0001	2	7
334	12389	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0104-0190	2	7
335	12390	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0104-0008	1	4,8
336	12391	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0104-0007	1	4
337	12392	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0104-0006	1	8
338	12393	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0938-0001	2	7
339	12394	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0104-0012	1	4
340	12396	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0104-0194	2	7
341	12397	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0104-0204	1	4,8
342	12398	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0939-0001	2	7
343	12399	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0104-0011	1	4
344	12400	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0104-0022	1	2,3,5,8
345	12401	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0104-0021	1	2,3,5,8
346	12402	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0104-0020	1	2,3,5,8
347	12403	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0104-0202	2	7
348	12404	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0958-0001	2	7
349	12405	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0114-0010	1	2,4,5,8
350	12406	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0114-0011	1	2,4
351	12407	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0114-0012	1	3,4,7
352	12408	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0114-0013	1	5,8
353	12409	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0114-0025	1	4
354	12410	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0963-0001	2	7
355	12411	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0959-0001	2	7
356	12413	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0114-0043	1	4

357	12414	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0104-0075	1	2,3,4,5
358	12415	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0104-0076	1	2,3,4,5
359	12417	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0960-0001	2	7
360	12419	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0104-0117	1	4
361	12420	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0965-0001	2	7
362	12421	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0104-0119	1	4,8
363	12422	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0104-0109	1	4
364	12423	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0104-0108	1	4,7
365	12425	Sisian	Lor	09-041-0104-0189	1	8
366	12426	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0134-0001	2	7
367	12427	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0134-0003	1	3
368	12429	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0134-0005	1	4,5,8
369	12430	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0353-0001	2	7
370	12431	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0135-0001	2	7
371	12432	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0135-0007	1	4,5,8
372	12433	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0135-0008	1	4,5,8
373	12434	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0135-0010	1	4,5,8
374	12435	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0135-0009	1	4,5
375	12436	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0412-0001	2	7
376	12437	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0408-0001	2	7
377	12438	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0411-0001	2	7
378	12439	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0413-0001	2	7
379	12440	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0178-0001	2	7
380	12441	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0136-0001	2	7
381	12442	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0405-0001	2	7
382	12443	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0177-0001	2	7
383	12444	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0406-0001	2	7
384	12445	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0141-0001	2	7
385	12446	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0407-0001	2	7
386	12447	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0176-0001	2	7
387	12448	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0135-0022	1	2
388	12449	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0409-0001	2	7
389	12450	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0140-0001	2	7
390	12451	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0140-0002	1	2
391	12452	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0141-0002	1	2
392	12453	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0427-0001	2	7
393	12454	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0011-0004	1	4
394	12455	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0414-0001	2	7
395	12456	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0142-0007	2	7
396	12457	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0013-0018	1	4,5
397	12458	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0453-0001	2	7
398	12459	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0041-0002	1	4,5
399	12460	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0041-0001	2	7
400	12461	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0151-0003	1	4,7
401	12463	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0448-0001	2	7

402	12464	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0029-0006	2	7
403	12465	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0154-0001	2	7
404	12466	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0029-0007	1	3,4,5
405	12467	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0154-0002	1	4,7
406	12468	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0447-0001	2	7
407	12470	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0029-0009	1	8
408	12471	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0150-0001	2	7
409	12472	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0029-0008	1	3,4,7
410	12473	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0376-0001	2	7
411	12475	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0151-0001	2	7
412	12476	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0232-0001	2	7
413	12477	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0232-0006	2	7
414	12480	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0020-0003	2	7
415	12481	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0020-0004	1	6
416	12484	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0920-0001	2	7
417	12485	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0024-0001	2	7
418	12490	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0966-0001	2	7
419	12492	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0235-0001	2	7
420	12493	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0927-0001	2	7
421	12494	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0929-0001	2	7
422	12495	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0235-0002	2	7,8
423	12496	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0952-0001	2	7
424	12497	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0953-0001	2	7
425	12499	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0244-0001	2	7
426	12500	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0231-0001	2	7
427	12501	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0942-0001	2	7
428	12502	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0231-0010	2	7
429	12503	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0940-0001	2	7
430	12504	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0231-0012	2	7
431	12505	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0236-0001	2	7
432	12507	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0972-0002	2	7
433	12508	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0237-0001	2	7
434	12509	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0975-0001	2	7
435	12510	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0211-0001	2	7
436	12511	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0973-0001	2	7
437	12513	Kajaran	Nor Astghaberd	09-106-0411-0001	2	7
438	12514	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0100-0005	2	7
439	12515	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0203-0002	2	7
440	12517	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0103-0019	2	7
441	12518	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0103-0001	2	7
442	12519	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0103-0004	2	7
443	12520	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0103-0005	2	7
444	12521	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0226-0001	2	7
445	12522	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0604-0002	2	7
446	12523	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0749-0001	2	7

447	12524	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0604-0001	2	7
448	12527	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0748-0001	2	7
449	12529	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0752-0001	2	7
450	12538	Kajaran	Lernadzor	09-038-0402-0001	2	7
451	12539	Kajaran	Lernadzor	09-038-0003-0019	2	7
452	12540	Kajaran	Lernadzor	09-038-0003-0022	1	8
453	12541	Kajaran	Lernadzor	09-038-0003-0023	1	8
454	12542	Kajaran	Lernadzor	09-038-0003-0026	1	7
455	12543	Kajaran	Lernadzor	09-038-1076-0001	2	7
456	12544	Kajaran	Lernadzor	09-038-0435-0001	2	7
457	12545	Kajaran	Lernadzor	09-038-1085-0001	2	7
458	12547	Kajaran	Lernadzor	09-038-1059-0001	2	7
459	12550	Kajaran	Lernadzor	09-038-0434-0001	2	7
460	12551	Kajaran	Lernadzor	09-038-0435-0004	2	7
461	12552	Kajaran	Lernadzor	09-038-1181-0001	2	7
462	12553	Kajaran	Lernadzor	09-038-1180-0001	2	7
463	12558	Kajaran	Lernadzor	09-038-0736-0001	2	7
464	12561	Kajaran	Lernadzor	09-038-0437-0001	2	7
465	12562	Kajaran	Lernadzor	09-038-0723-0001	2	7
466	12563	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0013-0019	1	4
467	12564	Sisian	Shenatagh	09-071-0029-0018	2	7
468	12565	Sisian	Vorotnavan	09-078-0106-0023	1	4,8
469	12567	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0020-0008	2	7
470	12568	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0235-0003	2	7
471	12570	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0112-0001	2	7
472	12574	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0103-0003	2	7
473	12576	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0402-0001	2	7
474	12577	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0301-0003	2	7
475	12578	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0301-0001	2	7
476	12579	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0612-0002	2	7
477	12580	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0612-0004	2	7
478	12581	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0745-0001	2	7
479	12582	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0754-0001	2	7
480	12584	Kajaran	Geghi	09-026-0755-0001	2	7
481	12587	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0225-0004	2	7
482	12588	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0225-0006	2	7
483	12589	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0225-0003	2	7
484	12590	Sisian	Darbas	09-031-0221-0015	2	7
485	12591	Kajaran	Lernadzor	09-038-0056-0001	2	7
486	12592	Sisian	Vaghatin	09-089-0110-0071	2	7
487	12593	Sisian	Noravan	09-068-0130-0002	1	3,4
488	12594	Sisian	Noravan	09-068-0130-0003	2	7
489	12595	Sisian	Noravan	09-068-0130-0004	1	3,5
490	12596	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0125-0031	2	7
491	12597	Sisian	Aghitu	09-011-0126-0003	1	3

Legalization issues*

1	AP whose residential address is unknown
2	Mismatch in names mentioned in the passport and property rights' certificates
3	APs without passport
4	Inheritance recognition issues
5	The APs who are abroad
6	The data on ownership right is missing in Cadastre Committee's database
7	The ownership certificate is missing
8	Mismatch in surfaces area between property rights certificates and cadastral maps

**ANNEX 10. INFORMATION REGARDING THE AVAILABLE RESERVE LANDS WITHIN
AFFECTED COMMUNITIES**



**SYUNIK REGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA
SISIAN COMMUNITY LEADER**

Sisian, Sisakan street 31:
Phone (0283) 2-33-30 fax (0283) 2-33-30
Web address <http://www.sisian.am/>
Email: sisiancity@sisian.am, sisin.syunik@mta.gov.am

N 1225

12 April 2024թ.

**To: Director of «ATMS Solutions» LLC
A. Ter-Torosyan**

Dear Mr. Ter-Torosyan

In response to your letter No. 280-HSE of April 4, 2024, we provide information on the available community and state reserve lands in Ishkhanasar, Noravan, Aghitu, Uyts, Vorotnavan, Vaghatin, Darbas, Lor, Getatagh and Shenatagh settlements of Sisian Community, Syunik Marz, RA. according to the attached formats.

Attachments: Electronic Data

X

A. Hakobjanyan

Implemented by A. Khachatryan
+37428323330

Table A. Available reserve community land by settlement (m2)

Settlement	Agricultural land, of which (m2)			Residential land (m2)
	Arable	Grass	Orchard	
Sisian	319,200	0	0	0
Ishkhanasar	0	0	0	0
Noravan	0	0	0	0
Aghitu	0	0	0	0
Uyts	0	0	4,600	0
Vorotnavan	250,000	0	10,000	0
Vaghatin	320,000	0	0	0
Darbas	500,000	0	50,000	0
Lor	0	0	7,400	0
Getatagh	0	0	6,900	0
Shenatagh	120,000	7,400	0	0
Total	1,509,200	7,400	78,900	0

Table B. Available reserve state land by settlement (m2)

Settlement	Agricultural land, of which (m2)			Residential land (m2)
	Arable	Grass	Orchard	
Sisian	0	0	0	0
Ishkhanasar	30,000	0	0	0
Noravan	0	741,600	0	0
Aghitu	20,000	2,057,000	0	0
Uyts	0	0	0	0
Vorotnavan	0	0	0	0
Vaghatin	38,900	0	0	0
Darbas	0	0	0	0
Lor	0	0	0	0
Getatagh	0	0	0	0
Shenatagh	0	0	0	0
Total	88,900	2,798,600	0	0



SYUNIK REGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA KAJARAN COMMUNITY LEADER

Kajaran, Lernagorcneri street 4:
Phone (0285) 3-21-51

N 561
23 April 2024թ.

**To: Director of «ATMS Solutions» LLC
A. Ter-Torosyan**

Dear Mr. Ter-Torosyan

In response to your letter No. 281-HSE of April 4, 2024, we provide information on the available community and state reserve lands in Geghi and Lernadzor settlements of Kajaran Community, Syunik Marz, RA.

Table A. Available reserve community land by settlement (m2)

Settlement	Agricultural land, of which (m2)			Residential land (m2)
	Arable	Grass	Orchard	
Geghi	60,300	99,300	0	65,300
Lernadzor	106,600	1,172,300	0	784,300
Total	166,900	1,271,600	0	849,600

Table B. Available reserve state land by settlement (m2)

Settlement	Agricultural land, of which (m2)			Residential land (m2)
	Arable	Grass	Orchard	
Geghi	0	0	0	7,600
Lernadzor	0	0	0	14,300
Total	0	0	0	21,900

Community Leader - Manvel Paramazyan

Implemented by Chief Specialist of the Department of Urban Planning, Land Control, Communal Economy, Transport and Coordinating Works of Condominiums - H.Harutyunyan 093-195-905

ANNEX 11. MINUTES OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS ON THE DRAFT RP (JUNE 2024)**ARMENIA: RP PREPARATION FOR THE SISIAN-KAJARAN ROAD PROJECT (NORTH-SOUTH CORRIDOR)****PUBLIC CONSULTATION SUMMARY**

Public consultations have been conducted in accordance with the following schedule:

Date	Time	Community	Settlement
June 17, 2024	11:00	Sisian	Sisian
June 17, 2024	15:00	Sisian	Darbas
June 18, 2024	11:00	Kajaran	Geghi
June 18, 2024	13:00	Kajaran	Lernadzor

1. Agenda

- Project goals, stakeholders, implementation procedure.
- The concept of "cut-off date".
- Compensation eligibility and entitlements as per loss type.
- Grievance redress mechanism, in particular, the functions of the responsible parties for the grievance examination, ways and methods of redress, the specified time periods for the redress examination
- Q&A

2. Speakers:

- Arsen Hayriyan - ATMS Solutions LLC/ LARP Preparation and Coordination,
- Karen Danielyan - ATMS Solutions LLC/DMS and Evaluation Works Coordinator.

3. Summary

On June 17 and 18, 2024, public consultations were organized with the APs. APs were informed regarding the meeting through heads of communities seven days prior to the meeting. The respective announcement was submitted to the Local Self-Government Bodies (LGBs) by email, and it was posted on the announcements board of the affected communities.

The speakers presented the goals of the project, stakeholders, implementation procedure, RP preparation process, the procedure of grievance redress mechanisms, and so on as per the above agenda and asked the APs to pose questions related to the Project. Special attention of those present was drawn to the concept of "cut-off date" that was presented in detail. Information Leaflets were provided to each PAP taking part in the meetings.

The following questions and concerns were raised:

4. Raised questions and answers

N	Question, concern	Answer
Sisian settlement		
1	What part of the settlement will the road pass through?	It was explained how and where the road will go through the settlement.
2	There is a hotel in our settlement. Is that hotel affected?	No, the hotel you mentioned is not affected.
3	And is the commercial point operating at the Sisian intersection affected?	Yes, that part is affected.
4	In the case of communal land lease, does the community receive compensation as the owner?	Yes, the community is compensated as the owner and the tenant as the lessee, depending on the remaining term of the lease.
5	Angeghakot settlement has seven access roads. Will that be taken into account?	Yes, all available access roads are taken into account in the design. Angeghakot settlement is not affected by this project.
6	How are perennial crops compensated?	All types of crops are compensated at the current average market value of the 1-year average crop.
7	How are issues related to air pollution regulated?	Issues related to air pollution are regulated by the environmental management plan, where specific mitigation measures are provided. These measures are mandatory for the construction contractor.
8	There is a building in Ishkhanasar, which is a formal warehouse, but actually a residential house. How is it compensated in such cases?	The building will be compensated as a residential house in the amount of the full replacement cost plus 15%.
9	When will the construction start?	Construction is planned to start in January-February 2025, in the northern sections.
10	What should be done if existing roads are damaged by heavy equipment during construction?	The existing roads will continue to be maintained. The construction contractor is responsible for the damage caused to the infrastructure by its heavy equipment and the contractor will need to remediate the damage.
11	Has the general construction contractor's tender been held?	Yes, the tender has already been held.
12	How many years will the construction take?	Around five years, until 2030.
Darbas settlement		
1	When will the construction start?	Construction is planned to start in January-February 2025, in the northern sections.
2	What will be done with the houses near the road? Will those houses be compensated?	Only lands and buildings in the alienation zone are subject to compensation.
3	When will the land acquisition process begin?	The land acquisition process will begin in the autumn of 2024.
4	How will we know the amount of compensation?	The amount of compensation will be specified in the draft contract of alienation, which will be provided to you.
5	How do we know where the road will pass?	The location of the road was presented on the map.

N	Question, concern	Answer
6	We (Davit Arustamyan from Lori and Edik Harutyunyan from Shenatagh) submitted a request to alienation the entire land, but we have not received an answer yet.	We will clarify the status with the RD and let you know.
7	There is a typo in the description protocol provided to us (Mkrtchyan Ashkhen, Shamb settlement), the number of affected trees is wrongly indicated.	Your land is alienated in its entirety and all trees listed in the description protocol are affected. However, in the DP, less trees are indicated in the affected part, which is a typo.
8	We have raspberry, which according to our DP is not productive, but the latter has already become productive.	The DP states the status of the tree/shrub at the time of survey, which is the basis for compensation.
9	What is the affected part of my land? They tell me that I have to write an application to entirely expropriate the land.	The affected part was presented on the map. A request to alienate the entire part must be submitted within two months after receiving the notification on eminent domain decree. That period has already passed, but you can still submit a written application to the RD and receive a written response with an explanation.
10	How is compensation paid if the owner is not here or died?	According to the procedure established by the law for such cases. The absent owners must send a power of attorney (power of attorney and legacy costs will be covered by the project). Inheritance must be accepted for cases with dead owners.
11	If during construction damage is caused or land needs to be leased, how is this done?	Damages caused by the contractor are subject to compensation. If necessary, the contractor can rent a plot of land at own expenses according to the price and terms agreed with the owner.
12	If our land is sloping and we want to level it with the soil generated during construction, how to do it, whom should we contact?	In that regard, it is necessary to contact the contractor. In the project, there are proposed places for the dumping of excavated soil, but the contractor can reach an agreement with any land owner and place soil / ground there.
Geghi settlement		
1	My plot is 6,000 square meters, of which 2,000 square meters are affected. What should be done with the remaining 4000 square meters?	You can apply to alienate the remaining part. You can submit an application within two months after receiving the notification on the eminent domain decree.
2	How can we know where the road passes and which part of the land is affected?	A description protocol is sent to you, with a division scheme attached. The part to be alienated is clearly visible in the division scheme.
3	Regarding my plot, cadastral data correction was made, as a result of which the affected area was changed.	When alienating the land, the corrected plan will be taken into account.
4	How is compensation for a productive tree calculated?	Compensation for a productive tree is calculated taking into account the number of years required for this tree to become productive and the average market price of the annual harvest.
5	How is the yield of a tree determined?	The yield of the tree is determined by the agronomist based on the professional literature.

N	Question, concern	Answer
Lernadzor settlement		
1	My house appears close to the road. I bring water from the mountains to my yard and the water pipe will be cut by the road.	Alternative temporary solutions are to be sought. All affected infrastructures must be restored or, if this is not possible, compensated.
2	We submitted an application with the demand to alienate the non-alienable part. We have not received an answer to date.	We will check the application status with the RD and let you know.
3	Above my plot there is a forest with productive trees. Those trees are cultivated by me. The community does not give me a reference about those trees.	The trees of the forest are common property and if any person can use those trees, then those trees are not subject to compensation under the RP. However, if the structure that manages the forest gives a reference that they are being used by you, then you will be able to be compensated for those trees.

Appendices:**Appendix 1: List of Participants****Appendix 2: Public Consultation Photos**

Appendix 1: List of Participants

SISIAN SETTLEMENT

18.06.2024. զ. Մարտի.

N	Անուն, ազգանուն	Աշխատանքի վայր	Հեռ., էլ. հասցե	ստորագրություն
1.	Աստվածատուր	Համ. Քաղաքացիական ծառայություն	094442564	
2.	Արմեն Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	094889318	
3.	Մկրտչյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	093606095	
4.	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	093697375	
5.	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	093939893	
6.	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	093941595	
7.	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	077411628	
8.	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	098636957	
9.	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	094-35-86-32	
10.	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	077-17-48-18	
11.	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	05371-28-95	
12.	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	094773212	
13.	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	094815208	
14.	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	094862876	
15.	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	093205998	
16.	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	094-81-63-64	
17.	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	093-39-13-89	
18.	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	093-65-63-11	
19.	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	077-85-87-39	
20.	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	093-00-22-88	
21.				
22.				
23.				

DARBAS SETTLEMENT

ՄԱՍՆԱԿԻՑՆԵՐԻ ՑԱՆԿ / LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Մարտի 18. 2024

N	Անուն, ազգանուն / Name	Պաշտոն / Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ / Contact data	Ստորագրություն / Signature	Ծանոթություններ / Notes
1	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Համ. Քաղաքացիական ծառայություն	+ 374 91434660		
2	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	077624275		
3	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	093008688		
4	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	094-789-720		
5	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	094400844		
6	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	077-48-21-38		
7	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	098040552		
8	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	077331740		
9	Մանուկյան Մարգարյան	Կոմ. ծառայություն	093173949		

GEGHI SETTLEMENT

Հայաստան՝ ՏԾ մշակում Սիսիան-Զաջարան ճանապարհահատվածի համար, Հյուսիս-հարավ ճանապարհային միջանցք ներդրումային ծրագիր/ Armenia: RP Preparation for the Sisian-Kajaran Road Project (North-South Corridor)

ՄԱՍՆԱԿԻՑՆԵՐԻ ՑՈՒՑԱԿ/ PARTICIPANTS LIST

Վայրը/Location Սիսիան, Զաջարան համայնք Ամսաթիվը/Date 18.06.24

N	անուն, ազգանուն/Name, Surname	Կարգավիճակ/Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ/ Contacts	Ստորագրություն/Signature
1	Գևորգ Դավթյան	Sor and Res, ATMS	099220 992	
2	Գևորգ Դավթյան	«Գրասի Կարգերի Գրասի» շ.ճ.	077777625	
3	Նարեկ Գրիգորյան	ATMS Solutions ֆիրմա	091434460	
4	Արմեն Գրիգորյան	Բաց. համայնքապետարան	077 193299	
5	Գևորգ Գրիգորյան	Բաց. համ. վարչ. շ.ճ.	093 781862	
6	Նվեր Գրիգորյան	Բաց. համ. քաղաքապետարան	093 207459	
7	Նարեկ Գրիգորյան	Բաց. համ. Էնդեր	094222627	
8	Նարեկ Գրիգորյան	Նարեկ Գրիգորյան	094886033	
9	Նարեկ Գրիգորյան	Բ.ճ. ԼՆՅԻ. ԲՆ-ՆԻ.	055 4425 88	
10	Գրիգորյան Լևոն	ԲԵՇԵԼ	09340 8843	
11	Գրիգորյան Նարեկ	Բաց. համ. Կարգերի	098997755	
12	Գրիգորյան Նարեկ	Բաց. համ. Կարգերի	093195905	
13	Գրիգորյան Նարեկ	Բաց. համ. Կարգերի	088 191910	
14	Գրիգորյան Նարեկ	«ԲՆՆ» ԲՆՆ ԲՆՆ	093-009307	
15	Գրիգորյան Նարեկ	ԲՆՆ ԲՆՆ	094140 450	
16	Գրիգորյան Նարեկ	ԲՆՆ ԲՆՆ	077 509060	
17	Գրիգորյան Նարեկ	Բաց. համ. Կարգերի	077 19 2930	
18	Գրիգորյան Նարեկ	Բաց. համ. Կարգերի	09436 8417	

LERNADZOR SETTLEMENT

ՄԱՍՆԱԿԻՑՆԵՐԻ ՑԱԿ / LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Նարեկ Գրիգորյան, Գրիգորյան համայնք

"18" հունիս. 2024

No	Անուն, ազգանուն / Name	Պաշտոն / Position	Կոնտակտային տվյալներ / Contact data	Ստորագրություն / Signature	Ծանոթություն / Notes
1.	Արմեն Գրիգորյան	Լորդ-ժ. Կարգերի	094 820 929		
2	Կարգերի Կարգերի	Ներհամայնքային	077 17 17 28		
3	Նարեկ Կարգերի	Ներհամայնքային	094 426 126		
4	Կարգերի Կարգերի	Ներհամայնքային	094 11 90 50		
5	Օհանյան Բարսեղ	Ներհամայնքային	094 509 590		
6.	Օհանյան Կարգերի	Ներհամայնքային	094 509 590		
7	Կարգերի Կարգերի	Կարգերի Կարգերի	098997755		
8	Կարգերի Կարգերի	Կարգերի Կարգերի	033350534		
9.	Նարեկ Կարգերի	ATMS Solutions ֆիրմա	091434460		

Appendix 2: Public Consultation Photos



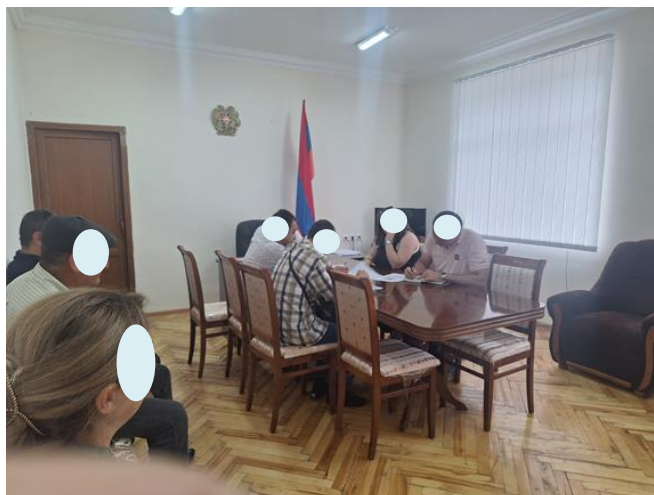
SISIAN



DARBAS



GEGHI



LERNADZOR