

**PETROLEUM PIPELINE CORPORATION
STORAGE DEPARTMENT**



**ADDENDUM TO
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
BOTAŞ	Petroleum Pipeline Corporation
CRF	Complaint Register Form
DS&I	Design, Supply and Installation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ETL	Energy Transmission Line
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GLAC	Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GSEP	Gas Storage Expansion Project
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IFIs	International Finance Institutions
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoEU	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Policy
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
QHSE	Quality, Health and Safety, Social and Environment
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right-of-Way
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TEİAŞ	Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation
ToR	Terms of Reference
TÜİK	Turkish Statistical Institute
UGS	Underground Gas Storage
WB	World Bank

1. INTRODUCTION

This Addendum to Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for the Gas Storage Expansion Project (hereafter referred to as “GSEP” or just “Project”). The ESIA Report of the Project was prepared in 2018. Within the scope of the ESIA Report, management plans have also been prepared and are being implemented through the environmental and social impact mitigation and management measures. The land acquisition induced impacts of the Project have been introduced in the ESIA and fundamentals of mitigating these impacts have been set out in the Project’s RPF. Later, the RAP disclosed in July 2019 served to provide detail on land-based impacts of the Project and defined the approach and measures to be adopted to avoid or minimize these impacts. While the RAP covered the Project components such as pipelines (natural gas, brine water, fresh water lines), well areas, camp sites and connection lines between wells, it did not cover energy transmission lines, access roads, pump stations and storage tanks as the final designs of these components were not ready at the time of preparation of the RAP. Therefore, this Addendum has been prepared to cover these remaining components of the Project as envisaged previously. It includes the identification of people affected by these components (pump stations, storage tanks, associated access roads, revised fresh water line route, water intake structure and ETL for fresh water line (1 out of 3 ETLs to be established for the Project) together with the additional assessment of impacts that may be caused from this revision and sub-components. Table 1 provides details to the scope of RAP and Addendum to by project components and their land requirements.

Table 1 Scope of RAP and Addendum to RAP by Project Components and Land Requirements

Components Under the Scope of RAP			Components Under the Scope of Addendum		
Components	Land Requirement	Duration	Components	Land Requirement	Duration
Surface Facilities UGSs Associated access roads	Ownership rights	Permanent	Pump stations, water intake structure and storage tanks (including associated access roads)	Ownership rights	Permanent
Natural gas pipeline, fresh water pipeline, brine pipeline	Temporary easement rights	2 years	Fresh water pipeline (revised)	Temporary/ Permanent easement rights	2 years/ Permanent
Natural gas pipeline, fresh water pipeline, brine pipeline, connection lines between caverns	Permanent easement rights	Permanent	Energy transmission lines (1 out of 3 ETLs)	Permanent easement rights	Permanent
Camp and stock areas	Contractual Rights through Rental Agreements	During contract period			

As indicated in the table above, although the Addendum covers most of the remaining Project components, it does not cover 2 out of total 3 ETLs to be established by the Project as the EIA process is still on-going. A second Addendum is envisaged for these 2 ETLs when the EIA process is completed.

This Addendum to RAP describes the additional impacts that may derive from the revision of freshwater line route and construction of sub-components of the Project (as shown in Table 1). BOTAŞ is committed to follow WB OP 4.12 in the development and implementation of this study. The objectives set out in the RAP are applicable to all Project activities developed in relation to the construction and operation of the Project elements.

The objectives of Addendum to RAP are defined below:

- Identify the additional land-based impacts of the Project which may derive from the revision of fresh water line and construction of pump stations, storage tanks, access roads and ETL;
- Develop and implement a fair, transparent and negotiated resettlement process in which all stakeholders and affected parties can participate;
- Define compensation and mitigation measures in line with national laws and World Bank policies that allow minimizing the impact of land acquisition;
- Establish appropriate management procedures and systems for RAP implementation;
- Establish compliance with the World Bank requirements in the implementation of resettlement and compensation activities;
- Implement resettlement activities in regular consultation with affected parties;
- Enabling stakeholders to participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring processes of the RAP, by disclosing this Addendum to RAP to stakeholders and continuing consultations throughout the resettlement process;
- Monitoring (and revising, if necessary) resettlement and restoration activities during and after resettlement;

Addendum to RAP has two baseline sections as one of these includes socio-economic baseline of PAPs (sample) affected by the revision of freshwater line and construction of the ETL while the other one includes socio-economic baseline of PAPs (full-census) who are affected by the construction of pump stations, storage tanks and access roads. Impact assessment section presents and evaluates the resettlement related impacts for these sub-components of the Project, impact types according to each Project component and usage limitations after reinstatement.

The preparation of this Addendum to RAP has coincided with the Covid-19 pandemic and certain measures were put into practice to stay in line with government restrictions (for example site surveys were conducted by phone rather than face to face). The disclosure of this Addendum will also require some additional measures to be taken as it may not be possible to undertake the public consultation meetings in the Project-affected settlements under government restrictions set for the pandemic.

2. METHODOLOGY OF ADDENDUM TO RAP

Research methodology for Addendum to RAP is based mainly on desktop and survey studies. The information required for the preparation of this report consists of primary data collected through survey studies and secondary data sources including RAP. The RAP

was utilized to recall some information about resettlement such as the land acquisition and valuation process, impacts of pipelines, Entitlement Matrix and others. Primary data were obtained from household surveys with people affected by the additional components and pipeline revision of the Project. Details of the methodology adopted in the study are defined below.

2.1. Methodology

The main steps that were followed during the development of Addendum to RAP are listed below;

- i. Evaluation of the scope and magnitude of resettlement impacts deriving from the Project components subject to Addendum (pump stations, storage tanks, access roads, revised freshwater line, water intake structure and 1 ETL)
- ii. Consultations and information disclosure with PAPs
- iii. Conducting asset inventory study
- iv. Conducting household surveys with PAPs
- v. Development of additional compensation/supports and mitigation measures for defined impacts if necessary
- vi. Disclosure of Addendum to RAP and receiving PAPs' feedback on the identified compensation/support strategies in accordance with SEP document.

The main objectives of the survey study were (i) to identify the PAPs (including vulnerable groups) and to determine their demographic and socio-economic profiles; (ii) to understand the ownership status of affected lands and other assets and to evaluate the land use models and income generation from these lands; (iii) to assess potential impacts of the Project components on the land-based livelihoods and living standards of PAPs. The study also identified vulnerable people; stakeholder participation level to the Project; perceptions of PAPs on the social management of the Project such as Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); the expectations/suggestions of PAPs regarding the social development of the region and the restoration of livelihoods.

The survey study was performed between 19th and 28th of March 2020. As the Covid-19 pandemic has coincided with the preparation studies of this Addendum to RAP and as a national lock down is currently in place, all socio-economic household surveys were conducted through phone calls by first finding out the numbers of PAPs from Mukhtars of affected settlements and then reaching out the PAPs.

Full Census and Sampling Method for Socio-Economic Household Surveys

Representative socio-economic household survey has been conducted for the lands affected by the ETL and revision of freshwater line, while a full census has been conducted for the lands affected by pump stations, storage tanks and access roads. Full census method was applied for all parcels affected by pump stations, storage tanks and access roads to be acquired as permanent and all land-owner users, formal and informal land users were identified by BOTAS via preparing the assests inventory during the census survey.

Full census method was applied for 7 public and 27 private parcels affected by pump stations and storage tanks (Table 2). Total of 17 owners (non-user) and 15 users (owner user, formal/informal user) were identified on private parcels. No formal/informal users who perform an agricultural activity were identified on public parcels which are registered as pasturelands and used only for grazing purposes. Although the owners and users are not differentiated in most private parcels, some of the parcels were used/cultivated by non-

owner users. In these cases, both owners and users were contacted and interviewed to understand livelihood impacts. Total of 7 landowners could not have been interviewed as they live abroad but their users were identified and contacted. 3 landowners are found to be deceased and 5 landowners could not have been reached since no contact information was found although many efforts have been made. For the parcels where the landowners could not be reached, users were contacted to join the survey. Two land users did not want to participate in the phone survey. Thus, surveys were implemented to 15 owners and users during survey study.

Table 2 Distribution of Full Census Survey Numbers

Project Component	Province / District	Settlement	Number of Affected Public Parcels	Number of Affected Private Parcels	Number of Owners (non-user) on Affected Private Lands	Number of Identified Owner Users on All Affected Lands	Number of Identified Formal/Informal Users on All Affected Lands	Number of Interviewed Owners (non-user) of Affected Lands	Number of Interviewed Users on Affected Lands
PS-1	Ankara / Evren	Merkez	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
PS-2	Aksaray / Sarıyahşi	Boğazköy	-	6	6	-	5	1	4
PS-3	Aksaray /	Merkez	-	9	5	1	3	1	4
PS-4		Camili	-	7	6	1	1	-	2
ST-1	Aksaray /	Çatalçeşme	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST-3	Ağaçören	Bostanlık	1	1	1	--	1	--	1
ST-2	Aksaray / Merkez	Cerit	2	4	-	3	-	-	2
ST-4	Aksaray / Sultanhanı	Merkez	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			7	27	17	5	10	2	13

As mentioned above, sampling method was used for the socio-economic household survey of lands affected by ETL and revision of freshwater line. As a previous sampling study was carried out for RAP and most of the parcels affected by previous freshwater line route has not changed or just partially changed, the sampling was applied to newly affected parcels. For the newly affected parcels affected by the revision of pipeline route, at least one or more owners, as well as the users, have been reached out through phone calls.

The number of newly affected parcels by the revision of fresh water line is 171 while the number of parcels removed is 153 and the number of partially changed parcels is 346. The number of parcels that did not change after revision is 314 according to expropriation data. Therefore, total of 831¹ parcels are affected by the revised route of fresh water line. Out of total 171 newly affected parcels, the sample size was calculated as 57 with a 90% reliability rate and ± 0.09 error margin. This sample size for the socio-economic survey was then distributed to settlements by calculating the percentage distribution of the total number of affected parcels among the settlements (see Table 3).

¹ The parcels impacted by multiple components has been identified during RAP and Addendum to RAP studies. This is also applicable for indicating GSDP impacted parcels.

Table 3 Distribution of Sample Survey Numbers (for the lands affected by Freshwater Line) by Settlements

Province / District	Settlement	Number of Newly Affected Parcels	Percentage distribution within the total	Distribution of sample size	Number of Conducted Surveys
Aksaray / Sarıyahşi	Merkez	11	6.4%	4,0	4
	Boğazköy	15	8.8%	5,0	5
Aksaray / Ağaören	Merkez	15	8.8%	5,0	5
	Camili	13	7.6%	4,0	4
	Kederli	8	4.7%	3,0	3
	Abdiuşağı	6	3.5%	2,0	2
	Çatalçeşme	3	1.8%	1,0	1
	Hacımahmutuşağı	2	1.2%	1,0	1
	Kütüklü	20	11.7%	7,0	7
	Bostanlık	24	14.0%	8,0	8
Aksaray / Merkez	Cerit	4	2.3%	1,0	1
	Sapmaz	48	28.0%	16,0	15
Aksaray / Evren	Center	2	1.2%	1,0	1
TOTAL		171	100	57	56

The parcels affected by the construction of ETL mostly (approximately 70%) overlaps with the parcels affected by revision of fresh water line, and the remaining 30% of lands are neighbors/adjacents of the lands affected by fresh water line and located in the same settlements. Thus, the sample baseline survey represents the general socio-economic characteristics of lands affected by both ETL and fresh water line.

2.2. Data Collection Tools

Socio-Economic Household Surveys

The quantitative socio-economic household survey applied to PAPs, who are owners / users of immovable assets or lands affected by the project, was prepared based on land acquisition data shared by BOTAŞ and focused on the current socio-economic situation of PAPs. Though the same survey approach adopted as in the RAP, only minor changes were applied to make the surveys more efficient and proper to conduct by phone interviews. This survey has been applied to all land owners and formal/informal land users residing in settlements where land acquisition results in loss of land and / or immovable property. The survey aimed to determine the demographic structures, socio-economic indicators of the PAHs, the impact of the Project on the assets/lands and stakeholder participation level to the Project. The survey included closed-ended questions as well as open-ended questions in order to better understand the livelihoods, socio-economic conditions, perceptions and concerns of the PAPs and their expectations from the Project. In the survey, open-ended questions were analyzed under frequency-based main headings and re-coded in SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences).

Socio-economic household survey collected data on the following subjects:

- i. Demographic profile of the household (residency status, household size, gender, age, marital status, education information, number of employees and their occupations, social security status, disability status, etc.)
- ii. Information about the dwellings
- iii. Information about the infrastructure of settlement
Commercial activities in the region and affected settlements
- iv. Used energy sources, energy costs
- v. Main livelihood activities of PAPs

- vi. Average incomes and expenses, their perceptions on livelihoods
- vii. The most important problems/deficiencies of settlements and PAPs' expectations
- viii. Information on improving the livelihood activities
- ix. Information on Project-affected lands and other immovable of owners/users
- x. Information on land structure and land use profile of the settlement
- xi. Identification of vulnerable groups
- xii. The level of Project' impact on household
- xiii. Knowledge level of PAPs on the Project
- xiv. PAPs attitudes, negative/positive perceptions to the Project
- xv. Employment opportunities in the Project
- xvi. PAPs' recommendations and expectations from the Project

In-depth Interviews

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with Mukhtars of Project-affected settlements through phone calls. As the settlement-level surveys were previously applied to Mukhtars, they were only contacted to get their opinions/feedback about Project revision and construction of sub-components such as storage tanks and pump stations in their settlements. Semi-structured interviews were designed to understand the suggestions, expectations and concerns of Mukhtars within the framework of the problem-centered interview technique.

2.3. Limitations of Addendum to RAP

The experienced limitations during the development of this Addendum to RAP are listed below;

- The most important limitation was the Covid-19 pandemic which coincided with the preparation studies of this report and the national lock down which is currently in place due to outbreak. Therefore, socio-economic household surveys had to be conducted through phone calls by first finding out the numbers of PAPs from Mukhtars of affected settlements and then reaching out the PAPs led to a prolonged survey period.
- There were difficulties in accessing landowners due to remarkable number of out-migration in the region; however, this limitation has been overcome during field study by focusing on actual land users residing in the area.

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The detailed legislative framework that pertains to land acquisition, expropriation and involuntary resettlement in Turkey as well as international standards/requirements of WB is presented in RAP which was disclosed in July 2019². The same legal framework will be applicable to all RAP implementation (including revisions and inclusions made in addendums) throughout the Project.

² https://www.botas.gov.tr/uploads/dosyaYoneticisi/835274-gsep_rap_en.pdf

4. LAND EXPROPRIATION PROCESS AND REQUIREMENTS

As the RAP already includes a detailed section on the land requirements and expropriation process of the Project, this section will only provide information about the land requirements resulting from freshwater line revision and construction of pump stations, storage tanks, access roads and ETL.

In line with the process described in detail in the Appendix 10 of RAP, land acquisition and resettlement process of additional sub-components of GSEP will also follow the same procedure in terms of national requirements and will comply with WB policies both in terms of land acquisition and resettlement. Lands will be acquired and made available for the Project before the construction begins. No construction will take place unless the valuation is completed, certified attempts are made to negotiate the transfer of ownership rights, temporary and permanent easement rights from the private owners, and full payment is made to the accounts of owners. Resettlement program will be adhered to both national laws on land acquisition and resettlement and WB OP 4.12. Where gaps exist between the country's laws and the WB OP 4.12, gap filling measures provided in this RAP addendum will prevail.

4.1. Land Rights to be established

The construction of pump stations, storage tanks, access roads and pole locations of ETL require the permanent acquisition of affected lands. According to the results of asset inventory study, there is no physical displacement of any residential buildings/other structures and fixed assets on lands. The affected lands are generally used for agricultural and livestock activities of PAPs.

The revision of fresh water line requires the establishment of temporary easement rights on affected parcels. Although the number of newly affected lands are 171, most of the parcels (660 parcels) affected by previous route has remained same with only partial changes in some of them.

Land rights that will be required according to the Project components which are subject to this Addendum to RAP are given in the table below.

Table 4 Land Rights Required by Additional Project Components

Project Component	Land Right	Provision	Duration	Responsibility
Surface facilities (pump stations, storage tanks, access roads and pole locations of ETL)	Ownership rights	Land acquisition is permanent and ownership right is registered in the name of BOTAŞ. As permanent facility shall be constructed on the referred land, it shall not possible for the former landowner to use the land.	Permanent	BOTAŞ
Fresh water line and ETLs	Temporary easement rights	BOTAŞ will hold the right to use land during construction, while the ownership rights will remain with the landowner(s). Once construction is complete the land is handed back to landowner. When the construction is completed, the land shall be reinstated and shall be returned to the land owner with limitations (see Section 6.1.3)	2 years	BOTAŞ
	Permanent easement rights	The ownership rights remain registered in the name of landowner(s). The land owner recovers its right to use the land, upon completion of the construction and restoration of the land, with specific limitations such as not to build structures,	Permanent	BOTAŞ

		buildings or to plant trees.		
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Ownership Rights: Ownership rights refer to permanent acquisition of land and are established by BOTAŞ on privately owned lands, where permanent facilities will be installed onto the land surface. This includes pump stations, storage tanks, access roads and pole locations of ETL as specified in the Project design.

Temporary Easement Rights: The temporary easement right will be applied for fresh water lines. Temporary easement rights are established by BOTAŞ for areas of the construction corridor and other workspaces and areas required for the performance of the construction works. Temporary easement rights can also be established by BOTAŞ for additional areas that are temporarily needed for the performance of the construction activities. Temporary easement rights will be obtained for a period of 2 years. Once the construction works in the corridor are completed, the construction area will be reinstated to its original condition and handed back to the initial owner(s) with limitations.

Permanent Easement Rights: The permanent easement rights will be applied for freshwater lines and ETL. After the completion of the construction activities (including the full reinstatement of the land surface) the areas for which permanent easement rights have been established will be handed back to the initial owners. The re-use of the land will be permitted with limitations on agriculture practices (i.e. depth of ploughing), the planting of trees and shrubs, the building of houses and other structures, the performance of excavations, pile driving, the passage of heavy vehicles and others as specified by BOTAŞ.

4.2. Land Requirements of the Additional Project Components

The Project sub-components (pump stations, storage tanks and access roads of these surface facilities) require ownership rights of the land to be obtained. For the construction of 4 pumping stations and 4 storage tanks, 34 parcels, 27 of which are private and 7 are public, will be expropriated. Ownership information of the affected lands was compiled based on the information and documents provided by BOTAŞ and presented in Table-5.

A total of 8 settlements are affected by the pump stations and storage tanks of the Project as each of these 8 facilities will be constructed in a different settlement. These settlements are located within the borders of 5 districts of 2 provinces (Ankara and Aksaray). As seen in Table-5, which shows the distribution of the lands to be expropriated for pump stations and storage tanks according to the settlements, 26% of the total 34 parcels are in Ağaören Center and 21% in Camili village. All of the affected lands in Ağaören Center, Boğazköy and Camili settlements are registered as private land. While no private land is affected in Çatalçeşme, Evren and Sultanhanı Center, private lands constitute 67% of the lands to be expropriated in the Cerit settlement.

Table 5 Distribution of Lands Affected by Surface Facilities by Settlements

Project Component	Province / District	Settlement	Number of Affected Parcel	Private	Treasury	Public Institutions (State Hydraulic Works [DSİ])	Common Pastureland
PS-1	Ankara / Evren	Merkez	2	-	-	2	-
PS-2	Aksaray / Sarıyahşi	Boğazköy	6	6	-	-	-

PS-3	Aksaray / Ağaçören	Merkez	9	9	-	-	-
PS-4		Camili	7	7	-	-	-
ST-1		Çatalçeşme	1	-	-	-	1
ST-2	Aksaray / Merkez	Cerit	6	4	1	-	1
ST-3		Bostanlı	2	1	-	-	1
ST-4	Aksaray / Sultanhanı	Merkez	1	-	-	-	1
Total			34	27	1	2	4

Source: BOTAŞ, 2020

Total of 171 parcels will be newly affected by the revision of freshwater line route (See Table-6). Out of total 171 parcels; 144 parcels are private land, 8 parcels are treasury land, 11 are pastureland, 7 are common land and 1 parcel belongs to a public institution (DSİ).

Table 6 Ownership and Expropriation Summary of Lands Affected by the Revision of Fresh Water Line

	Private	Treasury	Public Institutions (State Hydraulic Works [DSİ])	Common Land	Pasture	Total
Number of newly affected parcels	144	8	1	7	11	171
Number of PAPs (landowner/shareholder)	126	-	-	-	-	126
Number of PAPs (Owner User)	46	-	-	-	-	46
Number of PAPs (Tenants)	29	-	-	-	-	29
Number of PAPs (Informal Users)	-	1	-	-	-	1

Source: BOTAŞ, 2020

It was mentioned in the earlier sections that although 3 ETLs will be constructed for the Project, only 1 of them has been covered by this Addendum as the final designs of other 2 ETLs are not yet ready. The ETL that was covered under this Addendum will be established for freshwater line, has a medium voltage of 34,5 kV and remains under BOTAŞ's jurisdiction. Other 2 ETLs will be constructed for surface facilities. These 2 ETLs have a high voltage of 154 kV and remains under TEIAS authority. The routes of each ETL (although the routes are anticipated for 154 kV ETLs) have been shown in the figures below. The length of 154 Kv ETLs is planned to be 49.764 m in total while the length of 34,5 kV ETL will be 22.231 meters long.



Figure 1 Anticipated Route of 154 kV ETL (Eşmekaya-Güneşli)

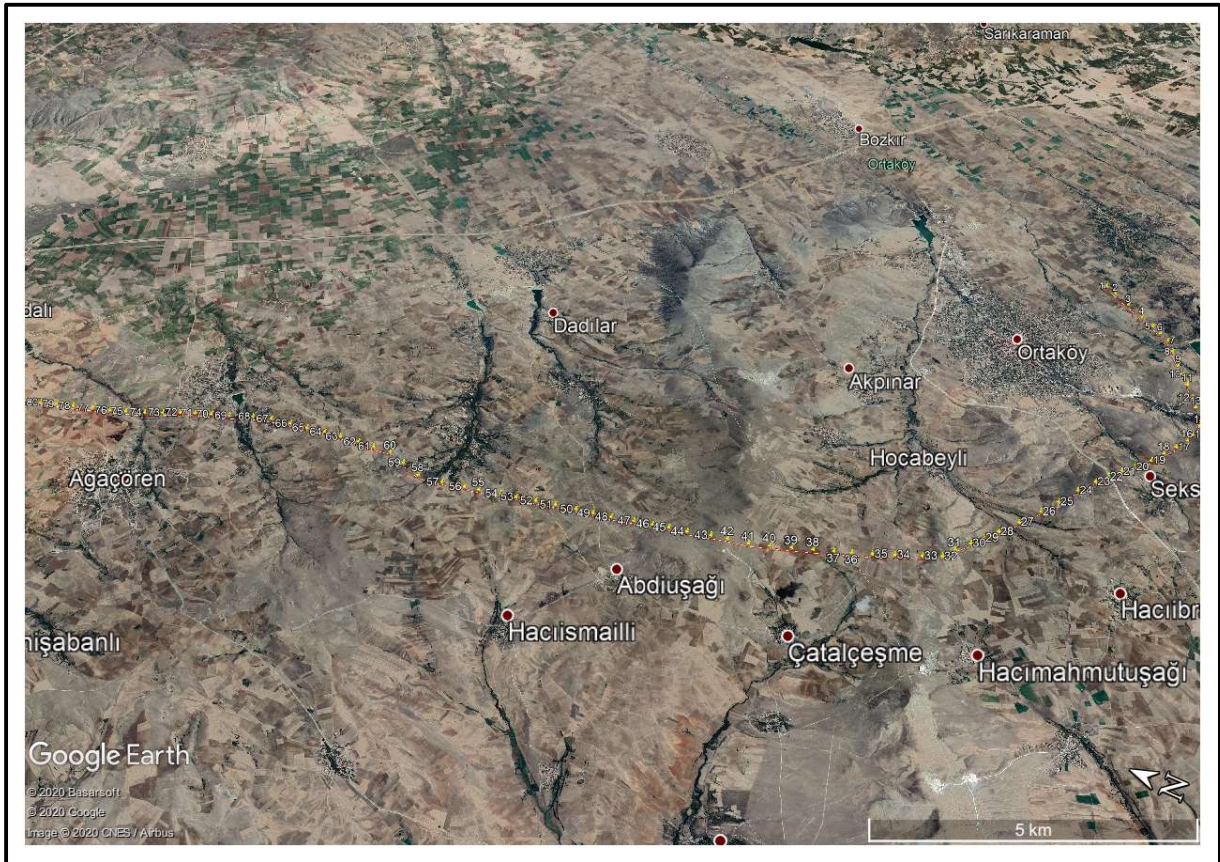


Figure 2 Anticipated Route of 154 kV ETL (Ortaköy-Kütüklü)



Figure 3 Planned Route of 34 kV ETL

Expropriation activities for the 2 ETLs under the responsibility of TEİAŞ has not started yet. Expropriation activities for Medium Voltage, 34.5 kV ETL however, will be conducted by BOTAS, while expropriation activities for two High Voltage, 154 kV ETLs will be conducted by TEİAŞ. Expropriation fees for 34.5 kV ETL, which is under BOTAS' jurisdiction will be at full replacement cost. Expropriation fees for two High Voltage, 154 kV ETLs, which are under TEİAŞ' jurisdiction will be assessed to be in line with international standards. Since ETLs built by TEİAŞ are considered associated facilities for the project, BOTAS will report on progress and E&S impact monitoring (including land acquisition) of these ETLs.

The distribution of parcels affected by the ETL for freshwater line by settlements are given in Table-7. Since land consolidation³ process is on-going in Sarıyahşi and Boğazköy settlements, cadastral information could not be obtained for the affected lands within the border of these settlements. Consolidation activities are being carried out by DSİ (State Hydraulic Works) and it generally takes minimum 5 years to complete consolidation activities (DSİ is also carrying out an irrigation project in this region). Out of total 131 parcels for which the cadastral information could have been obtained (corresponds to approximately 50% within total affected parcels), 110 (84%) are private lands registered as arable lands, orchards or vineyards. Total of 12 parcels are common land registered as pastureland while 9 parcels are treasury land registered as arable land.

Table 7 Distribution of Lands Affected by ETL for Freshwater Line by Settlements

Province / District	Settlement	Number of Affected Parcel	Private	Treasury	Public Institutions	Common Land
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³ Land consolidation process is out of BOTAS's control. Payments regarding the change of parcel and land owner due to land consolidation, were defined as a RAP Fund item in GSEP RAP. For such cases compensations will be paid under RAP Fund.

Aksaray / Ağaçören	Kütüklü	33	15	8	-	10
	Camili	39	38	-	-	1
	Merkez	59	57	1	-	1
Total		131	110	9	-	12

4.3. Eligibility Criteria for Defining Various Categories of PAPs

The World Bank's OP 4.12 suggests the following three criteria for eligibility;

- i. Those who have formal rights to land,
- ii. Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the national law,
- iii. Those who have no claim to land they are occupying or using.⁴

Those covered under first and second category are entitled to be either compensated or resettled for their losses according to the national legislation and will be compensated as per this RAP. Those covered under third category do not have legal rights according to national legislation, but they will also be provided with livelihood supports as stated in the RAP to achieve the objectives set out in OP 4.12 through the RAP Fund established for this purpose. The RAP Fund will cover additional supports such as; transitional livelihood support, occupational educational support, crop payment for unviable lands, cash compensation for loss of structures, water wells, and livestock pens of informal users, transportation costs, title deed costs etc. All project affected persons, irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, will be eligible for some kind of assistance, if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date.

4.4. Cut-off Date

The asset inventory study for the lands affected by Project components covered in the Addendum have been conducted by the Expropriation Department of BOTAŞ in collaboration with local Expropriation Units. The cut-off date for the Project components subject to Addendum is determined as the date at which the asset inventory study is performed (second week of March 2020) and announced to the PAPs two weeks before the study. BOTAŞ social and land acquisition/expropriation teams conducted site visits, made face-to-face interviews with the village heads and distributed parcel-owner lists. Village heads were requested to inform parcel owners about asset inventory studies and GLAC document was distributed to provide information about the land requirements of the Project.

The person who occupies the project area after the cut-off date is not considered eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance support. Similarly, newly fixed assets (such as built structures, trees) that have been established after the completion date of the asset inventory will not be compensated.

4.5. Identification of Project Affected Persons

4.5.1. Owners/Shareholders of Lands

People who have legal title to land and other assets (such as structures, trees, crops etc.) on affected lands has been identified through official records obtained from the local and national Registry Offices after the land acquisition requirements of the Project were finalized. By law, all landowners are eligible for the compensation of their immovable

⁴ World Bank OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement

assets. There is no provisioning for the compensation of livelihood losses for landowners in national law. Such losses will be covered through the RAP Fund established under the project.

4.5.2. Users of Lands (Formal or Informal)

Land users can be categorized under two groups; formal and informal. Such users have been identified both from land registry records (for public lands) and during the census and assets inventory surveys carried out with land users. Number of identified formal and informal users on public and private lands is given in Table-8. Formal land users only exist on private lands and have a rental agreement with the owner of land setting the duration and conditions to use the subject land. Such users are compensated for their assets on private lands by law. There is no provisioning for the compensation of livelihood losses for formal users in national law. Such losses will be covered through the RAP Fund.

Informal users however, do not hold a legal document (title deeds, contractual agreements) to the private or public land they use. However, such PAPs were not identified on the lands affected by pump stations, storage tanks and access roads. Only 1 PAP was identified as an informal user of treasury land (used for cultivation) which is affected by the freshwater line revision. Depending on the type of public land they use (with the exception of pasture and forest lands), informal users are compensated for some of their assets by prevailing law. Informal users occupying pastureland and forest land are not entitled to compensation. Herders, who use pastureland in the project area, without formal rights, are also considered to be informal users. During the consultations with landowners, the presence of formal or informal users, tenants, seasonal workers or any structure/shelter have been questioned. There is no provisioning for the compensation of livelihood losses for informal users in national law. Such losses will be covered through the RAP Fund.

The number of formal and informal users in the private and public lands affected by the Project components subject to Addendum is presented in Table-8. Accordingly, 33 formal users were identified on the private lands affected by the fresh water line and 15 formal users were identified on the private lands affected by pump stations, storage tanks and access roads. The number of close family members who use private lands affected by freshwater line without paying rent is determined as 7.

Table 8 Number of formal / informal users on private and public lands affected by the Project components subject to Addendum

	Public Lands		Private Lands	
	Fresh water line (sample)	Pump stations, storage tanks and access roads (full census)	Fresh water line (sample)	Pump stations, storage tanks and access roads (full census)
Formal Users (owner, shareholder, tenant)	-	-	33	15
Informal Users (close family members who do not pay rent, squatters)	1	-	7	-

Source: Addendum to RAP Survey Study, 2020

4.5.3. Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable groups that may be affected by the Project were anticipated in the RPF with an understanding of the socio-economic profile and potential impacts during the ESIA studies.

However, these vulnerable group categories were then redefined in the RAP as a result of detailed analysis of PAPs and are listed below.

- Women, in particular female-headed households
- Elderly people over the age of 65 who live alone and need care
- Physically or mentally disabled people
- PAPs whose land will be expropriated for the second time
- PAPs whose land will be affected by multiple project components
- Seasonal workers
- Contract farming

Detailed information on the analysis of vulnerable groups within PAPs will be provided in Section 6.1.2.

4.6. Land Valuation Procedure

Valuation is the process of identifying the value placed on an asset for the purpose of calculating compensation. This is often regulated by national legislation but sometimes needs to be aligned with WB OP 4.12. In acquiring affected immovable assets BOTAŞ will devote maximum effort to enforce willing buyer/ willing seller arrangements. BOTAŞ will adopt the valuation procedure that is compliant with both the Court's valuation methodology (legal requirements) and with World Bank's OP 4.12. By considering these two methodologies and standards, BOTAŞ ensures that the valuation results will comply with local procedures and international standards.

Land valuation / calculation methods for compensation payments, temporary/permanent easements, methods of valuing crops/trees etc. are given in detail in the RAP. The same valuation process and calculation methodology for payments will be applied to the lands affected by the Project components which are subject to this Addendum.

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF PAHs

Information on the socio-economic baseline of the households affected by the construction of pump stations and storage tanks has been determined by analysing household surveys applied with full census methodology and presented in detail in this section. Socio-economic baseline of PAHs (sample) affected by pipeline is presented in Appendix A3.

5.1. Residency Status

While 67% of the interviewed households stated that they are permanently residing in the settlements in the project's Aol, 33% stated that they do not reside there but reside in other close city centers such as Kırşehir, Aksaray and Ankara.

Table 9 Residency Status of PAHs in Affected Settlements

	N	%
Permanently	10	66,7
Periodically	-	-
Rarely	-	-
Not residing here	5	33,3
Total	15	100

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

5.2. Demographic Composition of PAHs

Demographic information of interviewed households is given in Table-10. A total of 90 people live in 15 households interviewed. 53% of these people are women (48 people), 47% are men (42 people). Among household members, 37.5% are housewives, 26% are farmers and 10% are retired. The unemployed household members make up 5.5% of the total. The ages of household members vary between 0-89 and the most common age group is 0-14 years (22%) which shows that the birth and young population rates are high and the average household size is 6 people.

Considering their marital status, 52% are married, 13% are single and 4% are widow. The most prominent ones in their educational status are those who have graduated from primary school with 25%. High school graduates are 17%, middle school graduates are 11% among household heads. There are 6 illiterate household members.

Considering the employment status of household members, it is seen that some people gave more than one answer. 37.5% of them are housewives, 26% are farmers and 10% are retired. Workers in the private sector are only 3%, as the paid labor is not very common among affected settlements.

It is seen that 31% of household members are affiliated with BAĞ-KUR (agriculture) as social security. 21% of the households have the General Health Insurance as social security. Considering the disability status, 4 household members have a chronic disease, 2 household members are elderly in need of care and 1 member is mentally disabled. Only 1 of these disabled people is household head who has chronic disease.

Table 10 Demographic Information of PAHs

	N	%
<u>Gender</u>		
Male	42	46.7
Female	48	53.3
Total	90	100.0

<u>Age</u>		
0-14	20	22.2
15-25	18	20.0
26-40	18	20.0
41-50	13	14.4
51-60	7	7.8
61-70	6	6.7
71-80	7	7.8
80+	1	1.1
Total	90	100.0
<u>Marital Status</u>		
Married	47	52.2
Single	12	13.3
Widow	4	4.4
Under 18	27	30.0
Total	90	100.0
<u>Education Status</u>		
Primary school graduate	23	25.5
Secondary school graduate	10	11.1
High school graduate	15	16.7
University graduate	2	2.2
College graduate	3	3.3
Illiterate	6	6.6
Student	27	30.0
Total	90	100.0
<u>Employment Status/Occupation</u>		
Retired	7	9.7
Farmer	19	26.4
Salaried employee (Private sector)	2	2.8
Salaried employee (Public sector)	3	4.2
Artisan/tradesman/self-employment	4	5.5
Housewife	27	37.5
Elderly/disabled salary	4	5.5
Unemployed	4	5.5
Seasonal worker	2	2.8
Total	72	100.0
<u>Social Security Status</u>		
SII	13	14.4
Retirement Fund	9	10.0
GHI	19	21.1
BAG-KUR (agriculture)	28	31.1
Green card	3	3.3
None	18	20.0
Total	90	100.0
<u>Disabled Status</u>		
People with Chronic disease	4	57.1
Mentally disabled	1	14.3
Elderly in need of care	2	28.6
Total	7	100.0

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

Although 15 interviewed households seem to differ in terms of household types (Table-11), it is observed that the considerable part of them have extended family structure (40%). While there is no single households, 5 households are nuclear family.

Table 11 Household Types

	N	%
Single	-	-
Nuclear family (parents and children)	5	33.3
Extended family 1 (nuclear family + grandparents)	4	26.7
Extended family 1 (nuclear family + daughter-in-law/son-in-law + grandchild)	6	40.0
Total	15	100.0

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

5.3. Home and Amenities

87% of PAHs reside in a house of their own, while the 7% live in a house of close relatives without paying rent. A total of 7 households stated that are tenants of the house they lived.

Table 12 Ownership Status of Residences

	N	%
Owner of the residence	13	86.7
Shareholder of the residence	-	-
House is owned by close relatives, they live without paying rent	1	6.6
Tenants	1	6.6
Total	15	100

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

Looking at the size of the house where PAHs live in, only 1 household live in houses between sizes of 70-90 m² (Table-13) and only 2 households live in a 91-110 m² sized house. 27% of PAHs live in houses between sizes of 111 and 130 m² and 27% live in houses between 131 and 150 m². There are 4 households stating that they live in a house wider than 150 m². The considerably larger size of houses is matching up with the large household sizes as examined above.

Table 13 Sizes of PAHs' Residences

m ²	N	%
70-90	1	6.6
91-110	2	13.3
111-130	4	26.6
131-150	4	26.6
151-170	1	6.6
171-250	2	13.3
251+	1	6.6
Total	15	100

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

PAHs were asked if they had any other property other than the house where they resided. Accordingly, 20% of the interviewed households own another house and 20% own a store/workplace. 2 households stated that they own both a house and a store/workplace. 47% of households do not own any other property. The other houses of PAHs are usually located in the nearby city centers (Ağaçören, Boğazköy and Aksaray).

Table 14 Ownership of Property other than the House of Residences

	N	%
Yes - house	3	20.0
Yes - store/workplace	3	20.0
Yes - both house and store/workplace	2	13.3
No	7	46.7
Total	15	100

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

5.4. Income and Expenditure

5.4.1. Income Sources

Among the main income sources of 15 households interviewed, the most common ones are retirement salary and agricultural income with same rate of 33%, 20% is regular salary income and 13% livestock income. Land-based activities are specified by only 1 household as the main source of livelihood.

Table 15 Main Income Sources of PAHs

	N	%
Regular salary income (private or public sector)	3	20.0
Retirement salary	5	33.3
Agricultural income (agricultural product sales)	5	33.3
Livestock income (livestock sales)	2	13.3
Total	15	100

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

14 households (93% of total) stated that they have a subsidiary income source other than the main income source. Primary subsidiary income sources include 43% agricultural income, 21% livestock income, 7% rental income, 7% trade income, 7% retirement income and 7% seasonal work income. It is seen that the land-based income constitute an important part of total income of households either as main or subsidiary income source. 6 households stated agricultural income as a subsidiary income source.

Table 16 Subsidiary Income Sources of PAHs (Primary)

	N	%
Trade/self-employment income	1	7.1
Retirement salary	1	7.1
Seasonal job income	1	7.1
Agricultural income (agricultural product sales)	6	42.9
Livestock income (livestock sales)	1	7.1
Livestock income (livestock product sales)	2	14.3
Rental income	1	7.1
Other	1	7.1
Total	14 ⁵	100

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

⁵ 1 PAH do not have subsidiary income sources.

8 households stated that they have a secondary subsidiary income source (53%). Secondary income sources include such as trade income, seasonal job income, state aid salary, agricultural income, livestock income etc.

Table 17 Subsidiary Income Sources of PAHs (Secondary)

	N	%
Agricultural income (fruit selling etc.)	1	12.5
Trade/self-employment income	2	25.0
Livestock income (livestock sales)	1	12.5
Livestock income (livestock product sales)	1	12.5
Seasonal job income	2	25.0
State aid (widow, elderly, disabled salary)	1	12.5
Total	8 ⁶	100

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

5.4.2. Expenses

The households interviewed were asked the question of which areas their income was spent most. Accordingly, the areas where most income are spent are; agricultural inputs, kitchen expenses, heating, electricity, personal needs such as clothing / transportation / health, debt payment and education costs (Table-18). While the number of households who spend 10-20% of their income on kitchen expenses is 5, the number of households who spend 21-30% is 7 (47%). There are 2 households spending 51-80% of their income on kitchen expenses. It is clear that kitchen expenses covers a significant part of PAH's income as the household sizes are considerably large in the settlements. While the number of households spending 21-30% of their income on agricultural inputs is 3 (27%), the number of households spending 31-40% and 41-50% is same as 4.

Table 18 Expenditure Types of Households

	N	%
Kitchen Costs		
10-20%	5	33.3
21-30%	7	46.7
31-50%	2	20.0
51-80%	-	-
Total	15	100.0
Heating Costs		
5-10%	7	70.0
10-20%	2	20.0
21-30%	1	10.0
31-60%	-	-
Total	10	100.0
Electricity Costs		
5-10%	8	72.7
11-20%	3	
21-30%	-	-
Total	11	100.0
Clothing / transportation / health / personal needs		

⁶ 7 households have no secondary subsidiary income source.

5-10%	4	30.8
11-20%	7	53.8
21-50%	2	15.4
Total	13	100.0
Education costs		
5-10%	5	55.5
11-20%	3	33.3
21-30%	-	-
31-50%	1	11.2
Total	9	100.0
Debt payment		
5-10%	3	37.5
10-20%	2	25.0
21-30%	1	12.5
31-50%	2	25.0
Total	8	100.0
Agricultural inputs		
10-20%	-	
21-30%	3	27.2
31-50%	4	36.4
51-70%	4	36.4
Total	11	100.0

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

5.5. Land Based Livelihoods

The main livelihoods in the region are agriculture and animal husbandry activities. In addition to the market-oriented production of products such as sugar beet, chickpea and sunflower as agricultural activities, fodder crops also cultivated to support households' husbandry activities. In the region where the agricultural lands are very common and fertile, mostly barley, wheat, alfalfa, chickpea, sugar beet, sunflower, corn, common vetch and beans are cultivated in agriculture. These products are planted once in a year and crop substitution is carried out in the region. Livestock is also very common among the land based livelihood activities, even some of the households engage in agriculture just to support husbandry and provide animal fodder. It has been observed that husbandry is mostly performed as fattening livestock, and in some households, livestock sales are indicated as a source of income.

5.5.1. Land Use and Agricultural Activities

86% of PAHs have a land which either privately owned, rented or informally used. In the land ownership analysis of the PAHs interviewed during RAP surveys, it is seen that the most owned land type is the arable land (48%), while the second one is vegetable gardens (30%). Orchards are specified as 18% and vineyards as 4%. Only 2 of the households stated that they did not own any land. These households carry out agricultural activities by renting privately owned lands.

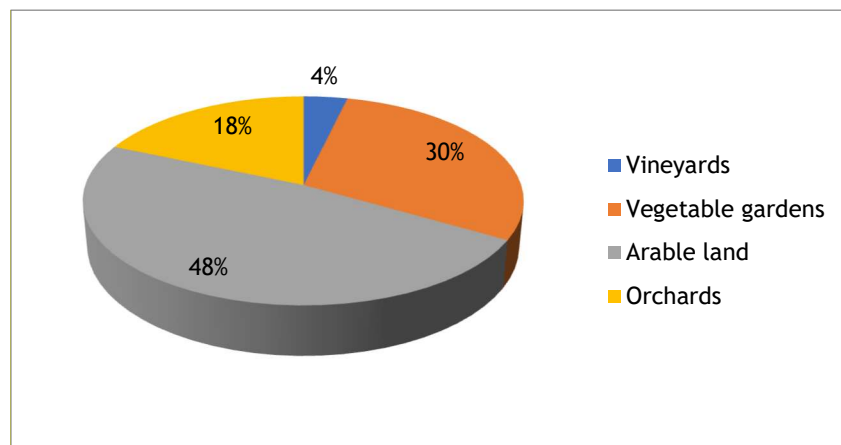


Figure 4 Land Ownership of PAHs

The sizes of dry arable lands varies between 15-100 decares while the irrigated lands varies between 6-90 decares. The number of households who own arable lands (dry or irrigated) of more than 50 decares is 8 (out of 15). It is seen that 13 out of 15 households have at least one arable land and the sizes of these arable lands are quite large, as the household which has the least size of land has a total of 30 decares of land. Total sizes of privately owned land by PAHs varies between 30 and 132 decares.

The sizes of vegetable gardens ranges between 50 m² and 3 decares, however there are 6 households (75% out of total) indicating that their garden size is between 1-5 decares. The sizes of the orchards vary greatly between 1.5 and 42 decares. Two households have orchards with a size of larger than 30 decares.

Considering the usage status of the lands owned by the PAHs, 73% of the households who own the arable lands stated that these lands cultivated by themselves (Table-19). Two households rent their arable lands to other people and 1 household employs seasonal workers to cultivate the land. All of the households who own vegetable gardens stated that they cultivate these gardens themselves. Owned orchards are also completely in use.

Table 19 Usage Status of Privately Owned Lands by PAHs

	Arable Land	Vegetable Garden	Orchard	Vineyard
Cultivated by household	11	8	5	1
Cultivated by seasonal workers	1			
Not used	-	-	-	-
Hired	2	-	-	-
Used as grazing land	1	-	-	-
Total	15	8	5	1

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

2 households among PAHs operate public lands by renting for agricultural activity but the sizes of these lands are not as much larger as the rented private lands. It is seen that 11 out of 15 households rent a private land to perform agricultural activity although they also own other lands and these households rent large-scale lands (25 to 500 decares).

Table 20 Usage Status of Not Owned Lands by PAHs

Land Types	Number of Households	Average Land Size (decare)
Treasury land (rented)	2	16

Private land (rented/contractual)	11	94
Private land (rented/non-contractual)	-	-
Owned by a relative/neighbor etc.	1	-

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

The most commonly grown agricultural products are those that are grown in dry and irrigated arable lands, such as wheat, barley, chickpea, sugar beet, peas, tomatoes, oat and sunflower (Table-21). Vast majority of the PAPs engage in this production for commercial purposes (93%). The agricultural products which have the highest commercial income are wheat, barley, chickpea and sugar beet as reported by PAPs. As the trees and woodlands are not very common in the region, products gathered from trees such as fruits are not sold at the market and mostly consumed in the households.

Table 21 Agricultural Products Mostly Grown by PAHs

Agricultural Products	Number of responses showing that the household grows the product	(% out of respondents)
Wheat	13	86.6
Barley	12	80.0
Sugar beet	1	6.7
Chickpea	5	33.3
Peas	1	6.7
Tomatoes	1	6.7
Oat	1	6.7
Sunflower	1	6.7
TOTAL	35	-

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

5.5.2. Livestock Activities

53% of the interviewed PAHs are not engaged in animal husbandry, while 47% (7 households) are engaged (Table-22). 71% of the households engaged in animal husbandry have bovine, 57% have small cattle and 86% have poultry. Any household engaged in beekeeping were not encountered among PAHs.

Table 22 Ownership of Livestock by Types among PAHs

Livestock Type	Ownership	N	(%)
Bovine Animal	Yes	5	71.4
	No	2	28.6
Total		7	100.0
Small Cattle	Yes	3	42.8
	No	4	57.2
Total		7	100.0
Poultry	Yes	6	85.7
	No	1	14.3
Total		7	100.0
Beehives	Yes	-	-
	No	7	100.0
Total		7	100.0

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

There are a total of 76 bovine animals among PAHs dealing with animal husbandry and approximately 15 bovine animals per household (Table-23). The number of households engaged in poultry farming is 6 and the number of poultry in total is 126, with an average of 21 animals per household. On the other hand, there are 260 small cattle in total and approximately 86 cattle per household.

Table 23 Average Number of Livestock Ownership among PAHs

Ownership of Livestock	Number
Bovine Animal	76
Number of Households	5
Average number of bovine/household	15.2
Small Cattle	260
Number of Households	3
Average number of cattle/household	86.6
Poultry	126
Number of Households	6
Average number of poultry/household	21

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

Vast majority of the livestock production (milk, cheese, egg, butter) is performed for household consumption (Table-24). It is seen that all livestock products except milk (such as cheese, butter, egg) are totally consumed at home. While 33% of households stated that they consume the milk produced at home, 67% stated that they sell it to the merchant / factory. The fact that the livestock is a significant income source in the region and the livestock products are not sold for commercial purposes, it is clear that the most of the livestock income comes from animal sales.

Table 24 Purposes of Livestock Production among PAHs

Livestock product	Purpose	N	(%)
Milk	Household consumption	1	33.3
	Usually consumed at home, if it's too much it is sold out	-	-
	Sold at public market	-	-
	Sold to merchants/factories	2	66.7
	Total	3	100.0
Cheese	Household consumption	1	100.0
	Usually consumed at home, if it's too much it is sold out	-	-
	Sold at public market	-	-
	Sold to merchants/factories	-	-
	Total	1	100.0
Butter	Household consumption	1	100.0
	Sold at public market	-	-
	Sold to merchants/factories	-	-
	Total	1	100.0
Egg	Household consumption	3	100.0
	Sold at public market	-	-
	Sold to merchants/factories	-	-
	Total	3	100.0

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

Out of 7 households engaged in animal husbandry, 71% (5 households) own barns. The size of the barns owned generally varies between 70 m² and 500 m². Households were asked where they grazed their animals throughout the year. Since the households gave more than one answer, the total number of responses was higher than the number of 7 households engaged in animal husbandry. Accordingly, it is seen that animals are fed mostly in the barns (71% out of total responses and 5 out of 7 households). 3 out of 5 PAPs use the barns in fall-winter seasons while they graze animals in the pasture during spring-summer seasons (6 months). Other 2 PAPs feed their animals in barns all the year round. There is only 1 household that use public treasury lands for animal grazing.

Table 25 Grazing Areas of Livestock

	Number of responses	%
In the barn near the house	5	71.4
In the common pasture area of village	2	28.6
In the public lands (treasury)	1	14.3
In the private land	1	14.3
Total	9	-

Source: RAP Household Survey, 2020

Loss or access limitation to grazing lands due to components subject to RAP Addendum is considered as negligible, since the areas of these facilities are considerably small compared to total size of these pasturelands. Nevertheless, the use of impacted pasturelands for each PAP will be considered while compensating for any livelihood losses.

5.6. PAP's Perception and Feedbacks about the Project

According to the survey results 14 out of 15 PAPs are aware of the Project and have up-to-date information about the Project activities. 10 out of 15 (67%) PAPs had obtained this information from Project authorities which shows a good progress in stakeholder engagement. PAPs were then asked about the potential negative impacts that may be caused by the construction of sub-components of the Project (pump stations and storage tanks). The responses of PAPs are given in Figure 5. Accordingly, vast majority of PAPs think that the potential negative impacts can be damage to lands (93%), damage to crops/trees (93%) and loss of livelihoods due to land acquisition (86%).

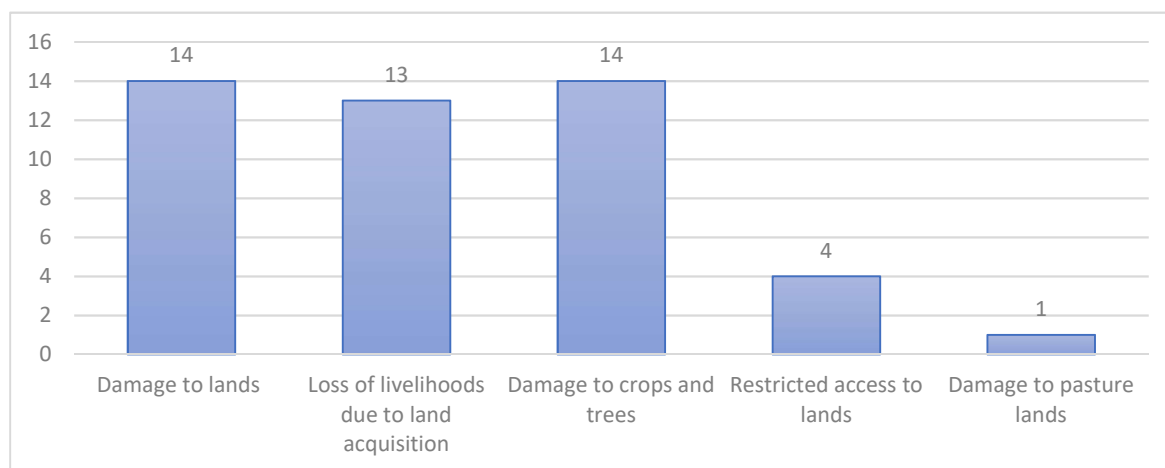


Figure 5 Potential Negative Impacts of the Project (addendum) According to PAPs

The suggestions and expectations of PAPs to overcome the potential negative impacts and their concerns are received during surveys and presented in Figure 6. Accordingly, 13 out of 15 households (86%) raised their expectations for land acquisition payments to be sufficient to cover their livelihood losses as the lands will be permanently acquired. 80% of PAPs also demanded livelihood support programmes to be implemented for their losses. Prioritizing local employment has also been a significant concern of PAPs.

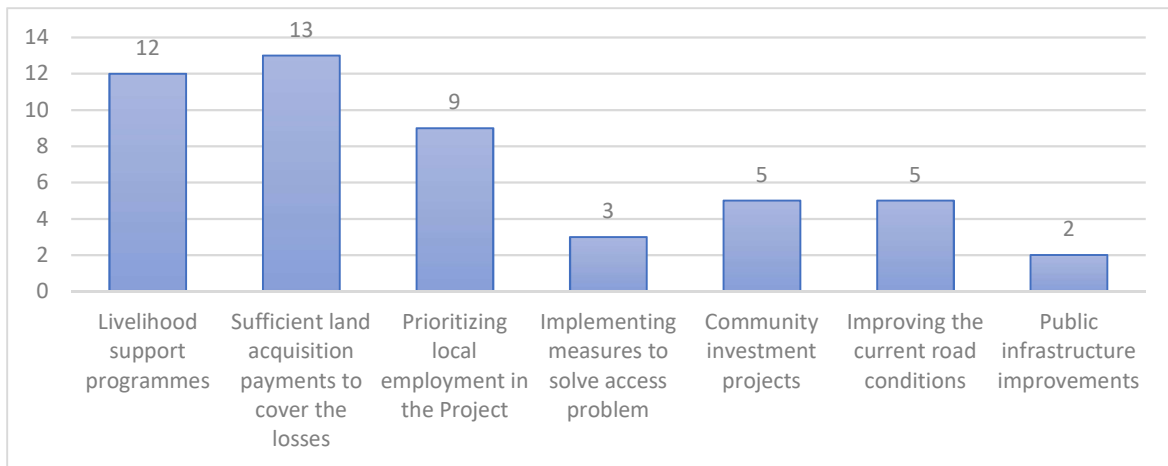


Figure 6 Suggestions and Expectations of PAPs Regarding Livelihood Restoration

PAPs were also asked about the potential positive impacts of the construction of sub-components of the Project. “National development” has been the top answer responded by 9 PAPs while the second answer was “regional economic development”. 4 out of 15 PAPs have opinions that the Project construction will provide local employment opportunities.

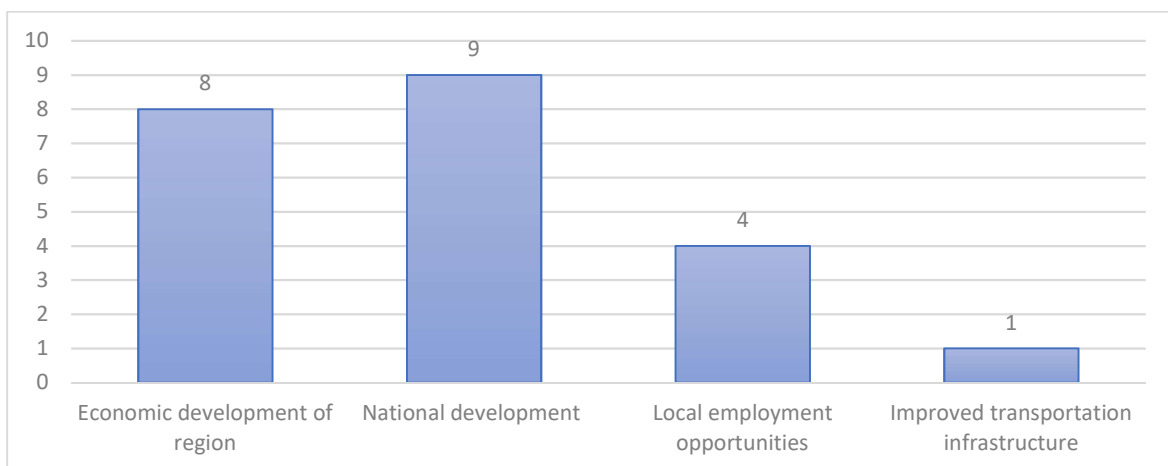


Figure 7 Potential Positive Impacts of the Project (addendum) According to PAPs

8 out of 15 PAPs indicated that there is someone in their households who would want to work in the Project activities. The households were then asked if there is already a household member who currently works or formerly worked in the Project but no Project employees were found in interviewed households.

6. POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT' SUB-COMPONENTS

6.1.1. Impacts of Pump Stations, Storage Tanks and Access Roads

Most of the land affected by these sub-components of the Project (79%) is owned by individuals and mostly used for agricultural production. The affected lands are registered as arable land and pastureland in the Cadastral records. 4 out of 7 public parcels are registered as pastureland, 2 of them belongs to State Hydraulic Works (DSI) and 1 parcel is registered as arable land which belongs to State treasury.

Informal use on the public lands has not been identified in the asset inventory studies. Besides no physical displacement is required for these components of the Project. 13 out of total 27 affected private lands were cultivated at the time of asset inventory, however it is identified that 22 of these lands are being used for agricultural purposes even they all were not cultivated at that time. Grain production is predominant in arable lands in the region. Wheat and barley are the mostly cultivated products in the affected lands.

For the construction of pump stations, storage tanks and access roads; ownership rights will be established; lands will be acquired in their entirety and will not be handed back to owners after a specific period of time. Lands will be permanently expropriated, and owners/users will be compensated at full replacement cost as specified in Entitlement Matrix.

The land expropriation requirements of these components and the loss of lands used for agricultural activity may lead to economic displacement of PAPs. In this regard, there may be impacts such as loss of land-based livelihoods, decrease in economic welfare level of PAPs and loss of traditional bonds between human and lands.

The resettlement-related impact categories that may occur due to Project sub-components are classified as loss of lands and livelihoods (cultivated lands, grazing lands for animals), loss of standing crops and trees, access limitations to grazing lands. Physical displacement has been avoided in the Project design and no physical displacement will take place for the construction of these components.

Loss of land and land-based income/livelihoods

As identified during asset inventory and full census survey studies, the affected plots are used for agricultural cultivation and most landowners use all their land, including the portion affected, for direct income generation. Although the remaining and surrounding portions of lands will be able to use during and after the construction of facilities, the permanent loss of these lands may lead to economic losses of people.

11 out of 15 households perform agricultural activities on the private lands either they owned or rented by other people. It is seen that the area sizes of rented lands are even larger than total owned lands. During the interviews with these people, it was determined that the total size of the lands they rented is quite large and the expropriation of their private lands will not cause them to abandon their livelihood activities. However, the livelihoods of these land owners/users are mainly dependent on the land, and thus, their agricultural activities may be adversely affected by the land acquisition of the project.

The division and partial expropriation of lands can sometimes cause a loss in the value of the land. Therefore, sometimes one or more of the remaining parts of the land may be economically unviable for farmers. In order to evaluate these situations, an analysis was

made from the satellite images on whether the area remaining may be unviable or not in the parcels affected. This analysis does not reflect precise data, and it provides only a preliminary assessment opportunity as the availability of the remaining area will be officially decided by expert examination during the land valuation process (BOTAŞ Valuation Commission and an independent Expert).

All parcels affected by the construction of PS-2 are private lands which are currently in use. As seen in the Figure 8, 2 parcels numbered 893 and 896 have the largest area to be expropriated when compared to the total sizes of the lands affected by PS-2. A very small corner parts of parcels numbered 897 and 892 are affected by the construction of pump station. However, the parcels numbered 3818, 3806 and 896 are also affected by access road of the station and thus, will be divided. Some of the small portions of these lands may be economically unviable. Especially, parcel numbered 896 will be largely affected by both station and road as the remaining parts is not likely to be economically viable.

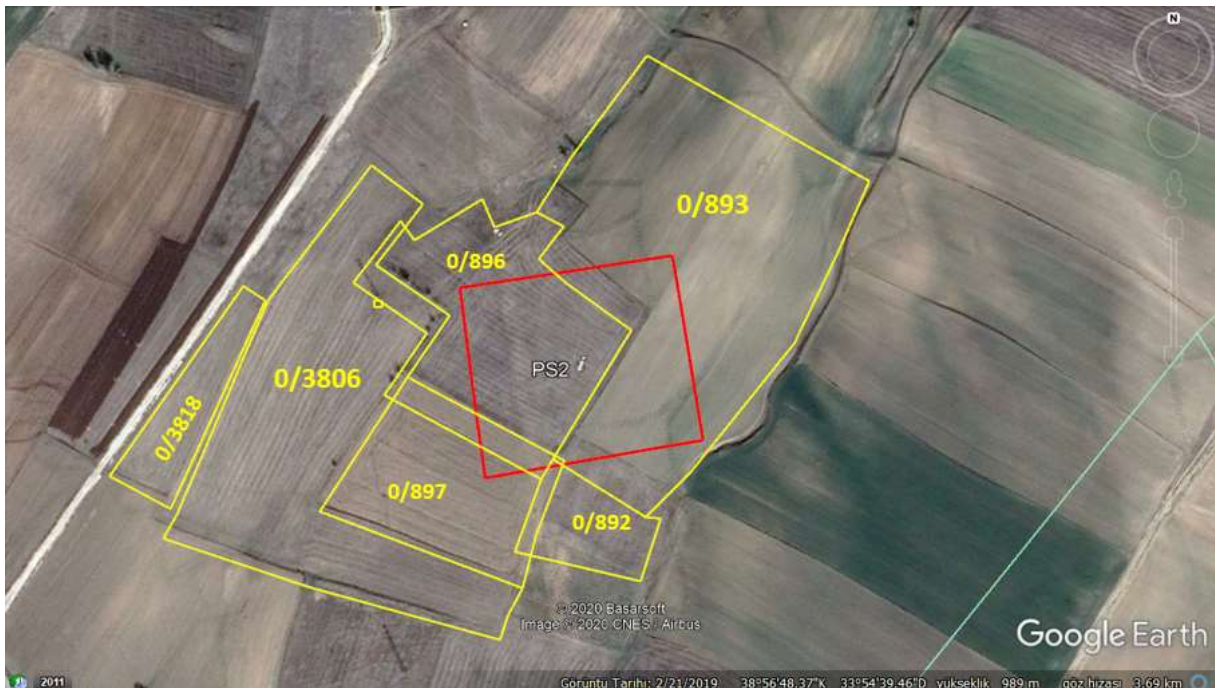


Figure 8 Satellite view of affected parcels by PS-2

Parcels affected by the construction of PS-3 are all private lands and shown in Figure 9. Parcels numbered 2203 and 2212 have the largest area to be expropriated for the construction of PS-3. Very small sized parts of parcels numbered 2213 and 2193 are affected while the other parcels (2194, 2315, 2190 and 2188) will be divided by access road of station. Parcels numbered 2203 and 2315 are used by same person, as well as parcels numbered 2194 and 2190 are also used by another person. Land use activities of these persons on the remaining lands may be negatively affected as the remaining portions are likely to be economically unviable.



Figure 9 Satellite view of affected parcels by PS-3

Parcels affected by PS-4 are all private lands as shown in Figure 10. As seen in the figure, very small portions of parcels numbered 486/8, 486/7, 468/11, 468/6 and 468/9 will be affected by the construction of station. About half of the parcel numbered 468/12 and about 80% of parcel numbered 468/8 is affected by the station. The parcel numbered 468/8 will probably be fully expropriated as the remaining small portions are also divided and not viable.

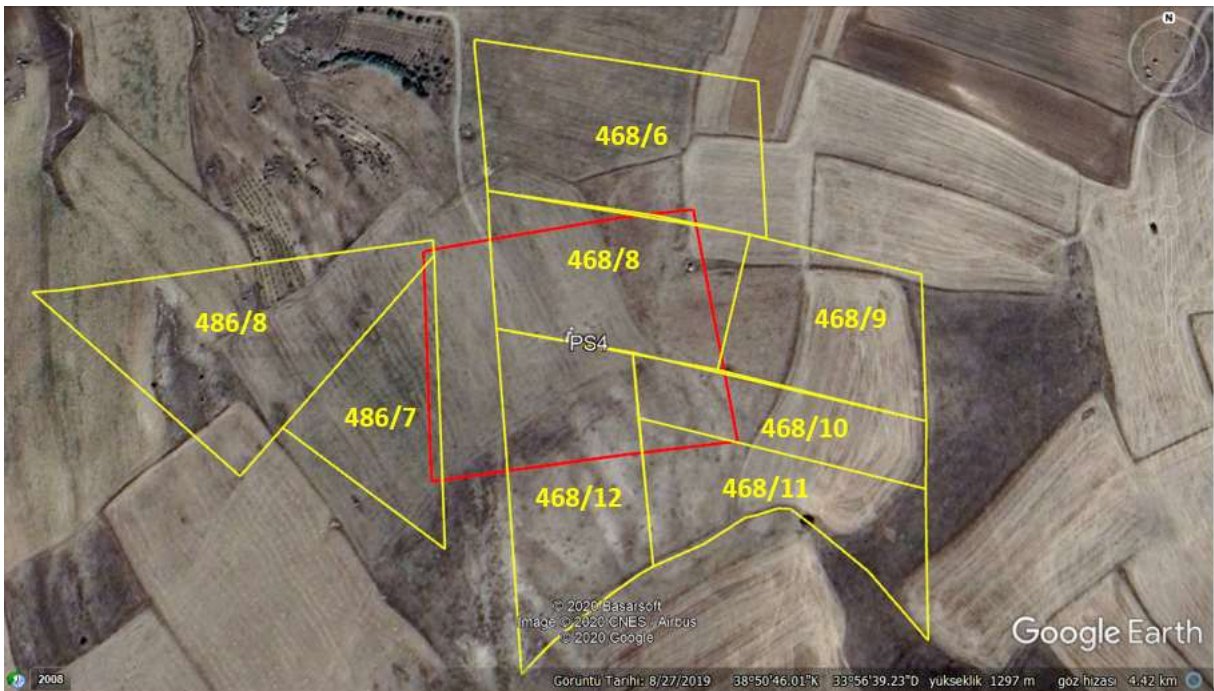


Figure 10 Satellite view of affected parcels by PS-4

As seen in Figure 11, the construction of ST-1 only affects a pastureland which has a very large area size when considered to the area of station. Besides, neighbour parcels are also

pasturelands which are used by nearby settlements. Thus, it can be said that the construction of ST-1 will not cause a negative impact on the land based livelihoods.

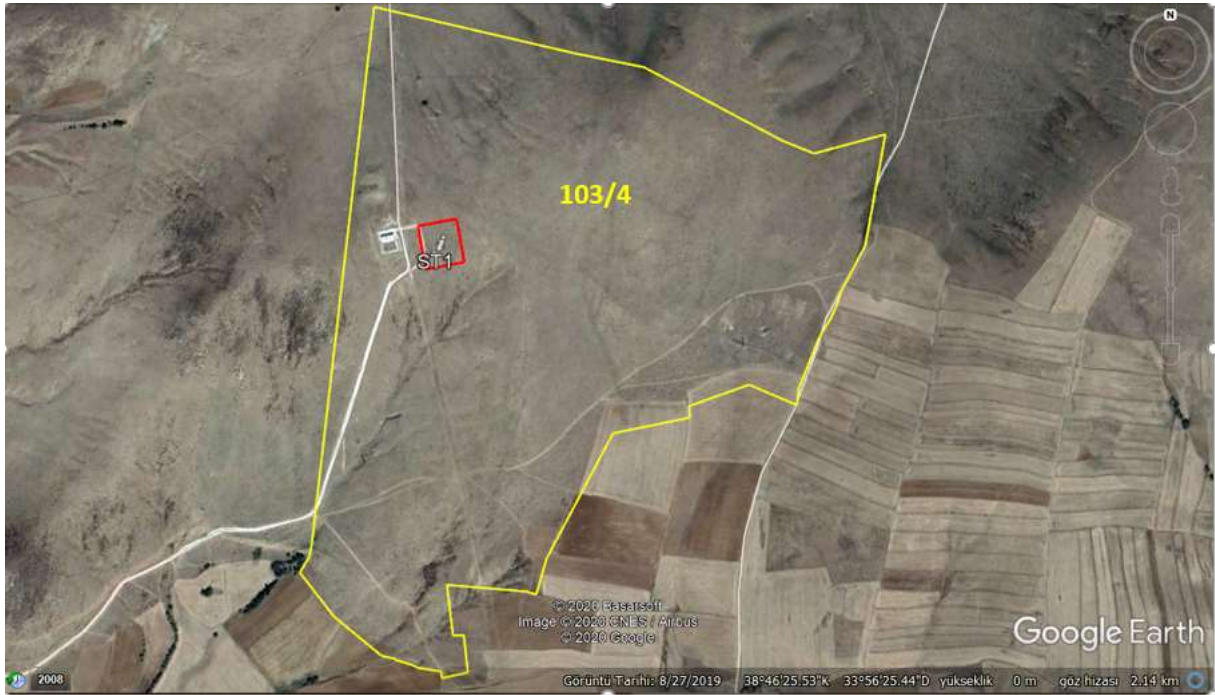


Figure 11 Satellite view of affected parcels by ST-1

2 out of 6 parcels affected by the ST-2 (numbered 0/210 and 0/969 as shown in Figure 12) are public lands registered as pasture (common land) and arable land (treasury land). The pastureland (0/210) has a very large area and only a very small part of it is affected by the station. The parcel numbered 0/968 is private land but not currently used by the landowner or any other person. Small portions of lands numbered 0/195 and 0/962 have been affected as these are not likely to have any negative impact on their livelihood. Approximately half of the parcel numbered 0/194 is affected but the remaining portion of the land is likely to be economically viable as the neighbour parcels are also used by same person.



Figure 12 Satellite view of affected parcels by ST-2

Construction of ST-3 affects only two parcels as shown in Figure 13. One of these parcels (numbered 107/8) is private land while the other parcel is common land which used as pasture by nearby settlements. As the station is located on the corner borders of both parcels, no significant impact is expected to occur on the land based livelihoods. The remaining portion of parcel 107/8 is likely to be economically viable.



Figure 13 Satellite view of affected parcels by ST-3

Planned location of ST-4 is on common public land which is used as pastureland. The area of parcel required for the station corresponds to only 1% of the total size of the

pastureland. Thus, it can be said that the construction of ST-4 will not cause a negative impact on the land based livelihoods.

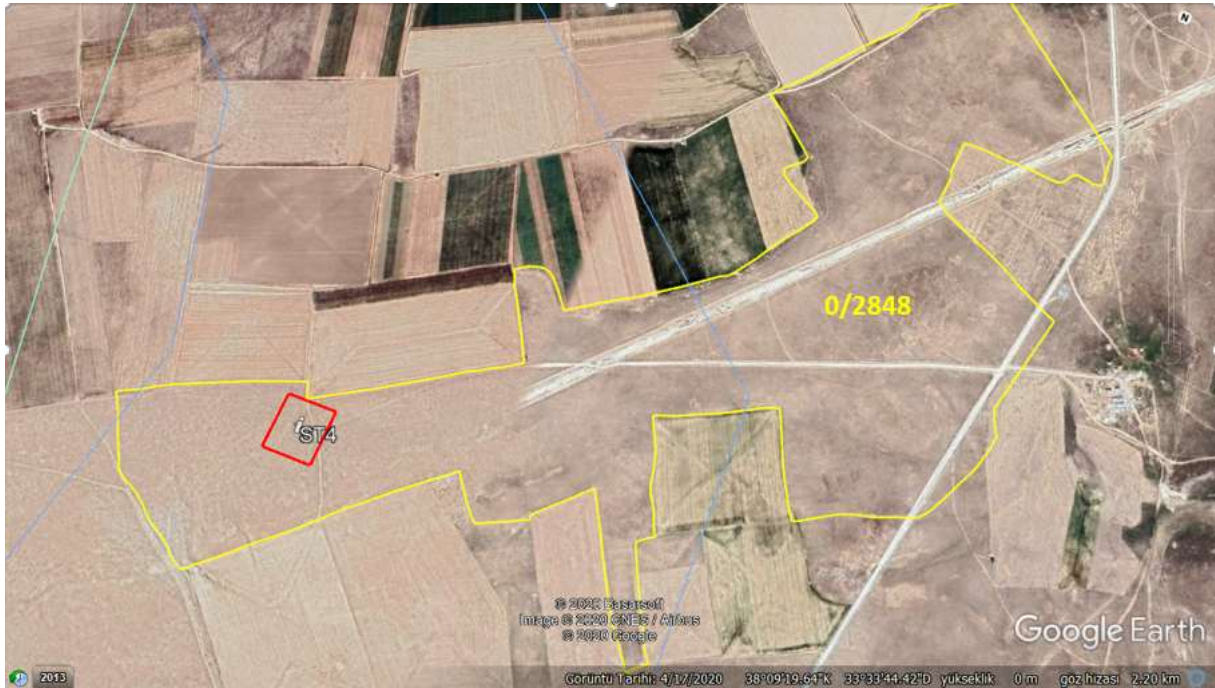


Figure 14 Satellite view of affected parcels by ST-4

Loss of standing crops

During the asset inventory studies, standing crops on affected lands were identified but there were no trees or other fixed assets on affected lands. The cultivated crops will be lost during the land preparation and construction phase. This impact can also occur in the form of damage to agricultural crops in neighbouring plots due to machinery and equipment movements during construction. Commercial products such as wheat and barley are commonly cultivated in the affected lands and loss of these crops may cause income losses for households. BOTAŞ' attitude is to wait until harvest for all parcels affected by the Project components. If it is not possible, the crop payments will be calculated at full replacement cost to cover these losses as determined in Entitlement Matrix.

None of the households have income-generating or other kind of trees. Besides, any trees were not identified in the asset inventory study.

Loss of and access limitation to grazing lands

4 public lands which are registered as pasturelands will be permanently affected due to the construction of storage tanks, pump stations and access roads as shown in Figures 8, 9 and 11 in above paragraphs. However, this impact is considered as negligible as the areas of these facilities are considerably small when considered to total sizes of these pasturelands. The comparison of required land size for the Project components to the total sizes of pasture lands is given in Table 26. As also seen from the table as well as from previous figures, the required land sizes correspond to very small ratio of total land areas. It is assessed that the remaining pasturelands have the sufficient capacity to meet livestock grazing. There are also many alternative pasturelands used by PAPs which are not affected by the Project components.

Table 26 Comparison of Land Requirement of the Project to the Total Sizes of Pasture Lands

Project Component	Total Pasture Area (m ²)	Land Requirement of the Project (m ²)
ST-1	931.956,63	7.293
ST-2	53.000,00	5.489
ST-3	1.445.320,05	5.491
ST-4	1.132.600,00	14.306

6.1.2. Impacts of Revised Fresh Water Line and ETL

Temporary and permanent easement rights will be established for the construction of lines in which BOTAS has a right to use land during construction while the ownership rights will remain registered in the name of landowner(s). Although the linear nature of these project components is expected to create minimal impacts (low to negligible and short term) on affected parcels, several impacts born from land acquisition requirements can be listed as follows:

- i. Temporary loss of land for agricultural cultivation: Landowners and users will not be able to temporarily use land along the pipeline routes during construction. But it is identified that the agricultural lands are very common and wide in the region and PAPs usually have large sizes of lands that the expropriated areas would not likely to have a significant negative impact. Besides, remaining lands can be used for agricultural cultivation as the construction will be operated in a particular area. However, temporary disruptions may still occur during the construction which is expected to have a low impact on the agricultural activities.
- ii. Loss of standing crops and trees due to construction activities: It is expected that crops and trees planted on land will be lost due to construction activities, but this impact will be low as BOTAS will aim to commence construction after harvest. In cases where construction is initiated before harvest, owners/users will be compensated based on the market value of the crops and trees on long term easement acquired land after valuation by a specialized commission.⁷
- iii. Damages to crops in plots neighboring the pipeline construction corridor due to, for example, spillover of soil or intrusion of equipment: During operations, and in addition to restrictions upon land discussed previously, the most likely potential impact would be damages to crops in the pipeline corridor or nearby resulting from maintenance activities or vehicular access. Damages to crops will be compensated based on the market value.
- iv. Temporary disruption to grazing activities and/or reduced access to agricultural land and pastures: Pasture areas above the lines may be temporarily unavailable due to construction work, or access to pasture areas may be restricted temporarily which can pose important impacts for livestock activities. Leaving the transition points at certain intervals during the construction will ensure that this impact on grazing activities is low.
- v. Permanent restrictions on land use under ETL or above pipelines: Restrictions will be made for the protection of all lines. Property owners and users will continue to carry on their agricultural activities on the grounds, but will not be able to continue

⁷ On the lands to be acquired, if the crops identified in, it is recorded first indicating its type and status and then production value of crops and the crop loss is determined by a commission composed by BOTAS, head of village (muhtar) and experts from official agricultural institutions. Payment for compensation is done in accordance with this assessment and valuation record.

activities that will damage or threaten the pipeline. Some of these limitations are expected to be but not be limited to; building of structures or outbuilding on the corridor, planting rooted trees, constructing irrigation and drainage channels on the corridor, drilling holes for any reason, making any changes to the surface profile, making changes that will affect the material of the soil surrounding the line, reducing land covering pipeline, including archaeological activities and pouring materials such as garbage, waste, sand and rubble on the corridor.

In addition to impacts within the designated and compensated corridor, pipeline construction may cause disruption, severance and damage to neighboring, uncompensated pieces of land, in the following situations:

- i. Interruption of irrigation or drainage affecting crops in uncompensated plots
- ii. Severance of access to cultivated plots during construction, impeding farmers' access to a plot and resulting in total or partial loss of crop
- iii. Loss of agricultural productivity of the land during the Project construction period and the reinstatement period can be both a primary and secondary impact (agricultural lands will be reinstated before handover to the landowner in accordance with the Reinstatement Plan (Appendix-7.9 of ESIA report))
- iv. Accidents to livestock as a result of Project activities resulting in livelihood loss

6.1.2.1. Usage Limitations after Reinstatement

Restrictions will be made for the protection of all lines (natural gas, fresh water, brine pipelines and connection lines between UGS sites) where permanent and temporary easement rights will be established. Such restrictions will also be processed in the land registry of immovables subject to expropriation. Property owners and users will continue to carry on their agricultural activities on the grounds, but will not be able to carry out the following actions throughout the operation (project life) of the Project:

- i. Having activities that will damage the pipeline
- ii. Building any structure or outbuilding on the corridor
- iii. To plant rooted trees
- iv. To construct irrigation and drainage channels on the corridor
- v. Drill holes for any reason
- vi. Make any changes to the surface profile
- vii. Make changes that will affect the material of the soil surrounding the line
- viii. Reducing land covering pipeline, including archaeological activities
- ix. Pouring materials such as garbage, waste, sand and rubble on the corridor

6.1.3. Impacts on Vulnerable Groups

Persons with physical or mental disabilities have been identified as a vulnerable group in the Project. Elderly people in need of care are another vulnerable group. People with disabilities may not have access to employment opportunities to be created, people with disabilities and elderly people may not be able to participate in the consultation activities of the Project and therefore face with disadvantages.

Among the 90 members of PAHs (full census), 4 people were found to be chronic patients, 1 person is mentally disabled and 2 were elderly in need of care. Only 1 of these people who is a chronic patient is the landowner / user himself and 6 of them are other members living in the household. The person who is chronic patient is a tenant on the affected land but also owns other lands that are not affected by the Project. As the chronic disease of

the person is not an obstacle for him to engage in agricultural activities, no negative impact on his livelihood is expected.

The elderly who are over 65 years old and living alone in need of care are not identified among PAPs. 2 identified elderly people in need of care live with other family members, and they are not the landowner / shareholder themselves. Among the PAHs, any women-headed households were not identified.

Another vulnerable category is the “PAPs whose land will be expropriated for the second time”. Number of those PAPs are identified as 4 out of total 15 PAPs. The lands of these PAPs had been expropriated for different projects such as State Highway Project, State Hydraulic Works Project and BOTAS. 1 of these PAPs have declared that his lands were previously expropriated for the UGS Project of BOTAS. However, when compared to the total land assets of these PAPs, the previously expropriated lands do not correspond to a significant portion, usually less than 10%. Besides, 3 out of 4 PAPs are tenants on the affected lands and the total rented lands are significantly higher in sizes than the lands affected by the Project. One of these PAPs is renting 500 decares of land in total and the parcel affected by the Project that he rents is 20 decares. Only 1 out of 4 PAPs is landowner of the Project-affected parcel and have 61 decares of land in total while the land size to be expropriated is approximately 0.4 decares. Thus, no negative impact on the livelihood of PAP is expected.

PAPs whose land will be affected by multiple project components have been analysed through land requirements data and satellite images as shown in Section 6.1.1. Number of PAPs whose lands will be affected by multiple Project components is shown in the table below.

Table 27 PAPs Affected by Multiple Project Components

Multiple Project Components	Number of PAPs Identified
Freshwater Line + PS-STs	13
Freshwater Line + PS-STs + Access Roads	6
Freshwater Line + Access Roads	2
Total	21

Among the lands affected by ETL, 81 out of 131 have been also affected by freshwater line which shows a cumulative impact on the lands. But considering the temporary nature and minor impact of pipelines and ETLs on the affected lands, no significant loss of livelihood is expected for these components. However, the construction of surface facilities together with pipelines may have a larger impact that have the potential to negatively affect the livelihoods of PAPs. Among the 21 identified landowner who are affected by multiple project components, 6 were contacted as the other were either deceased (3 PAPs) (users were interviewed in this case), lives abroad or in another city whose contact information could not have been found (11 PAPs) or not willing to participate in the survey (1 PAP) (as explained in Methodology, Section 2.1). As these PAPs live abroad or in another city and currently do not use or rent the land (no usage was identified in the asset inventory studies), no livelihood impacts are expected. However, as the land will be expropriated permanently, which could affect the further possible usage by these PAPs, further efforts will be performed to reach these PAPs during disclosure and implementation of RAP Addendum. BOTAŞ site staff will try to convince 1 PAP, who refused to participate in the survey, for a face-to-face conversation after COVID-19 restrictions are lifted .The land loss-based potential impact on the livelihoods of 6 PAPs have been analysed as presented in the table below.

Table 28 Land-Loss Based Assessment of PAPs Affected by Multiple Components

	Multiple Components	Entitlement Status on the Affected Land	Total Land Owned by PAP (decare)	Size of Land to be Permanently Expropriated (decare)	Size of Land to be Acquired Temporarily (decare)	Total Land Required for the Project
PAP 1 A.G.	Pipeline + PS3	Landowner User	61	0.4 (0.6%)	4	4.4 (7%)
PAP 2 M.Ç.	Pipeline + ST2	Landowner User	86.5	3.6 (4.2%)	5.6	9.2 (11%)
PAP 3 S.G	Pipeline + PS4	Landowner User	100	0.1 (0.1%)	3.5	3.6 (3%)
PAP 4 M.Ö	Pipeline + ST2	Landowner User	110	2 (1.8%)	2.1	4.1 (4%)
PAP 5 R.E	Pipeline + PS3 + Access Road	Only Landowner	44	6.6 (15%)	3	9.6 (22%)
PAP 6 E.O	Pipeline + PS2 + Access Road	Only Landowner	41	12 (29%)	3	15 (36%)

Permanent land loss of 4 PAPs is below 5% which can be considered as a negligible impact on the livelihood as the PAPs have many other lands to sustain their livelihood activities. Even when calculated together with the temporarily acquired lands, the ratio of affected lands to the total land holdings range between 3 and 11% which is quite low. However, permanent land loss ratio of other 2 PAPs is 15% and 29% as their total land holdings are quite smaller in size than other PAPs. When the temporary impacts are also incorporated, total of 22% and 36% of the lands of these PAPs will not be able to use for agricultural production, at least for a 2 years period. PAP 5, is not engaged in agriculture himself, but he rents the land. His main source of livelihood is retirement salary and agricultural income (rental) constitutes a small part of his total income (approximately 19%). PAP 6 also rents the land and generates a side income from the land (9%) as his main livelihood is based on regular paid job in public sector. Thus, not critical, but only a low impact is expected on the livelihoods of these 2 PAPs. These PAPs' will not face with land loss actually, as they can rent alternative lands in the same region, which is also expressed by them. However, if any PAP, who is not identified in the RAP and RAP Addendum, claims livelihood loss due to multiple impacts of Project components, his/her case will be assessed separately.

7. MITIGATION MEASURES AND COMPENSATION STRATEGIES

The Entitlement Matrix presented in this section provides an overview of all rights defined within the RAP. The Project endeavours to minimize involuntary resettlement and improve or at least restore livelihoods and living standards of displaced people. The entitlement strategy is based on transparent, consistent and fair compensation measures for all Project affected parties. Rights defined under the RAP comply with local legislation and OP 4.12. Where applicable, entitlements include additional measures to comply with the specific requirements of OP 4.12. Eligible persons include landowners and formal/informal users of all affected lands which are identified during asset inventory and socio-economic field survey. After the completion of the asset inventory study, any person will not be entitled to compensation, unless proved otherwise. Owners and/or users of the affected lands will be given the opportunity to harvest their crops before land acquisition. If applicable, transitional allowances and additional supports will be provided to eligible PAPs.

The entitled groups for the compensation / measure / additional support are categorized below;

- Owners/shareholders, formal and informal users of private lands (tenant, squatter etc.)
- Formal and informal users of public lands
- Beneficiaries of common lands such as pasturelands
- Vulnerable groups affected by the Project (elderly, disabled, women headed households, people whose lands will be expropriated second time etc.)

7.1. Entitlement Matrix

Table 29 Entitlement Matrix for sub-components of the Project

No	Impact Category	Entitled Person	Entitlements (Compensation, Assistance, Support)
1	Loss of land for Permanent Land Acquisition (Storage tanks, pump stations and access roads)	Private landowners	Cash compensation at full replacement cost for loss of land due to permanent land acquisition in pump stations, storage tanks, access roads and ETL pole locations If the remaining portion of the permanently acquired land becomes economically unviable, these parts of land are also expropriated in accordance with law. ⁸ Real Estate Transaction Tax to be paid at the title deed offices in case a new immovable property is purchased with the expropriation amount collected (up to 2% of the expropriation amount, by submission of bank receipt, from RAP fund)
2	Loss of land for Temporary and Permanent Easement Rights (Fresh water line and ETL)	Private landowners	Easement value for permanent and temporary easement right which is determined in accordance with criteria specified by law.
3	Loss of standing crops	Private landowners	Cash compensation for lost annual/perennial crops or plants (based on the market value of the crops) Payments in relation with misidentification of the actual land user (crop owner)
		Formal users on private or public land	Cash compensation for lost annual/perennial crops or plants (based on the market value of the crops) Payments in relation with misidentification of the actual land user to be paid from RAP Fund (crop owner)
		Informal users on private or public land	Cash compensation for lost annual/perennial crops or plants to be paid from RAP Fund (based on the market value of the crops) Payments in relation with misidentification of the actual land user to be paid from RAP Fund (crop owner)
5	Temporary or permanent loss of livelihoods that may be caused by loss of land, access to land, lands being unviable due to expropriation etc.	Formal and informal users on private or public lands	Transitional Livelihood Support equaling to minimum wage to be provided by RAP Fund for a duration of six (6) months to formal and informal land users, who do not have regular wage based income with a job at which they work more than one (1) year and whose livelihood depends on agriculture or other income activities such as livestock, beekeeping, seasonal works etc.(only for lands subject to permanent land acquisition for above ground installations)

⁸ In cases where a portion of the expropriated property is not available for utilization, it is obligatory in cases where the administrative court is not sued for expropriation to expropriate the remaining property upon the written application within thirty days following the notification of the expropriation decision of the property owner. Permanent acquisition of remaining portion is not applicable for the temporarily affected parcels along the right of way of the pipeline.

No	Impact Category	Entitled Person	Entitlements (Compensation, Assistance, Support)
			<p>Support for participation in occupational educational courses held by governmental agencies</p> <p>Crop payments to be paid from RAP Fund for “unviable lands” (where farming activities cannot be carried out in the area outside the Construction Corridor due to construction activities during the construction of pipelines)</p> <p>Livelihood restoration assistance in the form of permanent and temporary employment opportunities during the construction and operation phase particularly in job positions such as housekeeping, driving, security, cooking, etc.</p>
		Private landowners	<p>Transitional Livelihood Support equaling to minimum wage to be provided by RAP Fund for a duration of six (6) months, to the land owners who do not have regular wage based income with a job at which they work more than one (1) year, whose livelihood depends on agriculture or other income activities such as livestock, beekeeping, seasonal works etc. and whose land take amount is more than 20% of the entire land (only for lands subject to permanent land acquisition for above ground installations)</p> <p>Support for participation in occupational educational courses held by governmental agencies.</p> <p>Crop payments to be paid from RAP Fund for “unviable lands” (where farming activities cannot be carried out in the area outside the Construction Corridor due to construction activities during the construction of pipelines)</p> <p>Livelihood restoration assistance in the form of permanent and temporary employment opportunities during the construction and operation phase particularly in job positions such as housekeeping, driving, security, cooking, etc.</p>
		Vulnerable groups	<p>Transitional Livelihood Support equaling to minimum wage to be provided by RAP Fund for a duration of six (6) months to formal and informal land users of lands affected by multiple components of the Project, who do not have regular wage based income with a job at which they work more than one (1) year and whose livelihood depends on agriculture or other income activities such as livestock, beekeeping, seasonal works etc. (for lands subject to permanent and temporary land acquisition due to the construction of multiple components such as well areas, surface facilities, pipelines, etc.)⁹</p> <p>For requests approved by QHSE Management regarding contract farming, QHSE Management sends a letter to the related public institution in order to calculate the price of the crop which can not be cultivated due to the expropriation of land. Related public institution sends the calculated amount to QHSE Management by means of a letter. In addition, cash support equal to minimum wage for six (6) months is added to the compensation amount. In case that this additional cash</p>

⁹ If any PAP, who is not identified in the RAP and RAP Addendum claims livelihood loss due to multiple impacts of Project components, his/her case will be assessed separately and customized livelihood measures will be provided (whichever is most appropriate to the case).

No	Impact Category	Entitled Person	Entitlements (Compensation, Assistance, Support)
			support's amount is lower than the quota penalty to be paid by the farmers, the difference between two amounts will also be compensated.
6	Loss of Common property resources (community lands)	Village Legal Entity	<p>Payments regarding the economic livelihood losses arising from not being able to use common lands for grazing purposes (In this case payment is made to Village Legal Entity).</p> <p>The common grazing land losses of PAPs will be compensated and the compensation will be aimed at supporting or improving livestock activities in accordance with the joint decision of the settlement (eg, fodder provision, animal shading and watering trough support).</p>
	Unidentified Impacts	-	If any new category of impact is encountered, they will be mitigated as per principles of the RAP.

As defined in RAP, Transitional Livelihood Support of minimum wage for duration of 6 (six) months will be provided to formal and informal land users, who do not have regular wage based income with a job at which they work more than one year and whose livelihood depends on agriculture or other income activities such as livestock, beekeeping, seasonal works etc. Transitional Livelihood Support of minimum wage for a duration of 6 (six) months will also be provided to private land owners, who do not have regular wage based income with a job at which they work more than one year, whose livelihood depends on agriculture or other income activities such as livestock, beekeeping, seasonal works etc. and whose land take amount is more than 20% of the entire land. Transitional livelihood support will be available for eligible applications made directly to BOTAŞ Head or Site offices staff by means of a letter or via CİMER System (see Appendix 3 of *RAP-Application form of Transitional Livelihood Support*). The land users will also be supported to participate in vocational courses held by governmental agencies.

Crop payment on unviable lands will be based on eligibility criteria which will be evaluated after submitting the Evaluation Form of Crop Payments on Unviable Lands (see Appendix-4 of RAP). The eligibility criteria defined in the evaluation form is as follows:

- i. If the subject land can no longer be used for agricultural purposes since the remaining area of the land after the expropriation is less than 1000 m²
- ii. If the remaining area cannot be plowed due to its geometric shape and cannot be harvested
- iii. If access to subject land is blocked due to pipe stringing and trenching activities
- iv. If irrigability of subject land is blocked during construction activities
- v. Inability to use the land for agricultural purposes due to more than 10% slope during project construction
- vi. If the land is sensitive to the risk of flood and erosion
- vii. If the land is rented to the third person by the landowner (directly affecting the land user in means of harvesting the land and indirectly affecting the landowner's rent / profit ratio)
- viii. In case the Project construction disrupts the cultivation of products, the application for the state incentive cannot be done or limited (this will be proved by the presentation of the claim)
- ix. If the subject land cannot be used for agricultural purposes due to a reason that is not stated above, it will be recorded by mutual negotiation of landowner/user, settlement head and BOTAŞ authorities

The remaining area of expropriated land shall be paid based on crops' current market value, provided that at least 2 (two) of the above criteria are covered.

8. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the Project was prepared in 2018. Within the scope of the ESIA, management plans have also been prepared and are being implemented, including environmental and social impact mitigation and management measures. One of these management plans is the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and the stakeholder engagement process of RAP is mainly implemented in line with the SEP prepared by BOTAŞ. The owners and users of affected properties and vulnerable groups that are directly affected by the Project are mainly focused in the stakeholder engagement process of RAP. In addition, Stakeholder Engagement also includes regulatory agencies that are expected to be involved in the development and implementation of the RAP process.

BOTAŞ was and will be in active communication with the stakeholders as determined in SEP throughout the life of the project. The methods and materials clarified in SEP (public participation meeting, consultation meetings, focus group discussions, presentations, local media announcements, brochures, grievance mechanism, free hotline etc.) are being used within the scope of the engagement starting from the scoping stage of the project until the operation and closure stages.

BOTAŞ is committed to inform potentially displaced persons at an early stage about the resettlement aspects of the project and take their views into account. In line with this Addendum to RAP, people and communities likely to be affected by the Project; particularly landowners and land users have been informed about the Project which will continue in the future consultations. In particular, vulnerable people will be specifically informed about land acquisition process and their rights and options, and grievance mechanism of the Project by introducing the community relations contact person of BOTAS for any concerns, questions and complaints about the Project, particularly land acquisition process. Project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that has already been developed in the process of ESIA serves also for this aspect.

In this respect, stakeholder engagement process shall continue during:

- Disclosure of information about this Addendum to RAP and receiving the feedback of PAPs and other stakeholders,
- Implementation of compensation strategies and supports defined in this Addendum to RAP,
- Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement and livelihood restoration activities.

The identified stakeholders of the project include the affected local community, local public authorities, NGOs and other community representatives. The primary stakeholders for the project are identified as follows:¹⁰

- National and local state institutions and organizations (The Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, Aksaray Governorship, Sultanhanı Municipality etc.)
- PAPs including non-organized groups with particular areas of interest or that may be vulnerable (i.e., elderly, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, etc.). PAPs

¹⁰ The detailed list of stakeholders is presented in Appendix-3 of RAP.

include land owners and residents that may formally and/or informally use communal/state/treasury land

- Seasonal workers and herders
- Interest groups, such as universities and their foundations, cooperatives, local business establishments, business associations, chambers of commerce and others (i.e., labor, youth, religious, businesses etc.)
- Project and contractors' employees and
- Media

Public information and consultancy activities on land acquisition were initiated by BOTAŞ in January and February 2019. In these meetings; the land requirements of the Project and then the land acquisition process were explained to participants. GLAC brochures that was prepared to include information about land acquisition and frequently asked questions were also distributed to participants during the meetings. PAPs were informed that the expropriation process would be initiated soon on the parcels mentioned in the announcements, and that the expropriation process will be carried out similar to the process carried out within the scope of the existing UGS Project, that there will be no permanent acquisition of any property for the pipelines of the Project only permanent easement and temporary easement rights will be taken, that the lands subject to acquiring of temporary easement rights can be used without restriction after construction activities and that the lands subject to permanent easement right can be used with limitations of building any structure and cultivating rooted plants. Details of these consultation activities can be found in RAP.

As the public disclosure of Project documents and consultation meetings have been performed to inform all stakeholders about the GSEP, PAPs are commonly aware of the on-going activities and land requirements of the Project. The Project re-performed community consultation by providing information to settlement heads about the construction of additional components for the Project during the preparation of this Addendum to RAP. BOTAŞ social and land acquisition/expropriation teams conducted site visits, made face-to-face interviews with the village heads and distributed parcel-owner lists (at the last week of February 2020). Village heads were requested to inform parcel owners about asset inventory studies and GLAC document was distributed to provide information about the land requirements of the Project. Besides, asset inventory study have been announced to PAPs during these meetings as the second week of March. Yet, the development of sub-components will be again consulted with affected communities in the disclosure process of this Addendum.

GSEP is obliged to implement a document management system to manage all documentation related to land acquisition, consultations with stakeholders, census, questionnaire and asset databases, compensation contracts and payments and legal documents related to RAP.

This Addendum to RAP will be disclosed by the public consultations according to the Operational Policy 4.12. However, as the Covid-19 pandemic is still on-going and it's not precisely known when the pandemic will end, BOTAS will adopt some additional measures during the consultation and disclosure of this document. As the face to face consultations may not be possible or advisable due to efforts to control the spread of disease, virtual meetings, online surveys, SMS feedback, and phone calls will be adopted as alternative ways of establishing critical two-way communication with stakeholders. Phone or SMS notices, online postings (electronic copy of the document to be disclosed on the BOTAS's

website) or emails will be used as alternative ways of sharing project information with stakeholders. GLAC document that was prepared to include information about land acquisition can be provided to local people via social media, emails and electronically on BOTAS's website. If the spread of the pandemic is decreased and restrictions are unfastened, the physical distribution of published material will also be considered.

Any feedback received during public consultations will be integrated to this Addendum. BOTAŞ will share Addendum to RAP with all other relevant Ministries, Local Governments and Institutions as well as disclosing both Turkish and English versions of the document on its official website. The final report will also be disclosed on the external website of World Bank.

10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation process, reporting frequency, internal and external monitoring content, internal and external monitoring indicators and the responsible groups for the integration of feedback from external monitoring into the Project implementation process are defined in the RAP. The same monitoring and reporting process will be implemented as the details can be found in RAP.

11. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

11.1. Purpose and Scope

A grievance mechanism has been established to receive and address in a timely fashion specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner. This mechanism will be functional throughout resettlement planning and implementation. The Grievance Redress Mechanism was established in the RAP as the following table illustrates.

Table 30 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Level	Authority	Form of Application	Activities	Duration
1	Local BOTAŞ Office Phone: 0(382) 242 40 04 Address: Tuz Gölü Doğal Gaz Depolama Tesisi, Besci Köyü Yolu 18. km, Sultanhanı-AKSARAY	Face to face application, phone call, correspondence	The question or complaints are assessed. The person is provided with feedback. If not resolved, it is directed to legal ways.	30 days
2	BOTAŞ Head Office Hakan ERTEN Phone: (0312) 297 2991 E-mail: hakan.erten@botas.gov.tr Asrim AKKAŞOĞLU Phone: (0312) 2972964 e-mail: asrim.akkasoglu@botas.gov.tr Address: Bilkent Plaza A-1 Blok 06800 Bilkent/Ankara - Turkey) Online application: https://www.cimer.gov.tr Toll free number: 152	Phone call, correspondence, e-mail, online application	The question or complaints are assessed. The person is provided with feedback. If not resolved, it is directed to legal ways.	15-30 days
3	Civil Court of First Instance	With correspondence	It takes place within the framework of legal legislation.	On the Legal Process Framework

11.2. Procedure and Responsibilities

Recording and follow up of grievances (including environmental issues) are the primary responsibilities of the BOTAŞ's social team. The social team follows the Grievance Redress Mechanism established by BOTAŞ to record and resolve all complaints from the stakeholders and follow up corrective actions taken. Contact information of toll-free number (152) is provided via Project website, through public information meetings, consultation meetings and Project brochures to raise awareness and offer transparency of how stakeholders can voice their grievances. Project staff (social team) has the primary role in resolving complaints as part of their day to day activities as they interact with community members. Various channels for stakeholders to vocalize their grievances formally include:

- Telephone (Stakeholders can call BOTAŞ's Head Office on 0312 297 2991 - 0312 297 29 64 or Local Office 0382 242 40 04 and request to speak to a contact officer)
- E-mail (Grievances can be sent to info@botas.gov.tr)
- Face to face (Stakeholders can voice their grievance to social team of BOTAŞ at local office)
- Complaint register form (CRF) (Stakeholders can fill the forms that will be distributed to them in advance to voice their grievances) (see Appendix-4)
- Online application (Stakeholders can fill the forms online at <https://www.cimer.gov.tr>)

Grievance mechanism established by BOTAŞ includes both environmental and social issues as well as grievances of workers. Workers may transmit their grievances by means of grievance mechanism.

Details about the GRM implementation can be found in the RAP.

12. RAP ADDENDUM BUDGET

Although the RAP provides a detailed breakdown of the total costs of the RAP, expenditures and funding sources for all resettlement activities, including the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; the budget in the RAP did not include the components of the Project, which were not covered by RAP. Thus, the following table provides total costs for the additional components subject to this Addendum. The estimated total budget for the RAP Fund has also been revised as there may be additional livelihood restoration cases due to construction of these additional components.

Tablo 12-1 Estimated Budget for RAP Addendum Implementation

No	Budget Items	Estimated Total Budget	Resource
1	Land Acquisition* (Addendum Components)	160.000 USD	BOTAŞ
1.1.	Expropriation and easement rights	100.000 USD	
1.2.	Crop payments on private lands to land users	50.000 USD	
1.3.	Administrative cost	10.000 USD	
2	RAP Fund**	100.000 USD	
3	RAP Monitoring***	-	
4	Administrative Cost (for publication, translation etc.)	5.000 USD	
5	Contingency**** (3%)	3.150 USD	
	TOTAL	268.150 USD	

*This total estimated budget for land acquisition only covers the Project components subject to this Addendum.

** The RAP Fund budget was determined as 500.000 USD for a 5 year-period of the Project in the RAP. For the Addendum components, a total of 100.000 USD is determined for Project lifetime. This is an estimated total budget and can be revised if necessary.

*** No additional budget is needed for RAP Monitoring.

**** Contingency is calculated by excluding the total budget for land acquisition.

APPENDICES

A 1. ASSET INVENTORY OF PARCELS AFFECTED BY PUMP STATIONS, STORAGE TANKS AND ACCESS ROADS

COMPONENT	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOCK	PARCEL	TYPE	OWNER	PROPERTY	USER	CROP	DAMAGE	AFFECTED BY	SHARE
PS-1	ANKARA	EVREN	MERKEZ	0	3544	-	DSİ (STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS)	PUBLIC				Pump Station	
	ANKARA	EVREN	MERKEZ	0	3546	-	DSİ (STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS)	PUBLIC				Pump Station	
PS-2	AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	892	FIELD		PRIVATE		WHEAT	887,62 ₺	Pump Station	1/1
	AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	893	FIELD		PRIVATE		WHEAT	5.512,15 ₺	Pump Station	1/1
	AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	897	FIELD		PRIVATE		BARLEY	831,21 ₺	Pump Station	1/1
	AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	896	FIELD		PRIVATE		WHEAT	9.649,85 ₺	Pump Station + Access Road	1/1
	AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	3806	FIELD		PRIVATE		WHEAT	979,59 ₺	Access Road	1/1
	AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	3818	FIELD		PRIVATE		WHEAT	346,50 ₺	Access Road	1/1
PS-3	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2193	FIELD		PRIVATE				Pump Station	
	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2194	FIELD		PRIVATE		WHEAT	210,98 ₺	Pump Station	1/1
	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2212	FIELD		PRIVATE		WHEAT	3.335,70 ₺	Pump Station	1/1
	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2213	FIELD		PRIVATE				Pump Station	
	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2203	FIELD		PRIVATE				Pump Station + Access Road	
	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2188	FIELD		PRIVATE		WHEAT	790,85 ₺	Access Road	1/1
	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2190	FIELD		PRIVATE	NIHAT ADIN	WHEAT	3.233,90 ₺	Access Road	1/1

COMPONENT	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOCK	PARCEL	TYPE	OWNER	PROPERTY	USER	CROP	DAMAGE	AFFECTED BY	SHARE
	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2194	FIELD		PRIVATE		WHEAT	210,98 ₺	Access Road	1/1
	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2315	FIELD		PRIVATE		WHEAT	303,74 ₺	Access Road	1/1
PS-4	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	468	6	FIELD		PRIVATE				Pump Station	
	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	468	8	FIELD		PRIVATE				Pump Station	
	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	468	9	FIELD		PRIVATE				Pump Station + Access Road	
	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	468	11	FIELD		PRIVATE				Pump Station	
	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	468	12	FIELD		PRIVATE				Pump Station	
	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	486	7	FIELD		PRIVATE				Pump Station	
	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	486	8	FIELD		PRIVATE				Pump Station + Access Road	
ST-1	AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	103	4	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND	PUBLIC				Pump Station	
ST-2	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT	0	194	FIELD		PRIVATE				Pump Station	1/1
	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT	0	195	FIELD		PRIVATE				Pump Station	1/1
	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT	0	210	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND	PUBLIC				Pump Station	
	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT	0	962	FIELD		PRIVATE				Pump Station	1/1
	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT	0	968	FIELD		PRIVATE				Pump	1/1

COMPONENT	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOCK	PARCEL	TYPE	OWNER	PROPERTY	USER	CROP	DAMAGE	AFFECTED BY	SHARE
												Station	
	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT	0	969	FIELD	TREASURY LAND	PUBLIC				Pump Station	
ST-3	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	8	FIELD		PRIVATE		WHEAT	9.510,05	Pump Station + Access Road	1/1
	AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	65	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND	PUBLIC				Pump Station + Access Road	
ST-4	AKSARAY	SULTANHANI		0	2848	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND	PUBLIC				Pump Station + Access Road	

A 2. ASSET INVENTORY OF PARCELS AFFECTED BY REVISED FRESH WATER LINE

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOK	PARCEL	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	1687	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	1692	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	1698	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	1699	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	1700	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	1701	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	1702	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	1779	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	1782	WILLOW LAND			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	1783	POPLAR LAND			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	1784	GARDEN			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	1794	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	1937	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	1942	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	1943	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	1946	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.558,06 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	1955	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	1962	POPLAR LAND			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	1963	POPLAR LAND			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2029	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2030	FIELD			PRIVATE				

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOK	PARCEL	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
	N											
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2031	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2032	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2037	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2038	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2039	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2040	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2051	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2068	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2070	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND		PUBLIC	EMPTY			
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2161	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.387,03 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2162	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2163	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2180	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2181	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.386,10 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2182	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.925,44 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2187	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2188	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	790,85 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2190	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	3.233,90 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2191	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	715,52 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2192	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.391,17 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2193	FIELD			PRIVATE				

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOK	PARCEL	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2194	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	210,98 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2203	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2204	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	216,61 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2212	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	3.335,70 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2213	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2302	FIELD	TREASURY LAND		PUBLIC	EMPTY			
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2303	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2304	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2305	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	2315	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	303,74 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	3314	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	3315	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	3319	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	3487	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	3489	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	3582	POPLAR LAND			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	3583	POPLAR LAND			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	AĞAÇÖREN	0	3915	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	104	21	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	105	1	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	105	3	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	105	4	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOK	PARCEL	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
	N											
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	105	7	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	105	8	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	108	1	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	110	29	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	110	30	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	112	4	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	112	5	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	112	14	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	112	15	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	113	3	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	113	4	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	113	5	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	113	6	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	113	7	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	113	8	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	113	9	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	113	10	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	113	11	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	113	12	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	113	40	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND		PUBLIC	EMPTY	EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	130	52	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOK	PARCEL	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	130	53	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	130	61	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	130	62	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	130	63	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ABDİUŞAĞI	130	64	FIELD			PRIVATE				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	0	1931	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	0	1932	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	2.192,75 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	0	1933	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	487,44 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	220	1	PLOT			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	224	3	PLOT			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	468	1	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	468	3	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	468	5	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	468	6	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	468	7	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	468	8	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	468	9	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	468	10	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	468	11	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	468	12	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	471	1	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.364,66 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	471	3	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.592,22 ₺	1/1

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOC K	PARCE L	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
	N											
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	471	4	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	786,62 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	471	5	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.238,94 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	484	10	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	484	13	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	484	13	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	3.716,20 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	484	18	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	486	7	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	486	8	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	491	1	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	491	2	VINEYARD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	491	3	VINEYARD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	232,98 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	491	4	VINEYARD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	417,70 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	491	5	GARDEN			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.521,02 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	491	6	VINEYARD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	519,48 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	492	6	GARDEN			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.562,46 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	492	7	GARDEN			PRIVATE		WHEAT	469,25 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	492	8	GARDEN			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.169,88 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	493	7	GARDEN			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	493	8	GARDEN			PRIVATE		WHEAT	237,64 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	494	1	GARDEN			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.166,11 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	CAMİLİ	494	6	GARDEN			PRIVATE		EMPTY		

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOK	PARCEL	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	495	1	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND		PUBLIC		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	CAMİLİ	526	1	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	235,71 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	103	4	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND		PUBLIC		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	103	11	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	103	12	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.605,01 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	105	20	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.280,96 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	105	29	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.117,48 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	105	30	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.101,76 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	105	31	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.663,99 ₺	1/2
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	105	31	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.663,99 ₺	1/2
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	105	32	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	5	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.250,47 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	8	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	9	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	10	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.063,04 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	15	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	592,35 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	16	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.646,45 ₺	1/2
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	16	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.646,45 ₺	1/2
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	18	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.668,96 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	19	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	22	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	209,36 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	23	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	3.031,99 ₺	1/1

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOK	PARCEL	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
	N											
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	24	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.508,90 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	25	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.306,04 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	26	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.044,90 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	106	27	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	233,45 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	ÇATALÇEŞME	107	16	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.241,47 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	95	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	96	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	97	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	98	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	100	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	101	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	112	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	113	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.660,33 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	114	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.258,06 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	116	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.849,13 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	197	FIELD	TREASURY LAND		PUBLIC	UNUSED	EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	198	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.108,37 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	199	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	191,24 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	201	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	811,60 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	202	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	118,64 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	101	203	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.104,13 ₺	1/2

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOK	PARCE L	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	101	203	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.104,13 ₺	1/2
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	101	205	FIELD	TREASURY LAND		PUBLIC	UNUSED	EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	101	207	FIELD	TREASURY LAND		PUBLIC	UNUSED	EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	101	208	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.145,91 ₺	1/2
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	101	208	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.145,91 ₺	1/2
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	101	216	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.119,86 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	101	217	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.317,98 ₺	1/2
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	101	217	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.317,98 ₺	1/2
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	101	413	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	101	418	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	398,31 ₺	1/2
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	101	418	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	398,31 ₺	1/2
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	101	419	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.785,70 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	101	450	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.587,75 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	101	454	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	442,99 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	101	455	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	363,86 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	101	456	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	734,21 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	101	457	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.493,14 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	101	458	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	381,55 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	113	7	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.960,86 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	113	8	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.880,83 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	113	9	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	866,12 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	113	18	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	150,37 ₺	1/1

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOC K	PARCE L	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
	N											
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	113	21	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	113	22	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	113	23	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.971,35 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	113	24	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	147,76 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	114	11	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.633,51 ₺	1/2
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	114	11	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.633,51 ₺	1/2
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	114	12	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	984,79 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	114	14	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	3.810,20 ₺	1/2
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	114	14	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	3.810,20 ₺	1/2
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	114	51	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	263,36 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	114	52	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.732,02 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	115	18	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	115	32	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.183,52 ₺	1/2
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	115	32	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.183,52 ₺	1/2
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	115	33	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.360,83 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	115	34	BARE SOIL	TREASURY LAND		PUBLIC		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	115	35	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.563,81 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	115	68	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.349,46 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	115	69	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	3.535,57 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	143	3	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	193,98 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖRE N	KEDERLİ	143	5	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	535,42 ₺	1/1

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOK	PARCEL	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	143	6	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	968,48 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	143	7	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	143	8	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	658,85 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	143	9	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	90,12 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	143	10	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	554,41 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	143	11	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.236,42 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	143	34	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	924,99 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	143	35	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	941,44 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KEDERLİ	144	1	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.156,58 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	0	1133	FIELD	TREASURY LAND		PUBLIC		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	0	1134	VINEYARD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	0	1136	VINEYARD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	0	1137	VINEYARD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	0	1142	VINEYARD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	0	1259	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND		PASTURELAND		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	0	1294	BEHÇE			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	0	1294	BEHÇE			PRIVATE		BARLEY	910,03 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	0	1295	VINEYARD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	160,65 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	0	1296	VINEYARD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	83,89 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	0	1297	VINEYARD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	37,76 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	0	1344	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND		PASTURELAND		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	0	1345	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND		PASTURELAND		EMPTY		

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOK	PARCEL	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
	N				D			D				
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	0	1478	FIELD	TREASURY LAND		PUBLIC		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	0	1481	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND		PASTURELAND		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	111	11	FIELD	TREASURY LAND		PUBLIC	RAFETTİN BİLECEN	BARLEY	3.271,93 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	112	15	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND		PASTURELAND		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	121	1	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.241,94 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	121	2	FIELD	TREASURY LAND		PUBLIC		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	121	3	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	783,06 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	121	4	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND		PASTURELAND		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	129	1	FIELD	TREASURY LAND		PUBLIC		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	130	1	FIELD	TREASURY LAND		PUBLIC		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	130	2	FIELD			PRIVATE		ÇEREZ KABAK	1.367,96 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	130	5	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND		PASTURELAND		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	133	20	FIELD			PRIVATE		ÇEREZ KABAK	449,50 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	133	21	FIELD	TREASURY LAND		PUBLIC		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	133	22	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	645,46 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	133	25	FIELD	TREASURY LAND		PUBLIC		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	133	26	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	133	29	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	135	1	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	837,98 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	135	2	FIELD	TREASURY LAND		PUBLIC		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	135	3	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	677,79 ₺	1/1

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOK	PARCEL	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	135	4	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.579,97 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	135	5	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	287,12 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	151	1	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.200,37 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	AĞAÇÖREN	KÜTÜKLÜ	151	3	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	CAMUZLUK	0	270	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.300,72 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	CAMUZLUK	0	271	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.968,05 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	CAMUZLUK	0	279	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	457,34 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	CAMUZLUK	0	280	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	658,61 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	CAMUZLUK	0	281	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	588,26 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	CAMUZLUK	0	297	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	289,48 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	107	75	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.464,37 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	108	3	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	592,54 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	108	4	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	636,36 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	108	17	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	108	18	FIELD	TREASURY LAND		PUBLIC		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	108	19	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	108	20	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	129	1	BARE SOIL	TREASURY LAND		PUBLIC		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	129	2	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	2.148,68 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	130	10	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	590,52 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	130	12	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	130	13	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.244,45 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	130	15	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	334,36 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	130	16	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	130	17	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.014,98 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	130	18	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	821,84 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	131	63	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	833,15 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	131	64	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	553,42 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	131	65	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	358,67 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	131	78	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.035,49 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	131	79	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	609,58 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	131	80	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	131,43 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	131	81	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	718,01 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	131	84	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.092,98 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	FAKİCİK	131	85	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	223,85 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİBRAHİMUŞAĞI	113	6	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİBRAHİMUŞAĞI	113	7	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	802,28 ₺	1/1

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOK	PARCE L	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİBRAHİMUŞAĞ I	113	8	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.815,80 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİBRAHİMUŞAĞ I	113	9	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİBRAHİMUŞAĞ I	114	24	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİBRAHİMUŞAĞ I	114	25	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMUTUŞA ĞI	120	1	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMUTUŞA ĞI	120	2	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMUTUŞA ĞI	120	3	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMUTUŞA ĞI	120	4	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMUTUŞA ĞI	120	5	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMUTUŞA ĞI	120	6	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMUTUŞA ĞI	120	26	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMUTUŞA ĞI	120	31	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMUTUŞA ĞI	120	32	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMUTUŞA ĞI	120	35	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	4.473,88 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMUTUŞA ĞI	121	1	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.126,79 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMUTUŞA ĞI	123	15	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	2.437,66 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMUTUŞA ĞI	123	16	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.181,00 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMUTUŞA ĞI	123	17	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	418,75 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMUTUŞA ĞI	123	20	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	2.954,04 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMUTUŞA ĞI	123	33	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.448,37 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACİMAHMUTUŞA ĞI	123	34	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	137,17 ₺	1/1

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOK	PARCE	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMUTUŞA Ğİ	123	98	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	959,08 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMUTUŞA Ğİ	123	99	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	2.320,14 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMUTUŞA Ğİ	123	100	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMUTUŞA Ğİ	123	101	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	997,94 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMUTUŞA Ğİ	123	141	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMUTUŞA Ğİ	124	15	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMUTUŞA Ğİ	124	16	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMUTUŞA Ğİ	124	17	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMUTUŞA Ğİ	124	22	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMUTUŞA Ğİ	124	23	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMUTUŞA Ğİ	124	25	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	529,66 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	HACIMAHMUTUŞA Ğİ	124	26	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	107	2	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	151,90 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	107	4	ÇAYIRLIK			PRIVATE		WHEAT	73,59 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	107	5	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	108	1	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.129,74 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	108	2	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	110	164	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND		PASTURELAND		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	110	202	VINEYARD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	415,08 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	110	203	ÇAYIRLIK			PRIVATE		WHEAT	467,39 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	110	204	ÇAYIRLIK			PRIVATE		WHEAT	457,41 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	110	205	ÇAYIRLIK			PRIVATE		WHEAT	429,29 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	110	211	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	110	212	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	859,67 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	110	216	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	414,54 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	110	217	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	562,85 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	110	220	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	630,42 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	110	227	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.142,87 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	110	228	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.378,34 ₺	1/1

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOK	PARCE L	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	110	237	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	825,88 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	110	241	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.214,32 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	110	242	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	933,33 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	110	243	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	132,27 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	110	244	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	İSHAKLIKARAPINAR	110	245	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	892,46 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	113	17	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	465,48 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	114	1	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	801,19 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	116	7	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	515,02 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	116	8	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	984,86 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	116	9	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	621,80 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	116	10	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	854,77 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	6	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.126,68 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	18	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	193,60 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	19	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	365,11 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	20	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.327,72 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	23	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	24	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	420,45 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	25	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	26	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	505,88 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	29	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	30	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.169,81 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	31	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	351,21 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	117	38	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	625,90 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	118	23	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.757,29 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	ORTAKÖY	PINARBAŞI	119	1	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.402,68 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	299	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	387,99 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	300	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	302	FIELD	DSİ GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ		PUBLIC		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	312	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	319	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	459,50 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	321	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	323	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	324	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	325	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	337	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	3.244,19 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	338	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	340	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	342	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	366	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	568	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOK	PARCEL	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	569	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	573	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	574	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	578	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	579	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	626	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	632	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	634	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	3.246,61 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	637	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	884	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.569,91 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	885	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND		PASTURELAND		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	886	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.581,07 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	889	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	894	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	4.046,89 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	895	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.497,28 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	896	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	897	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	976	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	977	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.048,60 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	978	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	787,23 ₺	4/5
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	978	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	787,23 ₺	1/5
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	1076	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	1081	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	1082	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	884,06 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	1083	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	1084	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	1090	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	1091	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	1092	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	3.131,73 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	1093	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.288,31 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	1111	FIELD			PRIVATE		YONCA	1.497,67 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	1112	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	663,24 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	1113	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.014,15 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	1114	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.102,25 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	1115	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	1116	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	5215	FIELD	DSİ GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ		PUBLIC		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	5935	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	689,49 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	6369	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.968,59 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	6371	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.665,36 ₺	1/1

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOK	PARCE L	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	6514	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	6526	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	MERKEZ	0	6817	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	1	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	2	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.049,39 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	5	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	6	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	7	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	8	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	12	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	15	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	21	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	647,57 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	24	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	25	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	26	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	699,88 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	29	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	112	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	117	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.166,39 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	118	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	119	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.227,19 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	120	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	145,41 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	127	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.227,35 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	128	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.248,41 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	129	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.172,55 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	130	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	131	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	227	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	228	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	232	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.701,12 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	235	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	604,47 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	236	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.376,12 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	258	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	1.996,67 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	259	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	317,66 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	260	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	376,75 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	261	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	262	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	263	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	656,40 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	264	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	950,78 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	285	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	61,84 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	286	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.930,19 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	289	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOK	PARCEL	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	290	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	291	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	292	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	293	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	443	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	996,79 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	444	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.093,53 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	446	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.680,87 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	447	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	893,51 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	458	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	792,73 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	459	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	460	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	463	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.036,81 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	599	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	600	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	5.958,07 ₺	2/3
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	600	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	5.958,07 ₺	1/3
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	603	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	263,94 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	604	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.677,77 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	794	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.132,35 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	822	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.008,18 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	832	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	833	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.991,12 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	834	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.032,85 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	835	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.630,58 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	837	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	3.043,37 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	838	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	174,10 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	840	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	841	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	885	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.304,59 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	886	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	888	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2.457,45 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	889	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.040,98 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	891	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	969,62 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	892	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	887,62 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	893	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	5.512,15 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	894	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.919,84 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	895	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.735,59 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	896	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	9.649,85 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	897	FIELD			PRIVATE		BARLEY	831,21 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	3411	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	974,17 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	3806	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	979,59 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	3818	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	346,50 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	3851	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1.560,09 ₺	1/1

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOK	PARCEL	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	3905	Yol			PRIVATE		WHEAT	341,32 ₺	1/1
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	3906	Yol			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	3909	Yol			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	3910	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	SARIYAŞI	BOĞAZKÖY	0	3943	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	1	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	4	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY	4292,351	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	5	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1740,88	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	6	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	7	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	8	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	9510,05	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	67	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND		PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND	EMPTY		
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	68	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2075,02	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	71	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND		PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND	UNUSED		
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	72	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	74	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	75	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	103	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	106	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	147	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2271,72	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	153	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1751,23	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	157	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1380,56	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	163	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	555,07	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	169	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY	2242,95	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	BOSTANLIK	107	181	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT	0	194	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT	0	195	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT	0	203	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1914,63	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT	0	962	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	CERİT	0	968	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	102	9		TREASURY LAND				UNUSED		
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	102	12	FIELD			PRIVATE		EMPTY		
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	65	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2821,23	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	79	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	300,00	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	85	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1638,76	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	90	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1722,65	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	103	92	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2792,2	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	106	2	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	4252,02	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	106	3	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	220,46	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	110	1	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1459,44	

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	SETTLEMENT	BLOK K	PARCE L	TYPE	OWNER	OWNER'S FATHER	PROPERTY	CROP OWNER	CROP	DAMAGE	SHARE
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	110	2	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	760,97	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	110	3	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	790,02	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	110	4	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	806,6	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	110	5	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	765,49	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	110	6	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1589,24	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	110	7	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2431,81	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	110	8	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2572,43	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	110	9	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1728,03	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	110	10	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1592,77	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	110	11	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	2044,55	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	110	12	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1313,47	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	110	14	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	534,33	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	110	14	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	534,33	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	110	15	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	702,05	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	110	16	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	638,57	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	110	17	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1133,97	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	110	19	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1838,54	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	110	20	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	1435,46	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	120	1	WELL	PASTURELAND			UNUSED	UNUSED		
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	122	1	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND		PASTURELAND	EMPTY			
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	124	40	LAKE BED	PASTURELAND			UNUSED			
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	125	1	PASTURELAND	PASTURELAND		PASTURELAND	EMPTY			
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	147	1	FOUNTAIN	PASTURELAND			UNUSED			
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	177	1	LAKE BED	PASTURELAND			UNUSED			
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	178	1	FOUNTAIN	PASTURELAND			UNUSED			
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	188	1	LAKE BED	PASTURELAND			UNUSED			
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	190	1	LAKE BED	PASTURELAND			UNUSED			
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	191	1	LAKE BED	PASTURELAND			UNUSED			
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	200	4	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	446,89	
AKSARAY	MERKEZ	SAPMAZ	200	13	FIELD			PRIVATE		WHEAT	483,64	

A 3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE FOR REVISED FRESH WATER LINE AND ETL

A 3.1 Population and Demography

According to the results of the survey conducted with households in the settlements, the average household size is 4.8. The lowest average household size was observed in Çatalçeşme village (2.6), while the highest average household size was in Hacımahmutuşağı (9.3). Generally speaking, the average number of household sizes in the region is quite higher than national averages.

Table 31 Average Household Size of the Households in the Sample

Province / District	Settlement	Average Household Size
Aksaray / Sarıyahşi	Merkez	4.9
	Boğazköy	3.7
Aksaray / Ağaçören	Merkez	7.5
	Camili	4.6
	Kederli	5.0
	Abdiuşağı	3.0
	Çatalçeşme	2.6
	Hacımahmutuşağı	9.3
	Kütüklü	4.5
	Bostanlık	5.3
Aksaray / Merkez	Cerit	5.0
	Sapmaz	4.3
Aksaray / Evren	Center	3.5
TOTAL		4.8

Source: Sample Household Survey, 2020

The ages of interviewed PAPs range between 30-80, generally around 40-50 ages and all of them are male. The education status of PAPs are given in figure below.

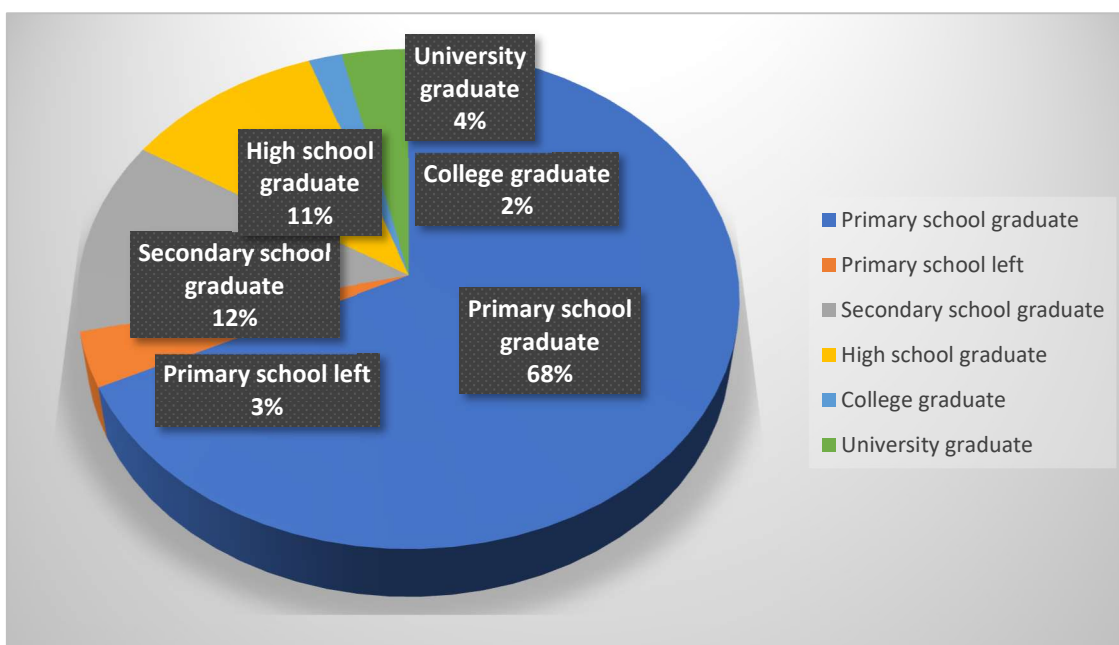


Figure 15 Educational Status of Interviewed PAPs

As seen in Figure 16, 82% of interviewed PAPs are farmers and engaged in agriculture and livestock. 5% of them are civil servant, 5% are tradesman and only 4% are paid labor. There is at least one person who is working in 53 out of total 56 households. 29% of PAPs stated

that there is at least one person who is unemployed and looking for a job in their households.

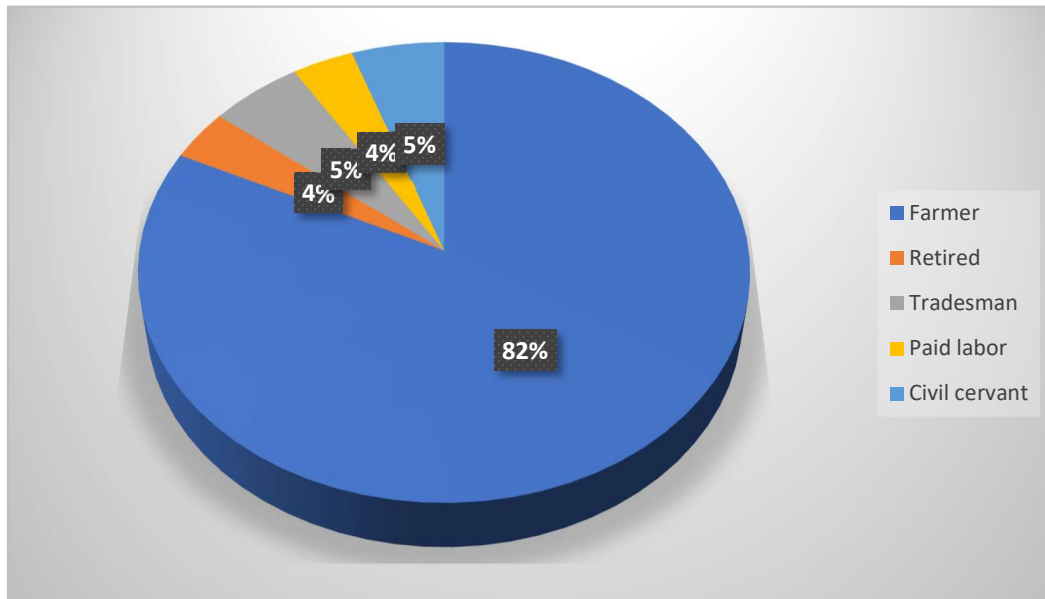


Figure 16 Occupation of Interviewed PAPs

A 3.2 Land Ownership and Use of Households

While 91% of the households in the sample use or own a land, 9% do not. 70% of households have the title deed (full or share) of an arable land only, 6% of households own only a garden and 2% of households own only an orchard. 12% of these households have both a garden and an arable land, the other 6% have both an orchard, garden and arable land. 1 household own all of these land types.

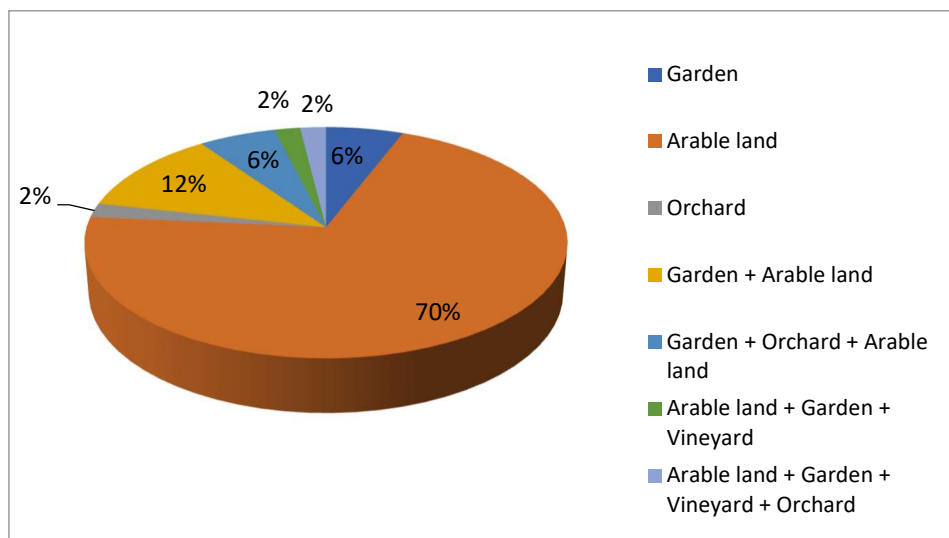


Figure 17 Land Ownership of Households in the Sample

Data on land sizes owned by households in the study area were obtained from the household survey results (Hata! Başvuru kaynağı bulunamadı.). While 36% of the households in the sample have a total of more than 100 decares of land, 14% of the households have between 51-75 decares and 12% have between 31-50 decares. Total land ownership of less than 10 decares is quite low (12%).

Table 32 Average Land Size Owned by the Households in the Sample (Total)

Total Land Size (decare)	Number of Households	Percentage (%)
0-5	4	7.1
6-10	3	5.4
11-20	3	5.4
21-30	1	1.8
31-50	7	12.5
51-75	8	14.3
76-100	5	8.9
100+	20	35.7
Total	51¹¹	91.1

Source: Sample Household Survey, 2020

While 42% of the households that own an arable land indicate that the land is more than 100 decares, 19% stated that it is between 51-75 decares. The number of households that own arable land under 10 decares is quite low (only 3). This situation shows that the land ownership and agricultural lands are very common and wide the region. All of the gardens and orchards owned by households are between 0-5 decares.

Table 33 Land Sizes Owned by Households in the Sample (Distribution by Land Types)

Land Size (decare)	Arable Land	Percentage (%)	Vegetable garden	Percentage (%)	Orchard	Percentage (%)
0-5	-	-	5	100,0	5	100,0
6-10	3	6.4	-	-	-	-
11-20	2	4.3	-	-	-	-
21-30	3	6.4	-	-	-	-
31-50	6	12.8	-	-	-	-
51-75	9	19.1	-	-	-	-
76-100	4	8.5	-	-	-	-
100+	20	42.6	-	-	-	-
General average	47	100.0	5	100,0	5	100.0

Source: Sample Household Survey, 2020

70% of the households in the sample stated that they also use other land resources that are not their private property. The number of households included in the sample stating that they are using other lands (treasury, leased land, etc.) is 39 and the average land size is 87.8 decares. Most of these households also have their own privately owned land, 4 household stated that they do not have title deeds of any land and only carry out agricultural activities in the lands they rent from other people.

Table 34 Average Land Sizes Used by Households in the Sample

¹¹ 5 households did not respond to the question as they do not own any land.

Land Types	Number of households	Average Land Size (decare)
Treasury Land	1	16
Rented (with contract)	38	87.8
Rented (without contract)	-	-
Owned by others and used without payment (neighbors, friends etc.)	2	32.5
General average	39	84.2

Source: SIA Field Study, Socio-Economic Household Survey, 2020

79% of the households in the sample deal with family farming. None of them stated that the land they owned was vacant and not used. 8% of the households use their lands for grazing and 8% use the land for cultivation with other shareholders. Other uses of household land include renting to someone else and cultivation of seasonal workers.

Table 35 Land Use of the Households in the Sample

Land Use	N	(%)
Self-cultivated (by household members)	51	78.5
Renting to someone	2	3.1
Cultivation with other shareholders	5	7.7
Grazing animals	5	7.7
Cultivated by seasonal workers	2	3.1
Total	65¹²	100.0

Source: Sample Household Survey, 2020

A 3.3 Ownership of Other Assets

While 75% of the households have the legal title of the house in which they live, 20% of households live in a house owned by their relatives without paying rent. The ratio of tenant households is very low (5%).

Table 36 Ownership of Houses by Households in Sample

Ownership of House	N	(%)
Owned by household with title deed	42	75.0
Owned by relatives, used without paying rent	11	19.6
Tenants	3	5.4
Total	56	100.0

Source: Sample Household Survey, 2020

¹² Since there is more than one answer option, the total number of answers exceeds the number of households that own the land.

91% of the households in the sample have at least one vehicle which is a very high rate for a sample study conducted in rural area. It shows that the agricultural activities are very important source of income (84% of households have a tractor) and households derive a significant amount of income from these activities. 85% of the households own an automobile. It is seen that 7% owned trucks and 5% owned minibuses.

Table 37 Vehicle Ownership of the Households in the Sample

Ownership of Vehicles	N	(%)
Automobile	48	85.7
Truck	4	7.1
Minibus	3	5.4
Tractor	47	83.9
Other	3	5.4
Total	105¹³	-

Source: Sample Household Survey, 2020

A 3.4 Income Sources of Households

It is seen that the main income sources of the households in the sample are mostly retirement, agriculture and husbandry income. This supports the knowledge that agriculture and animal husbandry is performed as the main income sources in the region and are mostly made for commercial purposes. Tradesman / artisan / trade income and paid civil servant income are also among the main sources of income.

Table 38 Main Income Sources of Households in Sample

Main Income Sources	N	(%)
Agricultural Income (Orcharding, etc.)	1	1.8
Agricultural Income (Selling agricultural products to market)	15	26.8
Husbandry Income (Livestock sales)	6	10.7
Husbandry Income (Selling livestock products to market)	4	7.1
Employee salary (private sector)	3	5.4
Retirement Income	16	28.6
Tradesman / Artisan / Trade Income	5	8.9
Employee salary (public sector)	5	8.9
Total	55¹⁴	100.0

Source: Sample Household Survey, 2020

¹³ Since there is more than one answer option, the total number of answers exceeds the number of households that own the vehicle.

¹⁴ 1 person did not want to answer this question.

75% of the households have a secondary income source. It is seen that agricultural income is commonly stated as a subsidiary income source of households. It is observed that the retirement income is a very important subsidiary income (24%). Income obtained from livestock sales and livestock products are among the primary subsidiary income sources (10%). Employee salaries and tradesman / trade income are among other subsidiary income sources.

Table 39 Subsidiary Income Sources of Households in Sample

Income Sources	N	(%)
Agricultural Income (Selling agricultural products to market)	24	57.1
Husbandry Income (Livestock sales)	1	2.4
Husbandry Income (Selling livestock products to market)	3	7.1
Employee salary (private sector)	1	2.4
Retirement Income	10	23.8
Tradesman / Artisan / Trade Income	2	4.8
Employee salary (public sector)	1	2.4
Total	42	100.0

Source: Sample Household Survey, 2020

31% of households have a secondary subsidiary income source. Among the secondary income sources, agricultural and husbandry income are at forefront (17% of each), widow/disabled/elderly salary income is 11% and rental income is 11%.

Table 40 Secondary Subsidiary Income Source of Households in Sample

Income Sources	N	(%)
Agricultural Income (Orcharding etc.)	2	11.1
Agricultural Income (Selling agricultural products to market)	3	16.7
Husbandry Income (Selling livestock products to market)	3	16.7
Husbandry Income (Selling livestock products to market)	3	16.7
Retirement Income	2	11.1
Tradesman / Artisan / Trade Income	1	5.6
Widow / Disabled / Elderly Salary Income	2	11.1
Rental Income	2	11.1
Total	18	100.0

Source: Sample Household Survey, 2020

A 3.5 Agricultural Production

The agricultural products that mostly grown by households are grains such as wheat, barley, chickpea, clover, rye, oat and vegetables such as beans, corn, sugar beet, squash etc. It is understood that this production is mainly for commercial purposes as the households stated that most-highly income generating products are barley and wheat.

Table 41 Agricultural Products Mostly Grown by Households in Sample

Agricultural products	Number of responses showing that the household grows the product	(%)	Agricultural products	Number of responses showing that the household grows the product	(%)
Wheat	32		Chickpea	15	
Barley	52		Squash	2	
Sugar beet	2		Garlic	1	
Beans	3		Okra	1	
Tomatoes	1		Clover	1	
Corn	3		Rye	3	
Eggplant	1		Oat	1	
Total			118		100.0

Source: Sample Household Survey, 2020

A 3.6 Livestock Production

42% of the households in the sample are engaged in animal husbandry. While 38% of the households have bovine animals, only 5% of them have ovine, bovine breeding is observed as more common than ovine breeding. 21% of the households are engaged in poultry farming and none of them are engaged in beekeeping.

Table 42 Livestock Ownership by Type in Households in the Sample

Livestock Type	Ownership	N	(%)
Bovine Animal	Yes	21	37.5
	No	35	62.5
Total		56	100.0
Ovine Animal	Yes	3	5.4
	No	53	94.6
Total		56	100.0
Poultry	Yes	12	21.4
	No	44	78.6
Total		56	100.0
Beehives	Yes	-	-
	No	56	100.0
Total		56	100.0

Source: Sample Household Survey, 2020

20% of households are engaged in livestock sales and an average of 20 bovine and ovine are sold annually by households (mostly bovine animals).

There are 11 bovine and 30 ovine animals per household among the households in the sample engaged in animal husbandry. 3 of the 56 households in the sample are engaged in ovine breeding. Therefore, there are total of 90 ovine animals and 30 ovine per household among those engaged in ovine breeding. The number of households engaged in poultry farming is 12 and the number of poultry is 132 in total, with an average of 11 animals per household.

Table 43 Average Number of Livestock Ownership in Households in the Sample

Livestock Ownership	Number
Bovine Animal	227
Number of Households	21
Average number of bovine/household	10.8
Ovine Animal	90
Number of Households	3
Average number of ovine/household	30
Poultry	132
Number of Households	12
Average number of poultry/household	11

Source: Sample Household Survey, 2020

It is seen that the production is mostly made for household consumption in livestock products (cheese, eggs, butter) except milk. While 19% of the households stated that they consume the milk produced at home, 81% stated that they sold it to the merchant / factory. Cheese production is 11% for the market while butter production is 6% for the market. Egg production is totally made for household consumption (100%).

Table 44 Purposes of Livestock Production among Households in the Sample

Livestock product	Purpose	N	(%)
Milk	Household consumption	4	19.0
	Sold at public market	-	-
	Sold to merchants/factories	17	81.0
	Total	21	100.0
Cheese	Household consumption	17	89.5
	Sold at public market	2	10.5
	Sold to merchants/factories	-	-
	Total	19	100.0
Butter	Household consumption	16	94.1
	Sold at public market	1	5.9
	Sold to merchants/factories	-	-

Livestock product	Purpose	N	(%)
	Total	17	100.0
Egg	Household consumption	12	100.0
	Sold at public market	-	-
	Sold to merchants/factories	-	-
	Total	12	100.0

Source: Sample Household Survey, 2020