

INTRODUCTION

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report introduces the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) prepared for the Georgian section of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) pipeline project, which will transport crude oil from the Caspian Sea to world markets. The pipeline will extend about 1,760 km across three countries, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Turkey. In Georgia, the BTC pipeline will run 248 km from the Azerbaijan-Georgia border to the Georgian-Turkish border (Figure 1.1). The construction of the pipeline and other associated permanent and temporary facilities in Georgia will require an acquisition of approximately 1,158 hectares of land along the pipeline corridor (see Chapter 2).

Figure 1.1 Georgia Section of the BTC Pipeline



The design of the BTC pipeline was carried out at the same time as the design work for the South Caucasus Pipeline gas pipeline project (“SCP”), which will transport gas from Azerbaijan to the Georgia-Turkish border. The SCP¹, if sanctioned, will be approximately 690km long and it will run parallel to the BTC pipeline. The two pipelines will require the acquisition of a 44-meter wide “construction corridor,” and will impose use restrictions on fifteen meters of land on each side of the pipelines. If SCP does not go forward according to the current plan, BTC will require a 32-meter “construction corridor.”

The BTC project has prepared this RAP to meet international standards and specifically, the terms of the World Bank/IFC’s OD 4.30 on Involuntary Resettlement, the policy followed by most international financial institutions (IFIs)² from which the project intends to seek financing.

¹ To the extent that SCP is built a total of 1,691 hectares of land will have restricted use for a 58-meter restriction zone.

² IFIs principally include the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Export Credit Agencies (ECAs).

The project is committed to minimising the involuntary resettlement or physical displacement of people. The inventory process indicates that this is being achieved. A small proportion of the Project Affected Populations (PAPs) will lose more than half of their entire land holdings to the project; also, people's access to parts of their affected lands and some immovable assets, both private and public, will be interrupted during both the construction of the BTC pipeline and, if sanctioned, of the SCP pipeline.

The ownership of acquired lands for the construction corridor needed for BTC Co and for other permanent facilities will shift to BTC. Losses in income and livelihood caused by the project will be mitigated both through cash compensation and through activities financed by a special fund. The temporary economic dislocation of PAPs will be minimized. Studies were conducted to tailor the mitigation measures to the vulnerabilities of the affected populations. Also, efforts are being finalized to formulate legal procedures to return the use of private lands acquired for the construction corridor back to the original owners subsequent to construction. This will be done so as to allow ex-owners to re-enter and resume the use of the land, subject to observance of certain safety restrictions.

The key objective of the RAP is to outline specific procedures to follow and actions to take to properly compensate PAPs as a result of land acquisition, and the loss, interruption, and elimination of people's access to their productive assets. These impacts are fully discussed in Chapters 4 and 6.

1.2 Project Sponsors

The proposed Project is being developed by Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Pipeline Company (BTC Co.) formed in July 2002. BTC Co.'s shareholders include:

- Azerbaijan (BTC) Limited
- Agip (BTC) Limited
- BP Pipelines (BTC) Limited
- Delta Hess (BTC) Limited
- ITOCHU Oil Exploration (BTC) Inc.
- Statoil BTC Caspian AS
- Turkish Petroleum BTC Ltd.
- Unocal BTC Pipeline, Ltd.

Sales and purchase agreements to acquire stock in BTC Co. have been signed by affiliates of TotalFinaElf, Inpex and Conoco Phillips. BP Exploration (Caspian Sea) Ltd (BP) is coordinating this stage of project development on behalf of BTC Co. In Georgia, BTC Co. is responsible for construction and operation of the proposed pipeline.

The total cost of the BTC pipeline project, including all work to be performed in Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey, is estimated to be approximately US\$ 2.9 billion, of which US\$ 600 million will be the cost of construction in Georgia.

1.3 Brief Project Description

When fully operational and running at its design capacity, the BTC pipeline will have the capacity to export 50 million tonnes of crude oil per year (Mta) from the Sangachal Terminal on the Azerbaijani Caspian coast, near Baku, through Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey to the Ceyhan Terminal on the Turkish Mediterranean coast.

It is anticipated that the construction and commissioning of the system will be carried out in four main phases, including Design, Construction, Operation and Decommissioning. The Construction Phase will start approximately in early 2003 and be completed by early 2005. It has been designed to have an operational life of up to 60 years. The Georgian section of the BTC pipeline will have an external diameter of 46". In addition to the pipeline, BTC Co. will construct temporary and permanent facilities in Georgia. Permanent facilities will include above ground installations (AGIs) and, in particular, two pump stations, one pigging station, sixteen ball valve stations, and ten check valve stations. Temporary facilities will include up to seven construction worker camps³, up to eleven pipe storage yards, and access roads.

Table 1.1 General Characteristics of the BTC Project in Georgia – 44 meter corridor

Length of Pipeline	248 km
Number of Districts Crossed	7 and the vicinity of the city of Rustavi
Number of Affected People, including ⁴ :	2,778
• Private Landowners	2,632
• Tenants of State Land	146
Number of Affected Parcels, including:	4,310
• Privately owned	3,110
• State land	1,200
o Leased Directly	257
o Community-used ⁵ (Sakrebulo)	478
o Other State land	465
Total land to be acquired for the 44-meter construction corridor	1,158 ha
Affected forested area within the 44-meter construction corridor	60.6 ha
Affected pasture area within the 44-meter construction corridor	449.7 ha
Number of sakrebulo affected	41
Number of communities affected ⁶	59
Land required for 1 Pigging Station	3.25 ha (Akhaltsikhe District)
Land required for 2 Pump Stations	32.47 ha (1 Gardabani District, 1 Tetritskaro District)
Land required for 16 Block valve stations	1.54 ha (All districts)
Land required for 10 Check valve stations	0.26 ha (All districts)
Land required for up to 11 Pipe yards (temporary)	30 ha (All Districts)
Land required for up to 7 Construction camps (temporary)	50.5 Ha (1 Gardabani, 2 Tetritskaro, 2 Tsalka, 1 Borjomi, and 1 Akhaltsikhe)
Access Roads	5.7km of 4m wide
Access Roads (permanent)	5.7km of 4m wide

Source: BTC project Data, 2002

³ The seven construction camps include five camps related for the pipe lay and two smaller size camps related to the pump stations. There are also on-going efforts to co-locate the camps to minimize the total number to five.

⁴ Total number of affected people, private owners and tenants of state lands for 58-meter restriction zone are 3081, 2930 and 151 respectively.

⁵ In Georgia, villages are organised into Sakrebulo, the Village Councils, which are the local level administrative units. The State allocates each Sakrebulo a certain area of land for use by the villages mainly used for pasture or hay. It is not technically leased land and therefore considered a different category of affected land.

⁶ Including 57 villages, Rustavi City and Vale City.

Table 1.1 illustrates land requirements of key permanent and temporary facilities for the 44-meter corridor⁷. A joint venture, Spie Capag/Petrofac, was appointed as the construction contractor for the BTC project in Georgia in August 2002, and will be responsible for construction of the pipeline and the facilities.

The BTC project is of great importance for both the participant oil producing and exporting countries, and for those facilitating its transport through the pipeline. It is expected that all three countries – Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey – will economically benefit from the pipeline construction activities as well as from transit fees for allowing the oil to be carried across their lands. Temporary employment opportunities will become available for local communities during the construction phase. It is anticipated that approximately 2,500 people will be employed during the construction peak of about 12 months, including the construction of the pipeline and AGIs, and the management of the pipe yards and construction camps. About 1,700 jobs will be created for the construction of the pipeline alone, of which about 50-80 percent may be filled by Georgian nationals. About 500 jobs will be created for the construction of the AGIs, of which about 30-65 percent may be filled locally. Finally, approximately 300 people will be employed by the construction camps and pipe yards at peak construction period⁸.

A special effort will be made to target the directly affected communities with employment opportunities available through the project. The Construction Contractor, Spie Capag/ Petrofac, will be responsible for the recruitment process. BTC Co. will monitor the is recruitment.

1.4 Project Affected Areas

Geographically and administratively, Georgia is broken down into 9 Regions and 68 Districts. The country's total population is approximately 5 million. The pipeline will pass through 7 districts in Georgia, from east to west: Gardabani, Marneuli, Tetritskaro, Tsalka, Borjomi, Akhaltsikhe, and Adigeni. These districts belong to Samtskhe-Javakheti and Kvemo Kartli regions. The pipeline will also cross an area near the administrative boundaries of the City of Rustavi⁹ located in Gardabani district. The total population of the 7 districts and the city of Rustavi is a little over 600,000. Those affected directly by the land acquisition activities of the project within the 44-meter corridor constitute 2,778 private owners and lessees, a very small proportion of the total population of these districts. The breakdown of the project affected population is illustrated in Table 1.2 below.

⁷ Project land requirements are discussed in Chapter 2.

⁸ BTC Project ESIA, Draft for Disclosure, 2002

⁹ There are 129 landowners in the city of Rustavi whose land plots (arable) fall under 44m. The total area falling within the 44-meter corridor is 5 ha. These land plots are on average 0.03 ha. The owners have recently received construction rights on these lands and will be compensated accordingly.

Table 1.2 BTC Project: Affected Populations

District	Total Population	Affected Owners and Users ¹⁰
Gardabani	122,500	325
Marneuli	128,500	5
Tetritskaro	36,300	440
Tsalka	44,100	385
Borjomi	40,800	616
Akhaltzikhe	55,000	759
Adigeni	21,700	119
City of Rustavi	155,100	129
TOTAL	603,900	2,778

Source: Census and GIOC Data, 2002

The BTC pipeline will pass through a corridor of 4,310 plots that are distributed among seven districts and the City of Rustavi. The privately owned plots constitute the majority of these as is illustrated in Table 1.3 below. Publicly and privately owned plots differ significantly in their size as shown in Table 1.4.

Table 1.3 Affected Land Plots by Districts

	Private	Leased	State	State - Community Used
Adigeni	157	1	1	24
Akhaltzikhe	877	62	82	177
Borjomi	715	5	77	55
Gardabani	351	82	94	60
Rustavi	156	1	22	6
Marneuli	1	6	21	23
Tetritskaro	427	58	90	90
Tsalka	426	42	78	43
TOTAL	3,110	257	465	478

Source: Census and GIOC Data, 2002

As expected, the impact of the 32-meter corridor that is needed only for the BTC project's land acquisition and land use restrictions is significantly smaller than the impact of the 44-meter corridor that is needed for construction of the BTC and SCP pipelines as reflected in Table 1.4.

¹⁰ This number includes those owners and tenants that will be affected by the 44-meter corridor.

Table 1.4 Total Size of Affected Plots

Type of Land	Area affected (58m.) by use restrictions for SCP and BTC ¹¹ (ha)	Area affected (44m.) by SCP and BTC (ha)	Area affected (32m.) by BTC (ha)
Leased	512.3	305.6	192.3
Private	377.0	254.4	177.8
State	193.6	147.6	67.1
State – Community used	607.9	450.1	251.7

Source: Census and GIOC Data, 2002

1.5 Government Administrative Responsibility

Within the Georgian Government, the Georgian International Oil Corporation (GIOC) has the lead responsibility for the BTC project. GIOC plays the role of a government representative through which the BTC Co. requests and secures issuance of rights, licenses, permits, certificates, authorization, approvals and permissions to conduct project activities. In effect, GIOC serves as liaison and coordinator between the BTC Co. and the Government of Georgia. There also exists a government Commission that oversees all Caspian Oil and Gas Transportation projects in Georgia established by a Presidential Decree in 1999 and chaired by the President of Georgia.

In addition to GIOC, a number of other government departments will play an instrumental role in the design, construction and operation of the BTC project, including land acquisition, compensation and other matters. In particular, the State Department for Land Management (SDLM) will play a role for administering the State land allocation process. SDLM has dual responsibility for approving the construction corridor and for identifying and allocating land to the project. SDLM is to monitor the reinstatement of land use and proper documentation of data with regard to the transfer and return of land.

Table 1.5 provides a list of government departments involved in the land acquisition process for the BTC project in Georgia.

¹¹ The 58-meter corridor is the total area in which use restrictions will be imposed.

Table 1.5 Government Administrative Responsibilities

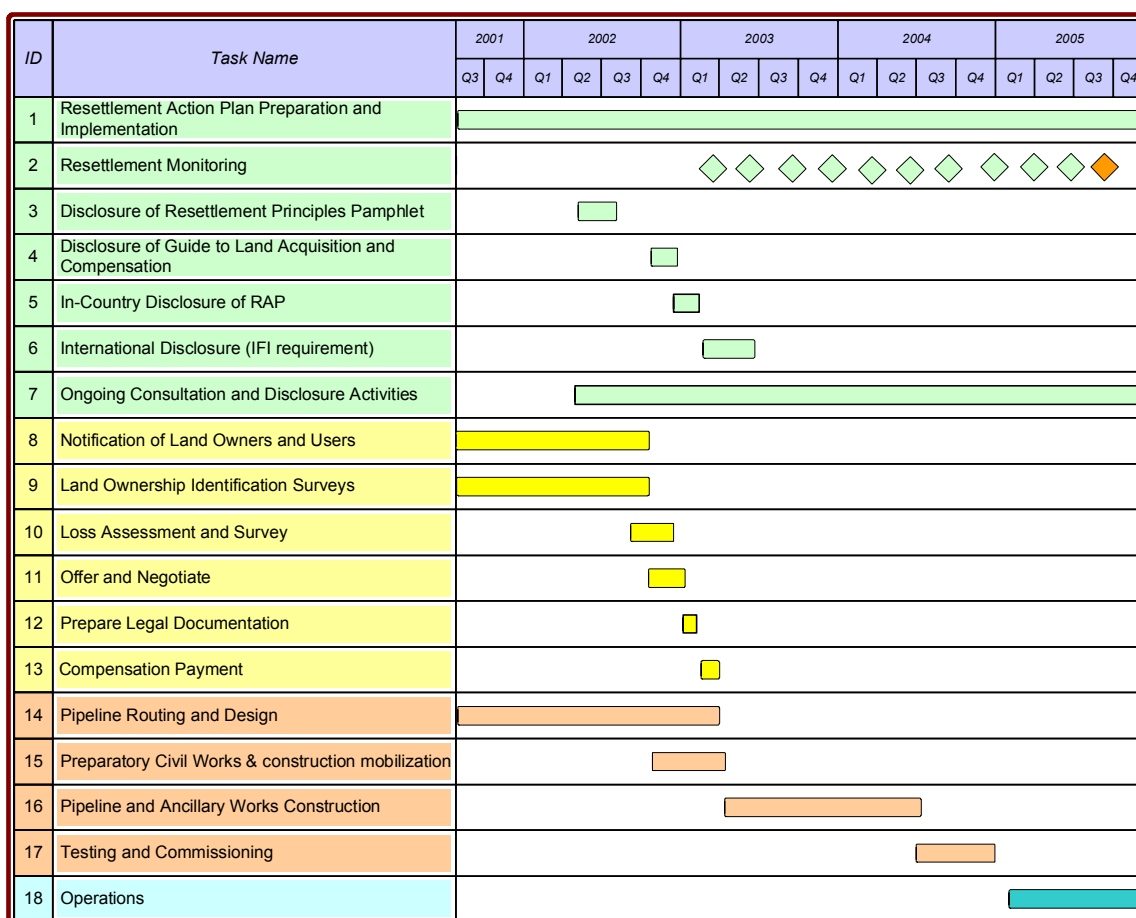
Government Department¹²	Responsibilities
State Department of Land Management (SDLM)	Matters pertaining to construction corridor approval, land identification, allocation and acquisition process.
Ministry of Agriculture	Matters pertaining to permanent acquisition or temporary use of agricultural land and compensation.
State Department of Forestry	Matters pertaining to proposed construction on forestland.
Ministry of Urbanization and Construction	Matters pertaining to construction development and planning in urban environments.

1.6 Program of Implementation

Approximate timeframes for the principal resettlement planning, land acquisition and project implementation tasks in Georgia are summarised in Figure 1.2. Land compensation payments to affected people will commence in mid-January 2003 and first land will be occupied for preparation of the construction corridor at the end of April 2003.

¹² As is more fully described in Chapter 5 of the RAP, the acquisition of land from private landowners will be merely a private transaction between the BTC Co and the landowners, without the involvement of the Government. There is a firm commitment to purchase the land from willing sellers. RAP studies show willingness on behalf of people to sell their land, especially with the assurance that the use of land will be returned to them after the construction. Nevertheless, should a negotiation deal not be forthcoming, there will be Government support in the facilitation of the expropriating proceedings.

Figure 1.2 RAP Implementation Schedule



1.7 Policy framework

The key document guiding project impacts on resettlement and compensation resulting from land acquisition, whether temporary or permanent, is the World Bank Operational Directive 4.30 on Involuntary Resettlement (OD 4.30)¹³. The descriptions of OD 4.30 and other policies in this section and throughout the RAP are summaries only and are qualified in their entirety by references to the policy itself and any undertaking relating to OD 4.30 will be reflected in the financing documents between BTC Co. and potential international lenders, including the IFC.

The policy objective of OD 4.30 (Annex 3.3) is to ensure that the population displaced by a project receives benefits from it. OD 4.30 recognizes that involuntary resettlement is an integral part of project design that should be dealt with from the earliest stages of project preparation, taking into account the following considerations:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs;

¹³ The BTC project RAP is based on World Bank/IFC Operational Directive Involuntary Resettlement (1990). It also uses IFC Handbook titled "Doing Better Business Through Effective Consultation and Disclosure: A Good Practice Manual" (2002)

- Where displacement is unavoidable, resettlement plans should be developed and involuntary resettlement should be conceived and executed as development programs, providing resettlers with sufficient investment resources to share in project benefits;
- Community participation in planning and implementing resettlement should be encouraged;
- Resettlers should be integrated socially and economically into host communities so that adverse impacts on host communities are minimized. This can be achieved by resettling people in areas benefiting from the project and through consultation with the future hosts; and Land, housing, infrastructure and other compensation should be provided to the adversely affected population, including indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, and pastoralists who may have usufruct or customary rights to the land or other resources taken for the project; and
- The absence of legal title to land by such groups should not be a bar to compensation.

OD 4.30 requires screening for resettlement in all projects involving land acquisition or treated by IFC as Category A or Category B. OD. 4.30 requires the design of appropriate mitigation and compensation measures through the RAP.

The BTC pipeline in Georgia is designed to avoid the physical displacement/resettlement of people by exercising choice in the placement of a corridor that does not cross settlement units. No dwellings are affected within the 44-meter corridor, thus no physical displacement is expected¹⁴. However, economic displacement¹⁵ will be experienced by some among the 2,778 affected persons, including 2,632 private landowners, and 146 tenants of state-owned land, as a result of the project's land acquisition activities (see Chapter 6 for a detailed description of impacts and mitigations). Some of the affected families may choose to relocate themselves, especially those who own a single plot that is disproportionately affected by both the construction and by the use restrictions. However, not too many such cases are expected since, subsequent to completion of the construction, it is anticipated that lands will be returned to original owners for their use (with some restrictions), and that the restrictions are such that normal agricultural activity can be continued.

The acquisition of pastures, forests, and community-used lands will have minimal but nevertheless adverse livelihood impacts that will be addressed through mitigation activities. The aim and intention if the BTC land acquisition and resettlement plan is to restore or improve the livelihoods and incomes of project affected populations, whether these effects are at the individual, household or the community levels.

1.8 Overall RAP Objectives

The key objective of the BTC Georgia RAP is to ensure that any potential adverse impacts arising from land acquisition and associated activities are mitigated, and, where possible, avoided through early recognition of, and response to, the issues. In addition, the RAP will guide the project to implement its land acquisition and compensation in a fair and transparent manner, and to meet the interests and needs of the PAPs. The RAP will also ensure that the project's land acquisition and compensation activities meet World Bank/IFC policy guidelines

¹⁴ Some of the affected plots have dwellings on them, but these do not fall within the 44-meter corridor.

¹⁵ "Economic displacement results from an action that interrupts or eliminates people's access to productive assets without physically relocating the people themselves" (IFC's Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan, 2001).

and procedures on resettlement and compensation and are in accordance with the national legal framework and Host Government Agreement (HGA). Finally, the RAP will describe the monitoring and evaluation framework BTC Co. will create in accordance with World Bank/IFC guidelines and that BTC Co will allocate sufficient resources to cover the costs of mitigation of adverse projects impacts.

The main groups of affected populations include the following categories:

- Resident private landowners;
- Absentee private landowners;
- Users of privately owned agricultural lands;
- Tenants of public lands;
- Formal and informal users of State-owned pastures and forests;
- Local institutions that own and/or use land; and
- Regional/local administrations.

In order to ensure that the interests and needs of these stakeholders are addressed, the preparation of this RAP considered the following:

- Mechanisms for fair and transparent compensation for land acquired from private owners, including for absentee owners are established;
- That the rights of private landowners are recognized and that they are compensated for assets and crops;
- The legal framework for the compensation of tenants of State land;
- That the legislative framework and procedures of land and asset acquisition and compensation are fully understood by private landowners and tenants of State and private lands;
- Mechanisms of negotiations, appeal and grievance, are available for the affected populations; and
- That impacts at all stages of the project are comprehensively assessed and evaluated against applicable standards, regulations and guidelines and mitigation measures are revised appropriately.

To meet international standards, the RAP will have the following key elements:

1. The RAP will be finalized and disclosed in Georgia to the public in all project affected areas. Additionally, a Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation, which presents key land acquisition entitlement, price and yield data, has been disclosed in the regions and districts through which the pipeline passes and is being discussed in detail in meetings with affected people (see Section xx for summary of consultation and

- disclosure activities and Chapter 7 for detailed discussion of consultation and disclosure).
2. The RAP preparation and disclosure will comply with HGA, host country requirements and OD 4.30.
 3. Individuals affected by land acquisition will be able to sell their property and assets through a negotiated agreement with the BTC project Sponsors prior to attempts to resort to expropriation. Land sale or acquisition transactions will take place with the seller's informed consent. Expropriation would only be used if no other negotiated agreement could be met and there is no option for locally re-routing the pipeline.
 4. Individuals affected by land acquisition will be provided with fair compensation based on State Land Replacement Fees (SLRF) that generally exceed prevailing market values.
 5. The aim and intention is that the compensation for land, crops and other assets will enable the sellers and users to restore their livelihoods to levels that are at least equivalent to, and preferably better than, those maintained at the time of acquisition.
 6. Compensation will apply to all components of the project including the associated facilities, construction of access to roads, construction camps and other temporary and permanent facilities.
 7. During the construction of both BTC and, if sanctioned, the SCP pipelines, those who are disproportionately affected, i.e. those who are losing a significant portion of a specific plot of land or a significant portion of their overall land, will be assisted both through cash compensation and community based programs.
 8. Project impact monitoring and evaluation will be done in a manner consistent with OD 4.30. See Chapter 8 for detailed discussion of monitoring arrangements.

1.9 RAP Preparation and Disclosure

An international resettlement consultant working in close cooperation with the Land Acquisition Team prepared the RAP for Georgia. In-country social assessment and land acquisition consultants carried out resettlement-related socio-economic surveys.

Specific activities that were undertaken during RAP preparation included:

- Review of social impact assessment and baseline studies conducted for the BTC ESIA
- Field inspection and discussion with potentially affected communities in the BTC pipeline corridor
- Review of the legislative and regulatory framework covering land acquisition and resettlement in Georgia
- Review of project organizational arrangements for valuing land and assets, managing land acquisition and resettlement impacts
- Completion of a census of all project affected households and enterprises

- Socio-economic survey of a random sample of households of owners, users and occupiers affected by the project
- Discussions with authorities and village representatives along the pipeline route and in the vicinity of AGI and temporary facilities sites
- Semi-structured interviews with key groups of affected people including vulnerable groups, absentee landowners, etc.
- Prediction of project social impacts on different affected groups
- In consultation with the Land Acquisition Team, district executive authorities, State Land and Cartography Committee and Ministry of Agriculture, determination of appropriate mitigation measures and compensation entitlements
- Definition of project resettlement activities and implementing responsibilities
- Estimation of RAP costs and budgets; and finally
- Preparation of a RAP to document land acquisition, compensation and livelihood restoration activities for local and international disclosure

For a detailed discussion of project public consultation and disclosure activities, reference should be made to Chapter 7. An ongoing program of consultation and disclosure addressing land acquisition and compensation activities was commenced as part of the local ESIA consultation (beginning in January 2001) and disclosure process (beginning in June 2002). See Box 1.1 for a summary of consultation and disclosure activities.

Box 1.1: Summary of Consultation and Disclosure Activities

1. Social Impact Assessment Consultation

- A number of phases of consultation, beginning in January 2001
- Objective was to consult with a sample of households from each village which owned, used or had rights to land on the pipeline corridor
- Additional consultation carried out as the route was refined
- Consultation teams provided preliminary information on project land needs
- Consultation provided an opportunity to gain early feedback
- Meeting held with NGO groups in Tbilisi on two occasions
- Meetings with key stakeholders, including local NGOs, in 7 locations on pipeline route

2. Census of Affected Plots

- Conducted during March-May 2002-11-20 Based on 522 m corridor
- Carried out by government authorities
- Resulted in list of all affected owners and users in 522 m corridor
- Subsequently verified during notification stage of land acquisition process

3. ESIA Disclosure and Road Show

- Full ESIA document, in Georgian and Russian, with information on land acquisition and land impacts made available at 13 locations in Tbilisi, and government offices in 10 district centres.
- Non-technical Executive Summary of ESIA produced in both Georgian and Russian and distributed to all affected villages on the route
- Community Pamphlet produced in both Georgian and Russian and distributed to all affected villages on the route
- Feedback forms were inserted into every document distributed; boxes for collection of feedback form were placed in every affected village on the route
- Over 15 government offices in Tbilisi and regions received copies of the NTES and Community Pamphlet
- Over 75 NGOs (national and local), donors of multilateral agencies received copies of the NTES and Community Pamphlet
- Pre-disclosure meetings held with regional and district authorities and village leaders to explain disclosure process
- Two workshops with NGO held in Tbilisi
- Three public meetings: Tbilisi, Rustavi and Borjomi
- Ten "Road Show" meetings in villages along the route, to which surrounding villages were invited. Attendance ranged from 50 people to 250 people at each meeting
- All public and village meetings included a discussion of land acquisition and impacts

4. Notification Meetings

- Using census list, APLR¹ notified each person affected by 44 m corridor that their land may be acquired
- Each person was invited to attend a meeting to discuss principle and extent of land acquisition
- Next steps of land acquisition (inventory) discussed in detail

5. Inventory

- Project Land Team met with each affected person to inventory crops and assets on land
- Meetings typically attended by a representative of APLR
- Meeting began with discussion of land acquisition process

6. Disclosure of GLAC

- Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation, produced in Georgian and Russian, made widely available at key local, regional and national level locations.
- Discussed in detail, via APLR, with affected people

7. Landowner Newspaper

- APLR included supplements to 6 of its regular monthly newspaper between May and November 2002 focusing on various aspects of project land impacts. In each case, a minimum of 10,000 extra copies were printed and distributed in affected village on the pipeline route. Specifically:
 - May 2002 edition: General project information, APLR's role in land acquisition, stages of land acquisition, and Frequently Asked Questions.
 - July 2002 edition: Reproduced Community Pamphlet in full, which included information on land acquisition as well as other project impacts and mitigations.
 - August 2002: Questions and Answers on compensation process, eligibility, principles, etc. Also, reproduced advertisement on recruitment and employment that the project had placed in numerous national newspapers
 - September 2002: Legal guide to land sale, bequeathal, mortgage, servitude, sub-division of parcels, land registration, land rights, etc.
 - October 2002: reproduced text of GLAC
 - November 2002 (forthcoming): reproduce all price and yield data tables associated with the GLAC

8. Disclosure of RAP

- Will be disclosed locally in December 2002
- Occupation and preparation of ROW will not begin until April 2003
- Will be delivered and made available at key locations along the route, in same manner GLAC was disclosed.
- Available on project website as well as two NGO web sites
- Available in Georgian, Russian and English
- Will be disclosed at the World Bank InfoShop, EBRD Business Information Centre for 120 days prior to lenders' Board consideration of the project.

1.10 Other Project Social and Environmental Assessment Documents

This RAP is one of several documents that together comprise the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the BTC pipeline project. Other documents are listed below:

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment – Georgia (Draft for disclosure)
- ESIA Non Technical Summary - Georgia (Draft for disclosure)
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment – Georgia (Response to Comments from ESIA Disclosure Phase)
- Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan – Georgia (Draft for disclosure)
- Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation - Georgia
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment – Georgia (Supplementary Lenders Information Pack)
- Community Investment Programme Request for Proposals – Georgia
- Community Investment Programme – Georgia (Tender Clarifications)
- Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Community Information Pamphlet – Georgia
- Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Inter-Government Agreement (Azerbaijan-Georgia-Turkey)
- BTC Host Government Agreement, Government of Georgia
- Environmental, Social and Economic Review of Azeri, Chirag & Gunashli Full Field Development and Export in the Regional Context

All of the above documents are or will be accessible on:
<http://www.caspiandevlopmentandexport.com/>

1.11 The RAP Document

This document is organized into ten chapters as follows:

Chapter One provides a brief description of the BTC project in Georgia and its objectives. It introduces project sponsors and outlines RAP objectives and procedures. It also provides brief information about the project affected areas and populations;

Chapter Two includes a description of the Georgian section of the BTC pipeline, including pump stations, access roads and other associated facilities, project schedule and summary of land requirements;

Chapter Three describes Georgia's legislative, regulatory and policy framework for land acquisition and compensation, and the HGA for Georgia. It describes the country's land ownership and property rights and also outlines relevant international policies;

Chapter Four deals with the socio-economic characteristics of the project affected populations, including a summary of the findings of the BTC ESIA and the RAP's socio-economic surveys to date;

Chapter Five describes Georgia's land acquisition and compensation procedures, implementation responsibilities, and experience to date with implementation, especially with regard to Georgia's current legislation;

Chapter Six outlines the project's impacts and the mitigation measures for both permanent and temporary loss of land, assets, and restrictions on land use;

Chapter Seven describes the public consultation and disclosure process and activities of the RAP, including provisions for grievances and dispute resolution;

Chapter Eight outlines the monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the RAP, including provision for third party monitoring;

Chapter Nine details RAP costs and the budget for its implementation; and

Chapter Ten presents the schedule for RAP implementation along with the details of implementation responsibilities.