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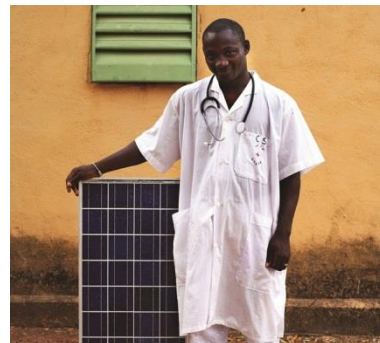
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RSM WORKSHOP – 26 JANUARY 2021



Managing Social Risks and Impacts in Geothermal Projects: Exploration Phase

Turkey Geothermal Development Project



Why is it critical to effectively manage environment and social risks?

GETTING THE SOCIAL LICENSE TO OPERATE

“73% of delays in 190 mega projects world-wide were related to Environmental & Social issues which led to millions of dollars in losses.”

ERM (2010)



What Are the Main Social Impacts of Geothermal Investments?

● Potential Positive Impacts

- **Local employment** opportunities
- **Contribution to local economic development** through sustainable benefit sharing mechanisms in direct use options
- **Local procurement and improving value chains**

● Potential Adverse Impacts

- **Livelihood losses** due to involuntary land take (temp./ permanent)
- **Construction impacts on infrastructure, irrigation channels** etc.
- **Restrictions to access roads**
- **Labor influx** generated by camp sites
- **Impacts on vulnerable groups**
- **Occupational/Community Health and Safety impacts**



Mitigation Measures

- Identified positive and negative E&S risks should be included in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) / Environmental Social Management Plan as per the World Bank's safeguards policies OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment
- If there are unavoidable adverse impacts, then mitigation measures should be taken and referred in the ESIA/ESMP
- Plans/systems that govern mitigation of social impacts:
 - **Community Health and Safety Plan *mandatory** (also includes code of conduct of workers, and labor influx management, communicable diseases and health and safety impacts of geothermal investments)
 - **Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan / Ex-post Social Audit *conditional**
 - **Stakeholder Engagement Plan *mandatory**
 - **Grievance Mechanism *mandatory**

World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)

Turkey Geothermal Development Project

WORLD BANK OP 4.12 INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT-KEY PRINCIPLES

- Avoid resettlement, if cannot minimize or seek alternative design, mitigate impacts and compensate
- Conceive as sustainable development program
- Ensure continuous consultation with stakeholders, involve PAPs and vulnerable in resettlement planning
- Provide assistance for improving livelihoods
- Maintain and improve income/living standards at least at pre-project level



Geothermal Drilling Phase, RSM Component-1 of Geothermal Development Project

PROJECT REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO LAND ACQUISITION

PAST LAND ACQUISITION			FUTURE LAND ACQUISITION		
Method	Required documents	Conditions	Method	Required documents	Conditions
Rental/ Voluntary Purchase	ESIA/ESMP + Ex-post Social Audit	Within 5 years	Rental / Voluntary Purchase	ESIA/ESMP	Planning Stage
Expropriation	ESIA/ESMP + Ex-post Social Audit		Expropriation	ESIA/ESMP + Abbreviated RAP	*E&S Monitoring report with supporting docs. (Implementation stage)



World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement vs Turkish Legal Framework

Turkish Expropriation Law

Objective: Fair financial compensation

Affected persons: persons with legal land title

Compensation: Fair market value

Public information and consultation: Not obliged

Grievance redress: Not necessary, application to court

Vulnerable Groups: No requirement

Monitoring: No requirement

WB OP 4.12

Objective: Livelihood restoration: social survey, baseline data, monitoring post land acquisition

Affected persons: anyone impacted: Renters, legal / illegal users of private & public lands, grazers

Compensation: Replacement cost

Public Information and Consultation: Timely, accessible & meaningful consultation

Grievance redress: affordable and accessible GRM in place

Vulnerable groups: special measures for disabled, elderly, single women headed households

Monitoring: Project progress reports for expropriation and grievances

Associated facilities: such as roads, transmission lines, temporary worker camps


Resettlement Action Plan-RAP

! Private entities can easily comply with WB/IFC policies and can top up above the national requirements

Ex-post Social Audit for Past Land Acquisition

1. Project Description
2. Project's land-based impacts and persons/groups impacted
3. Land Acquisition Methodology
 - Any decisions obtained such as public interest decision for land acquisition
 - Arrangements made for rental lands or any practices of willing buyer/willing seller (WB/WS) – please provide info on rental conditions, duration and reinstatement conditions if well is to be unsatisfactory
 - If any land take via expropriation, application of national law on (normal acquisition process, urgent expropriation)
 - Entitlement Matrix (**Only if there is expropriation**. Land use through rental arrangements or WB/WS applications will not require an Entitlement Matrix)
 - Valuation method applied to determine compensation
 - Compensation arrangements and payments (information on how and when the payments were made, when the process finalized)
 - Any additional measures taken to restore loss of livelihoods (include any CSR activities sponsor has carried out)
4. Public awareness and engagement activities carried out
5. Project's grievance mechanism/strategy
6. Any Non-compliances and proposed suggestions

Good Practices: Integrating Social In Environmental Assessment & Management

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- **Rule of thumb for adverse impacts: Avoid, minimize, mitigate and compensate**
 - **Early and continuous Stakeholder Engagement**
 - Disclosure of information
 - Consultation
 - Informed Consultation and Participation
 - **Effective Grievance Mechanism**
 - **Environmental and Social Staff Capacity**



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Teşekkürler!
Thank You!

