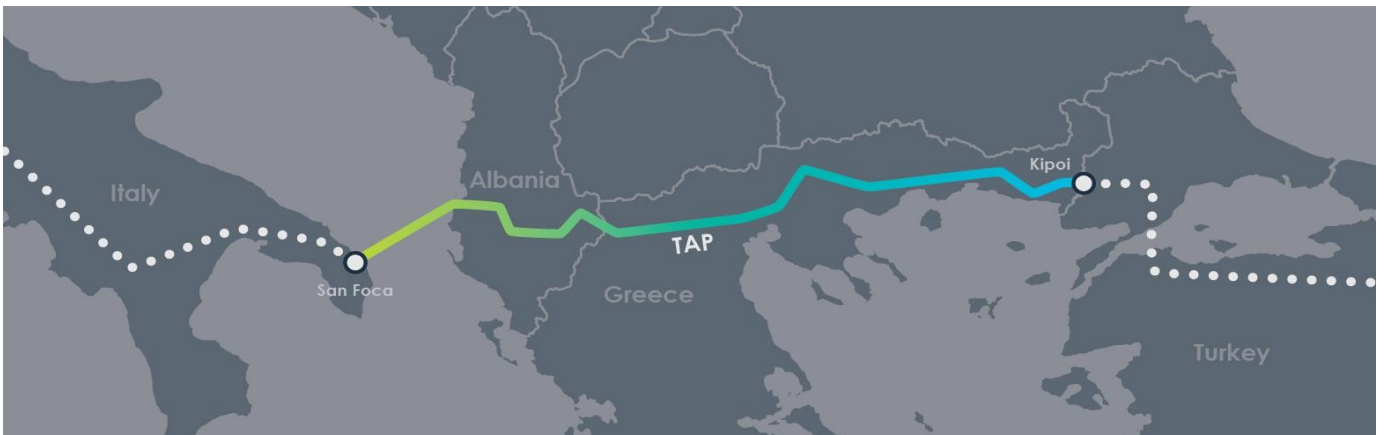




Trans Adriatic
Pipeline



Albania Livelihood Restoration Procedure



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1. Introduction

This Livelihood Restoration Procedure describes the up to date approach to land management during operations, land reinstatement, and following the completion of TAP AGs Livelihood Restoration and Transitional Support (LATS) Program in 2023. This procedure details compensation entitlements and additional mitigation measures intended to address any economic disruptions and/or displacement during the operation of the TAP pipeline, consistent with Albanian law listed in Section 3.1 and standards of financial institutions listed in Section 3.2.

This procedure is subordinate to and shall be read in conjunction with TAP AG Environmental and Social Management Manual (Ref. 1) which provides an overview of all TAP AG environmental, socio-economic and cultural heritage aspects and how impacts are identified, avoided, mitigated or managed in accordance with TAP AG commitments.

This document contains requirements in addition to any legal requirements applicable to TAP AG (arising from national and/or EU legislation and the ESIA approvals in place), and therefore no such provision has any effect whatsoever on the fulfilment of these legal obligations by TAP AG. This document includes additional requirements formulated by, and incumbent on, TAP AG and, therefore, does not give any right to third parties and are not enforceable by any third party beyond any legal rights they may have in accordance with applicable laws.

1.1 Scope

This procedure is applicable to TAP AG owned and operated facilities in Albania, i.e. pipeline right of way (215 km) from Qendër, Bilisht in Korçë to 17 km north-west of Fier, approximately 400 m inland from the shoreline, the compressor station near Fier, the metering station near Bilisht and 9 block valve stations.

This document supplements the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) Albania (Ref. 2) issued in June 2016, which in turn built on the Livelihoods Restoration Framework (Ref. 3) issued on October 2014. Livelihood Restoration Procedure was developed following completion of construction activities. The document will be further updated, if deemed necessary (e.g. to reflect further organisational changes in roles and responsibilities, during operations phase or any upcoming expansion related activities in Albania).

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this Albania Livelihood Restoration Procedure is to:

- Summarise livelihood impact prevention, restoration activities and management processes relevant to the TAP operations phase, which were implemented and completed under the LATS program (Ref. 4)
- To meet TAP AG obligations under the livelihood restoration and stakeholder engagement commitments of the approved TAP Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) for Albania (Ref. 5) including subsequent approved amendments.

1.3 Abbreviations and Definitions

Abbreviation	Definition
AGI	Above Ground Installation



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Abbreviation	Definition
ALL	Albanian Lek
APRC	Agricultural Productivity Restoration Completion
BVS	Block valve station
CM	Council of Ministers
CTA	Common Terms Agreement
DCM	Decision by Council of Ministers
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EIB	European Investment Bank
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
E&S	Environmental & Social
EU	European Union
Ha	Hectares
HGA	Host Government Agreement
IEMG	Independent External Monitoring Group
IESC	Independent Environmental & Social Consultants
IFC	International Finance Corporation
LATS	Livelihood Assistance & Transitional Support
LEA	Land Easement and Acquisition
LM	Land Management
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PAH	Project-affected Household
PAP	Project-affected Person(s)
RFA	Rapid Field Assessment



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Abbreviation	Definition
PR	Performance Requirement
PRAP	Productivity Restoration Action Plan
PTR	Perennial Tree Restoration Form
RSIP	Route Social Impact Plan
RSIR	Route Social Impact Register
RoW	Right of Way
SAC	State Agency of Cadastre
SGMT	Stakeholder and Grievance Management Tool
SMU	Soil Mapping Unit
TAP	Trans Adriatic Pipeline
TAP AG	Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG

Term	Definition
Stakeholder	Any person, group or organization who may be affected by or may affect TAP operations.
Vulnerable Person(s)	People who may be functionally limited in their ability to participate in consultation and decision-making about the project, in their physical capacity to adapt to new circumstances, their ability to restore their livelihoods. Vulnerability is characterised by higher risk and reduced ability to cope with shock or negative impacts. It may be based on socio-economic condition, gender, age, disability, ethnicity, or other criteria that influence people's ability to access resources and development opportunities.
Zone A	8 metres strip with the pipeline at its centre (4 metres from the centre line either side)
Zone B	40 metres strip with the pipeline at its centre (20 metres from the centre line either side)

1.4 Roles and Responsibilities

TAP AG leadership team with headquarters in Switzerland includes roles such as the Operations Director, who shall support the roles and responsibilities presented below.



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1.4.1 TAP Country Representative and Operations & Maintenance Manager

Land Management (LM) following the hot commissioning activities, the introduction of hydrocarbons, and during operation and maintenance of TAP pipeline systems in each host country has been delegated to Country Representative and Operations & Maintenance Country Manager(s), who, inter alia, shall be responsible for:

- Ensuring compliance with applicable legislation, Lenders and ESIA requirements
- Land Management and management of Right of Way, including coordination of lease, easement acquisition and management of required land, dealing with issues that might arise with regards the expropriation limits or/and compulsory acquisition of rights on the land and adjacent properties or affecting the operation and maintenance of the pipeline (except for sale and disposal of TAP AG assets), acquisition and management of relevant rights on land, their preservation, extension, renewal and termination either through the concluding of agreements, or through compulsory acquisition, indicatively, but without limitation, according to the Law 116 dated 15.04.2013.
- Ensure implementation of livelihood restoration procedure outlined in Section 3 of this document.

1.4.2 TAP Country Operations and Maintenance Engineer(s)

TAP Country Operations and Maintenance Engineer(s) shall be responsible for fulfilment of his/her deliverables under Land Entry procedure (Ref. 7) and Infringement Management Procedure (Ref. 8).

1.4.3 TAP Land Management Team

TAP Land Management team shall be responsible for;

- Implementation of TAP Grievance Management Procedure (Ref. 6), including Reporting and leading of resolution of land related grievances and facilitating the coordination and closure of all the other non-land related ones
- Coordination, Monitoring and Completion of all the related with their scope activities by Independent External Monitoring Group (IEMG)
- Integrating stakeholder engagement initiatives from the landowner/user engagement, grievance management and livelihood restoration programs
- Land management activities to support land entry (Ref. 7) and infringement resolution (Ref. 8), including leading land entry and exit related engagement (Ref. 7) and managing land entry refusal in collaboration with TAP Management and TAP Legal Teams.
- Leading the completion of the route social impact assessment process
- Conducting review of compensation payment rates on a regular basis.
- Land Management of Right of Way, including coordination of lease, acquisition and management of required land, acquisition and management of relevant rights on land.

1.4.4 TAP Country Grievance Advisor(s)

The TAP Country Grievance Advisor(s) shall be responsible for:

- Acting as the primary point of contact with the complainant(s)



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- Ensuring effective operation of grievance management process including registration and investigation of grievances
- Undertaking grievance reporting
- Submitting proposals for review of grievances by external specialists when necessary.
- In-country coordination of the of the grievance management process
- Assigning a work stream single point of contact, contacting them by email with a copy of the grievance and requesting them to assess the factual accuracy
- Uploading the grievance into Stakeholder and Grievance Management Tool (SGMT) upon receipt of the response from the work stream single point of contact and agreeing the proposed measures with the work stream single point of contact.

1.4.5 TAP Stakeholder Manager

The TAP Stakeholder Manager shall be responsible for:

- Ensuring effective operation of stakeholder engagement process
- Coordinating and supporting the Country Representative and O&M Manager in the interface with municipality representatives and institutional stakeholders
- Supporting local management with TAP representation in key stakeholder engagement meetings in host countries as well as with identification, monitoring, communication and management of emerging stakeholder issues and risks, including potential mitigation plans where required.



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2. References

Ref No	Document Title	Document Number
1	Environmental and Social Management Manual	CAL00-TAP-QHSE-Y-TMT-0001
2	Livelihood Restoration Plan Albania	AAL00-PMT-660-X-TTA-0001
3	Livelihood Restoration Framework Albania	TAP-LEA-PL-003
4	Livelihood Assistance and Transitional Support (LATS) Implementation Plan	CAL00-PMT-660-X-TTA-0001
5	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Albania	AAL00-ENT-641-Y-TAE-0001
6	Grievance Management Procedure	CAL00-TAP-QHSE-Y-TPA-0002
7	Land Entry Procedure	CAL00-TAP-AMA-X-TPA-0075
8	Infringement Management Procedure	CAL00-TAP-AMA-X-TPA-0074
9	Stakeholder Engagement Procedure	CAL00-TAP-SKE-X-TPA-0001
10	Record Retention Guidelines	CAL00-TAP-LEG-X-TPA-0001

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3. Albania Livelihood Restoration Procedure

3.1 Legal Framework

This section provides a summary of those provisions in Albanian law that pertain to land easement and acquisition and generally relevant to projects such as TAP. It is not a comprehensive list of all Albanian land legislation.

Table 1: Key Albanian Legislation Pertaining to Land Easement Acquisition

Title in English	Key Issues Addressed
Constitution of the Republic of Albania	Law No. 8417, dated 21.10.1998 (as amended) Main constitutional principles, essential rights and freedoms, organization of the state and independence of the state bodies, elections, hierarchy of the laws etc.
Civil Code of the Republic of Albania	Law No. 7850 dated 29.07.1994 (as amended) Legal rights related to immovable properties (such as ownership, easement-servitudes and usufruct rights, lease, etc.). Interacting and beneficiary parties, their rights, modalities of acquisition of rights referred above, and the obligation to register them.
Law "On Registration of Immovable Properties"	Law No 111/2018 "On Cadastre" Operation of the public immovable property registration service, the organization of the institution responsible for this service and the manner of administration of the cadastre, as a public immovable property register.
Law "On expropriation and temporary use of private property for public interest"	Law no 8561, dated 22.12.1999 (as amended). DCM Decision no. 127 dated 23.03.2000 "On content and procedures for request of expropriation and temporary use of properties for public interest". DCM Decision no. 138 dated 23.03.2000 "On technical criteria of evaluation and calculation of the compensation for the expropriated and devaluated properties and the rights of third parties" (as amended) Regulates the right of the state to expropriate or take in temporary use, for public interest the properties of legal entities or individuals and the protection of the rights and interests of the expropriated owners.



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Title in English	Key Issues Addressed
<p>On the legalisation, urbanization and integration of the informal zones/constructions</p>	<p>Law No. 9482 dated 03.04.2006 (as amended)</p> <p>DCM Decision no. 438, dated 28.6.2006 “On the definition of the criteria, procedure and applicable documentation to qualify the constructed objects to be legalized or not” (as amended)</p> <p>DCM Decision no.258, dated 04.05.2007 “On the registration of the legalized immovable properties”</p> <p>DCM Decision no.259, dated 04.05.2007 “On the approval of the regulation and the minimal urban standards for the urbanization of the informal zones”</p> <p>DCM Decision no.411, dated 19.5.2010 “On the criteria, procedures and type of the legalisation permit form”</p> <p>DCM Decision no.289, dated 17.05.2006 “On the organization and operation of ALUIZNI”, amended with COM Decision no. 678, dated 04.10.2006 and no. 1147, dated 05.08.2008</p> <p>DCM Decision no. 397, dated 21.06.2006 “On the approval of the action plan for the legalisation, urbanization and integration of informal constructions”.</p> <p>DCM Decision no. 437, dated 28.06.2006 “On the definition of the procedures for the collection elaboration and management of the data on informal construction, for completing the data base”</p> <p>DCM Decision no.870, dated 27.12.2006 “On the coefficient of exploitation of the construction under legalisation having a social economic purpose”</p> <p>DCM Decision no. 1180, dated 05.08.2008 “On the definition of the tariff value for the legalisation service and collection of the income in the process of legalisation” (as amended)</p> <p>DCM Decision no 1655, dated 24.12.2008 “On the compensation of the owners of immovable properties, that are occupied by informal constructions”</p> <p>Legalisation of informal constructions. Transfer of the ownership rights over the land plot where is constructed the object that will be legalized. Urbanization of zones, blocks of informal constructions and their integration into the urban development of the country. Procedures for the completion of the legalisation of the informal constructions and the establishment of the relevant structures for the legalisation.</p>



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Title in English	Key Issues Addressed
On consideration/revision of legal validity for creation of ownership titles on agricultural land	<p>Law No. 9948 dated 07.07.2008 (as amended)</p> <p>DCM No. 222, dated 06/03/2013 “On the procedures for determining the performance of the process of transferring agricultural land to former agricultural enterprises owned by beneficiaries”</p> <p>DCM No. 253, dated 06/03/2013, “On the procedures for determining the fulfillment of acts of taking agricultural land owned by families of former agricultural villages - agricultural cooperatives”</p> <p>DCM No. 338 dated 22.04.2015 On amendments and additions in the Decision of CM. 253, dated 06.03.2013, "On establishing the procedures of fulfilling the acts of obtaining the owned farmland by farming families in the villages of former agricultural cooperatives”</p> <p>Review agricultural land allocations with the power to overturn/confirm land commission decisions that, in many cases, are already legally registered in the IPRO.</p> <p>Dealing with the already-started land distribution procedures regulated by previous Laws No. 7501 of 1991 and No. 8312 of 1998 and provides local government structures with more time to finalize the documentation.</p>
On legal proceedings required for granting ownership of agricultural land of former agricultural enterprises to beneficiaries specified in Law No. 8053 of 21/12/1995.	<p>Law No.171 dated 18.12.2014</p> <p>DCM No. 337, dated 22/04/2015. “On the procedures for determining the performance of the process of transferring agricultural land to former agricultural enterprises owned by beneficiaries”</p> <p>Finalization of documents for already-started land distribution procedures regulated by Law 8053 of 21/12/1995.</p>

3.1.1 Key Principles of Albanian Legislation Pertaining to Land Acquisition

The Albanian Constitution and expropriation legislation are generally in line with Human Rights protection principles as contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Private property is guaranteed by the Constitution (Article 41).

Rights in property, whatever their nature (ownership, usufruct) must be registered in the public immoveable property register (as defined in the Civil Code).

The expropriation process is defined by Law 8561 of 22.12.1999. This law has similarities to expropriation laws in other European countries, is generally in line with international standards of human rights and property protection, guaranteeing a fair and transparent process that generally complies with requirements of international standards listed in Section 3.2. Its main aspects are the following:

- Expropriation is subject to public interest “in accordance with general principles of international law”



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- Expropriation is subject to “fair compensation”
- Expropriation can only be decided by the Council of Ministers based on an application by the requesting agency or requesting private entity
- The expropriation law provides the main steps in the process, which are detailed further in Section 3.4.

3.1.2 Rights, Transactions and Registration

Registration

The Immovable Properties Register (or Cadastre), i.e. the registry where all immovable properties and respective transactions are registered, is administrated by State Agency of Cadastre (with local offices), a legal public person, under the control of the Council of Ministers. (Cadastre law, Art. 6). Ownership titles and other real rights (i.e. usufruct rights, use rights, emphyteusis, easement and other real rights) must be registered (Civil Code, Art. 193). Transactions acts should be declared online by the relevant entities (i.e., courts, notary public, bailiff officers etc) and provide to the State Agency of Cadastre within 10 days from their formalization hard copies of such acts (Cadastre Law, Art. 24). State Agency of Cadastre shall treat ever request for cadastral service with 15 days upon request but not later than 21 days. (Art. 29).

Lease contracts for periods of more than nine years must be registered with IPRO. The contract should be a notary deed (Civil Code, Art. 197). Notarial lease contracts for periods more than one year may also be registered. When a lease contract is for a part of an immovable property, then the existing real estate property record is closed, and new property record is opened for the part that is leased as well as for the part of the immovable property that remain and relevant notes are made on the cadastral map (Registration Law, Art. 57).

The registration of the ownership title acquired by the execution of a sale purchase agreement is registered upon filing of the sale purchase agreement (which should be in the form of a notary deed).

In the situation where the registration process is in respect of an object that has been legalised, the registrar carries out the registration of the legalized object pursuant to the legalization documents (Art. 53).

Easement Rights

Easement (Civil Code, Art. 261 to 295) can be established by law, act of a state authority, contract entered between the parties, or by a court decision. Easement rights include all rights necessary for the free enjoyment of easement. The beneficiary of the easement is obliged to compensate the owner of the servant property for damages arising from the easement. The owner cannot create an easement over the property without the consent of the usufructuary, in case the easement impairs the rights of the usufructuary. The easement right should be exercised in the manner and time that creates fewer difficulties for the owner of the servant property. The beneficiary of the easement has the right to file claims in the court against any party that contests his right and to request, as the case may be cease of impairment, full reinstatement of the right and damages relief. Easement over a property in joint ownership can be created only upon the approval of all the joint owners.

The owner of the immovable property may register an easement right upon filing with State Cadastre Agency of the act creating the easement providing for (i) the nature of the easement, the period, and any condition or restriction related to it; (ii) the immovable property, or its relevant part that is affected by the easement. The easement document should also contain a plan that defines the location and extension of the easement. The easement is registered in the relevant section of the property records. Change and removal of the easement are made upon filing a request and relevant documents by the party that is benefiting from the easement. (Cadastre Law, Art. 55).

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Option to Purchase (“Earnest Agreement”)

A party that intends to enter in the future into a contract may pay to the other party a sum of money (the earnest) in advance assuring that party on the later execution of the contract (Civil Code, Art. 601-602). In case the contract is not executed due to the default of the party paying the earnest, this party loses the earnest; when the contract is not executed due to the default of the party receiving the earnest, this party is obliged to pay back double the amount of the earnest. Unless otherwise agreed in the contract, the defaulting party is liable for compensating damages to the other party. In this case the sum of earnest could offset part of the damages if it does not cover them all.

The Civil Code (Art. 84-88) also recognizes the concept of conditional contracts, where the parties are required to discharge or not discharge their contractual obligations depending on occurrence of uncertain events as defined by the parties in their contract. In case such events do not occur than the parties would be released from the contractual obligations.

Expropriation in the Case of the TAP Project

It is important to note that at any point while the expropriation process is on-going the owner has the possibility to continue negotiation and reach agreement with the expropriating agency.

The details of the expropriation process, the legal framework guiding forced easement/temporary use, and the asset valuation prepared by independent valuers, was attached as Appendices to Livelihood Restoration Plan Albania (Ref. 2), which is available via the TAP AG website.

Claims and Grievances

There is no formal grievance mechanism, though while the expropriation process is on-going, all affected parties have the opportunity raise claims to Expropriation Agency and court appeal procedures exist. All people, who have rights or claims on land covered by the cadastre, benefit from rights set forth in legislation on cadastre creation/completion, including the right to object to registrations of others in the cadastre. This means that in case they are of the view that land acquisition conflicts with their rights, they have the opportunity to raise a complaint at the stage of cadastre preparation.

TAP AG has operationalized a grievance mechanism, which is outlined in Section 3.8.

3.2 Operations Standards

The TAP pipeline is a critical component of Europe’s strategy for energy security and diversity. Gas supply reduces reliance on coal for energy and is considered a transitional step towards a low-carbon economy. The TAP pipeline has implemented good international practices throughout, and the project has aligned with the standards of international financial institutions such as:

- The European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), specifically performance requirements 1 to 6, 8 and 10
- European Investment Bank (EIB) Environmental and Social Standards
- International Finance Corporation (IFC) Standards 1 to 6 and 8 including onshore and offshore specific environmental, health and safety guidelines
- The Equator Principles 3
- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Common Approaches.

These standards aim to ensure that adverse impacts on people, their rights, livelihoods, culture and environment are avoided or, where avoidance is not possible, minimized, offset and/or compensated. This includes providing targeted assistance and opportunities to restore and, where possible, improve the production levels and the income earning capacity for those experiencing temporary or permanent loss of



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income as a result of project land acquisition and/or land use restrictions. The provision of short-term transitional support is also recommended, as necessary.

3.3 Construction Phase Summary

3.3.1 Land Reinstatement

The TAP pipeline construction phase defined objectives and procedures for reinstatement of the land following completion of construction. The overall objective is to return the land to pre-project conditions, return the land to the landowner and support the restoration, if not improvement, of production and livelihoods as soon as possible.

Following completion of construction, the EPC Contractors were required to reinstate the pipeline construction corridor. This involved the following activities:

- Restoration of the original contours
- Topsoil that had been removed and stored separately was placed back on the (former) construction corridor
- Land irrigation and drainage infrastructure, damaged roads and/or other networks and facilities, which were disturbed or moved during construction, were reconstructed.

Photographic records of the route were made, where necessary, before and after the works, as well as the infrastructure and roads used for the Project, and any associated infrastructure which was damaged. All pipeline marker posts were located in a way that interference with agricultural activities was minimised.

3.3.2 Construction Phase Impacts

In Albania, a total of 921 ha of land was leased on a temporary basis during construction, and a total of 86 ha permanently acquired. Restrictions during operations shall apply to 170 ha of land.

Table 2 summarizes the type and area of land impacted by the TAP pipeline, and the nature of the impact.

Table 2: Land Impacts

N	Category of Land Impact	No. of Parcels by Land Category						Total Area (ha) by Land Category					
		Urban	Agric	Pasture	Forest	Other	Total	Urban	Agric	Pasture	Forest	Other	Total
1	Permanent Acquisition (CS, BVS)	0	370	0	1	30	401	0	66.82	0	0.01	4.86	71.69
2	Temporary Lease/Temporary Facilities (Camps, Yards, etc) (Parcels affected by Temporary AGI not constructed are not included)	0	226	7	4	27	264	0	31.09	2.74	0.58	2.38	36.8
3	Temporary Lease/Pipeline ROW	17	5,225	98	136	1,318	6,794	1.18	475.63	60.31	164.24	59.14	730.50
4	Re-route Temporary Lease/Pipeline ROW (new parcels only)	10	365	9	9	48	441	0.60	26.59	28.67	3.64	1.57	61.07
5	Access Roads and Bridges Permanent	27	318	2	0	26	373	616m ²	2.7	373 m2	0	0.3	3.1
	Access Roads and Bridges Temporary	14	727	25	7	149	922	437m ²	9.5	0.3	507m ²	2.0	11.9
	Access Roads and Bridges Both	36	748	127	131	462	1,504	0.76	41.7	23.6	38.7	68.1	172.9
6	Powerlines – Permanent + Temporary + Easement	1	122	9	5	55	192	45m ²	8.63	0.69	1.76	5.37	16.45

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N	Category of Land Impact	No. of Parcels by Land Category						Total Area (ha) by Land Category					
		Urban	Agric	Pasture	Forest	Other	Total	Urban	Agric	Pasture	Forest	Other	Total
	Powerlines – Temporary + Easement	4	126	0	0	73	203	66m ²	2.50	0	0	0.84	3.34
	Powerlines – Temporary	2	39	1	0	6	48	2m ²	424m ²	9m ²	0	147m ²	582m ²
7	Geohazards (Temporary, Easement, Permanent)	0	119	15	5	29	168	0	6.11	5.70	4.71	10.09	26.61
8	Water Supply – Easement	0	23	0	0	29	52	0	0.76	0	0	0.11	0.87



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Extent of Impact on Land Parcels

Table 3 groups the number of land parcels, according to the extent to which each parcel was impacted by construction.

Table 3: Extent of Project Impact on Land Parcel

Percentage of Land Parcel Affected	Number of Parcels	Households	Percentage of the Total Number of Parcels	Percentage of the Total Number of Households
0-20% land parcel	3860	3398	54	53%
21-40% land parcel	1800	1664	25	26%
41-50% of land parcel	351	328	5	5%
51-70% of land parcel	484	430	7	7%
71-90% of land parcel	306	272	4	4%
More than 90%	370	329	5	5%
Total	7171	6422	100%	100%

As illustrated in Table 4, 75% of affected parcels were cultivated with annual crops.

Table 4: Project Impacts on Cultivated Parcels

Percentage of Land Parcel Affected	Total		Annual Crops		Perennial Crops	
	Parcels	House holds	Parcels	House holds	Parcels	House holds
0-20% land parcel	2449	2156	1893	1654	556	502
21-40% land parcel	1580	1461	1250	1157	330	304
41-50% of land	316	295	202	186	114	109
51-70% of land	423	376	260	230	163	146
71-90% of land	246	219	160	143	86	76
More than 90%	263	234	184	165	79	69
Total	5277	4741	3949	3535	1328	1206

Impacts on Annual and Perennial Crop Cultivation

The asset verification process undertaken in 2015 (that was used as the basis for construction phase LRP cut-off date) indicated that of the affected area entitled to compensation 462 ha of land was under cultivation.

Impacts to Structures/Attachments

Within the construction-affected land area, there were 139 structures (i.e. fences, storage buildings) which could potentially be impacted, and 5,336 land parcels with irrigation works. Assets on the land that were impacted by construction were either fully reinstated or compensated at full replacement



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value. TAP AG’s EPC Contractors were responsible for ensuring irrigation systems continue supplying water to the unaffected portions of the land parcel. As part of the land reinstatement process, EPC Contractors reconnected any affected irrigation systems in the Zone B (building restriction zone) area, and ensured they are fully functional as part of land exit and land return.

3.4 Operations Phase Livelihood Restoration Management

3.4.1 Operations Phase Land Use Restrictions

Table 5 below sets out the long-term operations phase land use restrictions associated with zones A and B of the pipeline corridor and consistent with Albania legislation and the easement and compensation agreements (where applicable).

Table 5: Operations Phase Land Use Restriction Zones

Zone	Description	Nature of Restriction Albania
Zone A (or ownership restriction zone)	8 metres strip with the pipeline at its centre (4 metres from the centre line either side)	It is prohibited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> construct or permit to construct buildings of whatever nature, structures, fences, trees, hedges or other obstructions to be erected or placed upon the Property, or to change the grade of the Property carry out any deep ploughing or excavations of any nature Plant trees (crops allowed) create or permit any condition whereby standing water would accumulate on the Easement Area
Zone B (or building prohibition zone)	40 metres strip with the pipeline at its centre (20 metres from the centre line either side)	No construction. Construction is defined as: any object built or installed in the ground, permanently or temporarily, whether developed beneath and/or above the surface of earth. This includes any building, water well or greenhouse.

As per Host Government Agreement in Albania:

- from 20m to 200m on either side of the pipeline centreline houses are allowed, as per Greek Technical Regulation No. D3/A/oik.4303 n 26510 “Natural gas transmission systems operating at maximum pressure of over 16” bar”
- from 200m to 450m on either side of the pipeline centreline planning of group of houses and settlements will large amount of people are subject to consultation
- from 450m to 600m either side of the pipeline centreline planning of schools, hospitals or other establishment with numerable people are subject to consultation.

3.4.2 Land Entry and Exit

A detailed Land Entry Procedure (Ref. 7) has been developed which guides the key steps in land entry and exit. During Operations Phase, land entry shall be classified according to three scenarios, reflecting the nature of activities to be undertaken:

- Scenario 1 - Patrolling and non-intrusive inspection



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- In this scenario, there are no impact on assets, crop productivity or soil/ground profile and drainage, and access is either by foot only, or driving is on established tracks that are not cultivated or existing roads. All landowners are notified in advance regarding the planned patrolling schedule and the need to undertake non-routine patrols
- Scenario 2 - Entry with disturbance
 - In this scenario, entry to and adjacent to the established ownership restriction zone for maintenance or other works may result in excavations and impacts to crops and productivity. In such case, reinstatement works may also be required. Notification is provided at least 7 days in advance to both the landowner and land user
- Scenario 3 - Emergency Response Entry
 - In this scenario, no advance notification is possible. Depending on the extent of works required, there may be disturbance to assets, including cultivated land.

In the case of Scenario 2 and 3, the steps to be followed are outlined in detail in the Land Entry Procedure (Ref. 7).

The key principles in relation to land entry, reinstatement and exit related compensation are summarized in Section 3.5.5.

Every effort shall be made to avoid impacts to land or to fixed assets that have not been compensated in advance. In the case of any unplanned impacts on land or damage to assets and standing crops that may occur under any of the scenarios, the landowner/user shall be identified, followed by reinstatement and compensation, if applicable.

Reinstatement activities are not required as part of routine inspections / foot patrols, and the patrolling personnel shall satisfy themselves on exiting the land parcel that no assets have been impacted. Should unplanned damage or impact occur during Scenario 1, the patrolling personnel shall follow the procedures as described in Land Entry above and detailed in the Land Entry Procedure (Ref. 7).

Following completion of required works under Scenarios 2 and 3, the site personnel, subject to any applicable legal restrictions, shall reinstate impacted lands to the condition prior to entry, including any specific measures documented in the Land Entry Protocol. Following reinstatement of the parcel, a Land Exit Protocol shall be signed with the landowner.

Any PAP with an unresolved reinstatement issue, and/or who refuses to sign the Land Exit Protocol, may lodge an official complaint through TAP AG grievance mechanism under Grievance Management Procedure (Ref. 6) and ultimately file an official complaint through the local courts. The Land Management Team shall be the point of contact for any post land exit reinstatement related grievances.

All parcels entered under Scenarios 2 and 3, and parcels that had been subject to unplanned damage or impact under Scenario 1, shall be monitored as “high-risk”. In accordance with the LATS Program, Land Productivity Restoration Action Plans shall be developed and implemented for such high-risk parcels of cultivated land. A site visit shall be completed at the end of the cropping session for a period of up to 3 years as of /starting from land exit or until the productivity has been fully restored.

The key principles in relation to land entry related engagement are summarised in Section 3.7.2.

3.5 Compensation Entitlements

3.5.1 Compensation Principles

Key principles of the TAP land and easement acquisition and access strategy include the following:

- Compliance with Albanian law and international standards listed in Section 3.2
- Avoidance of physical displacement and minimisation of economic displacement



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- Compensation for land and crops based on full replacement value and paid in advance of construction. Full replacement value shall include related transaction costs
- TAP AG shall attempt to purchase any land required on a permanent basis for above ground installations from its current owners. Impacts on land ownership and livelihoods shall be compensated
- TAP AG, wherever possible, shall attempt to lease land required on temporary basis from its owners and shall hand it back after operations and maintenance activities and reinstatement are completed. Temporary use of land shall be compensated, where possible, through land rental agreements
- Owners of land that is subject to easement and/or restrictions during operations shall be compensated
- Users of Land that are affected due to the TAP Project shall be compensated for lost farm income (full replacement value) of any standing crops, and possible reinstallation costs that are impacted by Project installations
- Orphan land, i.e. land that is severed or bisected by TAP Project, and the portion of the plot that is not directly impacted (acquired or rented by TAP AG) but rendered uneconomic; unviable; and/or inaccessible (either permanently or temporarily), shall be compensated
- TAP AG shall endeavour to enter into agreements with affected landowners and land users wherever possible
- Only where no agreement is reached with affected landowners, shall TAP AG resort to forced easement or acquisition of relevant rights, according to the process described in Albanian Law
- All affected people shall have access to TAP AG grievance mechanism
- Vulnerable people shall be identified and if required shall be provided with all necessary assistance in relation to Land Easement and Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration activities
- Landowners shall be entitled to a minimum compensation payment
- The date of the census and asset verification survey establishes the cut-off date for the determination of assets eligible for compensation.

3.5.2 Eligibility

Those eligible for compensation, i.e. due to operational and maintenance activities creating disturbance and associated livelihood impacts and not provisionally compensated during the construction state, include the legitimate owners and users/tenants of land required by the Project on a permanent, temporary and/or restricted use basis at the cut-off date, i.e. on the date of the census and asset verification survey.

3.5.3 Entitlements

Permanently Acquired Land

Compensation for permanently acquired land shall include the following three elements, as applicable:

- Purchase of land at replacement value
- Compensation for any standing annual or perennial crops at full replacement value
- Compensation at replacement cost to be paid to the owner for impacts to any improvements and/or enhancements on the land (irrigation and/or drainage structures, sheds, wells, etc.).



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Easements

Zone A (Ownership Restriction Zone)

Zone A (ownership restriction zone) is not purchased by TAP AG but is subject to a long-term easement and /or ownership restrictions (as the case may be). Restrictions associated with this Zone A shall be compensated as below:

- In land deemed to be potentially constructible: the prohibition to build any structure entails a loss in value and is compensated at 90% of the land value
- In land deemed to be agricultural and non-constructible: the prohibition to build any structure does not entail any loss as such land is deemed non constructible. However, the restriction not to plant any trees or to plough the land deeply does entail a loss in value and is compensated at 50% of the land value
- In land deemed to be non-arable (including pasture land), there is no relevant restriction to further usage of Restriction Zone A (ownership restriction zone), so despite there being no compensation payable in principle, in order to comply with Albanian law, it is compensated at 25% of the land value.

Zone B (Building Prohibition Zone)

Similarly, Zone B (building prohibition zone) is not purchased by TAP AG is subject to long term restrictions. Associated restrictions shall be compensated accordingly:

- In land deemed to be constructible, the prohibition to build any structure entails a loss in value and is compensated at 90% of the land value
- In land deemed to be agricultural and non-constructible: the prohibition to build any structure does not entail any loss as such land is deemed non constructible. There is no restriction upon agricultural activities in Zone B (building prohibition zone), and therefore the restriction associated to Zone B (building prohibition zone) in agricultural land is not compensated
- In land deemed to be non-arable, there is no relevant restriction to further usage of Restriction Zone B (building prohibition zone), hence no compensation.

Temporary Additional Land Take

Temporary land take includes land occupied on a temporary basis for operational and maintenance purposes and then reinstated to pre-take condition and handed back to the owner. TAP AG shall not purchase land required temporarily for operations but if needed, e.g. in case TAP AG does not already have relevant rights over such land, will seek to enter into lease agreements with current landowners.

TAP AG, subject to any applicable legal restrictions, will reinstate land required temporarily for operations / maintenance works to its previous condition. Where such land is agricultural, reinstatement will seek to restore it to its pre-take agricultural productivity.

Compensation shall include the following elements, as applicable:

- Disruption/Disturbance Allowance – a nominal rate shall be paid in recognition of the disturbance of normal agricultural livelihood activities caused by the entry. The nature of the disturbance varies by the stage of the cropping season but could include disruption of access and/or ploughing across the parcel, loss of seed, fertiliser, pesticide, etc. applied to the affected land.
- Lease of Land – entry and associated works shall be treated as a temporary lease of land covering the period from entry to completion of reinstatement. The duration of the lease shall be calculated on a monthly basis and as such, shall be not less than one (1) month. In calculating the lease period, the duration of access, works and disturbance shall be rounded



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up to the next whole month. Lease rates shall be based on those used during construction (i.e. 12.5% of land value per annum).

- Compensation for assets – crop compensation shall be paid, as per the inventory of affected assets, irrespective of the stage of development. A minimum compensation payment shall apply.

Orphan Land

Temporary occupation of land by TAP operations and maintenance may leave sections of land on either side where agricultural activities can normally be continued. There will be cases, however, where the remaining part becomes too small to make cultivation economically viable. Similarly, access to the remaining land may be restricted, making cultivation during maintenance works impractical or uneconomic.

Where small remaining plot parts become uneconomic as a result of either purchase or temporary occupation, such land plots shall be eligible for compensation as “orphan land” subject to conditions.

Whether a parcel qualifies as “orphan land” shall be reviewed by TAP AG on a case-by-case basis, based on a request lodged by the landowner and/or land user. The following criteria shall be considered in this review:

- Size, dimensions and shape of the orphaned part of the plot
- Nature of any access restrictions
- Size and nature of mechanical equipment typically used for cultivation on this plot and whether such equipment reasonably can be used given the size, shape and dimensions of the orphaned part of the plot
- Potential restrictions to irrigation or drainage during the period of maintenance works.

Compensation for Orphan Land, once recognised as such, shall be based on the same entitlements as the main affected piece of land.

Entitlement Matrix

An Entitlement Matrix, summarizing all compensation eligibility and entitlements relevant to the Operations Phase, is shown below as Table 6.

Table 6: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impact	Type of Compensation
Permanent Acquisition	<p>Landowner: Monetary compensation for land at Project Land Acquisition Rate (Full Replacement Value = Current Market Value & Transaction Costs).</p> <p>Land User: Monetary compensation for any standing annual crop at the Project Crop Rate (full replacement value) plus loss of crops for one year at full replacement value</p> <p>Other Assets (i.e. perennial trees, irrigation and/or drainage structures, sheds, wells): Monetary compensation at full replacement value to the owner of the asset.</p>



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Type of Impact	Type of Compensation
Temporary use of land	<p>Landowner:</p> <p>Lease of Land – entry and associated works shall be treated as a temporary lease of land covering the period from entry to completion of reinstatement. The duration of the lease shall be calculated on a monthly basis and as such, shall be not less than one (1) month. In calculating the lease period, the duration of access, works and disturbance shall be rounded up to the next whole month. Lease rates shall be based on those used during construction (i.e., 12.5% of land value per annum).</p> <p>Land User:</p> <p>Disruption/Disturbance Allowance – a nominal rate shall be paid in recognition of the disturbance of normal agricultural livelihood activities caused by the entry</p> <p>Compensation for Assets – crop compensation shall be paid, as per the Inventory of Affected Assets, irrespective of the stage of development. A minimum compensation payment shall apply.</p> <p>Other Immovable Assets (i.e. perennial trees, irrigation and/or drainage structures, sheds, wells):</p> <p>If damaged, monetary compensation at full replacement value to the owner of the asset.</p>
Orphan land	Subject to case by case review, land that is severed or bisected by TAP, and the portion of the plot that is not directly impacted (acquired or rented by TAP) but rendered uneconomic; unviable; and/or inaccessible (either permanently or temporarily), shall be declared 'orphan' and shall be eligible for compensation.
Long term Easement & Restrictions in Zone A or ownership restriction zone (pipeline corridor)	<p>In land deemed constructible: 90% of the land value</p> <p>In land deemed agricultural: 50% of the land value</p> <p>In pasture or non-usable land: 25% of the land value</p>
Restrictions in Zone B or building prohibition zone (access corridor)	<p>In land deemed constructible: 90% of the land value</p> <p>In land deemed agricultural: 0% of the land value</p> <p>In pasture or non-usable land: 0% of the land value</p>
Consultation zone	Case by case review where and when the need arises.
Minimum compensation	Each parcel of affected land shall be eligible for a minimum compensation payment of 56,000 ALL.



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Type of Impact	Type of Compensation
Impacts to public forests and woodlands	As per applicable law

3.5.4 Compensation Values

TAP crop compensation values are provided in Appendix 1.

Compensation Values Study

TAP AG engaged the services of an independent valuer to undertake a study of market values and replacement costs along the pipeline route. The methodology that was utilised is described in the following sub-sections. The study area included all areas affected by the pipeline restriction zone within a 100m buffer zone (50m on either side of the central pipeline route).

The consultant reviewed the in-country methodologies employed in Albania for valuation purposes and identified all applicable rates used by the State and its Authorities involved in negotiated or compulsory land acquisition activities. This included state decisions applicable to expropriation for various development projects carried out in the same Regional Districts relevant to TAP pipeline.

Values according to State Decisions and the methodology used to establish them, were further reviewed by the consultants against the following criteria:

- Methodology of Calculation, and whether it can reflect current market conditions
- Collection of applicable data
- Categorisation of Land affected by the pipeline corridor per sections having similar qualities
- Consolidation of Replacement Values per section for land, attachments and crops
- Establishment of applicable replacement values (Acquisition, Easement and Rental) for the consolidated sections
- Information about official Inflation Rates in Albania for previous five years
- Information about factors that influence affected asset values throughout time.

Additional activities related to the values study included:

- Development of a Replacement Values calculation formula
- Development of an adjustment formula for specific categories of lands, assets and crops within sections to fine – tune Compensation Values for individual cases within Sections according to their specific qualities
- Development of an update formula for all replacement values for the adjustment of proposed values after the end of the study for the construction and operation period
- Development of a Geodatabase incorporating the above information.

Land Values

Land Valuations, in accordance with international standards listed in Section 3.2, have been based on the collection of comparable valuations, derived from past transactions or prices offered, and have been fine-tuned according to their individual characteristics in order to support the benchmark process for the establishment of Compensation Values.

With respect to replacement values for land, the TAP AG established the following:



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- Criteria for categorisation of affected Land into five (5) Categories by prevailing use: two (2) agricultural and three (3) non-agricultural. Individual parcels within each Category can be further fine-tuned using criteria such as constructability, irrigation, slope, accessibility, façade along a major road, accessibility to Public Utility Grids, size, distance for nearest locality, soil constitution
- Reference Comparable Data in the different cadastral or geographic zones and the cost of transaction (cost of registration and any taxes, fees, rights, etc. payable on top of the land value)
- A calculation of current replacement values for the different types of Rights transferred based on official Transaction Costs.

Annual Farm Income

An inventory of standing Annual and Perennial Crops was established, and a survey carried out regarding current yields, producers' prices and production costs for each of the identified crops in each reference area (generally Local Community level). Based on the results of this survey, the Annual Farm Income of each affected Crop in each Local Community was generated. For perennial crops, additional information was collected, such as typical growth periods and evolution of yields within their growth period. These factors additionally influenced the perennial crops farm income value characteristics in order to support the benchmark process.

Crop Valuation

Replacement Values of Crops has been based on collected Yields, Producers Prices and Construction Costs gathered for all crops in all Local Communities intersected by the TAP Project. Specifically, the Replacement Value for Perennial Crops has been based on Farm Income lost during the period required to re-establish the farm to its previous Yield level, and to eternity, for trees that will need to be permanently uprooted.

The rate of compensation for lost assets is calculated at full replacement cost, which is the market value of the assets plus any transaction related costs.

Reviews of Compensation Methodologies & Values

In 2018 and 2019, TAP AG commissioned an independent review of crop methodologies and valuations in all three countries of operation, in order to review the appropriateness of the original valuation process and determine if the rates offered were still adequate. In all cases the review findings were that TAP AG compensation values were appropriate, and in virtually all cases exceeded market rates and at least met replacement value, in accordance with national laws and international standards.

In 2025, TAP engaged the services of an independent consultant (evaluator/s) who conducted an assessment and review, and updated, where necessary, the compensation rates applied by the Trans Adriatic Pipeline Project to offset losses of assets such as land, trees, crops, or structures resulting from project impacts, in compliance with EBRD Performance Requirement 5: *Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement*.

This review and report provided summarizes the updated valuation of land and immovable property for specific areas, agriculture, and urban areas, affected by TAP pipeline footprint. The land and other immovable property valuation serve as reference documents to support land acquisition and resettlement policies of TAP, in case construction or other maintenance work or services are needed around the pipeline. The information and data used for this report refers to prices and economic parameters of the latest years (2023-2025) published by official sources. An important source of information originates from field monitoring work performed by TAP and market data (prices of agriculture commodities and property listings).

The market value of land or other immovable properties will be determined in the context of real estate valuation, including interests and rights in land and buildings. Characteristics of the land or other immovable properties such as legal, physical, economic, and other attributes will be analysed and



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considered in the valuation methodology. Depending on the property categories and availability of the data, four methods of valuation have been adopted as recommended by European Valuation Standards: (i) market comparative approach, (ii) income approach, (iii) residual value method and (iv) the cost approach. The results obtained from different methods were comparatively analyzed in order to derive the most accurate valuation.

This assessment updates compensation reference values for land acquisition or resettlement policy of TAP. The valuation results reflect real estate market dynamics, regional development as well as agriculture and tourism sector developments. The review of legal and institutional framework has as well identified changes in reference prices of land and properties, changes in the reference costs for constructions or transaction charges which will influence property and compensation values for land and property in acquisition or resettlements.

- These dynamics are reflected in new and updated land and property values. The review of legal and institutional framework has as well identified changes in reference values of land and properties used for taxation nor registration, cost structures and transaction charges which will influence property and compensation values for land and property in acquisition and resettlements.
- The land and property valuation manifest a regional pattern, with Korca and Berat region experiencing a sharper increase in land and property values affected by tourism and agriculture sector developments.
- Generally, a positive trend, similar to price changes, is observed (the change rate on average is equal to cumulative price changes over the time frame);
- Regional development disparities are reflected in land value variation among regions (cumulative over the time frame);

Appendix 2 of this procedure contains the updated compensation rates, reflecting the assessment carried out in 2025 and described above.

TAP AG shall review crop compensation rates on a regular basis (indicatively every 5 years), to ensure values, remain appropriate, considering inflation and other market factors. Land compensation values will be reviewed on case-by-case basis, when necessary, as acquisition of additional land during operations and maintenance phase is not foreseen.

3.5.5 Land Entry / Exit related Compensation

All compensation payments adhere to the principles and approach defined in Section 3.5.1, accounting for the nature of required access (i.e. duration) and anticipated impacts. In general, compensation shall be provided for:

- Disruption/Disturbance Allowance – a nominal rate shall be paid in recognition of the disturbance of normal agricultural livelihood activities caused by the entry. The nature of the disturbance varies by the stage of the cropping season but could include disruption of access and/or ploughing across the parcel, loss of seed, fertiliser, pesticide, etc. applied to the affected land.
- Lease of Land – entry and associated works shall be treated as a temporary lease of land covering the period from entry to completion of reinstatement. The duration of the lease shall be calculated on a monthly basis and as such, shall be not less than one (1) month. In calculating the lease period, the duration of access, works and disturbance shall be rounded up to the next whole month. Lease rates shall be based on those used during construction (i.e. 12.5% of land value per annum).
- Compensation for assets recorded by TP during pre-land entry asset inventory in the relevant asset verification form –crop compensation shall be paid, as per the inventory of affected assets, irrespective of the stage of development. A minimum compensation payment shall apply.



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If the landowner/user agrees to the compensation offered, a Land Entry Protocol shall be signed with the affected landowner/user. For Scenario 3 (Emergency Response Entry), the Land Entry Protocol shall be necessarily signed retrospectively. The Land Entry Protocol shall refer to a Land Entry inventory of affected assets of the parcel that is disturbed by the entry.

If the landowner/user disagrees with the compensation offered, the TAP grievance process will be utilised to support a resolution. Grievances submitted by the landowner/user for instances where agreement is not reached shall be recorded in the SGMT. Any compensation not claimed by the landowner/user shall be held in escrow.

3.6 Livelihood Assistance & Transitional Support (LATS)

3.6.1 LATS Objectives

TAP AG recognized that compensation provided in accordance with applicable legislation for acquisition of land rights may not always guarantee complete restoration of production and/or livelihoods.

Accordingly, in addition to the compensation to PAPs due on the basis of applicable legal provisions, TAP AG developed the Livelihood Assistance and Transitional Support (LATS) strategy and program, targeted at all landowners, co-owners and users whose land was acquired permanently, temporarily leased and/or affected by easement restrictions for construction and operations and maintenance phases.

LATS had two main aspects:

- A **Livelihood Assistance** aspect aimed at restoring if not improving the agricultural-based livelihood activities affected by TAP
- A **Transitional Support** aspect aimed at providing support to households who may be more adversely affected by project impacts than others and/or who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of LATS components.

The overall **goal** therefore was to support Project-Affected Households (PAH), and particularly those at an elevated risk of experiencing adverse livelihood impacts, to fully restore, if not improve, their production, income and livelihoods.

To achieve the overall goal, the LATS program in Albania had the following key **objectives**:

- A. Facilitate a return to farming on parcels affected by temporary land access as soon as possible
- B. Promote the restoration and improvement of agricultural productivity of affected parcels
- C. Ensure that those households who have been affected by permanent land acquisition can source and acquire replacement land should they wish to do so and are no worse off than pre-project situation
- D. Ensure that growers of deep-rooted perennial crops substantially impacted by easement restrictions are no worse off than pre-project situation
- E. Identify, monitor and, where appropriate, provide transitional support to vulnerable (both pre-existing and project-induced) households in livelihood and income restoration
- F. Promote livelihood diversification by supporting an innovation, enterprise and market linkages program targeting Project-Affected Households, particularly those substantially impacted by permanent land acquisition and/or easement restrictions.
- G. Monitor and provide assistance to fishers and tourism businesses in Albania nearshore areas to ensure any impacts are avoided and that these activities benefit from the Project as much as possible



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3.6.2 LATS Livelihood Assistance

The Livelihood Assistance aspect targeted two key categories of Project-Affected Households, specifically (i) households cultivating annual crops on the affected parcel, and (ii) households cultivating perennial crops on the affected parcel.

The objective was to ensure that all previously cultivated parcels are properly reinstated and returned to the landowner/user with potential productivity restored to at least their pre-Project level. This component is directly linked to successful land reinstatement and return of the land to the landowner/user. Where households lose significant amounts of land permanently, or where perennial tree growers are significantly affected by easement restrictions, additional interventions are included.

The key components are described below, in relation to the various program objectives.

Objective A: Facilitate a return to farming on parcels affected by temporary land access as soon as possible

A1. Restoration of Parcel

This occurred as part of the land exit protocol, whereby the O&M Contractor restore the topsoil, surface features and topography, and working infrastructure on the affected parcel to pre-Project conditions.

A2. Parcel and Easement Demarcation

Construction activities might have been associated with the loss of established (traditional) means of identifying farm boundaries (e.g., trees, rocks, etc.). Therefore, depending on context, namely where boundary infringements occurred, the Project assisted farmers to re-establish markers to delineate farm boundaries.

A3. Soil Analysis

Independent soil scientists undertook a mapping exercise of the soil types along the pipeline route and used the results to group land parcels into a number of *Soil Mapping Units* (SMUs) that share basic soil characteristics.

Soil samples taken from outside the pipeline RoW were used to create a baseline profile of the soil and its organic and chemical fertility. Following land reinstatement, soil samples were taken from within the RoW for analysis. Together the analyses of these samples inform what, if any, differences existed between the undisturbed soils outside the RoW and the reinstated soil, as well as provided more general information regarding crop suitability, irrigation practices, soil protection and fertiliser requirements for the specific soil type.

The results of the soil sample analysis were documented in a Soil Analysis Report prepared for each mapping unit and corresponding segment of the pipeline route.

The Soil Analysis Reports were used to inform improvements in the productivity of affected lands. The results are shared with farmers (see Component B2 below), and are an input into agricultural consultations, specifically in terms of matching soil type, crop suitability and fertiliser requirements. By promoting greater awareness and understanding of crop suitability, crop rotations and fertiliser requirements, the reports may contribute to farm-level increases in productivity as well as more sustainable land use. The reports can also act as basis for recommendations as to what specific actions farmers can take to enhance the productivity of the soil. They also informed the development of any required Productivity Restoration Action Plans (PRAPs) which were prepared if more extensive interventions were deemed necessary to restore parcel productivity to pre-project levels.

A4. Land Reinstatement Verification

Once the Land Exit protocol was signed for a parcel, the Land Management Team, through the LATS Contractor undertaking Farm Consultation & Productivity Monitoring, conducted a Reinstatement Verification visit. This visit examined the reinstatement of each parcel from an agricultural perspective, including checking the surface area and topsoil, noting concerns that might have affected agricultural



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productivity. The Land Reinstatement Verification Team included an agronomist and an engineer at a minimum.

Results of the inspection were included in the Farm Consultation & Productivity Monitoring Forms, including photographic evidence. All findings were recorded in the LATS Parcel Tracker. The Parcel Tracker noted reinstatement issues per parcel, including severity level, and recommendations for resolution. Remedial actions were confirmed and reflected in Productivity Restoration Action Plans for these parcels, which were agreed with the Farmer, and could have included activities by the LATS Contractor, and/or farmer.

Any PAP with an unresolved reinstatement issue, and/or who refused to sign the Land Exit Protocol, could, if desired, lodge an official complaint through TAP AG grievance mechanism as per Grievance Management Procedure (Ref. 6), and could also decide to ultimately file relevant action/claim in the competent courts. The LM Team served as the point of contact for any post land exit reinstatement related grievances

During the operations phase any ongoing or emerging issues with land reinstatement were continually monitored through the LATS Program as part of Productivity Monitoring. Where reinstatement issues were identified by the LATS team, a joint task force of LM Team and E&S Team determined the most appropriate actions to address the issue. Any interventions were recorded and monitored as part of Productivity Restoration Action Plans.

Objective B. Promote the restoration and improvement of agricultural productivity of affected parcels

B1. Engagement & Information

In tandem with the engagement with the PAH during land reinstatement verification and land exit, the LATS program was outlined to the PAH, including the timetable for consultations and interventions per plot. The aim is to establish a LATS-focused working relationship with PAH emphasizing:

- TAP AG's commitment to ensuring land reinstatement and achieving livelihood restoration and potentially improvement
- The role and responsibilities of farmers and TAP AG in this process.

B2. Agricultural Consultations

All PAHs received a copy of their soil analysis during the consultation phase or by post. In addition, individual consultation meetings for perennial crops growers, and group consultation meetings for annual crop growers, were arranged to present the results of the soil analyses and associated recommendations for those PAHs who intended to resume cultivation on their parcel following reinstatement and return of their affected landholdings. The contents of the consultations included recommendations regarding crop suitability, cropping patterns and mixes (e.g., crop rotation, intercropping), fertiliser requirements, and, where applicable, on strategies for improved irrigation.

PAH were contacted by telephone and invited to participate in a consultation session organized close to where they resided. Efforts were made to schedule the consultations on a day and at a time and place most convenient for the PAHs. Those who were interested but unable to attend the consultation meetings were scheduled for a face-to-face meeting at times that suited their schedule.

Farm households deemed potentially vulnerable by virtue of the proportion of their parcel/total landholding affected by the pipeline corridor were particularly targeted for one-on-one agricultural consultations, including general advice on farming practices. One-on-one consultations were also used to address specific issues associated with post-exit land restoration and/or productivity.

As well as discussions of soil analysis and implications for farming practice, consultations included agronomic recommendations for accelerating restoration as well as general agricultural extension applicable to the whole farm that could have resulted in improved productivity.

B3. Agricultural Inputs



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The provision of agricultural inputs to promote a return to farming and restoration of productivity included:

- Provision of fertiliser to affected farmers in proportion to the area of lands affected
- Replacement tree seedlings for all trees affected (i.e. felled and removed) in the 38-metre Project Working Strip
- Assistance with timber harvesting during construction.

B4. Farm Consultations & Productivity Monitoring

The productivity monitoring program was implemented over a 2-3-year period, starting from signing of a Land Exit Protocol for any given parcel. Accordingly, in Year 1 following return of the land, TAP AG implemented Farm Consultation & Productivity Monitoring Program to identify and address any physical issues with the land, ascertain the nature of crop growth, determine whether reduced productivity occurred, provide initial agronomic advice to the farmer, and agree any further actions.

The Farm Consultation & Productivity Monitoring required 1-3 farm visits within a cropping season to assess:

- The occurrence of any post-reinstatement physical land issues with restoration, e.g., subsidence, levelling/ponding, compaction, soil mixing, etc.
- Crop growth, with a view to comparing growth of crops located in and outside the RoW.

Year 1 Farm Consultation & Productivity Monitoring allowed the program to:

- Facilitate, where required, demarcation of parcel boundaries (where these had been disturbed) as well as location of the pipeline and 8m easement
- Reiterate the land use restrictions in the 8 m easement and implement corrective measures where required
- Provide agricultural extension targeting both restoration of productivity as well as improved agronomic practices with the potential to improve productivity of the affected parcel and more generally across the farmer's total landholding
- Assess the extent of post-reinstatement land restoration issues and the need for corrective actions (which could have included development of Productivity Restoration Action Plans)
- Assess the nature and extent of productivity issues and thereby inform the design of interventions (which could have included development of Productivity Restoration Action Plans)
- Assess farmer awareness, understanding and perception of reinstatement and production impacts and their relationship to restoration of livelihoods.

The following were considered during the process of assessing parcel productivity:

- Productivity on a comparable control site (i.e. an unaffected portion of the same land parcel or neighbouring land parcel within the same soil mapping unit)
- External factors with the potential to affect productivity (i.e. climate conditions, farming techniques employed, agronomic practices, plant diseases, etc.)
- During harvest, comparison of crop yields with available agricultural data on typical yields for the crop type and area, as well as direct comparisons of the yield from areas both affected and unaffected from the same parcel
- Feedback from the PAH on noticeable differences in crop viability and growth rate
- Expert opinion of the agronomist conducting the monitoring.



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Based on the results of Farm Consultation & Productivity Monitoring, LATS defined specific corrective actions and/or livelihood restoration measures to be agreed with PAP, which could have included:

- Corrective measures for post-reinstatement issues with land restoration (subsidence, levelling, etc.)
- Targeted restoration measures according to nature of problems affecting productivity (agronomic advice, provision of inputs etc.)
- Compensation for lost productivity post-reinstatement.

All corrective actions were developed in Productivity Restoration Action Plans (PRAPs), agreed with the farmer, and tracked in the dedicated LATS Parcel Tracker.

Objective C. Ensure that those households who have been affected by permanent land acquisition can source and acquire replacement land should they wish to do so and are no worse off than pre-project situation

C1. Permanent Land Acquisition Impact Assessment

The TAP pipeline requirement to develop compressor and block valve stations necessitated limited permanent land acquisition. While the Livelihood Restoration Plan (Ref. 2) set out compensation principles for permanent land acquisition, it was recognised that compensation alone would not necessarily support livelihood restoration. Further, best practice in land acquisition and resettlement suggested that where permanent land acquisition occurred, securing replacement land was the preferred strategy for promoting livelihood restoration. Finally, it was also recognised that farmers renting land subject to permanent land acquisition might have experienced difficulty in securing access to alternative land.

LATS implemented a survey of households affected by Project permanent land take to assess impacts on total landholding and farming system, household use of compensation (e.g. acquisition of replacement land) and potential residual impacts on household livelihoods and incomes.

C2. Replacement Land Acquisition and Preparation

Based on the results of the survey, LATS prepared an assistance program to affected households in the identification and acquisition of replacement land. The program applied to:

- Owners who lost all or a significant portion of their productive land due to TAP pipeline required permanent land-take and
- Users who lost land they were renting.

Owners and users assisted in acquiring replacement land also benefited from all of the agricultural consultations and inputs as outlined under Objective B.

However, the conclusion of the impact assessment undertaken under Objective C1 above was that no households affected by permanent land take wished to replace the affected landholding.

C3. Additional Inputs

In cases where households' permanent land loss could not have been fully replaced by replacement land and agricultural inputs, they were fast-tracked for alternative income generating activities, including support, as part of LATS Innovation, Enterprise & Market Linkages Program, outlined below under Objective F. This included assistance in enhancing the production and/or market value of remaining land parcels; introducing new or enhancing existing cultivation on landholdings owned by PAH outside the Project area; exploring alternative income generating activities, and providing the support required (i.e. training, start-up capital) to transition to these new activities.



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Objective D. Ensure that growers of deep-rooted perennial crops substantially impacted by easement restrictions are no worse off than pre-project situation

D1. Agricultural Consultations

One-on-one agricultural consultations targeted to growers of deep-rooted perennials substantially impacted by easement restrictions focused on viable alternative crops and planting options within Zone A (ownership restriction zone) and/or how to enhance the productive value of crops/trees on other portions of their land parcel.

On-going agricultural extension promoted improved practices and monitored growth/mortality. The agricultural extension and productivity program for perennial trees was implemented for up to three years following distribution and planting of perennial tree seedlings. In this sense the emphasis of the program was on promoting better management through agricultural extension which led productivity. While it was not be possible to monitor productivity, the program monitored mortality and provided replacement trees where appropriate).

D2. Agricultural Inputs

This shall include:

- Replacement tree seedlings for all trees affected (i.e. felled and removed) in the Project Working Strip and
- Fertilizer for the affected area of the parcel.

The Project provided mature replacement seedlings (i.e. 1 year old or more depending on the type of the tree). A form signed by the PAH confirmed the number and type of tree-seedlings provided by TAP AG. The form clarified that the PAH was responsible for planting, maintaining, and caring for the tree seedlings on land outside Zone A (ownership restriction zone). It also specified the type, place and time of delivery of the seedlings.

In addition, growers of deep-rooted perennials substantially impacted by easement restrictions were fast-tracked for alternative income generating activities, including support required, as part of LATS Innovation, Enterprise & Market Linkages Program, outlined below under Objective F. This included assistance in enhancing the production and/or market value of remaining perennial trees on their affected land parcel; introducing new or enhancing existing cultivation on landholdings owned by PAH outside the Project area; exploring alternative income generating activities, and providing the support required (i.e. training, start-up capital) to transition to these new activities.

3.6.3 LATS Transitional Assistance

TAP AG had identified the existence of pre-project vulnerability associated with socio-economic indicators, as part of engagements from the earliest stages of the Project. Throughout the LEA process support was provided to these vulnerable households through various means including:

- Organization of information meetings and contract signing, where necessary for land acquisition related agreements, with vulnerable PAPs in their homes and in the presence of family members or others within the PAHs support network
- Providing assistance to PAPs, who were willing to sign agreements but were unable to do so because e.g. they lacked the necessary documentation (e.g. assistance consisted in expediting procedures for recognition of compensation beneficiaries)
- Facilitating meetings with banking representatives to assist PAHs who lacked bank accounts to establish them
- Transportation facilitation, when necessary, e.g. to meet with notaries so as to process compensation payments



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- Accompanying and monitoring TAP AG O&M Contractors land entry to:
 - reinforce messages delivered to PAHs during the Land Acquisition Process
 - provide support and information as required
 - continue to nurture the good relationships established with affected PAHs and communities.

Beyond the preceding, this component of the LATS program was aimed at assessing to what extent there are on-going project-related impacts affected households with pre-existing vulnerabilities, specifically their ability to re-establish their farming system, livelihoods and income. Where impacts were identified, appropriate mitigation measures (for example, acceleration in the delivery of LATS component programs, or other support) were implemented.

Objective E. Identify, monitor and, where appropriate, provide transitional support to vulnerable (both pre-existing and project-induced) households in livelihood and income restoration

E1. Identification of Vulnerable Farming Households

Various categories of potentially vulnerable households were identified including:

- Project-Affected households identified as vulnerable and who were more adversely affected by project impacts than others and/or were limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of project benefits and for whom livelihood restoration following completion of project activities was more challenging
- Project-Affected Households cultivating annual crops and for whom % of parcel affected and/or % of total landholding affected indicated potential vulnerability in re-establishing pre-project farming activities
- Project-Affected Households cultivating perennial crops and for whom % of parcel affected by permanent easement and restriction on tree cultivation and/or % of total landholding affected indicated potential vulnerability in re-establishing pre-project farming activities
- Project-Affected Households without land documentation and who, as a consequence, may experienced delays in receiving land-related compensation where entitled to such compensation
- Project-Affected Households affected by permanent land acquisition.

The Transitional Support Program focused on identification and monitoring of households categorised as at an elevated risk of being disproportionately affected by Project Land Easement and Acquisition, and where appropriate provided accelerated and/or enhanced individualized, time-bound support.

This component was being implemented as follows:

- **Identification:** A vulnerability risk assessment tool was applied so as to guide identification of potentially vulnerable households that were included on a 'vulnerability watchlist'. The tool considered sensitivity to risk (i.e. pre-existing vulnerability), level of exposure to risk/adverse impacts (i.e. the portion of their parcel effected and the type of crops they cultivate), and capacity to adapt to change or deal with economic stress (i.e. other income sources or assets). In addition to the risk assessment tool, potentially vulnerable households were identified in the field by social field monitors and farm monitoring teams and incorporated into the vulnerability watchlist.
- **Screening and Home Visit Assessment:** The Project undertook home visits to households on the 'Vulnerable Watchlist' (i.e., those Identified as 'at risk') to collect information to assist in assessing the extent to which the Project had affected them and to make recommendations regarding appropriate forms of transitional support.



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Initial home visits were organized to accomplish the following:

- Confirm the validity of the information used to determine that a household was considered Vulnerable Person (i.e. degree of household reliance on affected parcel for livelihood/income)
- Explore whether the household faced specific challenges in re-starting agricultural activities
- Explore the PAH's perception of how the Project has affected them
- Define any additional support the household required in order to access fully the benefits of LATS (i.e. individualized agricultural consultation at their home, assistance with distribution of fertilizer or planting of tree seedlings)
- Identify exceptional cases where the level of pre-existing vulnerability together with project-induced vulnerability required additional short-term assistance or precluded the household taking full advantage of the LATS program. In this case, tailored additional supports were developed per household (e.g. income support until the next growing season; medical assistance).

E2. Tailored Additional Supports

Based on home visits and assessment, LATS determined what, if any, assistance was to be provided to Vulnerable Households.

Any additional assistance needs were tied to vulnerability and project impacts, targeted specific outcomes that could be measured and was associated with a clear exit plan.

For the majority of households, the main project impact was the loss of annual crop cultivation associated with temporary construction-phase land take. While the Livelihood Assistance program aimed to support a return to annual crop cultivation through re-instatement, soil analyses, agricultural extension and provision of inputs, it was recognised that certain farmers were more significantly impacted and as a consequence required fast-tracking on to the LATS program, and more intensive and/or longer periods of support and/or monitoring to confirm a return to pre-disturbance yields.

For households cultivating annual crops, the Project has established defined 'potential vulnerability' on the basis of the % of total landholding affected. Using this criterion, TAP AG identified the landholders cultivating annual crops who required monitoring, and based on the results thereof, provided further support.

Households cultivating perennial tree crops were affected by the Project's temporary, construction-phase land access requirements during which perennial trees in the ROW were felled and/or through the Zone A (ownership restriction zone) land use restrictions (easement) associated with operations. While Affected Households were compensated for the loss of trees and productivity and provided with replacement trees under the Livelihood Assistance program, it was recognised that:

- The planting and re-establishment of trees could take many years before pre-project production levels were reached
- Where the easement occupied a significant % of the parcel and the household's total landholding was limited, it might have not be possible to restore perennial tree-based production and income streams to pre-project levels.

Accordingly, where the scale of impact on the area planted to perennials and the productivity of trees felled to for construction exceeded threshold area/number (i.e. % of total landholding affected) and/or where the easement represented a significant % of the total landholding, perennial tree farmers were identified as 'potentially vulnerable' and subjected to monitoring.

For the majority of identified vulnerable households fast-tracking onto LATS program, combined with more intensive inputs, advice and monitoring, was considered appropriate.



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E3. Land Titling & Registration Support

In some cases, where PAPs, who were willing to enter into bilateral agreements with TAP in the process of land acquisition (e.g. for easement agreements) and lacked the necessary requirements for this (e.g. relevant land title documentation), TAP offered the opportunity to expedite relevant procedures for recognition of beneficiaries of compensation for such PAPs before competent authorities/courts.

3.6.4 Business Support

The LATS program included a further complementary component, concerning business innovation and market linkages.

Objective F. Promote agricultural livelihood diversification by supporting an innovation, enterprise and market linkages program targeting Project-Affected Households, particularly those substantially impacted by permanent land acquisition and/or easement restrictions

F1. Financial Management Training

Established resettlement practice recommended the provision of financial training to recipients of compensation so as to provide advice for alternatives / best / appropriate use and investment of compensation.

LATS had provided recipients of land compensation (where the compensation is over a threshold minimum value) with an opportunity to participate in financial management training.

The financial management training took the form of a series of workshops designed and facilitated by a contracted implementing partner. Subjects included:

- Basic principles of household financial management
- Management of assets and liabilities
- Cash flow principles
- Tax considerations for farmers
- Social Security rules for farmers
- Estate planning
- Establishing financial goals - savings, investments and other financial instruments
- Basic investment techniques.

F2. Innovation Advice, F3. Business Development Support and F4. Market Linkages

As part of TAP AG's ongoing engagement on livelihood issues, several rounds of consultations had been held with households to ascertain their interest in support for business development, innovation and strengthening of market linkages.

The purpose of the Business Support, Innovation and Market Linkages Programs was to assist interested PAPs in enhancement and diversification of agriculture-based livelihoods, as a means to restore and/or improve the livelihoods of Project-Affected Households.

The program objectives included:

- Identifying households with an interest in developing agriculture livelihood-based innovations, enterprise development and/or market linkages interventions
- Assessing proposed interventions to ensure they are adapted to the context of PAH and that they have the potential for success and shall contribute to livelihood restoration and/or improvement

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- Designing, planning and delivering component packages responding to agreed PAP proposals.

In 2Q 2020 24 households had submitted proposal for assistance of indicated interest in the program.

Business proposals to date were grouped into the following categories:

- Food crop Packaging
- Dairy business (development and/or expansion)
- Nut production & packaging
- Oregano production
- Pasta production
- Olive oil production & packaging
- Juice / oil production
- Agricultural Equipment / storage facilities requests
- Winery.

A Follow-Up Study was completed in 2020 by a dedicated LATS implementing partner, including follow up visits with households to reconfirm interest in the program and gather additional data and information, including:

- Reconfirmation of interest
- Nature of existing business activities and performance, accounts, debts
- Nature of any investments in business development to date, including funding sources
- Details on business proposals and any supporting data

Proposals were assessed taking into account:

- Type of project and market opportunities
- Potential contribution to livelihood
- Capacity of potential beneficiary
- Requirements for successful project delivery
- Schedule / minimum time to deliver results
- Budget.

Following agreement with TAP AG, the Contractor worked with PAPs to implement final agreed business proposals.

Objective G. Monitor and provide assistance to fishers and tourism businesses in Albania nearshore area to ensure any impacts are avoided and that these activities benefit from the Project as much as possible

TAP AG had undertaken a comprehensive survey of all livelihood activities around nearshore project components, with particular focus on potential impacts on fishing and tourism sectors. A program with two main components was developed:

- Tourism
 - Certified training in small business management & operation, and food hygiene & safety standards



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- Equipment provision to businesses including computers and software
- Fisheries
 - Potential development of Fisheries Management Organization (FMO)
 - Training in safety and fish stock management, fishing techniques for existing species and invasive species, techniques for river fishing and marine fishing, nets repair
 - Participatory monitoring system
 - Market research, including storage and value-adding activities, supporting access to grants and assistance
 - Equipment provision – safety equipment, compasses, sonar devices, shrimp and river nets.

LATS Objectives Implementation in Albania

LATS Objectives	Implementation timeframe in Albania
Objective A: Facilitate a return to farming on parcels affected by temporary land access as soon as possible	2017-2020
Objective B: Promote the restoration and improvement of agricultural productivity of affected parcels	Reinstatement Verification: 2018-2020 Productivity Monitoring and exit: 2018-2023 Post intervention monitoring: 2021-2023
Objective C: Ensure that those households who have been affected by permanent land acquisition can source and acquire replacement land should they wish to do so and are no worse off than pre-project situation	2015-2017
Objective D: Ensure that growers of deep-rooted perennial crops substantially impacted by easement restrictions are no worse off than pre-project situation	2017-2020
Objective E: Identify, monitor and, where appropriate, provide transitional support to vulnerable (both pre-existing and project-induced) households in livelihood and income restoration	2021-2022
Objective F: Promote livelihood diversification by supporting an innovation, enterprise and market linkages program targeting Project-Affected Households, particularly those substantially impacted by permanent land acquisition and/or easement restrictions	2019-2021



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3.6.5 LATS Monitoring and Evaluation

LATS had developed a comprehensive set of indicators to monitor all the interventions outlined above. LATS key performance indicators were reported in accordance with LATS Implementation Plan (Ref. 4).

In addition to productivity monitoring, discussed in detail above, indicators were assessed against targets on a quarterly basis. Targets were developed and detailed in bi-annual Country LATS reports. Indicators concerning reinstatement and productivity were recorded per parcel, with corrective actions noted and tracked.

When agricultural extension and productivity monitoring confirm that productivity had been restored, if not improved, an Agricultural Productivity Restoration Completion (APRC) form was completed and signed by the PAH and relevant parties.

If the PAH remained unsatisfied and refused to sign the Agriculture Productivity Restoration Completion Form, despite members of the TAP AG Team and supporting technical service company agreeing that productivity had indeed been restored to at least pre-construction levels, an unsigned copy of the APRC Form was sent to the PAH by registered mail as evidence of TAP AG's effort to engage the PAH in the Agriculture Productivity Verification Process. The completion/filling out of the APRC form represented the end of LATS agricultural productivity program for the farmer.

With regard to perennial tree cultivation, at the end of the monitoring period, farmers were requested to sign a Perennial Tree Restoration (PTR) Form.

The Completion Audit (see Section 3.9.4) by an independent consultant was supported by an end of program sample socio-economic survey. The sample survey shall selected a proportion of cases which had been previously assigned as Level 1-3 in terms of severity and the level of corrective actions needed to restore productivity. Socio-economic factors were compared against baseline data to determine whether livelihoods and economic situations had been restored or improved.

In relation to LATS program, the Completion Audit shall had the following objectives:

- To establish the extent to which LATS implementation had facilitated the restoration and/or improvement of the livelihoods of households experienced economic displacement as a result of the Project construction and operational phase land access requirements
- Based on the above define the need for further interventions to achieve the livelihood restoration and/or improvement objective or confirm that livelihood restoration and/or improvement had been achieved and allowing the LATS program to be closed.

Monitoring and evaluation of this procedure as a whole were described further in Section 3.9.

3.6.6 Route Social Impact Plan

Every effort during construction, operations and maintenance works is made to minimize impacts to assets and businesses outside the Right of Way, including through extensive mitigation measures during these works. However, some residual impacts may affect certain structures and business operations outside the RoW given their proximity to construction works, access roads, and other Project Infrastructure. Given the potential for such social impacts outside the Project RoW, the Route Social Impact Plan (RSIP) seeks to proactively:

- **Identify** all assets and businesses in the Project's Social Area of Influence potentially impacted by construction activities
- **Prioritize** sites for further assessment, engagement and mitigation as appropriate
- **Assess** all aspects of prioritized sites, including an assessment of risk to the asset/stakeholder



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- **Plan** appropriate assessment & mitigation as required, including site-specific plans (containing the site assessment, technical surveys, stakeholder engagement, communication plan and mitigation measures)
- **Engage** with potentially affected owners and users of identified assets, as appropriate, in order to take a proactive approach to managing impacts
- **Manage** the mitigation of identified impacts during construction and ensure the maintenance and/or restoration of affected livelihoods as applicable
- **Monitor** planned and implemented mitigation measures to ensure positive outcomes for affected stakeholders and the Project.

A key aspect of the RSIP is the Route Social Impact Register (RSIR), which is a simple database used to identify potentially affected assets, gather information, and prioritize further assessment. The Register consists of 3 levels:

- Level 1 – sites within the Project's Area of Influence with no likely impact
- Level 2 – sites within the Project's Area of Influence with potential impact
- Level 3 – sites within the Project's Area of Influence with confirmed impact.

Following the identification of sites, discreet site visits are undertaken to medium/high risk sites to prepare Rapid Field Assessments (RFA) to assess the potential severity and likelihood of impacts and further populate the Register. Upon identification of a confirmed impact through an RFA, sites are elevated to Level 3. Where a site is elevated to Level 3 status, the Rapid Field Assessment findings are reviewed, and an individual Site File prepared for the site. The Site File includes the following:

- Assessment, including Rapid Field Assessment key findings, and additional data gathered
- Communication Plan, for engagement with potentially impacted parties and other stakeholders
- Additional investigations (e.g. expert assessments, including veterinary, noise, dust etc.)
- Final agreed mitigations, schedule, budget and responsibilities.

Rapid Field Assessments shall be undertaken where maintenance works may be undertaken during operations and managed through the Route Social Impact Register.

3.7 Stakeholder Engagement

TAP AG has disclosed its Stakeholder Engagement Procedure (Ref. 9) and Grievance Management Procedure (Ref. 6) on its website. This section summarises the engagement associated with TAP AG's Livelihood Assistance and Transitional Support (LATS) program and engagement associated with TAP Operations that require access to undertake planned maintenance activities or respond to an emergency.

TAP AG will undertake communications and awareness campaigns for landowners/user within its vicinity to raise awareness of the TAP pipeline location and associated precautions to maintain its safe operation.

3.7.1 LATS-related Stakeholder Engagement

The LATS program was designed to address livelihood impacts resulting from construction of TAP. As such, it served as a key social and stakeholder management tool for the post-construction and early operational phases. It was the main engagement with project-affected persons and households in the early operational phase, and a means to comprehensively address social and livelihood impacts and risks.



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Several tools had been developed by TAP AG to support the implementation of LATS and related stakeholder engagements. These included:

- Community Livelihood Indicator
- Vulnerable Household Watch List
- Vulnerable Household Assessment Tool
- Parcel Tracker
- Route Social Impact Register (RSIR).

The Community Livelihood Indicator was developed to help TAP AG better understand the communities along the pipeline RoW and identify priority areas for engagement and implementation of the LATS program.

The Vulnerable Household Watch List identified and helped TAP AG monitor those PAHs considered to be 'vulnerable'. Special measures were taken by TAP AG for this category of stakeholders, in relation to land access process before and during the first phase of construction, included home visits to review contracts and agreements, support with transportation to notaries/banks and meetings with extended family members to ensure there is a thorough understanding of the land access process. TAP AG Social Advisors also used this list to keep construction contractors informed of vulnerable PAPs who might have required extra support through the land entry and exit process.

A Vulnerable Household Assessment Tool was also developed to help TAP AG identify PAPs who were at a higher risk of experiencing negative project impacts.

The Parcel Tracker was developed to manage implementation of LATS agricultural assistance and monitoring programs. The Parcel Tracker recorded every affected parcel, and tracked provision of advice, inputs and monitoring of reinstatement and productivity issues. Where Productivity Restoration Action Plans (PRAPs) were required to address reinstatement or productivity issues, these are detailed in the Parcel Tracker.

The Route Social Impact Register (RSIR) managed effective responses to potential residual social impacts outside the RoW. The Register identified assets and businesses in proximity to the Right of Way and other project infrastructure that were potentially impacted by operations and maintenance activities, assessed risks associated with those sites, and identified cases for further assessment, engagement and mitigation as appropriate.

Stakeholder engagement as part of the LATS program occurred on a regular basis as part of the execution of various LATS initiatives by TAP and its LATS implementing partners:

- During post-construction phase visits to the household / land parcel to discuss the LATS program, and ascertain interest in agricultural or business development programs
- During visits to the land parcel by the LATS implementing partner to provide agricultural advice, inputs, or review reinstatement and productivity
- During assessment of vulnerable households, ongoing monitoring of vulnerable households, and during delivery of transitional supports
- Engaging with households and businesses affected by residual impacts outside the RoW as part of the RSIR process
- During provision of business assistance through the business innovation and market linkages program.
- Engagement with households affected by permanent land-take will continue until the completion audit.

The LATS Program is discussed in detail in Section 3.6.



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3.7.2 Land Entry / Exit related Engagement

Requirements for engagement with landowners and users during operations phase of TAP Pipeline is detailed within Land Entry Procedure (Ref. 7) which describes the processes TAP AG shall implement after Land Exit Protocol has been signed between the construction contractors and the landowner/user and in case entry to the Pipeline RoW is required for:

- Patrolling and routine non-intrusive inspection
- Testing, maintenance and/or repairs of the pipeline
- Emergency response.

The Land Entry Procedure incorporates the principles of TAP AG policies and processes associated with the livelihood restoration, biodiversity and cultural heritage management. Land Entry Procedure is discussed in detail in Section 3.4.2. The procedure details the requirements for notification to affected landowners and users as part of land entry planning for each of the above scenarios as well as implementation of the Land Entry and Land Exit protocols, similar to project construction phase.

For scenario 1 no notification will be provided; for scenario 2 notification will be provided by TAP AG; for scenario 3 the responsibility for notification will be dependent on the nature of the emergency. For emergency response entries, where the public and private landowner / user cannot be notified in advance, they shall be notified as soon as reasonably practicable and not later than 24 hours after the emergency response entry. A record of all activities undertaken to notify the landowner /user of entry and details of activities performed shall be documented.

To support engagement with landowners and users whose assets are crossed by the TAP pipeline, TAP AG will:

- Maintain a GIS system which identifies and document parcels, asset owners/operators, competent authorities and local municipalities relevant to the TAP RoW with their contact details linked to the Stakeholder and Grievance Database (SGMT) that records engagement history with the stakeholder
- Seek to perform awareness briefing sessions/presentation, inviting the relevant stakeholder and interested parties.
- Maintain accessibility of GIS information to TAP AG operations and maintenance teams and train field workers in its use

Information on landowners and users shall be always kept up to date. Data shall be maintained in accordance with the European and TAP pipeline host country personal data protection, confidentiality and security legislation.

Similarly, to land entry, TAP AG has developed an Infringement Management Procedure (Ref. 8) that outlines the process of formal notification and engagement with landowners and/or users in the event of infringement of land use restrictions detailed in Section 3.4.1 of this document.

3.8 Grievance Mechanism

TAP AG's Grievance Management procedure (Ref. 6) is designed to manage any public and community concerns, complaints and requests related to TAP operations. The grievance mechanism is available at no cost and does not impede access to remedy through the judicial system.

TAP AG third party grievance mechanism aims to:

- Establish a quick, fair and consistent mechanism for receiving, investigating and responding to grievances from third parties



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- Ensure the Grievance Management process is accessible to all TAP AG stakeholders, who can submit grievances at any time without fear of retribution and at no financial cost
- Respect the confidentiality of complainants
- Ensure the proper documentation of grievances and any further actions taken and
- Contribute to continuous improvement in social performance through the analysis of trends and the preparation and dissemination of lessons learned.

Complainants may submit a grievance in the following ways:

- By speaking to a TAP AG or contractor employee
- By submitting the online grievance form on TAP AG's grievance website page
- By sending an e-mail, letter and/or fax to TAP AG.
- By calling TAP's grievance hotline.

TAP AG Grievance Management Procedure (Ref. 6) is available on TAP AG website.

3.9 Monitoring and Evaluation

3.9.1 Overview

Monitoring and Evaluation are typically divided into three components, defined below:

- Input monitoring
- Output monitoring
- Outcome evaluation.

Input (or progress) monitoring

Measures whether inputs are delivered on schedule and as defined in the Livelihood Restoration Plan and supporting documents. Inputs are the services, resources or goods that contribute to achieving outputs and, ultimately, desired outcomes. Input monitoring is done internally on an on-going basis, often as part of the Project general management system or quality assurance system.

Output (or performance) Monitoring

Measures the direct measurable results of the inputs, for example the number of people receiving compensation or completing livelihood restoration training course. Input and output monitoring together keep track of Project implementation efficiency and indicate whether changes need to be made to make the program operate more efficiently. Output monitoring is done internally.

Outcome (or impact) Evaluation

Defines the extent to which the Project inputs and outputs are achieving or are likely to achieve the objectives of a program. Examples of outcomes include the effectiveness of land reinstatement and / or livelihood restoration. Outcome evaluation, coupled with output monitoring results, indicate whether the program is genuinely working and should continue to be implemented as is, or whether fundamental changes have to be made. Outcome evaluation is usually carried out by an external monitor/evaluator.

Outcome evaluation often uses proxy (or indirect) indicators. Many people, for example, are reluctant to divulge their actual income. Proxy indicators can be used to help determine whether affected people are re-establishing (or improving) their livelihoods and standard of living. These kinds of indirect indicators may include nutritional status, school attendance, vacations taken or the purchase of certain items such as vehicles or household appliances.



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3.9.2 Key Indicators

Livelihood restoration management compliance indicators listed in Appendix 1 shall be reported in accordance with Section 3.4.4 of the ESMM (Ref. 1).

Further detailed indicators have been developed for the individual LATS program components (Ref. 4).

3.9.3 Monitoring and Completion Audit

IEMG Monitoring

TAP AG has established an Independent External Monitoring Group (IEMG) to provide advice, external accountability and assurance of the TAP AG social and environmental management in Albania.

The IEMG consists of social and environmental expertise. The IEMG social component shall be made up of a Social/livelihood Lead covering all three countries of operation, and a Social/Livelihood Albania national expert.

To support the monitoring and evaluation process, TAP AG shall provide background briefings to ensure all IEMG members are familiar with:

- TAP Project ESIA commitments and approval conditions
- TAP AG operations standards
- TAP AG social, environmental, cultural heritage, health, safety and workforce management plans and procedures
- The specific legislative/ regulatory frameworks within which TAP AG operates
- TAP AG internal monitoring and assurance data and IESC reports
- Project construction and operations.
- The IEMG evaluation shall focus on the following key areas related to this procedure:
 - Social impact management, stakeholder engagement and grievance management
 - Compensation and livelihoods restoration, where applicable

The IEMG geographical scope shall include:

- All TAP pipeline above ground facilities (compressor stations, etc.)
- All Project Right of Way lands
- All Project access roads
- Project-affected people, businesses and communities in the vicinity of the Project Right of Way
- Project-affected people who have raised grievances.

A summary of the monitoring visits completed is provided below in Table.

Country	Visit dates	Environmental scope	Social & livelihood scope
Albania	4Q 2019	Yes	Yes
	3Q 2022	No	Yes



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Country	Visit dates	Environmental scope	Social & livelihood scope
	4Q 2022	Yes	Yes
Greece	1Q 2020	Yes	Yes
	3Q 2022	No	Yes
	4Q 2022	Yes	Yes
Italy	4Q 2019	Yes	Yes
	1Q 2023	Yes	Yes

Completion Audit

TAP AG committed to organise a completion audit in agreement with the Lenders. The Terms of Reference was prepared and submitted to Lenders and their Independent Environmental and Social Consultant (IESC) for their inputs. The commitment for a Completion Audit is outlined in the CTA (Common Terms of Agreement). The overall goal of the completion audit shall be to verify that this Livelihood Restoration Procedure as implemented has been effective in restoring Project affected peoples' standards of living and livelihoods. Accordingly, the completion audit had the following general objectives:

- Assess the effectiveness of measures to avoid and minimize displacement impacts by comparing Project actual impacts on land and people versus those documented in the LRP
- Verify that all entitlements and commitments described in the LRP have been delivered
- Determine whether LRP measures have been effective in restoring or enhancing affected peoples' living standards and livelihood
- Check on any systemic grievances that may have been left outstanding
- Identify any corrective actions necessary to achieve completion of LRP commitments.

The completion audit focused on livelihood restoration, as the independent monitoring (IESC and IEMG) and direct Lender monitoring have extensively covered the following aspects: measures to avoid and minimise displacement, compensation process; land access process, grievance management process. Methods to assess whether livelihoods are restored shall be carefully devised. They shall mainly include quantitative surveys, resulting in a comparison with the baseline data. This shall be done over a statistically significant sample of affected households chosen from all interested components of the Project. Macro-economic factors shall be taken into consideration when interpreting the results of the comparison (for example inflation, real estate cost, general growth of the economy or recession).

In addition, the completion audit utilised qualitative approaches to gather data and assess household standards of living. Particular attention was paid to assessing the impact of land acquisition on the circumstances of vulnerable households.

The completion audit report presented conclusions on the effectiveness of livelihood restoration and identify any corrective measures that would be necessary to complete rehabilitation of PAPs. The Completion audit was undertaken in 2022. The executive summary of the Completion Audit Report



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was published in TAP website, and the Completion Audit Report was submitted to Lenders and their Independent Environmental and Social Consultant (IESC).



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4. Risk Assessment

N/A



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5. Records

Record	Document Code/Number	Generated By	Resp To Store	Storage Method	Location	Storage Period Prior to Disposition
LATS Parcel Tracker	As assigned in line with TAP Corporate Procedures	Land Management Team	Land Manager	Electronic	Digital Storage	In line with TAP Record Retention Guidelines (Ref. 10)
Farm Consultation & Productivity Monitoring Form	As assigned in line with TAP Corporate Procedures	Land Management Team	Land Manager	Paper / Electronic	Digital Storage	In line with TAP Record Retention Guidelines (Ref. 10)
Productivity Restoration Action Plans	As assigned in line with TAP Corporate Procedures	Land Management Team	Land Manager	Electronic	Digital Storage	In line with TAP Record Retention Guidelines (Ref. 10)
Agricultural Productivity Restoration Completion (APRC) form	As assigned in line with TAP Corporate Procedures	Land Management Team	Land Manager	Paper / Electronic	Digital Storage	In line with TAP Record Retention Guidelines (Ref. 10)
Perennial Tree Restoration (PTR) form	As assigned in line with TAP Corporate Procedures	Land Management Team	Land Manager	Paper / Electronic	Digital Storage	In line with TAP Record Retention Guidelines (Ref. 10)
Third Party grievance related records (Ref. 6)	As generated by SGTM	Grievance Advisor	Grievance Advisor	Paper / Electronic	SGMT	In line with TAP Record Retention Guidelines (Ref. 10)
Land Entry / Exit related records (Ref. 7)	As assigned in line with TAP Corporate procedures	Land Management Team	Land Management Team	Paper / Electronic	SGMT	In line with TAP Record Retention Guidelines (Ref. 10)



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Record	Document Code/Number	Generated By	Resp To Store	Storage Method	Location	Storage Period Prior to Disposition
LATS KPIs	As assigned in line with TAP Corporate procedures	Land Management Team	Land Manager	Electronic	Digital Storage	In line with TAP Record Retention Guidelines (Ref. 10)



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6. Changes Since Last Revision

Summary of Changes (Brief)	Section	Page
Scope. The scope has been revised to reflect the completion of all construction-phase-related activities, as foreseen under the Livelihood Restoration Plan and the Livelihood Assistance and Transitional Support Program.	1.1	4
Purpose, amended.	1.2	4
Role and Responsibilities, amended.	1.4	6
TAP Land Management Team, amended	1.4.3	7
Compensation Values - Reviews of Compensation Methodologies & Values, updated as per compensation values review completed in 2025.	3.5.4	26
Livelihood Assistance & Transitional Support (LATS), amended as per completion status of activity.	3.6	28
Grievance Mechanism, removed: submitting a grievance form in the one of Grievance boxes in TAP AGs regional offices	3.8	43
Added: Appendix 2 – Review and Update of the Compensation Value Rates used by TAP Project in Albania, update 2025.	Appendix 2	60-73



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7. List of Appendices

Appendix 1 – Crop Compensation Values

Appendix 2 – Review and Update of the Compensation Value Rates used by TAP Project in Albania, update 2025.

Appendix 3 – Livelihood Restoration Management Compliance Indicators

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Appendix 1 Crop Compensation Values

Table 1: Perennial Crop Compensation Values

Perennial Crops	Age Category (year)	ZONE 1: Mediterranean Weather		ZONE 2: Mediterranean Sub-Continental		ZONE 3: Mediterranean Continental	
		Fier, Berat, Lushnje		Berat, Skrapar		Korçe, Devoll	
		Per Ha in ALL	Per tree in ALL	Per Ha in ALL	Per tree in ALL	Per Ha in ALL	Per tree in ALL
Vineyard	0-1	1,838,130	N/A	1,203,843	N/A	1,297,684	N/A
Vineyard	2-3	2,069,743	N/A	1,470,301	N/A	1,498,597	N/A
Vineyard	4	3,092,244	N/A	2,357,778	N/A	1,920,061	N/A
Vineyard	5-30	5,400,791	N/A	4,796,994	N/A	2,947,509	N/A
Vineyard	>30	4,281,760	N/A	3,590,850	N/A	2,680,351	N/A
Apple Extensive	0-1	859,766	2,149	1,065,766	2,664	1,159,149	2,898
Apple Extensive	2-5	1,027,453	2,569	1,233,453	3,084	1,451,348	3,628
Apple Extensive	6-9	2,918,625	7,297	3,124,625	7,812	4,765,603	11,914
Apple Extensive	10-25	5,885,144	14,713	5,711,768	14,279	7,520,373	18,801
Apple Extensive	>25	4,754,504	11,886	4,584,080	11,460	6,859,897	17,150

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Perennial Crops	Age Category (year)	ZONE 1: Mediterranean Weather		ZONE 2: Mediterranean Sub-Continental		ZONE 3: Mediterranean Continental	
		Fier, Berat, Lushnje		Berat, Skrapar		Korçe, Devoll	
		Per Ha in ALL	Per tree in ALL	Per Ha in ALL	Per tree in ALL	Per Ha in ALL	Per tree in ALL
Apple Intensive	0-1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,783,320	1,486
Apple Intensive	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,425,080	2,021
Apple Intensive	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,533,460	2,945
Apple Intensive	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,396,459	4,497
Apple Intensive	5-20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,288,460	6,907
Apple Intensive	>20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,555,260	6,296
Olive tree	0-1	633,079	2,877	1,302,292	5,920	N/A	N/A
Olive tree	2-6	1,936,050	8,800	1,861,812	8,463	N/A	N/A
Olive tree	7-10	2,606,827	11,849	4,048,872	18,404	N/A	N/A
Olive tree	11-100	4,273,758	25,139	4,936,071	29,036	N/A	N/A
Olive tree	>100	3,039,922	17,881	5,463,673	32,139	N/A	N/A
Peach	0 - 1	892,000	2,230	892,000	2,230	872,000	2,180

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Perennial Crops	Age Category (year)	ZONE 1: Mediterranean Weather		ZONE 2: Mediterranean Sub-Continental		ZONE 3: Mediterranean Continental	
		Fier, Berat, Lushnje		Berat, Skrapar		Korçe, Devoll	
		Per Ha in ALL	Per tree in ALL	Per Ha in ALL	Per tree in ALL	Per Ha in ALL	Per tree in ALL
Peach	2 – 3	1,208,000	3,020	1,208,000	3,020	1,188,000	2,970
Peach	4	2,583,000	6,459	2,583,500	6,489	1,963,500	4,909
Peach	5 - 30	3,849,800	9,625	3,849,800	9,625	3,099,800	7,750
Peach	>30	4,276,800	10,692	4,267,800	10,692	3,376,888	8,442
Apricot	0 - 1	662,200	1,656	662,200	1,656	662,200	1,656
Apricot	2 - 5	891,800	2,230	891,800	2,230	891,000	2,230
Apricot	>5	3,082,800	7,707	3,082,800	7,707	2,242,800	5,607
Plum	0 - 1	586,000	1,465	586,000	1,465	N/A	N/A
Plum	2 – 4	762,000	1,905	762,000	1,905	N/A	N/A
Plum	5 - 30	3,110,000	7,775	3,110,000	7,775	3,110,000	7,775
Plum	>30	2,780,000	6,950	2,780,000	6,950	2,780,000	6,950
Cherry	0 - 1	627,000	1,568	627,000	1,568	627,000	1,568

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		Fier, Berat, Lushnje		Berat, Skrapar		Korçe, Devoll	
		Per Ha in ALL	Per tree in ALL	Per Ha in ALL	Per tree in ALL	Per Ha in ALL	Per tree in ALL
Cherry	2 – 4	963,000	2,408	963,000	2,408	963,000	2,408
Cherry	>5	4,335,000	10,838	4,335,000	10,838	4,335,000	10,838
Pear	0 - 1	1,278,800	2,131	1,278,800	2,131	1,184,000	1,973
Pear	2 – 4	1,837,200	3,062	1,837,200	3,062	1,292,000	2,153
Pear	>5	9,532,000	15,887	9,532,000	15,887	4,280,000	7,133
Hazelnut	0 - 1	916,000	1,527	916,000	1,527	898,000	1,497
Hazelnut	2 – 4	1,244,000	2,073	1,244,000	2,073	1,202,000	2,003
Hazelnut	>5	8,440,000	14,067	8,440,000	14,068	8,530,000	14,217
Walnut	0 - 1	926,400	3,706	926,400	3,706	882,000	3,528
Walnut	2 – 4	995,200	3,981	995,200	3,981	936,000	3,744
Walnut	>5	4,548,000	18,192	4,548,000	18,192	4,770,000	19,080
Orange	0 - 1	1,130,000	2,511	1,130,000	2,511	N/A	N/A

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Perennial Crops	Age Category (year)	ZONE 1: Mediterranean Weather		ZONE 2: Mediterranean Sub-Continental		ZONE 3: Mediterranean Continental	
		Fier, Berat, Lushnje		Berat, Skrapar		Korçe, Devoll	
		Per Ha in ALL	Per tree in ALL	Per Ha in ALL	Per tree in ALL	Per Ha in ALL	Per tree in ALL
Orange	2 – 4	1,586,000	3,524	1,586,000	3,524	N/A	N/A
Orange	>5	12,578,000	27,951	12,578,000	27,951	N/A	N/A
Mandarin	0 - 1	1,288,000	2,147	1,288,000	2,147	N/A	N/A
Mandarin	2 – 4	1,744,000	2,907	1,744,000	2,907	N/A	N/A
Mandarin	>5	18,136,000	30,227	18,136,000	30,227	N/A	N/A
Pomegranate	0 - 1	699,600	1,555	699,600	1,555	N/A	N/A
Pomegranate	2 – 4	1,112,400	1,854	1,112,400	1,854	N/A	N/A
Pomegranate	>5	4,573,200	7,622	4,573,200	7,622	N/A	N/A
Almond	0 - 1	460,400	921	460,400	921	N/A	N/A
Almond	2 – 4	687,600	1,375	687,600	1,375	N/A	N/A
Almond	>5	2,602,000	5,204	2,602,000	5,204	N/A	N/A



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Table 2: Annual Crop Compensation Values

Crops / Soil categories	ZONE 1: Mediterranean Weather	ZONE 2: Mediterranean Sub-Continental	ZONE 3: Mediterranean Continental
	Fier, Berat, Lushnje	Berat, Skrapar	Korce, Devoll
	Per Ha per Year in ALL	Per Ha per Year in ALL	Per Ha per Year in ALL
Wheat, 2nd category	109,500	104,293	110,000
Wheat, 3rd category	94,950	90,872	99,950
Wheat, 4th category	74,400	78,732	89,500
Wheat, 5th category	N/A	N/A	55,000
Maize, 2nd category	174,300	165,967	162,100
Maize, 3rd category	155,000	147,500	126,650
Alfalfa, 2nd category	164,563	199,205	170,128
Alfalfa, 3rd category	109,050	168,541	129,960
Alfalfa, 4th category	72,283	119,960	90,100
Tomatoes, 2nd category	968,500	1,028,794	720,000
Tomatoes, 3rd category	661,739	933,939	450,000
Tomatoes, 4th category	537,914	785,114	340,000
Pepper, 2nd category	N/A	624,975	739,932
Pepper, 3rd category	N/A	N/A	456,794
Bean, 2nd category	568,687	N/A	668,838
Bean, 3rd category	469,794	499,980	549,449
Bean, 4th category	362,872	449,982	417,622
Potatoes, 2nd category	828,655	617,481	988,961
Potatoes, 3rd category	619,040	497,974	813,147
Potatoes, 4th category	N/A	120,000	564,012
Potatoes, 5th category	N/A	N/A	516,698



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Crops / Soil categories	ZONE 1: Mediterranean Weather	ZONE 2: Mediterranean Sub-Continental	ZONE 3: Mediterranean Continental
	Fier, Berat, Lushnje	Berat, Skrapar	Korce, Devoll
	Per Ha per Year in ALL	Per Ha per Year in ALL	Per Ha per Year in ALL
Barley	80,000	N/A	140,000
Trefoil	65,000	68,000	59,000
Green Fodder	63,000	60,000	55,000
Fodder	84,000	81,000	84,000
Forage Maize	82,220	79,000	82,220
Eggplant	870,000	850,000	870,000
Forage maize, 3rd category	64,768	N/A	64,768
Okra	870,000	950,000	870,000
Spring Bean	875,000	935,000	875,000
Garlic	895,000	985,000	895,000
Bulb onion	565,000	525,000	565,000
Spring Onion	450,000	690,000	450,000
Leek	580,000	685,000	580,000
Carrot	790,000	740,000	790,000
Lettuce	735,000	760,000	735,000
Spinach	605,000	652,000	605,000
Forage Cabbage	156,000	150,000	156,000
Cabbage	480,000	480,000	480,000
Cauliflower broccoli	530,000	530,000	530,000
Watermelon	900,000	949,000	900,000
Melon	870,000	870,000	870,000
Cucumber	875,000	875,000	875,000



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Crops / Soil categories	ZONE 1: Mediterranean Weather	ZONE 2: Mediterranean Sub-Continental	ZONE 3: Mediterranean Continental
	Fier, Berat, Lushnje	Berat, Skrapar	Korce, Devoll
	Per Ha per Year in ALL	Per Ha per Year in ALL	Per Ha per Year in ALL
Durum wheat	43,000	48,400	43,000
Rye	31,000	30,000	31,000
Oats	50,000	50,000	50,000
Triticale	35,000	35,000	35,000
Peas	555,000	500,000	555,000
Lentils	196,000	196,000	196,000
Sugarbeats	60,000	60,000	60,000
Sunflower	245,000	270,000	245,000
Tobacco	190,000	230,000	190,000
Soy	134,000	132,500	134,000
Celery	760,000	710,000	760,000
Radishes	690,000	650,000	690,000
Chicory	770,000	710,000	770,000
Zucchini	900,000	845,000	900,000
Beats	790,000	790,000	790,000
Faba (bean)	505,000	470,000	505,000
Greenhouse tomatoes (medium technology)	2,800,000	2,580,000	2,800,000
Pepper	850,000	800,000	850,000



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Appendix 2 Review and Update of the Compensation Value Rates used by TAP Project in Albania, update 2025.

Table 1 Update 2025, perennial crop compensation rates,

Mediterranean Continental (Korça Devoll)		
Crops/soil categories	Replacement value for 1 ha in ALL	Replacement value for 1 ha and 1 year in Euro
Almonds	552,480	5638
Almonds	825,120	8420
Almonds	4,513,200	46053
Apple Extensive	1,027,608	10486
Apple Extensive	1,223,352	12483
Apple Extensive	3,098,772	31620
Apple Extensive	7,404,492	75556
Apple Extensive	5,168,652	52741
Apple Intensive*****	2,052,252	20941
Apple Intensive	2,705,388	27606
Apple Intensive	3,584,166	36573
Apple Intensive	6,122,836	62478
Apple Intensive	8,288,460	84576
Apple Intensive	6,575,506	67097
Apricot	794,640	8109
Apricot	1,070,160	10920
Apricot	4,623,474	47178
Cherry	752,400	7678



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Mediterranean Continental (Korça Devoll)		
Crops/soil categories	Replacement value for 1 ha in ALL	Replacement value for 1 ha and 1 year in Euro
Cherry	1,155,600	11792
Cherry	8,213,628	83813
Hazelnut	1,099,200	11216
Hazelnut	1,492,800	15233
Hazelnut	5,369,658	54792
Peach	1,070,400	10922
Peach	1,449,600	14792
Peach	2,421,400	24708
Peach	3,886,680	39660
Peach	4,129,670	42139
Pear	1,534,560	15659
Pear	2,204,640	22496
Pear	4,280,000	43673
Plum	703,200	7176
Plum	914,400	9331
Plum	5,610,186	57247
Plum	4,902,000	50020
Vineyard	1,950,384	19902
Vineyard	2,220,748	22661
Vineyard	4,152,909	42377
Vineyard	4,490,365	45820
Vineyard	4,935,265	50360



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Mediterranean Continental (Korça Devoll)		
Crops/soil categories	Replacement value for 1 ha in ALL	Replacement value for 1 ha and 1 year in Euro
Walnut	1,111,680	11344
Walnut	1,194,240	12186
Walnut	7,667,820	78243

Mediterranean sub-continental (Berat, Skrapar)		
Crops/soil categories	Replacement value for 1 ha in ALL	Replacement value for 1 ha and 1 year in Euro
Almonds	552,480	5,638
Almonds	825,120	8,420
Almonds	4,513,200	46,053
Apple Extensive	1,027,608	10,486
Apple Extensive	1,223,352	12,483
Apple Extensive	3,098,772	31,620
Apple Extensive	7,404,492	75,556
Apple Extensive	5,168,652	52,741
Apricot	794,640	8,109
Apricot	1,070,160	10,920
Apricot	4,623,474	47,178
Cherry	752,400	7,678
Cherry	1,155,600	11,792
Cherry	8,213,628	83,813
Hazelnut	1,099,200	11,216
Hazelnut	1,492,800	15,233
Hazelnut	5,369,658	54,792
Mandarin	1,545,600	15,771
Mandarin	2,092,800	21,355
Mandarin	14,584,674	148,823
Olive tree	754,080	7,695
Olive tree	2,302,536	23,495
Olive tree	5,588,104	57,021
Olive tree	5,289,535	53,975
Olive tree	6,268,294	63,962
Orange	1,356,000	13,837
Orange	1,903,200	19,420
Orange	11,303,178	115,339
Peach	1,070,400	10,922



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Mediterranean sub-continental (Berat, Skrapar)		
Crops/soil categories	Replacement value for 1 ha in ALL	Replacement value for 1 ha and 1 year in Euro
Peach	1,449,600	14,792
Peach	2,421,400	24,708
Peach	3,886,680	39,660
Peach	4,129,670	42,139
Pear	1,534,560	15,659
Pear	2,204,640	22,496
Pear	12,837,720	130,997
Plum	703,200	7,176
Plum	914,400	9,331
Plum	5,610,186	57,247
Plum	4,902,000	50,020
Pomegranate	839,204	8,563
Pomegranate	1,334,325	13,616
Pomegranate	1,880,940	19,193
Vineyard	1,950,384	19,902
Vineyard	2,220,748	22,661
Vineyard	4,152,909	42,377
Vineyard	4,490,365	45,820
Vineyard	4,935,265	50,360
Walnut	1,111,680	11,344
Walnut	1,194,240	12,186
Walnut	7,667,820	78,243

Mediterranean Weather (Berat, Fier, Lushnje)		
Crops/soil categories	Replacement value for 1 ha in ALL	Replacement value for 1 ha and 1 year in Euro
Almonds	552,480	5,638
Almonds	825,120	8,420
Almonds	4,513,200	46,053
Apple Extensive	1,027,608	10,486
Apple Extensive	1,223,352	12,483
Apple Extensive	3,098,772	31,620
Apple Extensive	7,404,492	75,556



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Mediterranean Weather (Berat, Fier, Lushnje)		
Crops/soil categories	Replacement value for 1 ha in ALL	Replacement value for 1 ha and 1 year in Euro
Apple Extensive	5,168,652	52,741
Apricot	794,640	8,109
Apricot	1,070,160	10,920
Apricot	4,623,474	47,178
Cherry	752,400	7,678
Cherry	1,155,600	11,792
Cherry	8,213,628	83,813
Hazelnut	1,099,200	11,216
Hazelnut	1,492,800	15,233
Hazelnut	5,369,658	54,792
Mandarin	1,545,600	15,771
Mandarin	2,092,800	21,355
Mandarin	14,584,674	148,823
Olive tree	754,080	7,695
Olive tree	2,302,536	23,495
Olive tree	5,588,104	57,021
Olive tree	5,289,535	53,975
Olive tree	6,268,294	63,962
Orange	1,356,000	13,837
Orange	1,903,200	19,420
Orange	11,303,178	115,339
Peach	1,070,400	10,922
Peach	1,449,600	14,792



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Mediterranean Weather (Berat, Fier, Lushnje)		
Crops/soil categories	Replacement value for 1 ha in ALL	Replacement value for 1 ha and 1 year in Euro
Peach	2,421,400	24,708
Peach	3,886,680	39,660
Peach	4,129,670	42,139
Pear	1,534,560	15,659
Pear	2,204,640	22,496
Pear	12,837,720	130,997
Plum	703,200	7,176
Plum	914,400	9,331
Plum	5,610,186	57,247
Plum	4,902,000	50,020

Table 2 Update 2025 Annual Crop Compensation rates,

Mediterranean Continental (Korça, Devoll)		
Crops/soil categories	Replacement value for 1 ha and 1 year in ALL	Replacement value for 1 ha and 1 year in Euro
Wheat	110000	1,122
Maize	162000	1,653
Barly	140000	1,429
Alfalfa	650000	6,633
Forages	10000	102
Tomatoes, field	1370000	13,980



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Mediterranean Continental (Korça, Devoll)		
Crops/soil categories	Replacement value for 1 ha and 1 year in ALL	Replacement value for 1 ha and 1 year in Euro
Pepper, field	1370000	13,980
Cucumber, field	870000	8,878
Bean	1217000	12,418
Oat	50000	510
Potatoes	1507000	15,378
Dry fodder	182500	1,862
Watermelon	915000	9,337
Melon	895000	9,133
Green beans	1485000	15,153
Okra	870000	8,878
Peas	575000	5,867
Carrot	790000	8,061
Green salad	735000	7,500
Green onion	650000	6,633
Dried onion	565000	5,765
Spinach	605000	6,173
Mediterranean sub-continental (Berat, Skrapar)		
Crops/soil categories	Replacement value for 1 ha and 1 year	Replacement value for 1 ha and 1 year in Euro
Wheat	104293	1,064
Maize	165967	1,694
Alfalfa	396000	4,041
Tomatoes, field	1028794	10,498
Pepper, field	624975	6,377



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Mediterranean Continental (Korça, Devoll)		
Crops/soil categories	Replacement value for 1 ha and 1 year in ALL	Replacement value for 1 ha and 1 year in Euro
Cucumber, field	290000	2,959
Bean	499980	5,102
Oat	50000	510
Potatoes	617481	6,301
Dry fodder	392000	4,000
Okra	1285000	13,112
Peas	500000	5,102
Green onion	690000	7,041
Dried onion	525000	5,357

Mediterranean Weather (Berat, Fier, Lushnje)		
Crops/soil categories	Replacement value for 1 ha and 1 year	Replacement value for 1 ha and 1 year in Euro
Wheat	109500	1,117
Maize	174300	1,779
Barly	80000	816
Alfalfa	602000	6,143
Tomatoes, field	1639000	16,724
Tomatoes, green house	740000	75,510
Cucumber (green house)	6650000	67,857
Bean	568687	5,803
Oat	50000	510
Potatoes	1550000	15,816
Dry fodder	455000	4,643
Watermelon	1180000	12,041
Melon	2180000	22,245



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Mediterranean Weather (Berat, Fier, Lushnje)		
Crops/soil categories	Replacement value for 1 ha and 1 year	Replacement value for 1 ha and 1 year in Euro
Green beans	1130000	11,531
Okra	870000	8,878
Peas	755000	7,704
Carrot	2525000	25,765
Green salad	735000	7,500
Green onion	1255000	12,806
Dried onion	565000	5,765
Green salad	1130000	11,531
spinach	605000	6,173

Table 3 Update 2025, rental rates for agricultural land

Mediterranean Continental (Korça, Devoll)		
Land Category	Land Monthly Rent in ALL per M2	Land Monthly Rent in Euro per M2
First Land Category with Irrigation	112	1.15
First Land Category No irrigation	63	0.64
Second Land Category With irrigation	87	0.89
Second Land Category No irrigation	61	0.62
Third Land Category With irrigation	68	0.70
Third Land Category No irrigation	55	0.56



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Mediterranean Continental (Korça, Devoll)		
Land Category	Land Monthly Rent in ALL per M2	Land Monthly Rent in Euro per M2
Fourth Land Category With irrigation	49	0.50
Fourth Land Category No irrigation	45	0.45
Fifth Land Category With irrigation	29	0.30
Fifth Land Category No irrigation	27	0.27
Mediterranean sub-continental (Berat, Skrapar)		
Land Category	Land Monthly Rent in ALL per M2	Land Monthly Rent in Euro per M2
First Land Category with Irrigation	65	0.66
First Land Category No irrigation	39	0.39
Second Land Category With irrigation	54	0.55
Second Land Category No irrigation	37	0.38
Third Land Category With irrigation	42	0.43
Third Land Category No irrigation	34	0.34
Fourth Land Category With irrigation	30	0.31
Fourth Land Category No irrigation	27	0.28
Fifth Land Category With irrigation	18	0.18
Fifth Land Category No irrigation	16	0.17
Mediterranean Weather (Berat, Fier, Lushnje)		
Land Category	Land Monthly Rent in ALL per M2	Land Monthly Rent in Euro per M2
First Land Category with Irrigation	125	1.28
First Land Category No irrigation	75	0.77



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Mediterranean Continental (Korça, Devoll)		
Land Category	Land Monthly Rent in ALL per M2	Land Monthly Rent in Euro per M2
Second Land Category With irrigation	104	1.06
Second Land Category No irrigation	73	0.74
Third Land Category With irrigation	81	0.83
Third Land Category No irrigation	65	0.66
Fourth Land Category With irrigation	59	0.60
Fourth Land Category No irrigation	53	0.54
Fifth Land Category With irrigation	35	0.36
Fifth Land Category No irrigation	31	0.32

Table 4 Update 2025, acquisition rates for agricultural land

Mediterranean Continental (Korça, Devoll)		
Land Category	Land Value in ALL per M2	Land Value in Euro per M2
First Land Category with Irrigation	898	9.16
First Land Category No irrigation	505	5.16
Second Land Category With irrigation	699	7.13
Second Land Category No irrigation	489	4.99
Third Land Category With irrigation	547	5.58
Third Land Category No irrigation	438	4.47
Fourth Land Category With irrigation	396	4.04
Fourth Land Category No irrigation	356	3.63
Fifth Land Category With irrigation	236	2.41
Fifth Land Category No irrigation	212	2.17



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Mediterranean sub-continental (Berat, Skrapar)		
Land Category	Land Value in ALL per M2	Land Value in Euro per M2
First Land Category with Irrigation	516	5.27
First Land Category No irrigation	310	3.16
Second Land Category With irrigation	428	4.37
Second Land Category No irrigation	300	3.06
Third Land Category With irrigation	335	3.42
Third Land Category No irrigation	268	2.74
Fourth Land Category With irrigation	243	2.47
Fourth Land Category No irrigation	218	2.23
Fifth Land Category With irrigation	210	2.14
Fifth Land Category No irrigation	130	1.33
Mediterranean Weather (Berat, Fier, Lushnje)		
Land Category	Land Value in ALL per M2	Land Value in Euro per M2
First Land Category with Irrigation	996	10.16
First Land Category No irrigation	598	6.10
Second Land Category With irrigation	828	8.45
Second Land Category No irrigation	580	5.92
Third Land Category With irrigation	649	6.62
Third Land Category No irrigation	519	5.30
Fourth Land Category With irrigation	469	4.79
Fourth Land Category No irrigation	422	4.31
Fifth Land Category With irrigation	279	2.85
Fifth Land Category No irrigation	251	2.56



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Table 5 Update 2025, acquisition rates for urban land

NO	Municipality	Administrative Unit	Cadastral Zone	2025 Recommended	2025 Recommended
				Values (ALL/m ²)	Values (EUR/m ²)
1	Devoll	Cangonj	1355	1200	12.24
2	Maliq	Zemblak	3903	1300	13.27
3	Maliq	Zemblak	3904	1300	13.27
4	Korce	Ciflig	1403	1880	19.18
5	Korce	Bulgarec	1310	1870	19.08
6	Corovode	Corovode	1420	1015	10.36
7	Polican	Zgerbonje	3909	1317	13.44
8	Polican	Fushe-Peshtan	1678	1317	13.44
9	Polican	Bregas	1270	1317	13.44
10	Berat	Uznove	8504	4183	42.68
10	Berat	Uznove	8504	4183	42.68
10	Berat	Uznove	8504	4183	42.68
10	Berat	Uznove	8504	4183	42.68
10	Berat	Uznove	8504	4183	42.68
10	Berat	Uznove	8504	4183	42.68
10	Berat	Uznove	8504	4183	42.68
10	Berat	Uznove	8504	4183	42.68
10	Berat	Uznove	8504	4183	42.68
10	Berat	Uznove	8504	4183	42.68
10	Berat	Uznove	8504	4183	42.68
10	Berat	Uznove	8504	4183	42.68
10	Berat	Uznove	8504	4183	42.68
11	Berat	Berat	8503	4183	42.68
12	Berat	Ullinjas	3676	1174	11.98
13	Berat	Otlak	2848	2300	23.47



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NO	Municipality	Administrative Unit	Cadastral Zone	2025 Recommended	2025 Recommended
				Values (ALL/m ²)	Values (EUR/m ²)
14	Dimal	Pograd	3003	920	9.39
15	Patos	Grize	2411	2700	27.55
15	Patos	Grize	2411	2700	27.55
15	Patos	Grize	2411	2700	27.55
15	Patos	Grize	2411	2700	27.55

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Appendix 3 Livelihood Restoration Management Compliance Indicators

Compliance Task		Compliance Indicator		Reporting Frequency	Target and successful implementation criteria	Note
Task ID	Task Description	Indicator ID	Indicator Description			
LRP-CT-01	Monitor implementation of compensation process	LRP-CI-01	Number of people having received compensation in the period with distribution by compensation type and by classes of amounts	Monthly	Trending indicator	Enduring
LRP-CT-02	Monitor participation in Livelihood Assistance Programs	LRP-CI-02	Number of PAPs participating in Livelihoods Assistance programs	Monthly	Trending indicator	Activity completed
LRP-CT-03	Monitoring participation of vulnerable PAH/PAP	LRP-CI-03	- Number of vulnerable Project-affected people/households identified and screened for transitional support - % of identified vulnerable PAPs graduating from the transitional support program	Monthly	Trending indicator	Activity completed
LRP-CT-04	Monitor grievance resolution effectiveness	LRP-CI-04	- % of closed grievances where PAPs indicate satisfaction with grievance process - % of closed grievances where PAPs indicate satisfaction with solution	Quarterly	Trending indicator	Enduring

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Compliance Task		Compliance Indicator		Reporting Frequency	Target and successful implementation criteria	Note
Task ID	Task Description	Indicator ID	Indicator Description			
LRP-CT-05	Monitor livelihood restoration progress	LRP-CI-05	- % of reinstated land parcels successfully re-cultivated - % of PAPs reporting a similar or improved household economic situation	Annually and at completion audit	Trending indicator	Activity completed
LRP-CT-06	Facilitate Livelihood Restoration Completion Audit in agreement with Lenders	LRP-CI-06	Livelihood Restoration Completion Audit conducted as planned (100% yes, 0% no)	Once	Livelihood Restoration Completion Audit conducted as planned	Activity completed