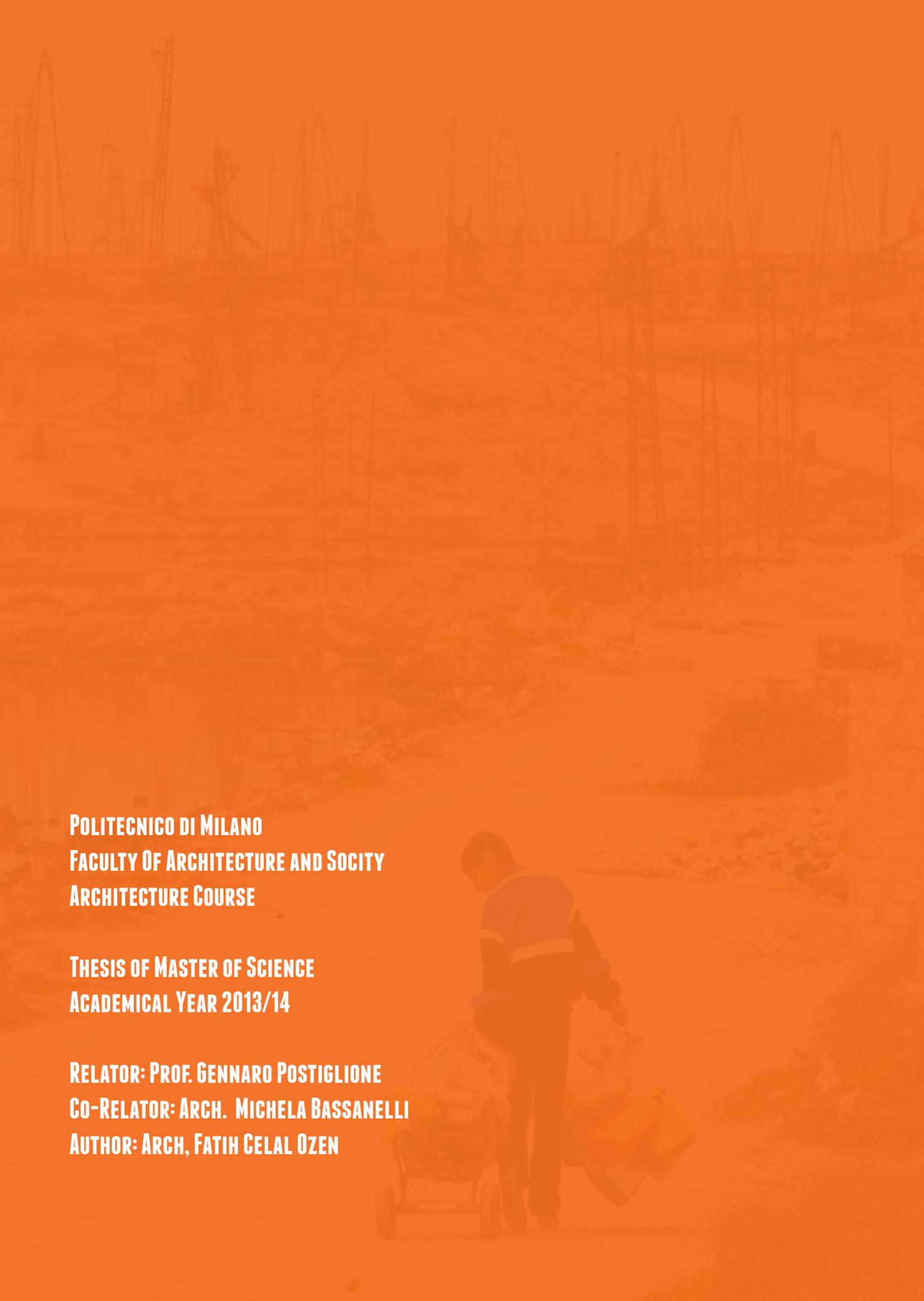


RE-MEMBERING KARABAKH

ITS TRADITION, SOCIAL LINKS AND
HUMAN RESOURCES





**POLITECNICO DI MILANO
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND SOCIETY
ARCHITECTURE COURSE**

**THESIS OF MASTER OF SCIENCE
ACADEMICAL YEAR 2013/14**

**RELATOR: PROF. GENNARO POSTIGLIONE
CO-RELATOR: ARCH. MICHELA BASSANELLI
AUTHOR: ARCH. FATIH CELAL OZEN**

“ To my “runner” friends who shared their happiness and also pain with me during my quinquennial bachelor education in Baku.

”

**“THERE IS NO
GREATER SORROW
ON EARTH THAN
THE LOSS OF
ONE’S NATIVE LAND.”**

EURIPIDES

431 B.C



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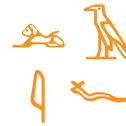


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ABSTRACT

Azerbaijan is one of the world's countries with the maximum number of IDPs regarding proportions to the total population.

Beginning with the fact, that over time Azerbaijan recorded an immense ratio of IDPs, the Internally Displaced Person, through different motivations, unfortunately as a consequence this important detail shaped Azerbaijan as one of the world's countries with the maximum number of IDPs regarding proportions to the total population. Due 20 years after the national independence, still this subject counts as the “topic of conversation” on political issue.

I want to shift your attention on the native civilian, who was forced to move and left behind everything, according to an occupation of his own hometown, he got labelled as IDP. In fact, an estrangement is present on the spot, wherein this fundamental key elements of integration play the main role and an elaborate strategy is compulsory for a long-standing dissolving project.

Caucasus' two great leading countries **Armenia and Azerbaijan**, characterized by socio-political instability and incoherency – either domestic or international, are portraying the long lasting conflict and defining an important issue, which arose tragically through ruthless ambition, controversial thoughts, controversy and misunderstanding among statesman and great politicians. Hence, over the years all together had led to brutal confrontations and even to war, between Armenia and Azerbaijan, whereby the society plays the crucial part in this game and represents the people's suffering, especially handicapped and **older people, women and children** unwillingly are heavily involved of necessity, who normally should have been far from this happenings rather than integrated, which illustrate a desperate worst case.

Between **1988 and 1994** as a result of the war that broke out between Armenia and Azerbaijan, in **Nagorno-Karabakh** and seven surrounding districts and **20% of Azerbaijan's** land remains in an ineffective control outside of Baku.

About **one million** Azerbaijani people who born and grew up in these zones, their hometown were forced to leave caused by Armenian occupation. This shocking feature, invites us to think about every single person, as an individual in the flow, regarding their loss of goods, own possession and about being deprived of assets and even being deprived of land. Furthermore an even more tragic scene is being portrayed in the capital city Baku with a total population of **2 million residents**, wherein **every first of two inhabitants** embody the displaced person.

Despite that **20 years passed over** a very important issue, that needed to be solved, had become a **“temporary”**, short term process of approach to solving a problem: the housing problem of IDPs. Unfortunately due the strain and quick decision the government had to make, because of the unexpected occupation on sites Armenia, a clear and sophisticated also permanent and decent solution couldn't be considered, wherein Azerbaijan also counts to **one of largest countries of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the world**. Authorities and statesmen who were forced to think quickly and therefore they have had not the chance to develop a new strategy that time – in Nagorno-Karabakh Exodus is the tragic result of more than hundred of thousands people to nearby cities, which was caused by this unplanned banishing movement.

With the motto: **“Rescue and save your day! / (run to survive)”** a very sad end aroses of those, who are forced to live a life in exile. Imagining that children in these time period are nowadays more than 20 years old and they remember very well, how everything developed how hard the life standard was and still is. And even newborn babies opened their eyes in this camps and after all they are the one, who will arise in a family and start adopt their lives into the shanteys.

As a former and independent republical part of the Soviet Socialist Republic, **Azerbaijans Economy could not effort new developments in terms of investing for clear housing solutions**, thus strong promises and future plans for regaining the lost piece of land weren't part of this procedure, which would mean definitely the loose of land, but because a hope, that was constantly present in their minds, of the exiles who lived in Nagorno-Karabakh. Overall this huge and enormous

wide ranged problem, has become the main discussable and implemented issue in the government, during the last years, that needed to be solved, but unfortunately haven't been.

After this immense struggle with and about difficulties in governments economy, finally through the finalization of the **Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline** construction in 2006 valuable mineral resources and a great communication platform between Azerbaijan and potential end-consumer countries were created, wherein a short time Azerbaijan made a huge lap in his history of development, with this “power” of dominating the economical market, “investments” were made in renewal projects, whereby they can be also defined as “facelifting” projects, because we may speak only about a momentary reordinating the city structure. Also once again this idea of MOMENTUM, which is obviously represented in every detail and action of Azerbaijan – **no long lasting future projects for the society**, inhabitants and for the interest of the government are present, even if there is an existing interest, unfortunately it diminishes in value. With the achievement of creating the eastern european Dubai or even a more complex luxury ground, that is also realizable without any doubts, proves the interests of the high power holders.

This problem is not charged only one-sided. IDPs housing problem and their under-qualified living standarts are a huge problem. Actually the government of Azerbaijan has the impact to realize new projects, whether it is new accomodation for IDPs, don't display a heavy problem anymore – and a complete development and final realization is doable in a very short and plausible time. With this approach, to tackle the mentioned problems, a great step towards a better government arises.

Under the “**Housing problem**”, enormous obstacles leave marks, where the inhabitant is shaped and labeled as a **foreigner in his own country**. Also being excluded from the society and even this procedure led to disintegration of those people, who were forced to make a move from Nagorno-Karabakh. The relationship between the resident in Baku and the IDPs, who made a move to Baku, unwillingly generated **a second large community**. Even the guests who only would stay a few days, utilized this movement, and unwillingly between this two parties disturbance, incoherence and miscommunication arose, that definitely waits to be solved and at least to be concerned. These hard facts make themselves felt on the social level, the education and of course in the labor market.

Within this specialized focus on an approach to solve and bring up new ideas to tackle the existing problem, the main target is to regain the Azerbaijani person, who is being defamiliarized in his own country, whether it is the his life in the urban, the socio-economical aspects of the government and its investments for those kind of projects, a more clearer approach and structural hypothesis is the main point.

Within this specialized focus on an approach to solve and bring up new ideas to tackle the existing problem, the main target is **to regain the Azerbaijani person**, who is being defamiliarized in his own country, whether it is the his life in the urban, the socio-economical aspects of the government and its investments for those kind of projects, a more clearer approach and structural hypothesis is the main point.

EASY TO BE AN IDP FOR TWENTY YEARS?

*Approx. 1.000.000 Displaced
People livint in the Country...*

*Every 1st 5 is a Displaced in the
Capital City...*

*20% of Azerbaijani Land is Un-
der Occupation More than 20
Years....*

Azerbaijan has faced with this problem in 2 different dimensions. First in the global perspective, the total IDPs in Azerbaijan indicates a %4 of the total IDPs around the world. Even this ratio seems quite reasonable, the alarm bells will be ringing by taking the ratio between the IDPs and Azerbaijani population into consideration. Azerbaijan which has 13% exceptional ratio of IDP per population is the top country on the globe with this incredible hard facts.

The frightening data makes invites to think and consider the chaos environment in which, each individual among 7 people in the country is devote of his/her total assets. Moreover with uncompleted infrastructure projects from Soviet era the burden on Azerbaijan has been heavier. Under these circumstances the economy of Azerbaijan, a recently democracy established country, confronts with big troubles.

If we take in consider the issue of IDPs from the point of view of the city of Baku, we will encounter a very tragic side of the situation. At the time of invasion, as now, the city of Baku was in the entire country, the city with the best life opportunities, so it made sense to manage the IDPs in this city, as did the former in charge. Consequently, during the invasion the city of Baku had to record a large number of immigrants such as their own population. Since Azerbaijan was unprepared for such a situation, they have used all their possibilities to keep the inevitable immigration under control. Such as tent camps, student hostels from the former soviets, disused factories etc.

This “temporary settlement” became a chronic intractable situation.

Besides the lack of facilities, health problems and disease conditions, there is the lack of income, so it is a luxury that children go to school. So the children are forced to work with their parents. Many young people under 18 years are working illegally and this leads to lack of education issues. That means, the problem does not affect only the today’s youth of the IDPs, but also the future generations in this area.

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PART 1

PHENOMENON INVESTIGATION



**A GENERAL VIEW
To
AZERBAIJAN**

AZERBAIJAN



COUNTRY NAME:

Conventional long form:
Republic of Azerbaijan

Conventional short form:
Azerbaijan

Former:
Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic

Independence:
30 August 1991 (declared from the Soviet Union); 18 October 1991 (adopted by the Supreme Council of Azerbaijan)

Azerbaijan Republic is a democratic, legal, secular, unitary republic. The legislative power in the country belongs to Milli Mejlis (the National Assembly), executive power to President, the judicial power to the courts of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The state language of the Republic of Azerbaijan is Azerbaijani.

Azerbaijani Flag:



BACKGROUND

“..Azerbaijan, officially the Republic of Azerbaijan, Caucasus most developed country, can be considered as the richest and the most modern one.”

Azerbaijan - a nation with a majority-Turkic and majority- Muslim population - was briefly independent (from 1918 to 1920) following the collapse of the Russian Empire; it was subsequently incorporated into the **Soviet Union** for seven decades.

Azerbaijan, officially the Republic of Azerbaijan, Caucasus most developed country, can be considered as **the richest and the most modern one**. Azerbaijan defines the crucial point of Asia and Europe and according to some sources Azerbaijan is the Asian or the European country. In Caucasus, Azerbaijan is situated between **Russia, Iran and Turkey**, also the Caspian Sea and is likewise a country which has the same size of Austria.

The country has a population of approximately **9.2 million**, and the capital city is **Baku**, located on the Caspian Sea. The capital has a population **2,064,900**. For the ethnic-religious relationship of the country a figurative value of **96%** set a basis for

a **Muslim** population. Within the development of art, cultural activities and social engagements, very first theater plays and opera leadership took place in Azerbaijan.

The year 1991, in which Azerbaijan became independent, **insufficient industrial facilities and weak economy**, depreciated the republic.

Corruption in the country is widespread, and the government, which eliminated presidential term limits in a 2009 referendum, has been accused of authoritarianism. Although the poverty rate has been reduced and infrastructure investment has increased substantially in recent years due to revenue from **oil and gas production**, reforms have not adequately addressed weaknesses in most government institutions, particularly in the **education and health sectors**. In January 2012, Azerbaijan assumed a nonpermanent seat on the UN Security Council for the 2012-13 term.





AZERBAIJAN ON THE EARTH

***“Let me see you flourish,
We are ready to give our heart and soul for you!
A thousand and one endearments are in my heart,
And uphold your honor.”***

Neighborhood countries like Russia, Turkey and Iran have strong effects on Azerbaijan and its relation. Hereby Turkey portrays the authentic and nearest nation close to Azerbaijan, because of a historical and cultural legacy. On a higher level, especially in state level, the definite term “Special Relationship” is captured, formalized and predefined.

From ethnic and religious point of view, it is a Turk and Muslim-majority country and, Azerbaijan records the biggest Shia Muslim population, after Iran, hence as a result Iran in this way is the next relevant neighborhood country, whom Azerbaijan shares a common value with. And because of Azerbaijan formed together with Russia the UDSSR for 70 years a close relation supposed to be a quite normal relation.

The Culture of Azerbaijan has developed under influence under Islamic and European cultures, Iranian and Turkic heritage as well as Russian influences due to its former status as a Soviet republic. Today, western influences, including globalized consumer culture,

are strong. National traditions are well preserved in the country. Some of the main elements of the Azerbaijani culture are: music, literature, folk dances and art, cuisine, architecture, cinematography and Novruz Bayram.

“And also according to notable references of UNESCO, Gobustan Rock Art Cultural landscape (2007) and Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah’s Palace and Maiden Tower (2000), cultural and ancient heritage of Azerbaijan has been captured, wherein this record seems to be unexpected of such a small country in itself.”

Over the ancient history of Azerbaijan the Azerbaijanis have created a rich and distinctive culture, a major part of which is decorative and applied art. This form of art rooted in hoary antiquity is represented by a wide range of handicrafts, such as chasing, jeweler, engraving in metal, carving in wood, stone and bone,

***“Glorious land, glorious land!
Azerbaijan! Azerbaijan!
Azerbaijan! Azerbaijan!”***

UZEYIR HAJIBEYOV

carpet-making, lasing, pattern weaving and printing, knitting and embroidery. Each of these types of decorative art, evidence of the endowments of the Azerbaijan nation, is very much in favor here. Many interesting facts pertaining to the development of arts and crafts in Azerbaijan were reported by numerous merchants, travelers and diplomats who had visited these places at different times.

Azerbaijan folklore is an area of creative work being a part of common Turkic oral literature and reflecting in itself the highest spiritual moral values of the Azerbaijani Turks, the most leading inclinations of ethic and aesthetic thoughts. Habits of the Azerbaijani Turks, ceremonies, beliefs and faiths, historical knight morals, patriotism and love to land, parents, and dismal lyrical senses were described in this creative work fully and in specific form. Folklore of Azerbaijani Turks was formed at base of different genres (lyrical, epic and dramatic) and has been divided into types according to the same styles.

CULTURE AND FOLKLORE

The Culture of Azerbaijan has developed under influence under Islamic and European cultures, Iranic and Turkic heritage as well as Russian influences due to its former status as a Soviet republic. Today, western influences, including globalized consumer culture, are strong. National traditions are well preserved in the country. Some of the main elements of the Azerbaijani culture are: music, literature, folk dances and art, cuisine, architecture, cinematography and Novruz Bayram. Over the ancient history of Azerbaijan the Azerbaijanis have created a rich and distinctive culture, a major part of which is decorative and

applied art. This form of art rooted in hoary antiquity is represented by a wide range of handicrafts, such as chasing, jeweler, engraving in metal, carving in wood, stone and bone, carpet-making, lasing, pattern weaving and printing, knitting and embroidery. Each of these types of decorative art, evidence of the endowments of the Azerbaijan nation, is very much in favor here.

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CUISINE

The traditional cuisine is famous for an abundance of vegetables and greens used seasonally in the dishes. Fresh herbs, including mint, cilantro (coriander), dill, basil, parsley, tarragon, leeks, chives, thyme, marjoram, green onion, and watercress, are very popular and often accompany main dishes on the table. Climatic diversity and fertility of the land are reflected in the national dishes, which are based on fish from the Caspian Sea, local meat (mainly mutton and beef), and an abundance of seasonal vegetables and greens. Saffron-rice plov is the flagship food in Azerbaijan and black tea is the national beverage. Azerbaijanis often use traditional armudu (pear-shaped) glass as Azerbaijan have very strong tea culture. Popular traditional dishes include bozbash (lamb soup that exists in several regional varieties with the addition of different vegetables), qutab (fried turnover with a filling of greens or minced meat) and dushbara (sort of dumplings of dough filled with ground meat and flavor).

“...Climatic diversity and fertility of the land are reflected in the national dishes...”

ARCHITECTURE

Azerbaijani architecture typically combines elements of East and West. Many ancient architectural treasures such as the Maiden Tower and Palace of the Shirvanshahs in the Inner City of Baku survive in modern Azerbaijan. Entries submitted on the UNESCO World Heritage tentative list include the Ateshgah of Baku, Momine Khatun Mausoleum, Hirkan National Park, Binigadi National Park, Lok-Batan Mud Volcano, Baku Stage Mountain, Caspian Shore Defensive Constructions, Susha National Reserve, Ordubad National Reserve and the Palace of Shaki Khans.

Among other architectural treasures are Quadrangular Castle in Mardakan, Parigala in Yukhary Chardaglar, a number of bridges spanning the Aras River, and several mausoleums. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, little monumental architecture was created, but distinctive residences were built in Baku and elsewhere. Among the most recent architectural monuments, the Baku subways are noted for their lavish decor.

The task for modern Azerbaijani architecture is diverse application of modern aesthetics, the search for an architect's own artistic style and inclusion of the existing historico-cultural environment. Major projects such as Heydar Aliyev Cultural Center, Flame Towers, Baku Crystal Hall, Baku White City and SOCAR Tower have transformed the country's skyline and promotes its contemporary identity.

“...Entries submitted on the UNESCO World Heritage tentative list include the Ateshgah of Baku, Momine Khatun Mausoleum, Hirkan National Park, Binigadi National Park, Lok-Batan Mud Volcano, Caspian Shore Defensive Constructions, Palace of Shaki Khans etc...”

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AZERBAIJAN IN INTERNATIONAL ARENA

“..By May 1994, when a cease-fire took hold, ethnic Armenian forces held not only Nagorno-Karabakh but also seven surrounding provinces in the territory of Azerbaijan.”

Neighborhood countries like Russia, Turkey and Iran have strong effects on Azerbaijan and its relation. Hereby Turkey portrays the authentic and nearest nation close to Azerbaijan, because of a historical and cultural legacy. On a higher level, especially in state level, the definite term “Special Relationship” is captured, formalized and predefined.

From ethnic and religious point of view, it is a Turk and Muslim-majority country and, Azerbaijan records the biggest Shia Muslim population, after Iran, hence as a result Iran in this way is the next relevant neighborhood country, whom Azerbaijan shares a common value with. And because of Azerbaijan formed together with Russia the UDSSR for 70

years a close relation supposed to be a quite normal relation.

The short-lived Azerbaijan Democratic Republic succeeded in establishing diplomatic relations with six countries, sending diplomatic representatives to Germany and Finland. The process of international recognition of Azerbaijan’s independence from the collapsing Soviet Union lasted roughly one



year. The most recent country to recognize Azerbaijan was Bahrain, on November 6, 1996. Full diplomatic relations, including mutual exchanges of missions, were first established with Turkey, Pakistan, the United States, Iran and Israel. Azerbaijan has placed a particular emphasis on its "Special Relationship" with Turkey.

Azerbaijan has diplomatic relations with 158 countries so far and holds membership in 38 international organizations. It holds observer status in the Non-Aligned Movement and World Trade Organization and

is a correspondent at the International Telecommunication Union. On 9 May 2006 Azerbaijan was elected to membership in the newly established Human Rights Council by the United Nations General Assembly. The term of office began on 19 June 2006.

Foreign policy priorities of Azerbaijan include, first of all, the restoration of its territorial integrity; elimination of the consequences of the loss of Nagorno-Karabakh and seven other regions of Azerbaijan; integration into European and Euro-Atlantic structure; con-

tribution to international security; cooperation with international organizations; regional cooperation and bilateral relations; strengthening of defense capability; promotion of security by domestic policy means; strengthening of democracy; preservation of the ethnic and religious tolerance; scientific, educational, and cultural policy and preservation of moral values; economic and social development; enhancing internal and border security; and migration, energy, and transportation security policy.

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Wealth Comes with the Oil and Gas...

Azerbaijan's high economic growth during 2006-10 was attributable to large and growing oil and gas exports, but some non-export sectors also featured double-digit growth, including construction, banking, and real estate. In 2012, economic growth picked up to 3.8%. Continued production declines in the oil sector were offset by strong growth in the non-oil sector. However, the non-oil sector growth may be driven primarily by government investment, which may not be sustainable if oil production continues to decline.

Especially BTC Pipeline...

Oil exports through the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Pipeline, the Baku-Novorossiysk, and the Baku-Supsa pipelines remain the main economic driver, but efforts to boost Azerbaijan's gas production are underway. The eventual completion of the geopolitically important Southern Gas Corridor between Azerbaijan and Europe will open up another, although, smaller source of revenue from gas exports. Azerbaijan has made only limited progress on instituting market-based economic reforms. Pervasive public and private sector corruption and structural economic inefficiencies remain a drag on long-term growth, particularly in non-energy sectors.



*“Azerbaijan has been listed among the world’s
fastest growing economies.”*

FINANCIAL TIMES



Sebail Oil Wells - Baku, Azerbaijan

474.000.000

1995-VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS (PETROLEUM) MILLION MANAT

561.000.000

2000-VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS (PETROLEUM) MILLION MANAT

1.821.000.0

2006-VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS (PETR

2.376.0

AZERBAIJAN OIL NUMBERS

Several other obstacles impede Azerbaijan's economic progress, including the need for stepped up foreign investment in the non-energy sector and the continuing conflict with Armenia over the Nagorno-Karabakh region.

Trade with Russia and the other former Soviet republics is declining in importance, while trade is building with Turkey and the nations of Europe. Long-term prospects depend on world oil prices, Azerbaijan's ability to negotiate export routes for its growing gas production, and its ability to use its energy wealth to promote growth and spur employment in non-energy sectors of the economy.

The State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic (SOCAR) is the state-owned oil and natural gas corporation of Azerbaijan. It produces oil and natural gas, operates the country's two oil refineries and the running of oil and gas pipelines throughout the country. SOCAR oversees the international consortia that is developing new oil and gas projects in Azerbaijan. SOCAR is worth **\$20 billion**. It has several fuel filling stations under the SOCAR brand in Georgia, Ukraine, Romania and Switzerland.

Rovshan Ibrahimov (2007-02-17). "State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic: Transition from National to Transnational Company or Demand of Time?".

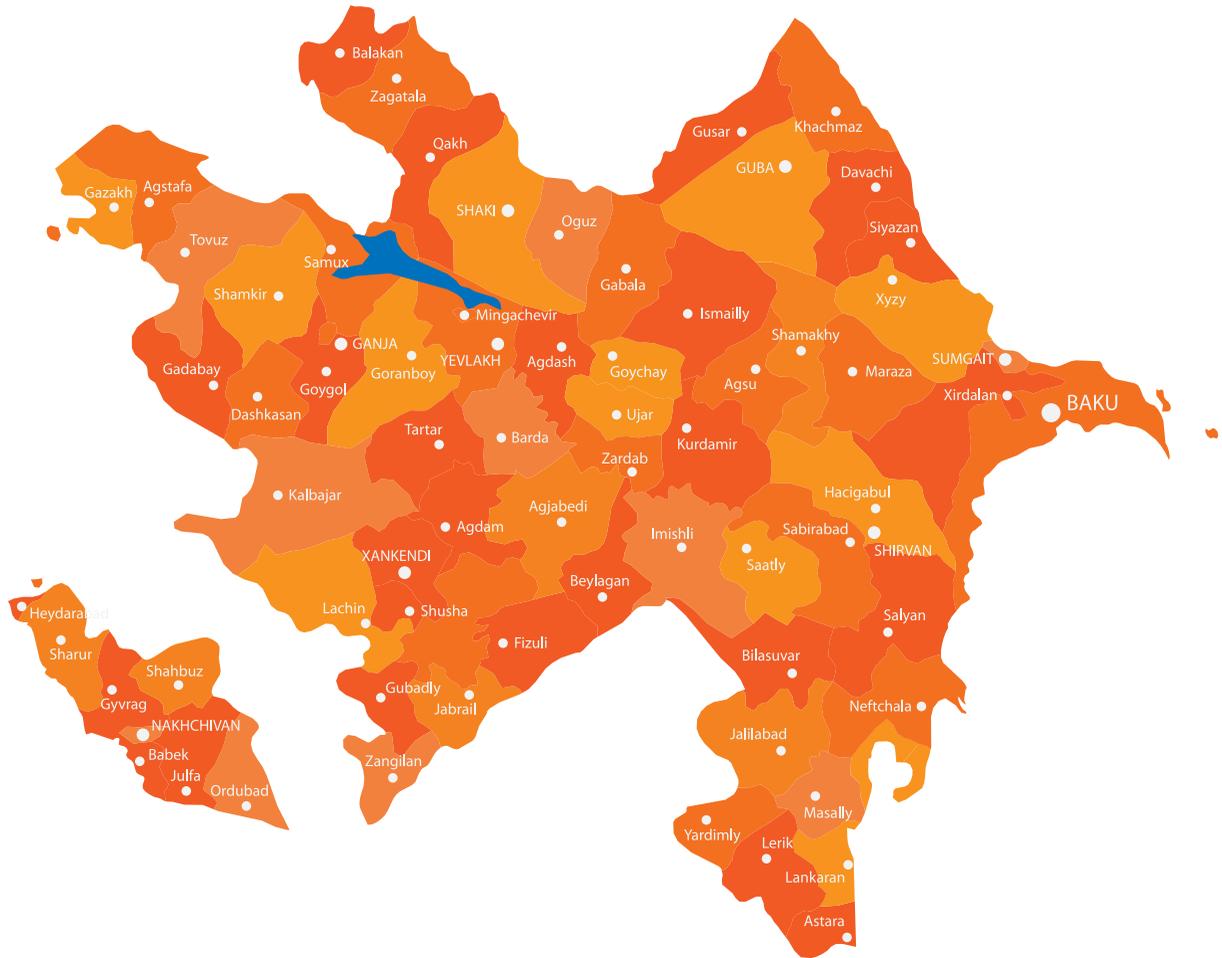
000
 (PETROLEUM) MILLION MANAT

000.000

2012-VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS (PETROLEUM) MILLION MANAT

The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan,
 Main indicators of manufacture of refined petroleum products, 2014

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS



At present, Republic of Azerbaijan consists of one Autonomous Republic, Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic (NAR) and ninety administrative-territorial units (including 66 regions, 11 cities and 13 urban districts). 66 regions, 11 cities;

CITIES:

Baku, Ganca, Lankaran, Mingacevir, Naftalan, Naxcivan (Nakhichevan), Saki, Sirvan, Sumqayit, Xankandi, Yevlax.

RAIONS:

Abseron, Agcabadi, Agdam, Agdas, Agstafa, Agsu, Astara, Babak, Balakan, Barda, Beylaqan, Bilasuvar, Cabrayil, Calilabad, Culfa, Daskasan, Fuzuli, Gadabay, Goranboy, Goycay, Goygol, Hacıqabul, Imisli, Ismayilli, Kalbajar, Kangarli, Kurdamir, Lacin, Lankaran, Lerik, Masalli, Neftcala, Oguz, Ordubad, Qabala, Qax, Qazax, Qobustan, Quba, Qubadli, Qusar, Saatli, Sabirabad, Sabran, Sadarak, Sahbuz, Saki, Salyan, Samaxi, Samkir, Samux, Sarur, Siyazan, Susa, Tartar, Tovuz, Ucar, Xacmaz, Xizi, Xocali, Xocavand, Yardimli, Yevlax, Zangilan, Zaqatala, Zardab

GEOGRAPHY

“...On the other side, Baku had been chosen as the world’s dirtiest city by Forbes Magazine in 2008...”

Azerbaijan is in the South Caucasus region of Eurasia, straddling Western Asia and Eastern Europe. It lies between latitudes 38° and 42° N, and longitudes 44° and 51° E.

Three physical features dominate Azerbaijan: the Caspian Sea, whose shoreline forms a natural boundary to the east; the Greater Caucasus mountain range to the north; and the extensive flatlands at the country’s center. There are also three mountain ranges, the Greater and Lesser Caucasus, and the Talysh Mountains, together covering approximately 40 percent of the country.

The main water sources are the surface waters. However, only 24 of the 8,350 rivers are greater than 100 km (62 mi) in length. All the rivers drain into the Caspian Sea in the east of the country. The largest lake is Sarysu (67 km²), and the longest river is Kur (1,515 km), which is transboundary. Azerbaijan’s four main islands in the Caspian Sea have a combined area of over thirty square kilometer.

On the other side, Baku had been chosen as the world’s dirtiest city by Forbes Magazine in 2008. This shocking facts has forced the authorities to solve this problem. Since the independence of Azerbaijan in 1991, the Azerbaijani government has taken drastic measures to preserve the environment of Azerbaijan. But national protection of the environment started to truly improve after 2001 when the state budget increased due to new revenues provided by the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline. Within four years protected areas doubled and now make up eight percent of the

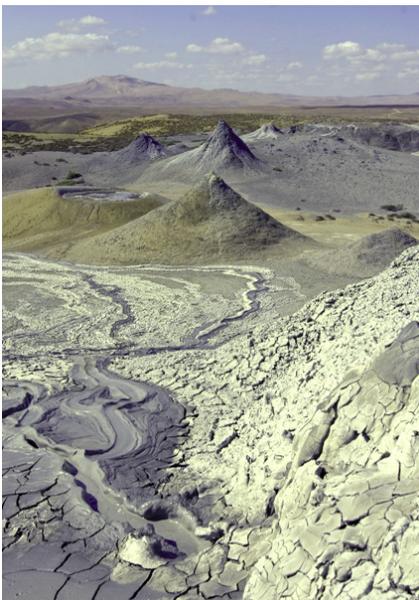
country’s territory. Since 2001 the government has set up seven large reserves and almost doubled the sector of the budget earmarked for environmental protection.

Azerbaijan is home to a vast variety of landscapes. Over half of Azerbaijan’s land mass consists of mountain ridges, crests, yailas, and plateaus which rise up to hypsometric levels of 400–1000 meters (including the Middle and Lower lowlands), in some places (Talis, Jeyranchol-Ajinohur and Langabiz-Alat foreranges) up to 100–120 meters, and others from 0–50 meters and up (Qobustan, Absheron). The rest of Azerbaijan’s terrains consist of plains and lowlands.

Rivers and lakes form the principal part of the water systems of Azerbaijan, they were formed over a long geological timeframe and changed significantly throughout that period. The country’s water systems are continually changing under the influence of natural forces and human introduced industrial activities. Artificial rivers (canals) and ponds are a part of Azerbaijan’s water systems. The hydrography of Azerbaijan basically belongs to the Caspian Sea basin.

There are 8,350 rivers of various lengths within Azerbaijan. Only 24 rivers are over 100 kilometers long. The Kura and Aras are the most popular rivers in Azerbaijan, they run through the Kura-Aras Lowland. The rivers that directly flow into the Caspian Sea, originate mainly from the north-eastern slope of the Major Caucasus and Talysh Mountains and run along the Samur-Devechi and Lenkeran lowlands.





BIODIVERSITY

The Caucasus region has been identified by the World Wide Fund for Nature as one of the Global 200 Eco-regions based on criteria such as species richness, levels of endemism, taxonomic uniqueness, unusual evolutionary phenomena, and global rarity of major habitat types. It has been identified by Conservation International as a global “hotspot” — one of the 25 most biologically rich and most endangered terrestrial ecosystems in the world. It is also an Endemic Bird Area, with several bird species and subspecies endemic to the region. Azerbaijan also possesses rich agricultural biodiversity that is gradually being replaced by more cosmopolitan varieties. The list of Azerbaijan’s plant genetic resources includes varieties and subspecies, some endemic to the Caucasus region, which are close relatives of domestic food plants. The Caucasus region also harbors several wild close relatives of domestic food plants such as wild rye, wheat, barley, millet, wild pears, cherry, and more than 200 varieties of grapes.

Azerbaijan lies at a biogeographic crossroads where the flora and fauna of at least three biogeographic provinces converge, resulting in high levels of biodiversity. This region contains species typical of Europe (e.g., bear, lynx, chamois, red deer), Central Asia (e.g., wild goat, leopard), and Asia Minor (e.g., striped hyena, Persian gazelle). Many of these species are threatened elsewhere in their ranges. The varied terrain and climatic conditions contribute to a diversity of ecosystems and species. Approximately 4,200 species of vascular plants, 600 species of vertebrate animals, and 14,000 species of insects are known to be from Azerbaijan. An estimated 270 species of plants are endemic to Azerbaijan, but a much greater percentage of both plants and animals are unique to the Caucasus region. The diverse and threatened large mammal fauna includes wild goat, chamois, red and roe deer, and their predators, including wolf, lynx, wild cats, and possibly leopard. Some of these species (e.g., wild goat, deer, and wolf) undertake large-scale annual movements, increasing their susceptibility to habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation, overhunting, and competition with domestic livestock for forage. Azerbaijan is an important migratory and wintering area for wildfowl, particularly along the Caspian shore.

**A BRIEF TIMELINE
OF
AZERBAIJAN HISTORY**

Turkmanchay treaty between Russia, Persia divides Azerbaijan. Territory of present-day Azerbaijan becomes part of Russian empire while southern Azerbaijan is part of Persia.

Independent Azerbaijani Republic declared.

Azerbaijan, part of Transcaucasian Soviet Federative Republic, becomes founder member of Soviet Union.

Red Army invades; Azerbaijan is declared a Soviet Socialist Republic.

Transcaucasian Soviet Federative Republic dissolved; Azerbaijan becomes full republic of Soviet Union.

Ethnic strife between Armenians and Azeris escalates. Azeri nationalist Popular Front rallies support amid growing disorder.

Nagorno-Karabakh region seeks to become part of Armenia. Ethnic Azeris begin to leave Karabakh and Armenia and ethnic Armenians leave Azerbaijan.

Trouble flares along border between Nakhichevan exclave and Iran as rioters destroy border installations. Tension eases after Soviet and Iranian authorities agree to ease restrictions on crossing between the two countries.

Dozens die in interethnic violence in Baku. Popular Front demonstrators demand resignation of communist authorities. Soviet troops use force to end unrest, killing at least 100 people. Azeri nationalists put death toll at several hundred.

Ayaz Mutallibov becomes Azeri Communist Party leader.

Communist Party later retains power in multiparty elections but parliament has an opposition for the first time.

1828

1918

1920

1922

1936

Soviet era ends
in violence

1988

1990

After failed coup attempt in Moscow, Azerbaijani parliament votes to restore independence. In elections boycotted by opposition, Mr Mutallibov becomes president.

Heydar Aliyev becomes leader of the Azerbaijani exclave of Nakhichevan.

Leadership of Nagorno-Karabakh declares the region an independent republic. Inter-ethnic hostilities escalate.

Hostilities develop into full-scale war over Karabakh. More than 600 Azeris are killed as they flee an Armenian attack on Karabakh town of Khodzaly. Ethnic Armenian forces break through Azerbaijani territory to create a corridor linking Armenia to Karabakh, President Ayaz Mutallibov resigns. Abulfaz Elchibey, leader of nationalist People's Front, becomes president in Azerbaijan's first contested elections.

Armenia launches offensive into Azerbaijani territory around Karabakh.

Rebel army commander Col Surat Huseynov takes control of Azerbaijan's second city, Gyandzha, and marches on Baku. President Elchibey invites Aliyev to return to the capital and subsequently flees.

Mr Aliyev assumes leadership. Mr Huseynov becomes prime minister and is placed in charge of defence and security forces. Referendum indicates massive loss of public confidence in Elchibey. Aliyev wins presidential elections boycotted by Elchibey's People's Front.

1991

1992

War over
Karabakh,
political unrest
1993

Armenia, Azerbaijan and Nagorno-Karabakh sign a ceasefire accord. Ethnic Armenians remain in control of Karabakh and a swathe of Azerbaijani territory around it.

Mr Aliyev cracks down hard on People's Front. Azerbaijani forces mount Karabakh counter-offensive.

Armenia, Azerbaijan and Nagorno-Karabakh sign a ceasefire. Ethnic Armenians remain in control of Karabakh and a swathe of Azerbaijani territory around it.

Three members of the special police force are arrested after the assassinations of the deputy head of parliament and Mr Aliyev's security chief. Special police units led by Rovshan Javadov storm the Prosecutor's Office and their colleagues are released.

President Aliyev describes the incident as a coup attempt and declares a state of emergency. In a separate incident, rebel forces capture key buildings in second city Gyandzha but are driven out by Aliyev's forces.

Despite his denial of involvement in rebel activity, PM Huseynov is dismissed and flees to Russia.

Azerbaijan signs what it calls the "contract of the century" with a consortium of international oil companies for the exploration and exploitation of three offshore oil fields.

Government troops crush rebellion by Rovshan Jovadov's special police. He and dozens of other rebels are killed.

Nagorno-Karabakh, now acting as an independent republic, holds legislative elections. Robert Kocharian, formerly head of Karabakh's State Defence Committee, becomes executive president.

The New Azerbaijan Party, led by President Aliyev, wins the majority of seats in independent Azerbaijan's first multi-party elections, which, observers say, fail to meet international standards. Azerbaijan's new constitution is approved in a referendum.

Incumbent President Robert Kocharian retains his post in direct presidential elections in Karabakh.

1994

"Contract of the century"

1994

1995

1996

Azerbaijan becomes full member of Council of Europe, though council officials criticise it over human rights record.

US-brokered talks on Nagorno-Karabakh, held between Azerbaijani and Armenian presidents, end without result.

US lifts aid ban, imposed during Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, after Azerbaijan provides airspace and intelligence after 11 September attacks.

Talks between five Caspian countries on ownership of the sea continue all year but are inconclusive. Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey reach agreement on oil and gas pipelines linking Caspian fields with Turkey.

Azerbaijan officially shifts to the Latin alphabet for the Azeri language, in the fourth alphabet change in a century.

Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline formally opened at ceremony in Turkey after Caspian oil starts flowing along it.

The worst fighting in recent years breaks out in Nagorno-Karabakh. Azerbaijan and Armenia accuse each other of starting the clashes, which leave several dead on each side.

Armenia and Azerbaijan sign a joint agreement aimed at intensifying efforts to resolve their dispute over territory of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Azerbaijani-Armenian talks on Nagorno-Karabakh end without achieving major breakthrough.

2001

2006 July

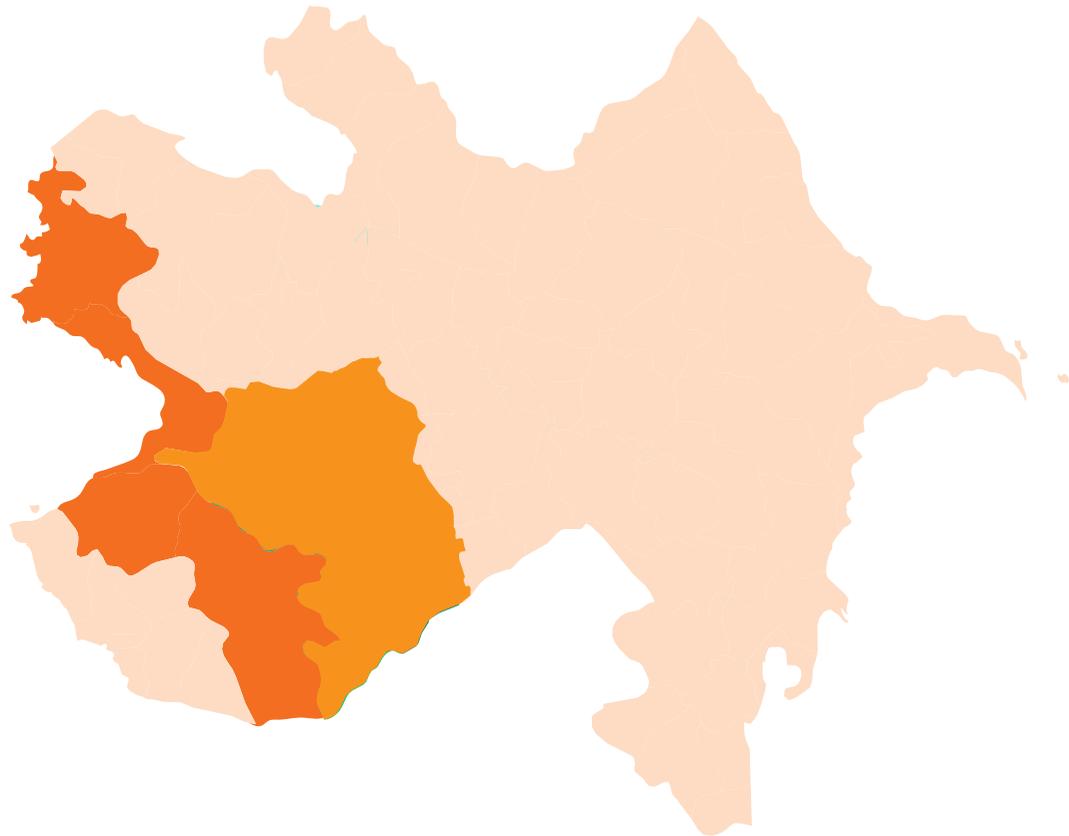
2008 March

2008 November

2009 November

**LONG-LASTING
CONFLICT AND KARABAKH
DESCRIPTIONS**

LANDS UNDER OCCUPATION



- Azerbaijan Republic*
- Territory of Azerbaijan Republic Occupied by Armenia (1920)*
- Territory of Azerbaijan Republic Occupied by Armenia (1992)*

The breakout of armed conflicts in the Caucasus between Armenia and Azerbaijan led to influx of about one million refugees to other cities of Azerbaijan. The Republic of Azerbaijan is one of first countries on the world with the number of IDP ratio per capita. Moreover, more than 300,000 refugees who have formally integrated in Azerbaijan by obtaining citizenship, but who not yet resolved their existential problems such as housing and employment.

KHOJALY:

In a few hours of night from 25 to 26 February 613 civilians were killed including 106 women, 83 children. 56 people were killed with outrageous brutality, 8 families were totally exterminated, 25 children lost both parents while 130 children lost at least one parent in a massacre which has become the most brutal punishment of civilians during the whole 5 years of the conflict's military phase.

KARABAKH

The word Karabakh (also spelled Karabagh and Qarabağ) originates from the Azerbaijani Turkish language, and literally means “black garden” (“kara” means black and “bagh” means garden.) The place name is first mentioned in the Georgian Chronicles (Kartlis Tskhovreba), as well in Persian sources from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The name became common after the 1230s, when the region was conquered by the Mongols.

Karabakh is a geographic region in southwestern Azerbaijan, extending from the highlands of the Lesser Caucasus down to the lowlands between the rivers Kura and Aras. It includes two sub-regions, as follows: Mountainous Karabakh (better known as Nagorno-Karabakh) and Lowland Karabakh (the southern Kura plains and mountains, which includes the districts of Aghdam, Aghjabedi, Barda, Fuzuli, Gubadli, Jebrayil, Kelbajar, Lachin, Terter, and Zangilan).

The word Karabagh also refers to a specific rug pattern originally produced in the area. Check out the Karabagh textile featured at the Textile Museum.

The Karabakh region is an area within Azerbaijan, constituting approximately 3,175 square miles. It has a population of about 600,000, most of whom are displaced.

Karabakh’s traditional capital Shusha was founded between 1750-1752 by Panah-Ali

khan Javanshir, an Azerbaijani general who was the first ruler of the Karabakh khanate (kingdom).

The Azykh Cave, located in southern Karabakh, is thought to be one of the most ancient sites of Neanderthal habitation in the world. A Neanderthal style bone was found that dated to 300,000 years ago, making it one of the oldest proto-human specimens found in the Caucasus. Stone tools have been found and evidence indicates that the site was occupied by hominids for nearly two million years.

Lowland and Mountainous Karabakh, dating back more than two millennia, were populated with several autochthonous Caucasian tribes that made up the Caucasian Albanian nation. The Caucasian Albanians were the ancestors of modern-day Azerbaijanis and organized as the Artsakh province of the Caucasian Albanian kingdom. Most of the population before Christianity were Fire Worshipers (Zoroastrians).

Karabakh is home to one of the most renowned schools of mugham, a traditional Azerbaijani style of music. Uzeyir bey Hajibeyov introduced the mugham to the Western world through his famous operas. It is also the birth place of the Azerbaijani tar, the national string instrument.

NAGORNO-KARABAKH AUTONOMOUS REGION OF AZERBAIJAN

Territory - 4,400 sq.km

Population (1989) - 189,085

Armenians - 145,450 (76.9%)

Azerbaijanis - 40,688 (21.5%)

Russians - 1,922 (1%)

Other nationalities - 1,025 (0.6%)

NAGORNO-KARABAKH AND OTHER SURROUNDING REGIONS - DATES INVADED

Nagorno-Karabakh - 1988-1992

(Shusha - May 08, 1992)

Lachin - May 18, 1992

Kalbajar - April 2, 1993

Aghdam - July 23, 1993

Fizuli - August 23, 1993

Jabrayil - August 23, 1993

Gubadli - August 31, 1993

Zangilan - October 29, 1993

VICTIMS OF AGGRESSION IN AZERBAIJAN

Killed - 20,000

Injured - 50,000

Missing - 4,866



INFRASTRUCTURAL DESTRUCTION OR DAMAGE

Settlements – 890

Houses – 102,000

Public buildings – 7,000

Schools – 693

Kindergartens – 855

Health care facilities – 695

Libraries – 927

Temples – 44

Mosques – 9

Historical sites – 9

Historical monuments and museums – 464

Industrial and agricultural enterprises – 6,000

Highways – 800 km

Bridges – 160

Water lines – 2,300 km

Gas lines – 2,000 km

Power lines – 15,000 km

Forests – 250,000 ha

Cultivated land – 200,000 ha

Irrigation systems – 1,200 km

According to initial calculations, the damage caused amounts to **60 billion USD**.



MIGRATION

Armenia and Azerbaijan began fighting over the area in 1988; the struggle escalated after both countries attained independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. By May 1994, when a cease-fire took hold, ethnic Armenian forces held not only Nagorno-Karabakh but also seven surrounding provinces in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Ongoing conflict long since...

Azerbaijan has yet to resolve its conflict with Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh, a primarily Armenian-populated region that Moscow recognized in 1923 as an autonomous region within Soviet Azerbaijan after Armenia and Azerbaijan disputed the status of the territory.

The OSCE Minsk Group, co-chaired by the United States, France, and Russia, is the framework established to mediate a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

With the motto: “Rescue and save your day! / (run to survive)” a very sad end arose of those, who are forced to live a life in exile. Imagining that children in these time period are nowadays more than 20 years old and they remember very well, how everything developed how hard the life standard was and still is. And even newborn babies opened their eyes in this camps and after all they are the one, who will arise in a family and start adopt their lives into the shanteys.



WHAT IS INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT?

The distinctive feature of internal displacement is coerced or involuntary movement that takes place within national borders. The reasons for flight may vary and include armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, and natural or human-made disasters.

Persons who move from one place to another *voluntarily* for economic, social, or cultural reasons do not fit the description of internally displaced persons to whom the *Guiding Principles* apply. By contrast, those who are forced to leave their home areas or have to flee because of conflict, human rights violations, and other natural or human-made disasters do fit the description of the internally displaced. In some cases, internal displacement may be caused by a combination of coercive and economic factors. For example, ethnic or religious minorities may be the target of repressive government policies that thwart economic development in their traditional areas. Persons who feel forced to move in response to systematic violations of their human rights fit the description of internally displaced persons.

Being internally displaced, however, is *not* a legal status. The *Guiding Principles* offer a descriptive identification of the internally displaced [see below]; they do not confer a special legal status on those displaced. Unlike refugees, the internally displaced have not left the country whose citizens they normally are. As such, they remain entitled to the same rights that all other persons in their country enjoy. They do, however, have special *needs* by virtue of their displacement. It is for this reason that the *Guiding Principles* spell out how the law should be interpreted and applied to them.

**IDP PROBLEM
IN
AZERBAIJAN**

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE

“...Azerbaijan has faced with this problem in two different dimensions; The first one is the global and the second one is capital (Baku) perspective. The ratios cause authorities and specialists concern who are working on the subject, seriously...”

At year’s end the government reported that there were 586,013 registered IDPs in the country. The vast majority fled their homes between 1988 and 1993 as a result of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

IDPs were required to register their place of residence with authorities and could live only in approved areas. This so-called “propiska” system, a carryover from the Soviet era, was imposed mainly on persons who were forced from their homes after ethnic Armenian separatists took control of Nagorno-Karabakh and adjacent territories in the western part of Azerbaijan. The government asserted that registration was needed to keep track of IDPs to provide them with assistance.

The government reported that during the year 60 international and 40 domestic humanitarian organizations implemented projects independent of the government related to refugees and IDPs, spending a total of approximately 24 million manat (\$30 million). The government stated that it supplemented this spending with mon-

ey from the national oil fund to improve living conditions for IDPs and refugees. During the year the government completed the construction of three new settlements for refugees and IDPs, in which 747 families lived. In addition, the government built six apartment buildings in Baku with a total of 369 units, as well as building 26 additional houses in the Murovdagh settlement.

The State IDP and Refugee Committee’s estimated expenditures were 307.8 million manat (approximately \$375.4 million). IDPs received monthly food subsidies of approximately 13.50 manat (approximately \$16.50) from the government and heating fuel subsidies in the winter.

U.S DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2009 Human Rights Report: Azerbaijan
BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS,
AND LABOR
2009 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices

Report March 11, 2010

LATEST FIGURE OF IDPS IN AZERBAIJAN PROPER

GROUP	NUMBER OF IDPs (2012)	NUMBER OF IDPs (2009)
TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPs	599,417	577,279
MALE	294,039	277,099
FEMALE	305,378	300,180
CHILDREN		230,374
CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS	MALE 27,928 FEMALE 27,530	49,499
CHILDREN 5-11 YEARS	MALE 34,101 FEMALE 36,513	63,007
CHILDREN 12-17 YEARS	MALE 36,588 FEMALE 37,398	117,868
ADULTS 18-59 YEARS	MALE 161,220 FEMALE 169,782	288,825
ADULTS OVER 60 YEARS	MALE 34,202 FEMALE 34,156	58,080

In April 2012, the government reported there were 599,417 IDPs on territory under its control (Government of Azerbaijan, April 2012). In November 2009, the government of Azerbaijan reported there were a total of 577,279 internally displaced people on territory under its control (Government of Azerbaijan, 30 November 2009). The table below shows disaggregated figures according to sex and age as of April 2012.

The vast majority of IDPs are ethnic Azeri, though there are also ethnic Kurdish, Russian and Turkish IDPs (CoE, 24 May 2007, UN Commission for Human Rights 25 January 1999, para. 31; State Committee on Statistics, January 2004; Greene 1998, p. 254). IDPs were ethnically discriminated against since they were forced to flee based on their ethnic origin and are unable to return home (CoE, 24 May 2007). Most of them are nominally Shia Muslim, but many of those from Lachin and Kelbajar Provinces are Sunni Muslim Kurds.

CONTEXT OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

History of displacement

From 1988 to early in 1991, up to 300,000 ethnic Armenians fled from Azerbaijan to Armenia, while 185,000 or more ethnic Azerbaijanis fled from Armenia to Azerbaijan owing to rising ethnic violence and growing tensions over the status of the formerly autonomous region of Nagorny Karabakh. According to the Government, 250,000 ethnic Azerbaijanis left Armenia and 250,000 ethnic Armenians left Azerbaijan. In 1989, about 50,000 Meskhetian Turks found refuge in Azerbaijan. Following the independence of Azerbaijan from the Soviet Union in October 1991 and the unilateral, non-recognized declaration of independence by the authorities of Nagorny Karabakh in January 1992, the conflict over the region escalated into full-scale war, causing a high number of casualties; approximately one-fifth of the territory of Azerbaijan was occupied. By the time a ceasefire was concluded in May 1994, an estimated 650,000 persons had been forcibly displaced within Azerbaijan. Reportedly, approximately 30,000 additional people, mainly ethnic Armenians from different areas of origin, remained displaced within Nagorny Karabakh itself,³ however, little is known about their situation. The Government estimates that, on top of the immense human suffering, the war caused considerable damage to public infrastructure and private assets. Entire towns were leveled and infrastructure, including public buildings, such as hundreds of schools, were destroyed or dismantled after the fighting stopped.

65

50.000

MESKHETIAN TURKS REFUGEES

250.000

ETHNIC AZERBAIJANIS FROM ARMENIA

0.000

FORCIBLY DISPLACED WITHIN AZERBAIJAN, MAY 1994

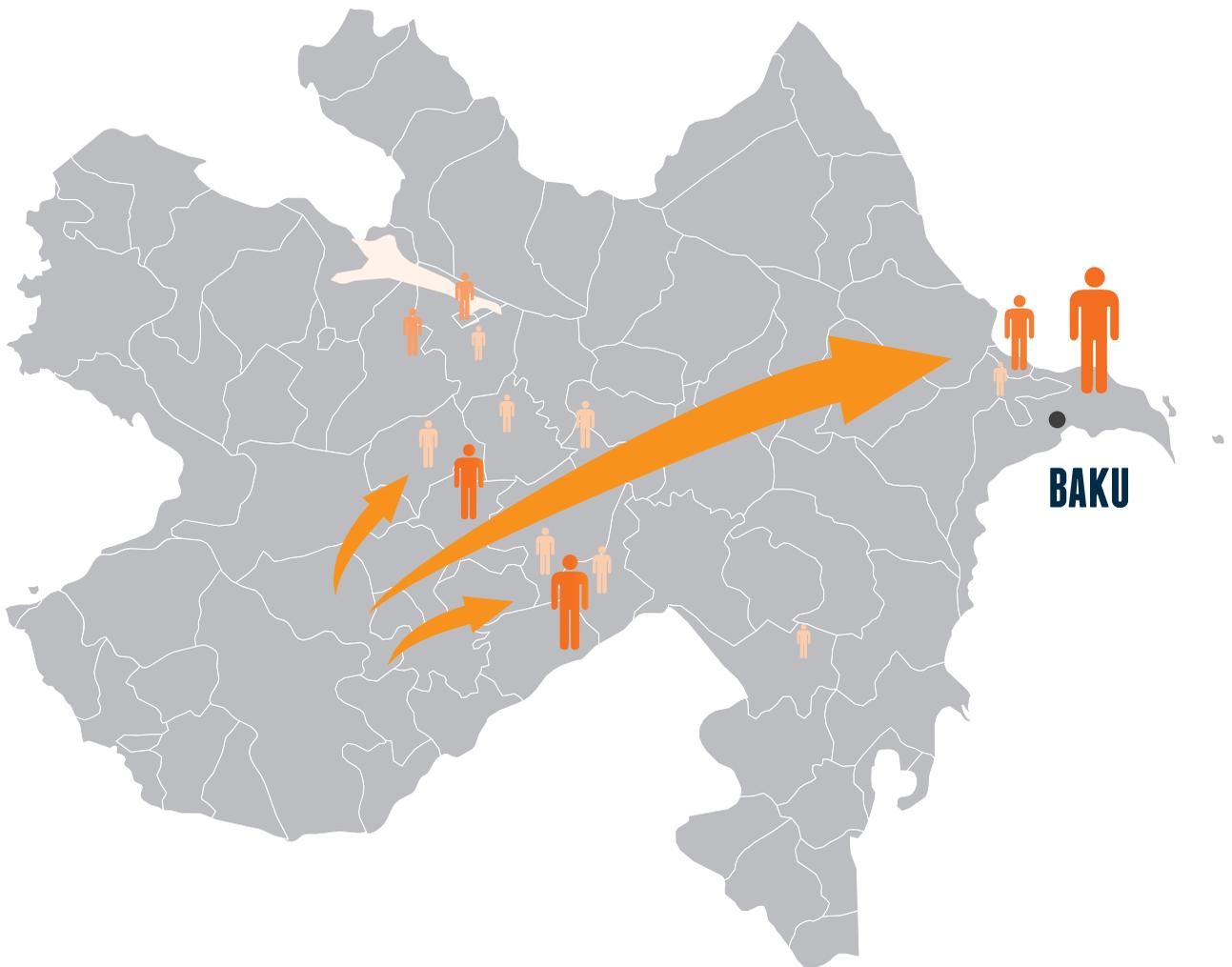
THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 1
PLE IN THE COUNTRY. IT MEA
PLACED IN THE CAPITAL CITY,
TREMENDOUS RATIO MAKES
COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
NUMBERS PER CAPITA. 20% O



OCCUPAT

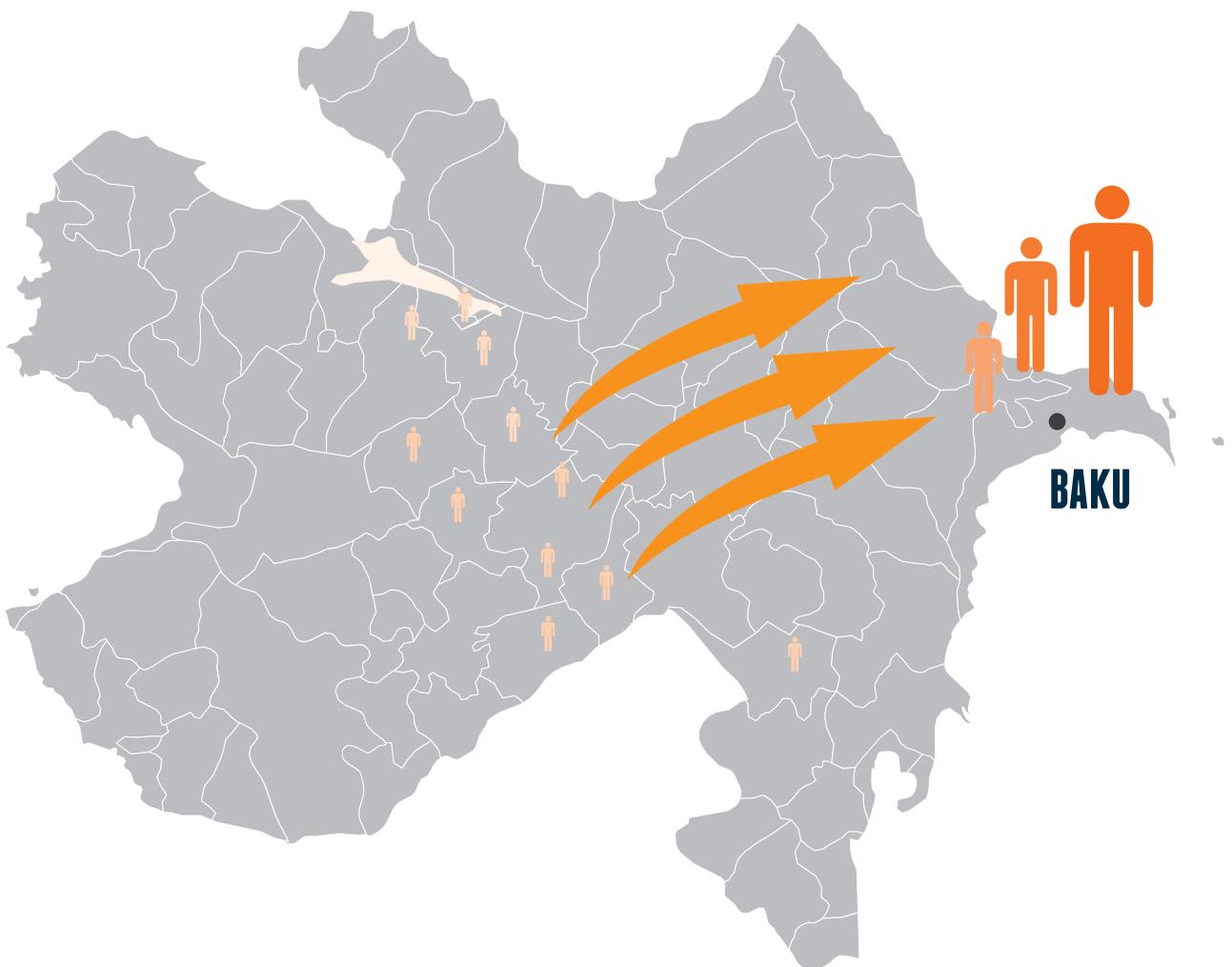
1.000.000 DISPLACED PEOPLES THAT EVERY **1ST 5** IS DISPLACED IN AZERBAIJAN.        THIS IS THE FIRST LIST RESPECT TO DISPLACED PEOPLES OF AZERBAIJANI LAND IS UNDER DISCUSSION MORE THAN **20 YEARS.**

SECONDARY DISPLACEMENT



As a consequence of occupation of Nagorno-Karabakh Region by Armenian armies in following the collapse of Soviets, there occurred hundred of thousands Karabakh people as forced displaced. They left all their assets, memories and settled life back and exiled from the region to survive. This forced migration was the first displacement befell in their lives. Azer-

baijani authorities ordered for settlement of new tent camp in neighborhood cities for urgent solution. At the same time, hostels and dormitories of Baku City universities which were remained empty after the collapse of Soviets, factories and other public buildings to a number of Azerbaijani IDPs in order to neutralization of the catastrophe.



This temporary solution couldn't be improved over the years due to impossibilities and financial shortage. Thus, IDPs became obliged to continue their life as soon as they understood that the return is not possible in a short time. However, there was another problem that hinders to continue; rural unemployment. This case was indicating only one thing; another displacement

towards big cities, definitely Baku was in the first chose. A significant number of IDPs who want to utilize facilities of a big city, abandoned the tent camps which were settled in the neighborhood cities, mostly illegally. It is crucial to emphasize that this secondary displacement was not an optional but, completely compulsory.

LIVING CONDITIONS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE

The Representative's predecessor in office, Francis Deng, following his mission to Azerbaijan in 1998, urged the Government to address the substandard living conditions of the internally displaced in a comprehensive and effective manner, with particular attention to be paid to ensuring that their most basic needs for food, shelter, clothing and medical services were met. He observed serious health problems, including malnutrition, and a lack of adequate sanitation. One of his main recommendations was to improve educational services and economic opportunities for the internally displaced, for instance through skills-training programmes, meaningful income-generating activities and opportunities for microcredit, with the full participation of women. He also called for measures aimed at improving coordination among and between national and local authorities to address the needs of the internally displaced; reforming legislation governing activity of non-governmental organizations, especially in relation to taxation and their lending activities, in order to create an environment more supportive of their work; safeguarding the right to freedom of movement and choice of residence by ensuring the removal of remnants of the propiska system; and ensuring that internally displaced persons were not discriminated against or otherwise negatively affected by the process of land privatization currently under way. Finally, the former Representative stressed the need to find a lasting and peaceful solution to the conflict.

Azerbaijan still has a significant share of IDPs, but there is no accurate picture or general agreement on their living conditions until now. Regardless of their current living conditions, these groups remain particularly vulnerable to poverty and risk since most of them lack self-reliant economic opportunities and are heavily dependent on state transfers.

About 11 percent of the population of Azerbaijan, an estimated 900,560 people, reported themselves as internally displaced. Although some IDPs have integrated into mainstream Azerbaijani society, many still live in IDP settlements the quality of which ranges from temporary residences in public buildings and informal sites, to newly constructed resettlements built by the Government of Azerbaijan, where IDPs have been resettled.

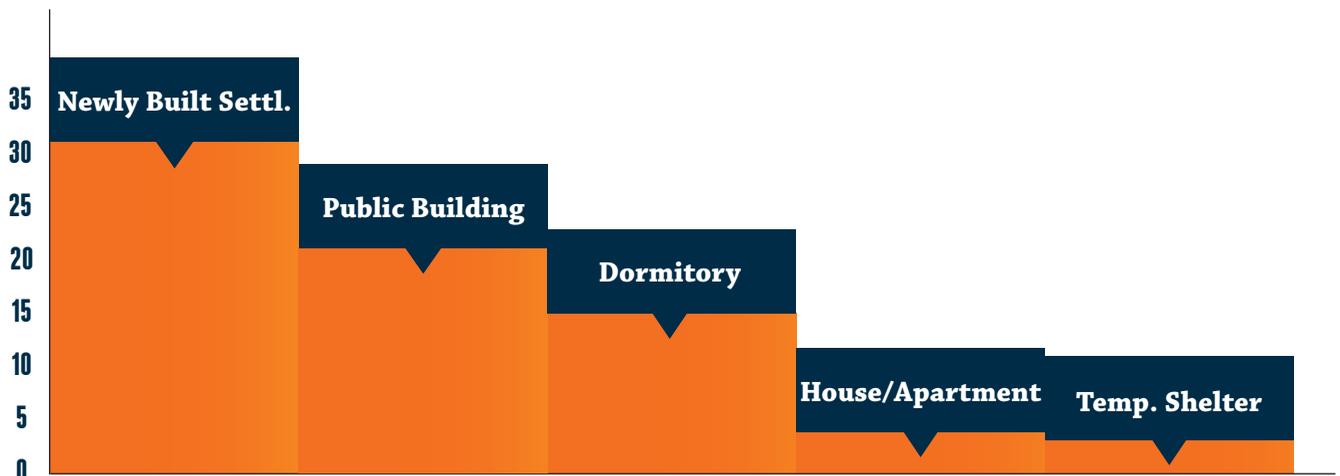


Photo, taken by Rena Effendi

A LARGE NUMBER OF IDPs STILL LIVING IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, TEMPORARY SHELTERS, DORMITORIES BESIDES NEWLY BUILT SETTLEMENTS

Poor IDPs and IDPs in general are more likely to live in urban areas than in rural. With few jobs in rural areas, many IDPs migrate to cities in the hope of finding work and seeking better access to governmental and nongovernmental assistance programs. About 83 percent of poor IDPs and 86 percent of all IDPs live in urban areas.¹⁰ However, among the minority of IDPs who do live in rural areas, the risk of poverty is greater, at 25.3 percent. Poverty incidence among rural IDPs is thus significantly higher than the overall rural poverty rate of less than 22.8 percent. However, rural IDPs appear to be slightly better off than the rest of the population in terms of the risk of extreme poverty.

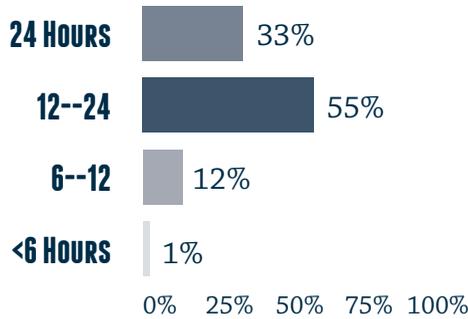
¹⁰ We suspect that the official statistics on the relative size of urban IDPs could be biased downward due to government policies aimed at restricting migration to cities. Some IDPs may be unable to formally register their residence, for example, in the capital, Baku. Without registration, they may be unable to access jobs, public services, and entitlements such as medical care and pensions.



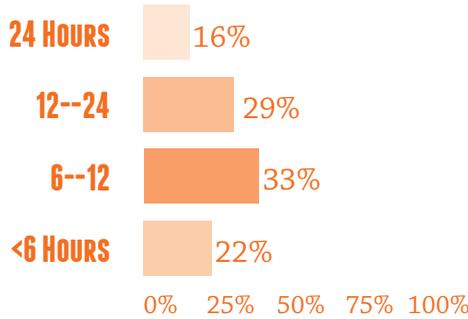
SOURCE: 2008 LSMS



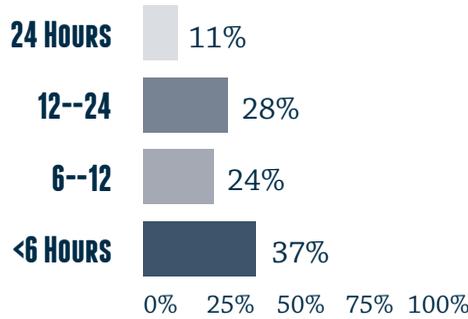
**ELECTRICITY
ACCESS TO
UTILITIES BY IDPs**



**WATER ACCESS TO
UTILITIES BY IDPs**

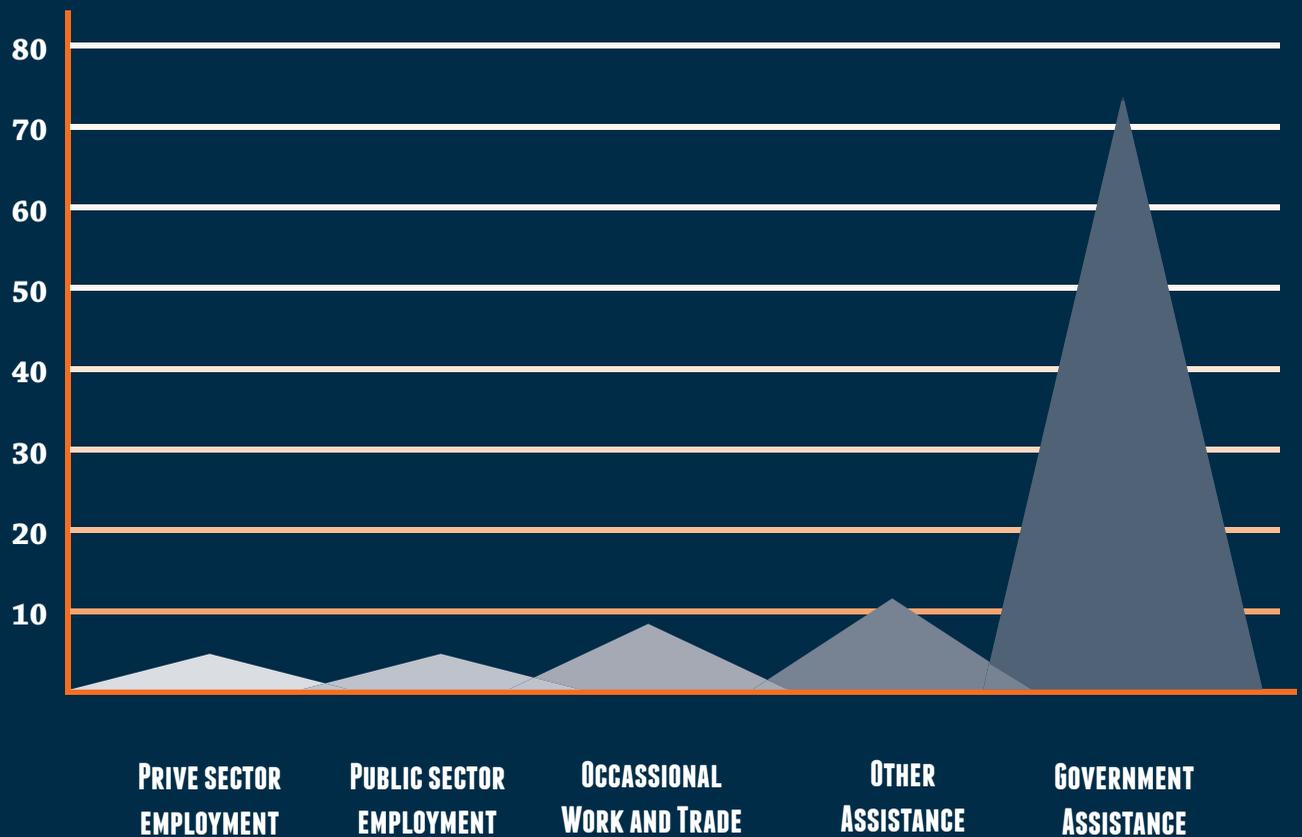


**HEATING ACCESS
TO UTILITIES BY
IDPs**



SOURCE: 2008 LSMS

Access to basic housing facilities and services is worse among IDPs. IDPs, with the majority of them still living in nonresidential areas, have poor access to utilities such as water, electricity, and heating (Figure 3.13). More than one in three IDPs lack access to heating or their access is limited to six hours a day or less. The majority of IDPs do not have 24-hour access to water, electricity, or heating services. Rates of access by IDPs to hot water, sewerage and bathrooms are significantly lower than for non-IDPs. Only about 33 percent of IDPs have access to 24-hour electricity compared to 53 percent for non-IDPs. But IDPs generally pay less or nothing for public services such as utilities, education, and healthcare. IDPs are more likely to say that their accommodation is noisy and too small compared to non-IDPs.

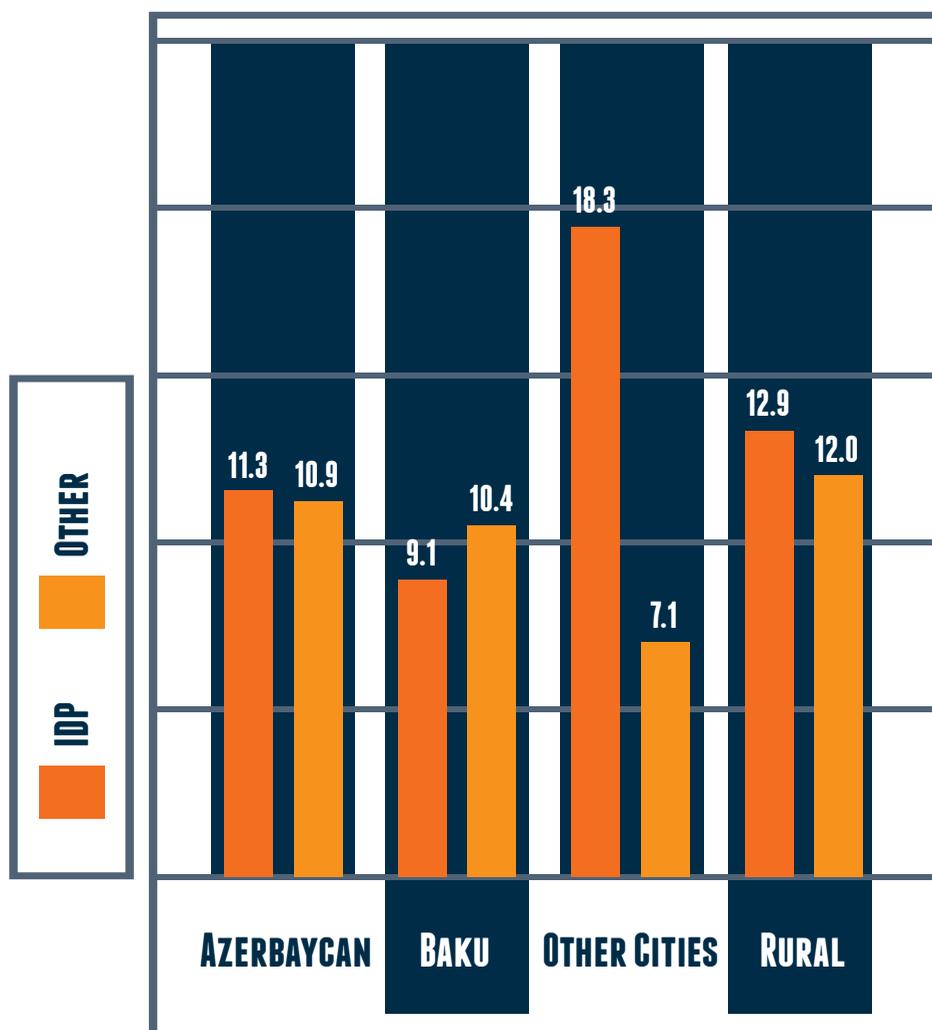


SOURCE: 2008 LSMS

WHERE DOES IDPs' INCOME COME FROM?

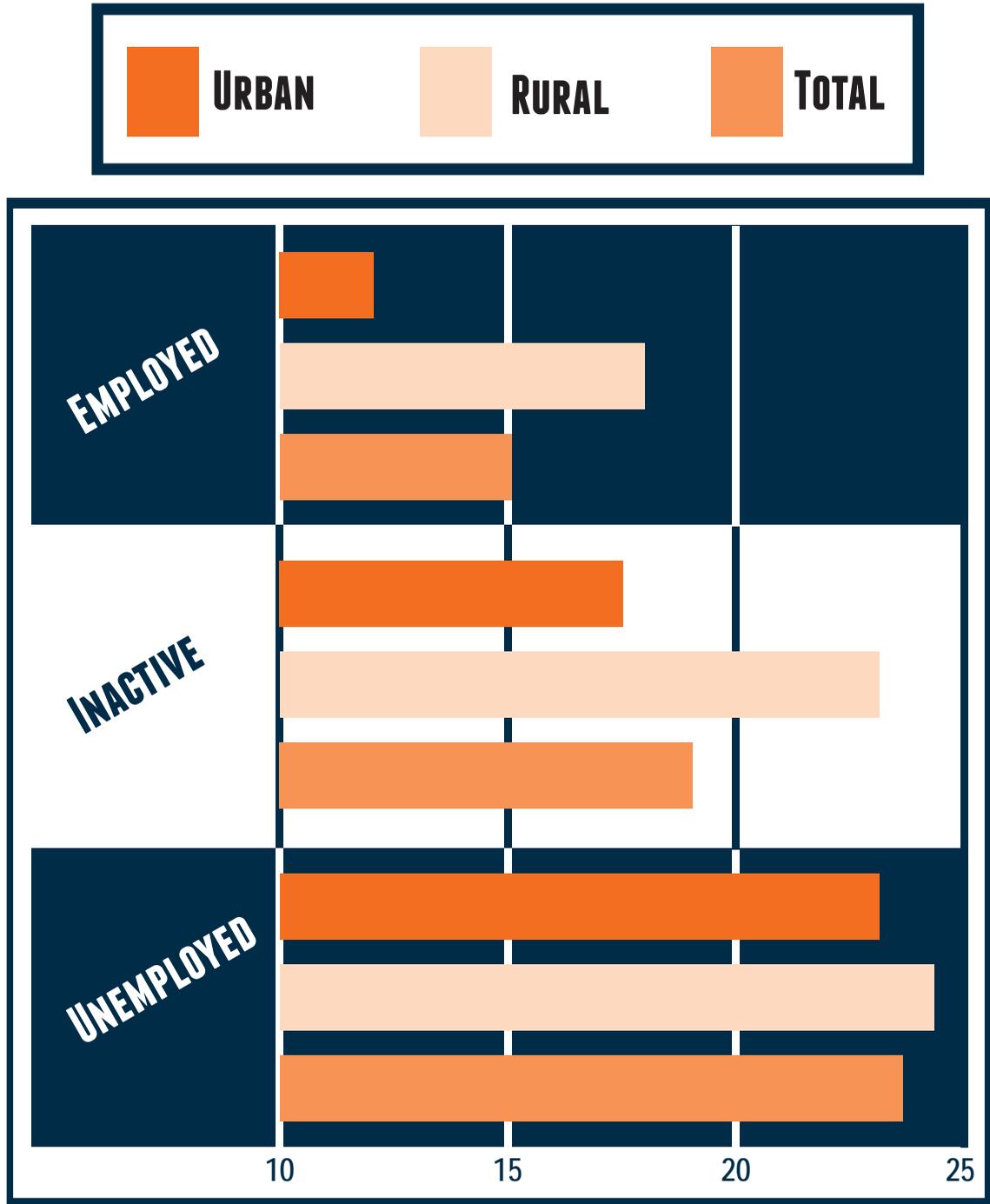
Government assistance is by far the main source of income for IDP households. About 73 percent of the IDPs report government assistance as their main source of livelihood. Only about 15 percent of the IDPs claim to rely on earnings of their own such as from employment and trade (Figure 3.15). In a survey of who had not worked in the past seven days, 60 percent of IDPs had not worked compared to 42 percent of non-IDPs respondents. Over half the IDPs are not active participants in the labor force, either working or looking for jobs, compared to only 36 percent for the general population. For IDPs, one of the most important sources of income is social transfers. On the other hand, the non-IDPs rely on income from wage labor and self-employment in agriculture.

The incidence of poverty among IDPs is about the same as among the general population. A little over 11 percent of the IDPs were estimated to be poor. However, there are important differences between displaced people and the rest according to their area of settlement and housing conditions. IDP poverty is most pervasive in cities outside Baku. Indeed, living in Baku appears to decrease the likelihood of being poor for IDPs (Figure 3.16). On the other hand, living conditions for IDPs in other major regional cities (such as Ganja and Sumgait) are very difficult and vastly increase the incidence of IDP poverty. The incidence of poverty among IDPs living in other major urban areas is 18.3 percent, significantly larger than the poverty rate of Baku IDPs. IDPs living in major urban areas other than Baku account for 50 percent of poverty, despite accounting for less than one-third of the total IDPs in urban areas. These findings suggest that significant government and donor efforts to support the displaced population appear to have limited impact in cities outside Baku.



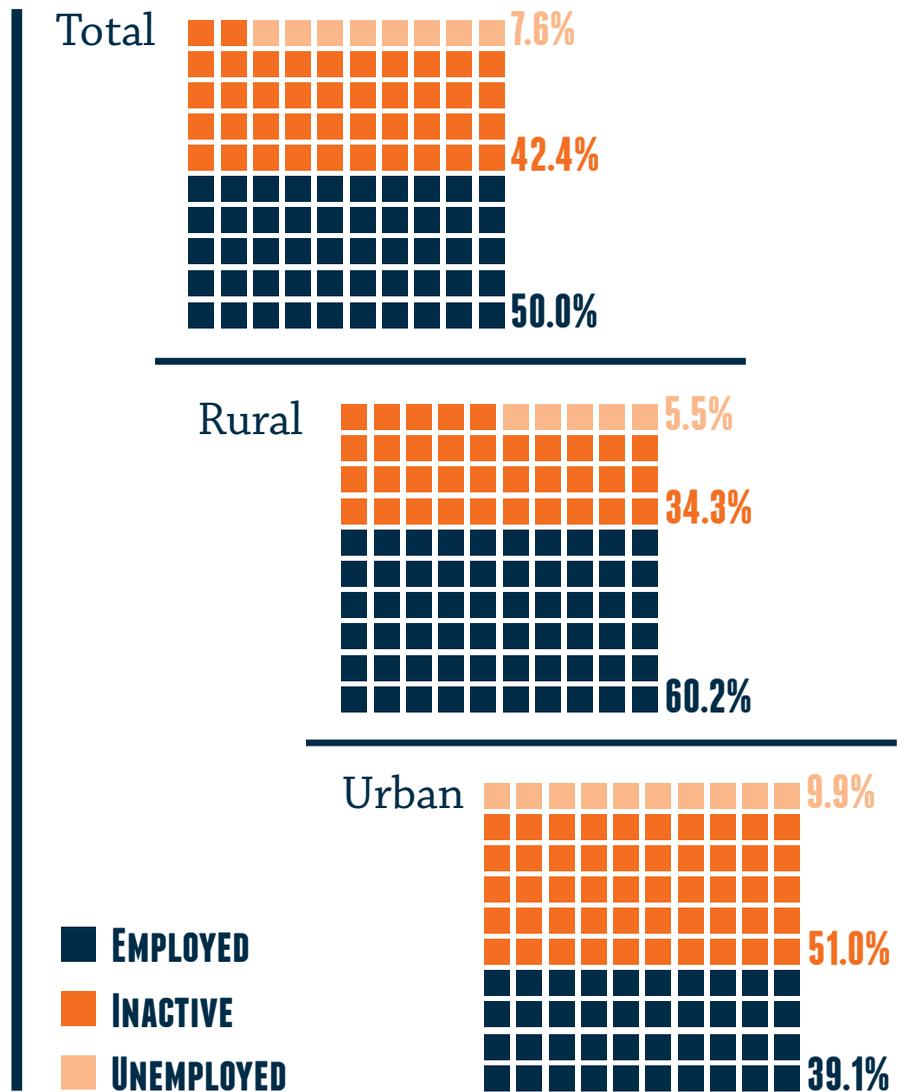
IDP poverty levels also vary across housing types; those who have sought their own accommodation outside government provision may be at greater risk of poverty. Living in a public building or dormitory appears to decrease the risk of poverty below the average poverty incidence for IDPs. This is perhaps due to these IDPs, who live in collective settlements, being the focus of targeted interventions. The risk of poverty increases significantly for IDPs living in houses and apartments and temporary shelters. Overall, these data suggest a phenomenon of “hidden” poor among the IDP population.

HIGHER RISK OF POVERTY IN IDP POPULATION



DISTRIBUTION OF POOR, BY LABOR MARKET STATUS AND LOCATION

DISTRIBUTION OF POOR, ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT STATUS



IDPs are more vulnerable than the resident population, as they heavily depend on sources of livelihood outside their control. While the bulk of income for resident population comes from their labor and employment, IDPs rely on government transfers and exemptions for more than half of their income. While the dependence of IDPs on government transfers, in the short term, could be a source of stability to their incomes, it makes the IDPs potentially vulnerable to any future changes in policy. High dependence upon government transfers and international assistance also potentially risks weakening the resolve of IDPs to strive for self-reliance. According to the 2008 LSMS, unemployment rate is higher among IDPs (13 percent) than the resident population (9.8 percent).

There is a high reliance on agriculture among Azerbaijani IDPs. Any poverty reduction strategy there needs to build on agricultural growth, but should also look into the creation of off-farm employment in rural areas. The growth of non-agricultural employment in rural areas is vital for the success of the agricultural, employment, and poverty reduction strategies. Industrial food production, which used to be an export industry in Soviet times, is of particular importance. Non-agricultural services also provide both demand for agricultural production and employment for inhabitants. Recent improvements and planned ones in the supply of public services will also help reduce rural disparity.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE LABOR MARKET & LABOR POLICIES

The labor market is a key factor that influences growth, competitiveness, and poverty reduction. Realizing this, the Government of Azerbaijan has taken several steps aimed at job creation and growth through the promotion of private investment, the entry of new firms, the growth of small enterprises, and putting in place supportive policies and a regulatory framework. One of the most welcome outcomes has been a large increase in female employment rate. However, other labor market indicators show only a modest improvement. Small-scale agriculture is still the dominant economic activity and comprises 40 percent of total employment. The sectors that generate much of the GDP (and growth) are not the same ones that generate employment. In 2007, for example, the mining sector generated about 53 percent of GDP but only 1 percent of total employment, whereas agriculture accounted for 40 percent of total employment but generated only 6 percent of GDP. Thus, more efforts are needed to position Azerbaijan as a diversified and knowledge-based economy with a skilled labor force and flexible labor market.

Despite Azerbaijan's economy expanding at a high pace in recent years, key labor market indicators show only a modest improvement. According to the 2008 Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) and following an internationally accepted ILO methodology and definition, only 57 percent of the working-age population (aged 15–64) is employed and the unemployment rate is about 10 percent. While the employment rate is comparable or slightly better than that of its immediate neighbors (that is, Georgia and Armenia), it is much less than in most successful transition economies such as Estonia (68 percent) and the Czech Republic (65 percent).

MAIN INDICATORS OF THE LABOR MARKET

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

9.9

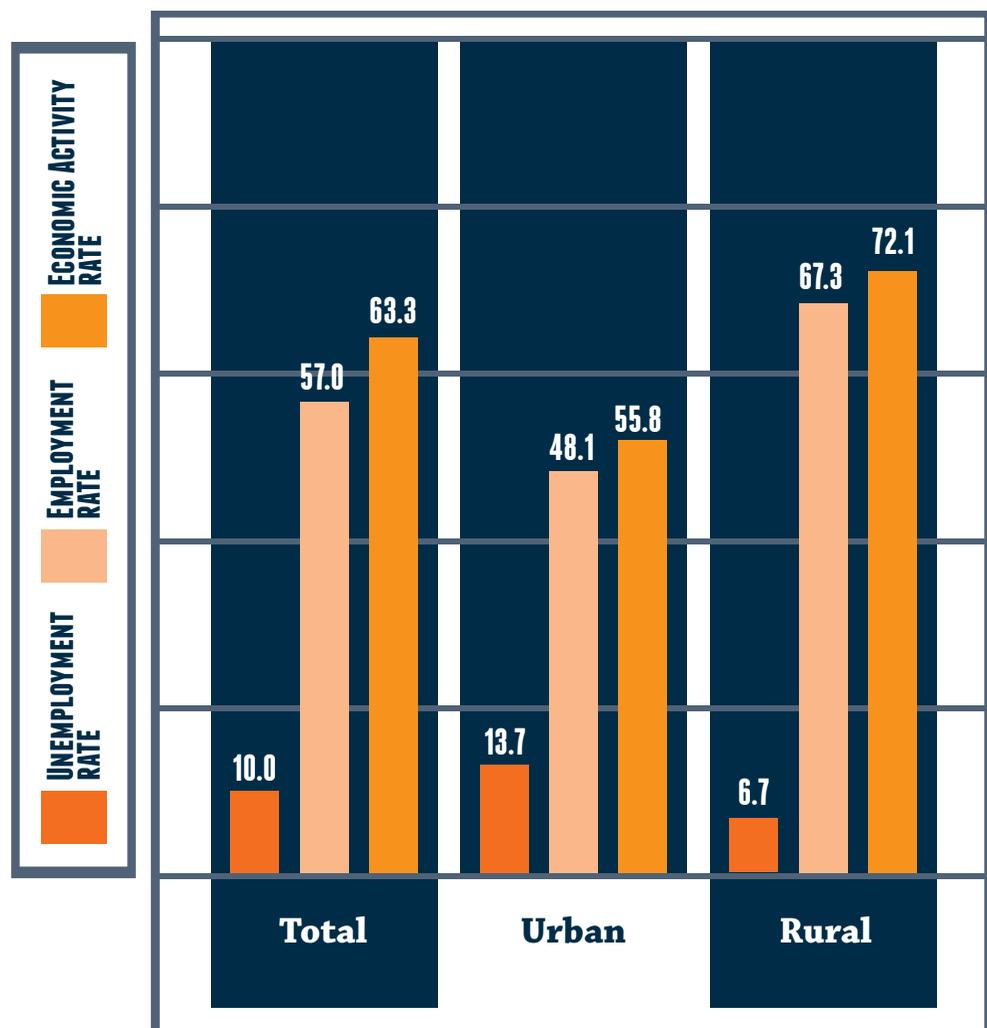
EMPLOYMENT-TO-WORKING-AGE POPULATION RATIO

56.7

WORKING-AGE POPULATION AS A FRACTION OF TOTAL POPULATION

69.2

The urban unemployment rate was significantly higher than the rural unemployment rate, at 13.0 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively. For the working-age population (aged 15–64), the employment rate of the rural population at 67.3 percent was 19 percentage points higher than the employment rate for the urban population, at only 48.1 percent. Although, formally, rural areas have better employment and unemployment rates, the jobs are mostly low paying and seasonal. Median earnings per employed person were AZN 120 per month in urban areas and for non-agricultural work, compared to only AZN 75 in rural areas. For agricultural work, earnings are even less on average only AZN 51 per capita per month.

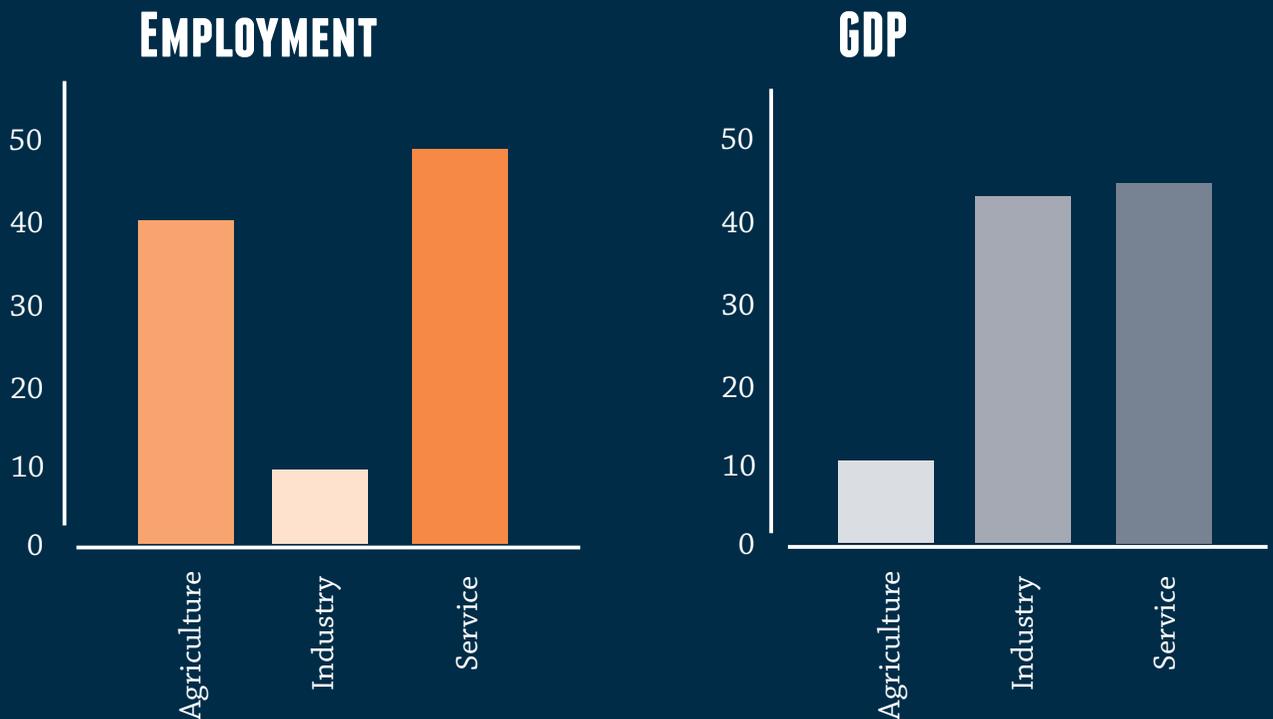


SOURCE: 2008 LSMS

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF AZERBAIJAN'S LABOR MARKET (AGES 15-64)

SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT

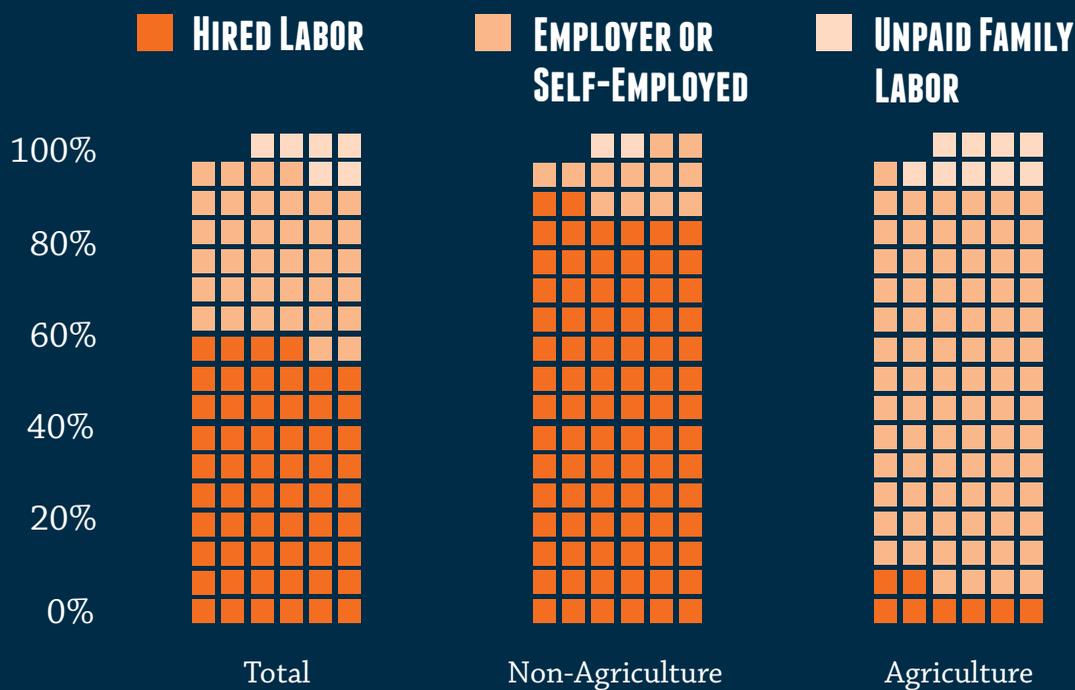
Agriculture is still the dominant economic activity in Azerbaijan and comprises 40 percent of total employment, despite contributing only about 10 percent to the GDP. Over 83 percent of those engaged in agriculture are self-employed, mostly in rural areas. Hired labor accounts for less than 8 percent in the agricultural sector. On the other hand, the industrial sector, including the oil sub-sector, contributes only less than 10 percent of employment. The non-agricultural sectors account for the bulk of hired labor employment. Therefore, agriculture and associated food-processing activities could be one of the key areas for government interventions for spurring growth and job creation. An often-cited bottleneck to achieving job creation is a lack of well-functioning land markets. Considerable progress is being made, particularly in the allocation of farmland and the issuance of land titles to new farm families. By early 2002, some 838,000 land titles had been issued to rural families, 96 percent of the families in rural settlements.



SOURCE: SSC 2007

**AGRICULTURE STILL A DOMINANT
EMPLOYER**

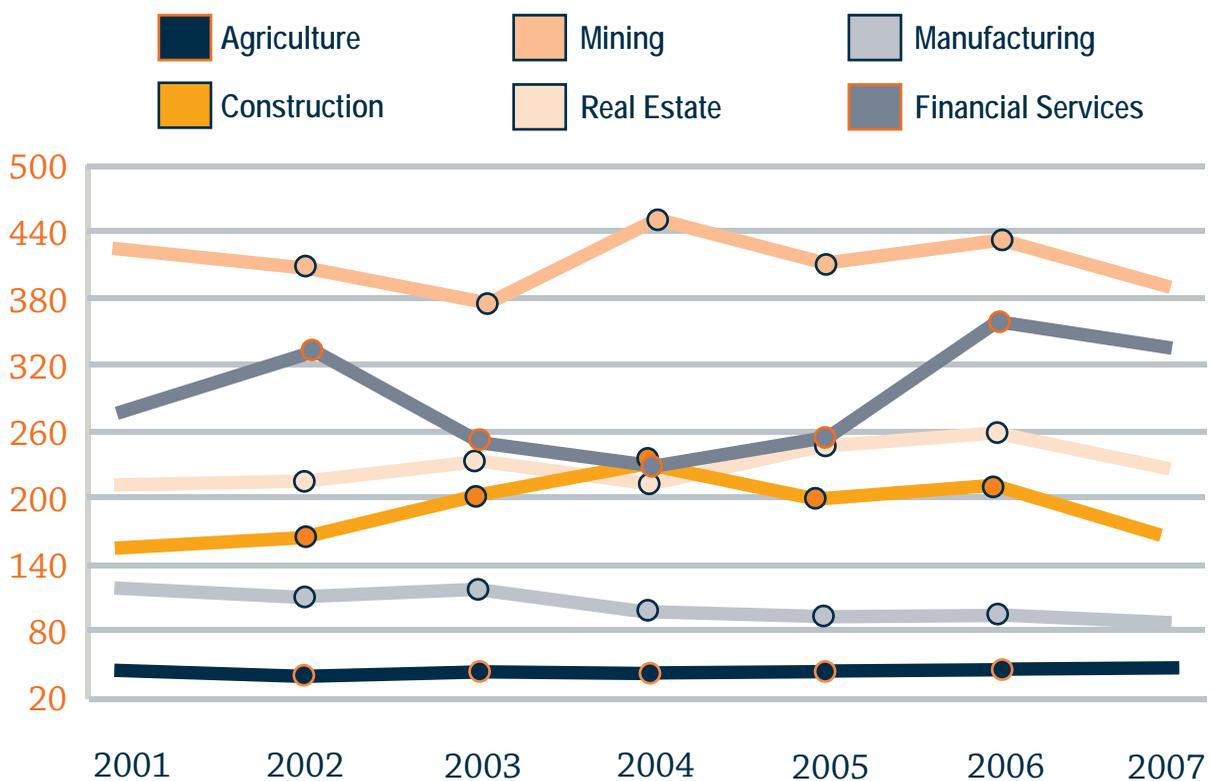
While the Azerbaijani economy grew by leaps and bounds, growth in productivity was rather limited to the oil and gas sector. During 2004–07, the period that saw large start-up investments in oil and gas, productivity growth averaged 14 percent a year, with the oil and gas sector contributing much of it. During the same period, the productivity growth per year in agriculture, services, and non-oil industry were zero percent, 5 percent, and 6 percent, respectively. The contribution of investment to productivity growth in these three sectors has been -6 percent, -0.3 percent, and 0.1 percent a year, respectively (World Bank 2009c). This trend of poor investment in agriculture and other non-oil sectors can hardly make Azerbaijan's economy sustainable and competitive in the long run.



The informal employment sector is sizable in Azerbaijan and appears to be growing. According to the LFS data, between 2003 and 2006, the share of workers employed without an employment contract increased from 45.3 percent to 59.5 percent (Table 7.4). There is a sizable informal employment within the formal sector, as well. The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population estimates that, for example, out of 226,000 employed in construction, only one-fourth of the workforce in the sector has a written labor contract with their employer. Also, the proportion of people in various forms of self-employment is very high, confirming the importance of unprotected forms of labor, informal labor, and work under precarious conditions. But the share of high-producing self-employment linked with new and high technologies and businesses is very low. There are some highly skilled individuals working as freelancers or own-account employees in interpretation and translation, training, and expertise and consulting services, but their share is not representative.

WAGES

There are large disparities in wages. Agriculture is one of the lowest paying sectors of the economy, followed health and education. The mining and financial services sectors pay as much as four times that of agriculture. The disparity among wages in different sectors further widens depending on employer. In the private mining and quarrying sector, wage levels exceeded AZN 1,437 in 2007, being on average 10 to 16 times higher than in the lowest-paid sectors of agriculture, public health, social work, and education. However, quite a significant portion of “top-ups” in these sectors are not reported to authorities.



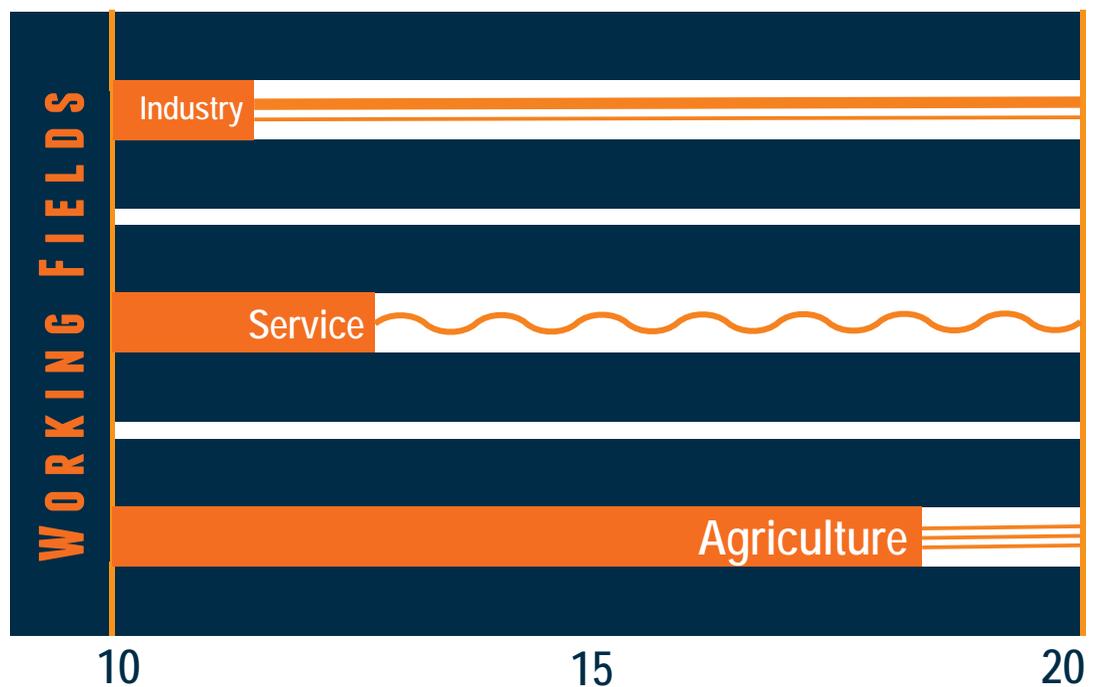
SOURCE: SCS 2008

DISPARITIES IN WAGES

New entrants into the labor market find it difficult to find a job in the high-productivity, high-wage oil sector that creates very few jobs, and are squeezed into either unemployment or low productivity work in non-oil sectors. Therefore, given the age structure of the population, the Azerbaijani economy needs to grow in more broad-based and diversified fashion with a strong focus on job creation and competitiveness to absorb the anticipated increase in labor supply.

POVERTY AND LABOR MARKET PARTICIPATION

The agricultural labor force is much poorer than those in industry and services. While labor force participation and employment rates in rural areas are more favorable than in urban areas, they do not translate into better earnings there. Regardless of employment status, rural areas face a higher risk of poverty. The incidence of poverty among unemployed is highest, implying that gainful employment is the key means to escape poverty.



**POVERTY RATE AMONG
EMPLOYED**

CONCLUSIONS & POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

A comprehensive approach to improving employment requires efforts in a number of areas that encompass sound economic and regulatory policies, an attractive investment climate, efficient labor market regulations and institutions, education and training systems that develop relevant and high-quality skills, and a social safety net that offers protection while encouraging employability. There is a potential for employment growth through various labor market policy measures that the government can undertake, in addition to facilitating the general macroeconomic and business environment. The policies should include measures on both the demand and supply side that ultimately lead to an increase in the employment rate. Following are critical policy options in the field of education and training and labor market institutions.

Investment in human capital is the critical factor to affect the employment prospects of the population. This mostly concerns reforms of the education and training systems. Linking education with labor market needs and reducing early school leaving have been commonly recognized as key challenges to reduce youth unemployment. Education, or rather the lack of it, plays a key role in this. Young people with low educational attainment are much more likely to be affected by (long-term) unemployment, inactivity, or difficult school-to-work transitions than youth with upper secondary or university education.

There is a serious mismatch between the structure of graduates of professional education establishments, on the supply side, and the structure of the economy, on the demand side. There seems to be an overproduction of specialists in areas such as education, health, and manufacturing, which provide relatively limited job opportunities, while very few graduates are specializing in services sectors and agriculture (Table 7.7). Also, the “excess supply” of workers with general secondary education and no vocational skills is the most important factor behind the education mismatch in Azerbaijan. The proportion of jobs requiring general secondary education is substantially lower than the proportion of the unemployed.

In addition to the structural mismatch in the supply of labor, the quality of labor supplied by education establishments is of utmost importance. The vocational education and training (VET) available is based on outdated curricula and of narrow specialization and, as a result, does not cover the range of jobs available. A tracer study of VET graduates (years of graduation: 2000–02) carried out by the European Training Foundation (ETF) in 2004 indicated that VET graduates were not well positioned in the labor market: 65 percent of the respondents declared that they were not employed, only 6

percent were undertaking further studies, and only 28 percent said they had a job. The highest employment rates were recorded among the VET graduates of professions, such as consumer services, sports, and tourism, at 43 percent, and the lowest, 22 percent, among VET graduates who studied culture, education, and arts (Table 7.8). Also, a large majority (59 percent) of the employed respondents worked in functions or jobs that were completely unrelated to the vocational qualification they obtained; only 29 percent of employed graduates had a direct match between the job profile and their VET qualification, and 12 percent had only a partial match (Castel-Branco 2007).

There is limited access to reliable information about labor market demand by the youth, and weak cooperation among government agencies, especially between the labor and education ministries. One of the measures to address this could be to develop career counseling services, including free-of-charge vocational guidance and career counseling services. Career guidance counseling aimed at improving the efficiency of students’ choices of specializations, to inform students of the employment prospects associated with alternative specializations, and to inform their eventual labor market choices. Currently, the choice of specialization in education establishments is mainly based on the interest of young people in a given specialty (and in many cases the lack of alternative options or financial means also play a role), rather than on labor market considerations. Upgrading of the skill of the labor force—through continuing vocational training, distance education, and other formal and informal methods—would help improve overall labor productivity and the ability of labor to move from low-productivity to high-productivity jobs. There also needs to be a better coordination between the employers and the various government agencies to gradually transform employment agencies into a genuine service enterprise.

DURING THE 1990S, THE GOVERNMENT PRIMARILY FOCUSED ON THE PRIORITY OF THE RETURN OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS TO THEIR HOMELAND AND THEREFORE DID LITTLE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSING AND ECONOMIC NEEDS OF THE DISPLACED. IN 2002, IT COMMENCED A RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME, PURSUANT TO A PRESIDENTIAL DECREE, WITH THE AIM OF OFFERING IMPROVED LIVING CONDITIONS TO THE WORST-OFF AMONG THE DISPLACED POPULATION.

THE GOVERNMENT THEN REALIZED THAT, DESPITE THE WIDE RANGE OF MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE THE LIVING STANDARDS OF AND GENERATE EMPLOYMENT FOR REFUGEES AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, THE MAJORITY OF THEM WERE STILL LIVING IN VERY DIFFICULT CONDITIONS IN TENT CAMPS, RAILWAY CARRIAGES, RUN-DOWN PUBLIC BUILDINGS NOT SUITABLE FOR NORMAL LIVING AND OTHER TEMPORARY SETTLEMENTS.

LOCATIONS OF IDPS

The following table shows the number of IDPs according to location and year

City or Raion	IDPs 2005 (families/people) (Government)	IDPs 2008 (people) (Government)	IDPs 2009 (people) (UNHCR)
Absheron	13277	14894	13277
Aghdam	25275	38690	38874
Aghdash	3367	2851	
Aghstafa	162	183	
Aghsu	1774	1548	
Agjabadi	17736	14488	15588
Ali-Bayramli	4451	2552	
Astara	50	18	
Baku	169609	186909	176430
Balakan	260	219	
Barda	44802	34711	
Beylagan	16207	12655	
Bilasuvar	12568	19255	
Binagadi	28479		
Calilabad		739	
Dashkesan	1272	1362	
Davachi	353	204	
Fizuli	54122	57292	65099
Gadabey	321	286	
Ganja	15359	16494	15653
Goranboy	7246	8085	
Goychay	1919	1651	
Haciqabul	1849	946	
Imishli	11132	6356	
Ismayilli	3372	3099	
Khachmaz	462	358	
Khanlar	6021	5601	

Khizi	468	207	
Kurdamir	2745	2059	
Lachin	14009	16672	17211
Lenkaran	504	111	
Masally	455	749	
Mingachevir	18004	17470	20021
Naftalan	2968	1294	
Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic	967	835	
Neftchala	377	1307	
Oghuz	2764	2784	
Qabala	1943	1798	
Qakh	1083	1147	
Qazakh	6859	6353	
Qobustan	470	303	
Quba	257	190	
Qusar	30	22	
Saatly	4902	3934	
Sabirabad	7749	5680	
Salyan	1369	682	
Samukh	1772	1517	
Shaki	5131	4644	
Shamakhi	1130	1094	
Shamkir	1923	2110	
Siyazan	141	93	
Sungait	44084	46122	44878
Tartar	11047	11414	15326
Tovuz	23	11	
Ucar	1042	826	
Yevlakh	11646	8610	11786
Zagatala	375	304	
Zardab	950	743	

As a result of “secondary displacement”, it is possible to see a significant number of IDP in Baku, capital.

URBAN AND RURAL DIVIDE OF IDPs

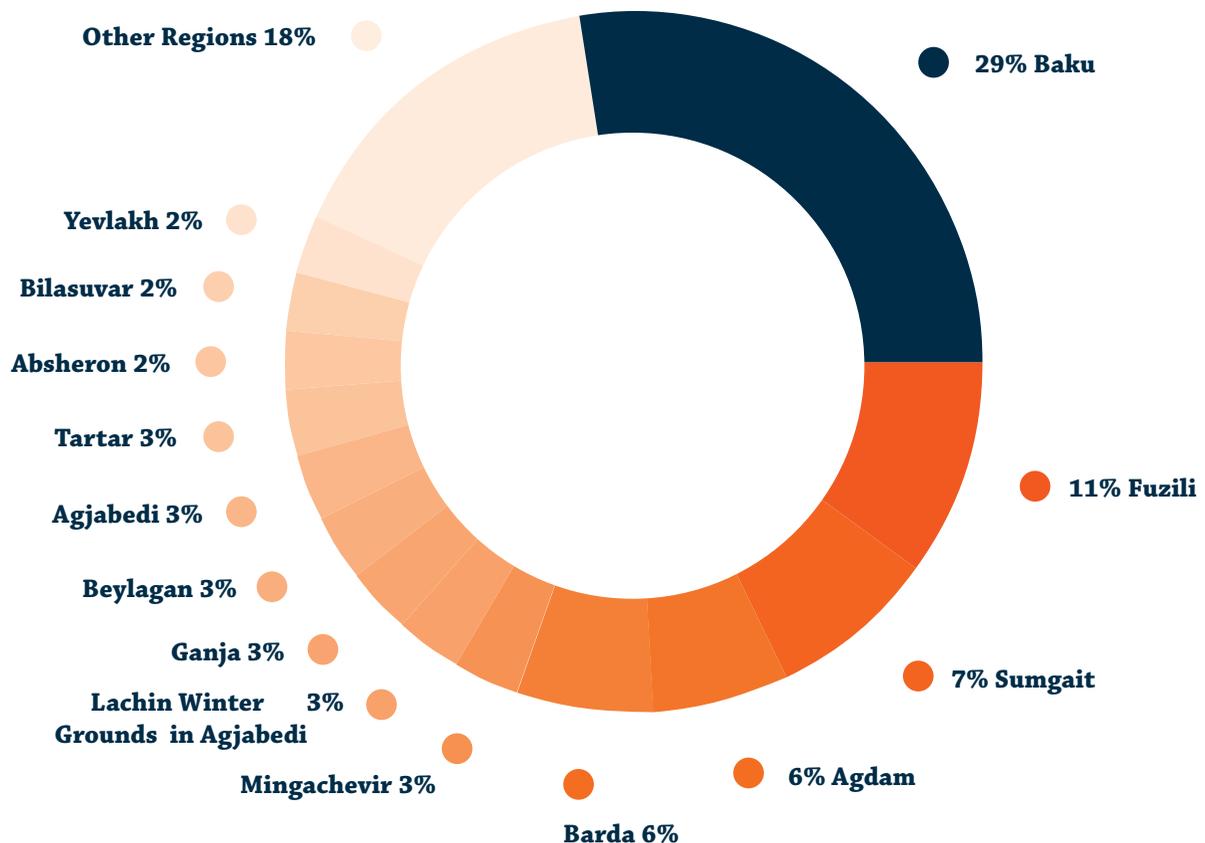
The majority of IDPs - approximately 90 % - originate from seven territories around Nagorno-Karabakh, which Armenia has wholly or partially occupied since the conflict. IDPs now live in all of the 76 administrative districts of Azerbaijan, although the majority has settled in and around the capital Baku, as well as in Sumgayit. Significant numbers of IDPs also live along the central-southern route of Fuzuli-Aghdam-Agjabedi-Barda-Mingachevir-Ganja, the northern route of Shamakhi-Ismayli-Gabala-Sheki and the southern route of Sabirabad-Saatli-Imishli-Beylagan

(UNHCR, 30 October 2009).

Around 190,000 internally displaced people live in Baku, which has 33 per cent of the displaced population (Government of Azerbaijan, 3 April 2008). The remaining major urban areas where IDPs live are listed in the table below.

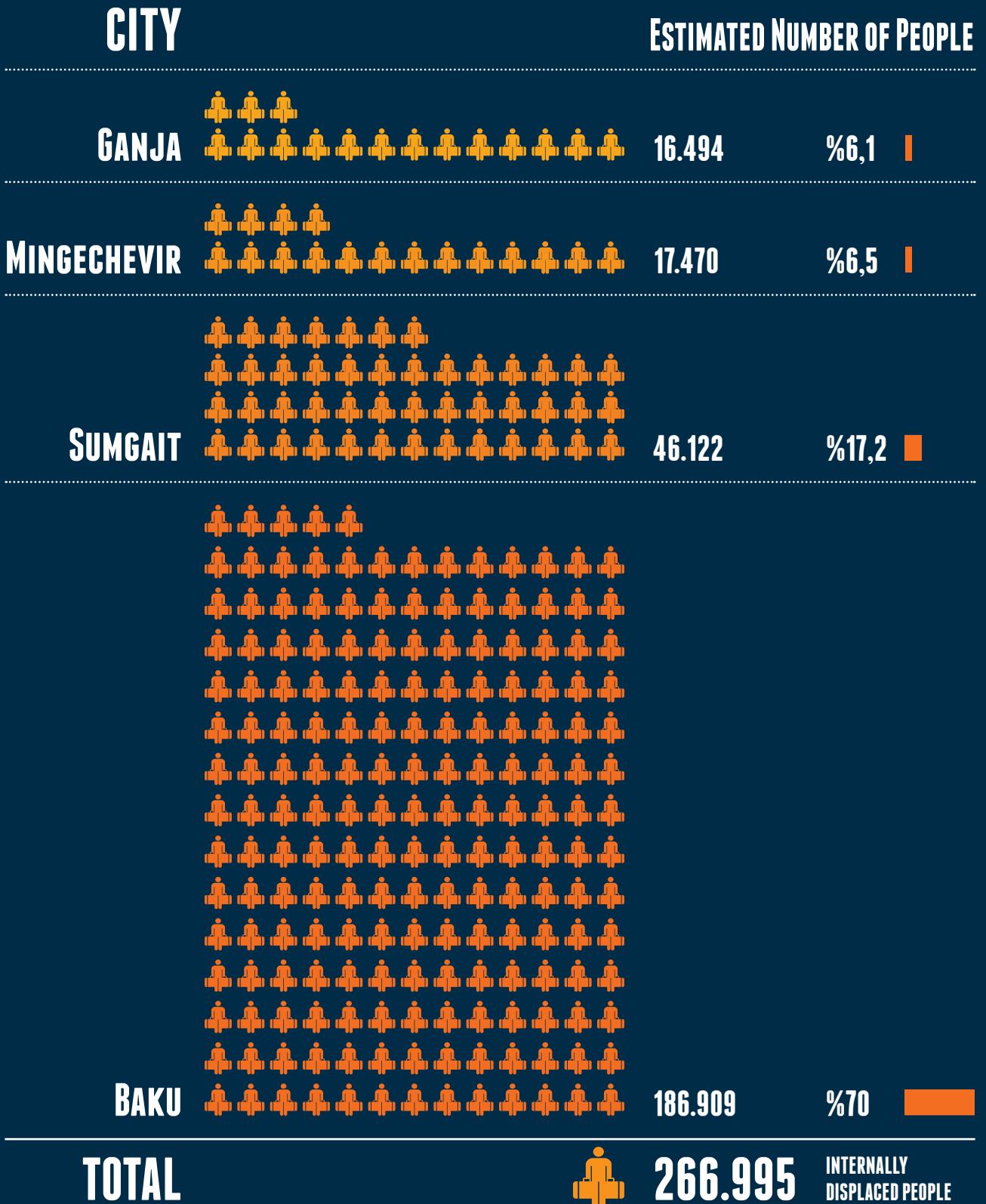
There has been significant migration to Baku since 2005 as shown by the table below (Government of Azerbaijan, 31 December 2005). The number of IDPs in other urban areas has also grown.

“In urban areas IDPs live side by side with local populations whereas in rural areas IDPs tend to live in isolated settlements, often at long distances from local towns. Relations between IDPs and the local population are generally amicable and there is a high level of tolerance among the local population for the plight of IDPs (UNHCR, 30 October 2009).”

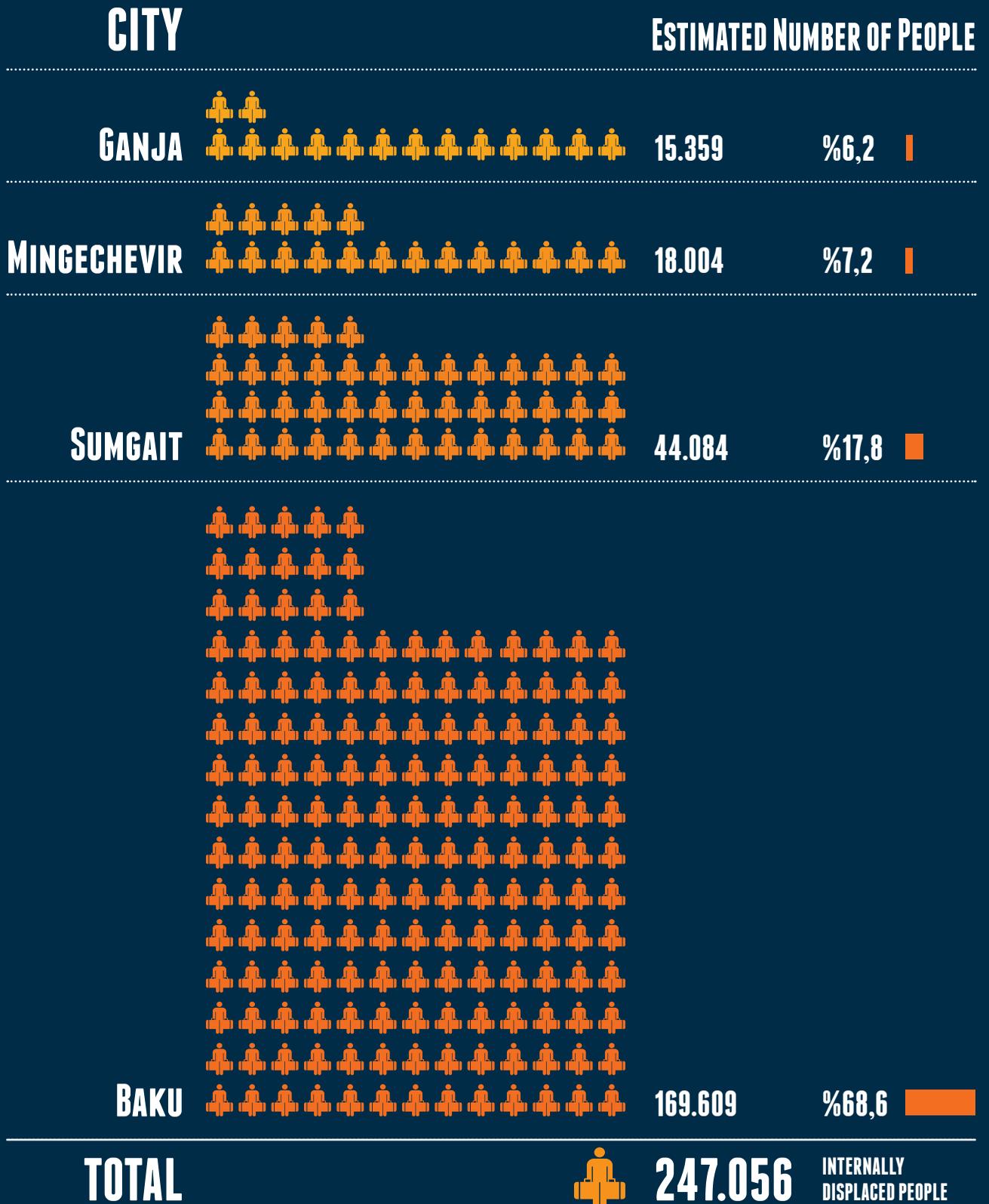


Where Do They Live Mostly?

(Government of Azerbaijan, 3 April 2008)



(Government of Azerbaijan, 31 December 2005)



2009

IN JULY 2009, AZERBAIJAN GOVERNMENT REPORTED THERE WERE MORE THAN **800,000** INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN AZERBAIJAN PROPER.

2008

2007

IN NOVEMBER 2006, THE GOVERNMENT OF AZERBAIJAN REPORTED THERE WERE A TOTAL OF **686,586** INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE COUNTRY.

2006

2005

IN DECEMBER 2004, THE GOVERNMENT OF AZERBAIJAN REPORTED THERE WERE **577,906** INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY. THESE FIGURES ARE BASED ON THE INFORMATION GIVEN BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN AREAS WHERE THERE IS A HIGH DENSITY OF IDP POPULATION.

2004

IN APRIL 2008, AZERBAIJAN GOVERNMENT REPORTED THERE WERE A TOTAL OF **572,531** INTERNALLY DISPLAZED PERSONS IN THE COUNTRY. THIS IS EQUIVALENT TO **143,526** FAMILIES.

IN DECEMBER 2005, THE STATE COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES AND IDPS REPORTED THERE WERE **558,387** INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE COUNTRY. HOWEVER, BASED ON INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE LOCATION OF IDPS THERE WERE **727,996** IDPS IN DECEMBER 2005.

UNHCR REPORTED THAT ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL STATISTICS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF AZERBAIJAN AT THE END OF 2005 THERE WERE **686,586** IDPS (**578,545** IDPS FROM NAGORNO-KARABAKH AND SEVEN ADJACENT OCCUPIED DISTRICTS AND **108,041** RESETTLED FROM AREAS NEAR BORDER WITH ARMENIA) (UNHCR, DECEMBER 2006).

IDP DATA IS QUESTIONABLE

The Government is the only agency that compiles statistics on all IDPs. Official statistics have frequently remained superficial and unchanged for several years and aid agencies have had to rely on collection of project-specific ad-hoc data, and in some instances have not even been allowed to carry out more extensive household surveys. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees commented that it is difficult to gauge the number of displaced in Azerbaijan as the descendants of males with IDP status are recognized as “displaced persons”, with the result that the total number of displaced persons never seems to decrease.

“..United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees commented that it is difficult to gauge the number of displaced in Azerbaijan as the descendants of males with IDP status are recognized as “displaced persons”, with the result that the total number of displaced persons never seems to decrease..”

The official registration data of IDPs do not correspond with the actual places of IDP residence. The relatively rigid system of residence registration, the so-called “propiska” regime that requires IDPs and other residents to register and live in approved areas, coupled with the lack of economic opportunities in many IDP settlements leads to a distorted picture of the number and location of IDPs. The system of registration according to the place of origin does not prevent urbanization, but only distorts the IDP registration data. Registration of IDPs according to where they are currently living would enable the Government and non-governmental agencies to track IDP movements, locations and needs more easily.

The government acknowledges that there is a lack of statistical data on IDPs and it is difficult to monitor their situation as a result. The data available from the State Committee for Refugees and IDPs are not always reliable since IDPs tend to move around informally to find work and/or accommodation. Thus data on, for example, place of residence and employment become outdated very quickly. There are no regular surveys on the living standards of this section of the population, although a series of one-off surveys have been carried out over the past decade (with different sample sizes and different subject matter).

INSUFFICIENT DATA ON LIVING STANDARDS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF IDPS

There is little data on the general living standards and socio-economic situation of IDPs. There is a need for updated statistics on the actual place of residence of IDPs and their current socio-economic status to adequately inform development programmes. The UN Representative of the Secretary General on the Human Rights of IDPs also noted the need for surveys on the education, nutrition, health issues and maternal and child mortality as they relate to IDPs. This information would help to identify the most vulnerable IDPs and better target resources. International organizations and NGOs could offer technical assistance to the government to conduct such studies.



“..in collective shelters and public buildings or in private accommodation; the other half live in rural and semi-rural settlements, including in remaining tent camps and railway wagons..”

At the time of the Representative’s visit, 686,586 persons (176,258 families) from Nagorny Karabakh and seven adjacent regions were registered as displaced by the Government. These figures include descendants of internally displaced persons born in displacement and who have the right to acquire the status of internally displaced person. Given an overall population of about 8.5 million, Azerbaijan thus continues to suffer from one of the highest proportions of displaced persons in the world. Approximately half of the displaced reside in urban areas, such as in Baku and Sumgait, either with relatives, in collective shelters and public buildings or in private accommodation; the other half live in rural and semi-rural settlements, including in remaining tent camps and railway wagons, with a majority clustered around towns in the south or in districts adjacent, and in some cases uncomfortably near, to the ceasefire line.



**“ ...THE PLIGHT OF
THE CITIZENS, EXPELLED
FROM THE OCCUPIED AREAS,
WHO HAVE NOW BECOME
REFUGEES AND
IMMIGRANTS, IS THE
NUMBER ONE PROBLEM FOR
US AND A PERSONAL PRIORITY
FOR ME.”**

HAYDAR ALIYEV

**“ OUR TASK IS TO
STRENGTHEN THE
STRUGGLE AGAINST
POVERTY, REDUCE AND
IN FUTURE COMPLETELY
ELIMINATE POVERTY IN
AZERBAIJAN.”**

HAYDAR ALIYEV



PART 2

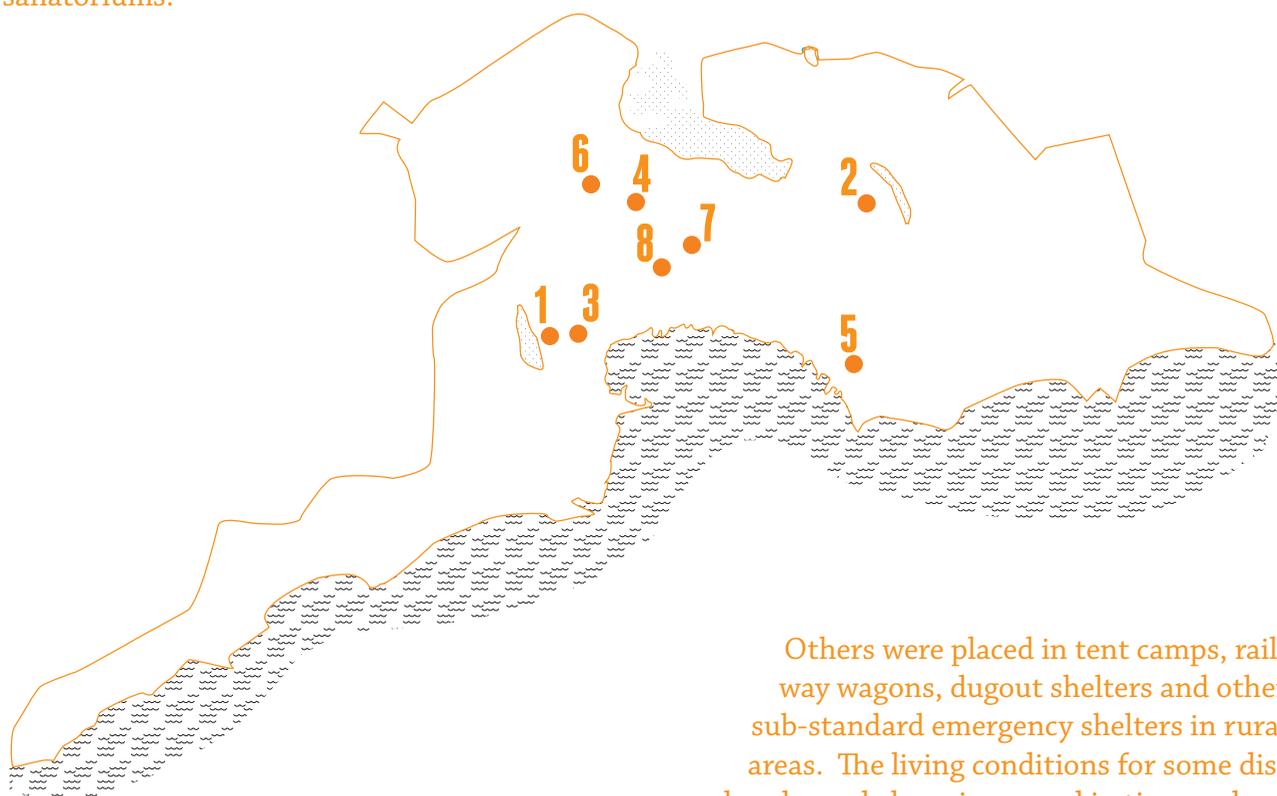
RESEARCH & OPERATION



THE CURRENT & INCOMING REALITIES

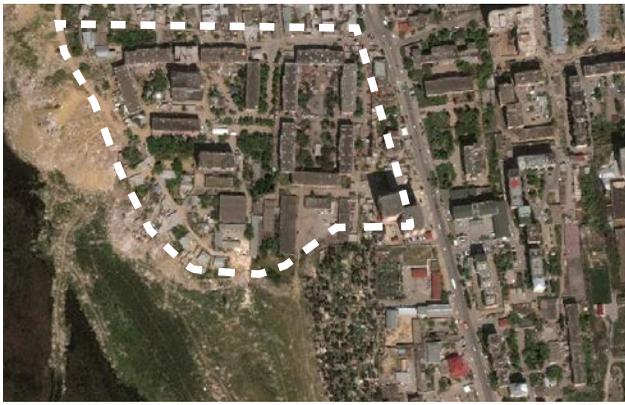
DORMITORIES FULL WITH DISPLACED PEOPLE

Since IDPs fled the conflict area, Karabakh Region, they were “temporarily” settled throughout the country. Some of them settled in uncompleted buildings, public buildings such as schools, universities, hostels, dormitories and sanatoriums.



Others were placed in tent camps, railway wagons, dugout shelters and other sub-standard emergency shelters in rural areas. The living conditions for some displaced people have improved in time and are now similar to those enjoyed by the general Azerbaijani population. However, for the greater number of displaced people, decent housing is still only a dream.





1 Azerbaijan Architecture and Construction University Dormitories, Abbas Mirza Şarifzade, 33



2 Heydar Aliyev Baku Oil Refinery Dormitories Kamilbalakisiyev Street



3 Baku State University Dormitories, Cross of Matbuat Avenue and Isfandiyar Zulalov Street



4 Dernegul Dormitories, Sattar Behlulzade Street



5 Gence Prospekti Dormitories, Gence Street, 17



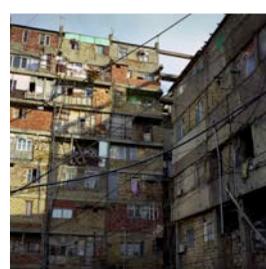
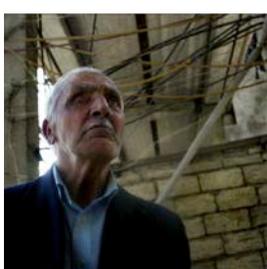
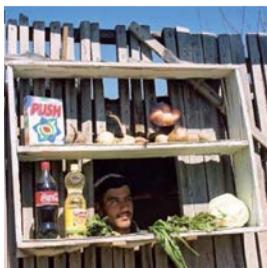
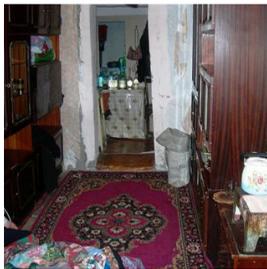
6 Maternity Hospital, Hamza Babasov Street



7 Azerbaijan State Academy of Physical Culture and Sport Dormitories, Fatali Xan Xoyski, 98



8 Azerbaijan State Oil Academy Dormitories, Bakixanov Street, 52





IS THIS THE SUSTAINABLE SOLUTION?

To begin with a sincere intention..

Years later, Azerbaijan succeeds to introduce the national oil and gas resources to the foreign markets and possessed a considerable wealth, subsequently. It is such a wealth that is capable to carry the country forward at a trot and also, able to solve easily all profound problems which are waiting solutions during the years because of the financial impossibilities. However, is rehabilitating a social problem possible just with the money that is one of the most crucial instruments? What else do we need for this issue? Obviously, the answer is the virtue of using financial assets decently. To begin with a sincere intention..

To analyze well, or not to analyze well the problem. That is the question!

Azerbaijan is defined as the first country in the list which has succeed to enhance the national revenue in last 7 years, according to evaluation reports of IMF (International Monetary Fund) in 2011 through to all its wealths. Then, Azerbaijan focused on to solve its most important problem that is about Azerbaijani displaced people with most virtuous intentions. However, the process of analysis has not ended up with an appropriate result, and the problem was considered just only as a housing problem, finally. But, the problem was absolutely an





Füzuli Raion , Qayıdış (Return) Village

issue about social integration in fact. Probably, the most crucial element during the re-integration of the IDP communities is not to make them experience again another secondary or tertiary displacement. Because, every displacement means to restart the life, to reface with all adversities and resettle down in the new place. Certainly, this case is one of the most severe torture for displaced people without any doubt.

Among us or in the middle of nowhere.. Which is the better?

Where are the IDPs from? Where do they come from? They are all literally Azerbaijani, and nobody else. There are no difference between an IDP and a Baku or Gyanja residents. But, we are obliged to make IDPs feel this concern also in practice. However, this is only possible through abolishing the fact IDP estrangement among society. New settlements created by the government in the middle of nowhere completely contrast with all these principles. Besides, they also deepen this wound dreadfully. Isolating IDP communities from other Azerbaijani directly blocks the integration even if we provide them with the best physical conditions. Because, in this case, considering the problem as a housing problem means to ignore a more important state; social integration.





Source: Official Website of State Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Deals of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons. <http://www.refugees-idps-committee.gov.az>

According to UN acts, IDPs are free to choose their accommodation place like every individuals...

Unfortunately, the settlements created in recent years in consequence of seeking a solution for the problem brings many abuses of right in Azerbaijan. At the beginning of them, there is not a sufficient attention for one of the human rights; the right to choose accommodation place. The displaced families who are already in numerous hardships are getting abandoned in **post-modern ghetto's** with this unfortunate settlements.





2009

2008

2007

2006

2005

2004

2003

**THE LIQUIDATION OF 3 TENT CAMPS
COMPLETED IN DECEMBER OF 2007,**

36 SETTLE

10401

LAST 5

SCHOOLS,

INSTITUTIONS,

22 COMMUNITY

BUILDINGS,

MEANS WORTH

TO CONSTRUCT

YEARS (466

LOAN 17, 5

FUNDS 2, 7



**IN SABIRABAD AND SAATLI REGIONS WERE
SO 12 TENT CAMPS WERE LIQUIDATED.**



**MENTS WERE CONSTRUCTED FOR
FAMILIES 47 THOUSAND IDPs
YEARS. 34 SCHOOLS, 4 MUSIC
18 KINDERGARTENS, 26 MEDICAL
21 COMMUNICATION HOUSES,
CENTERS, 29 ADMINISTRATIVE
5 FIRE POSTS, WERE BUILT.**

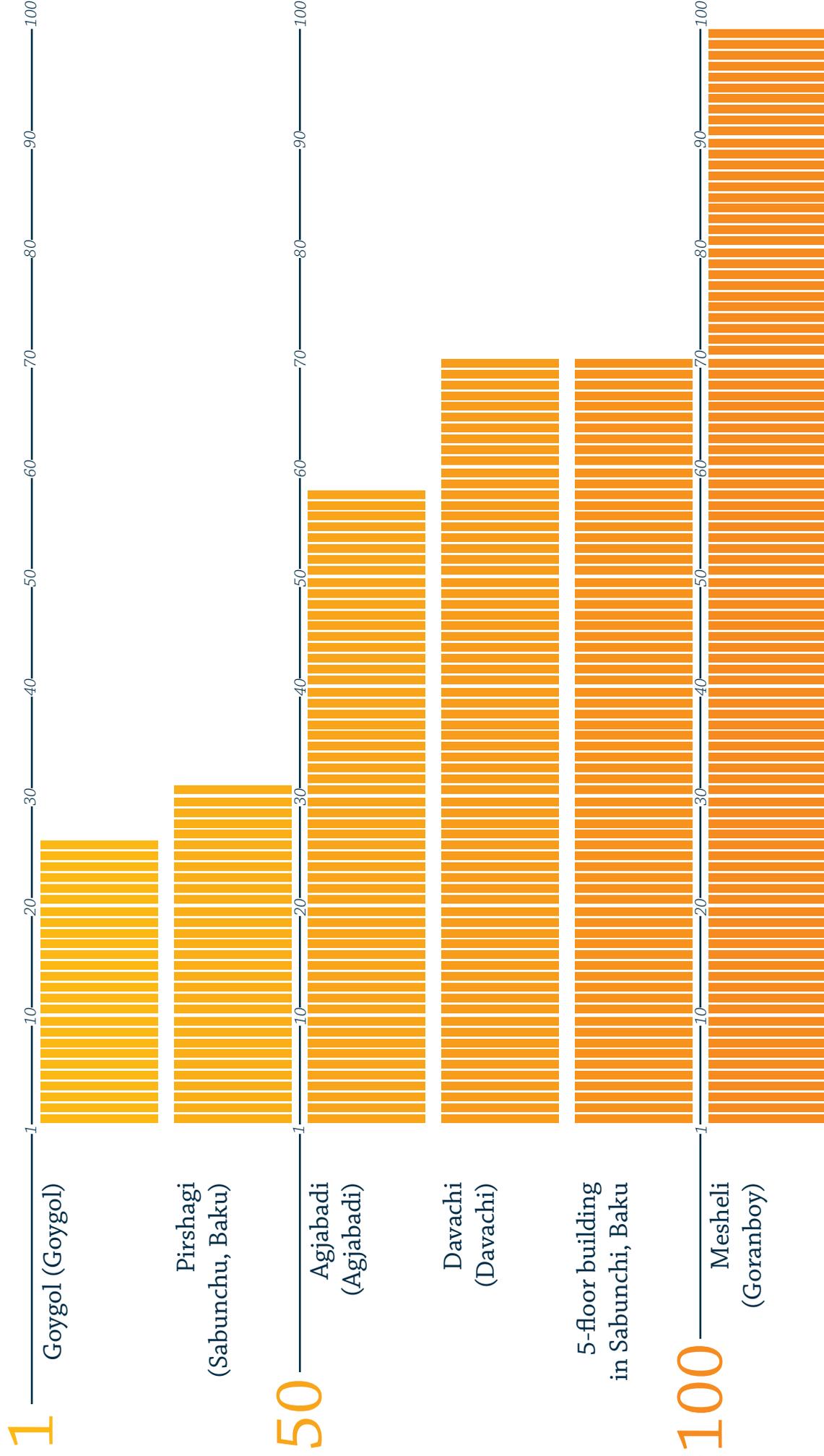


**486 MILLION MANAT HAS BEEN PAID
NEW SETTLEMENTS FOR IDPs FOR 5
MILLION MANAT, GRANT, PRIVILEGED
MILLION MANAT AND INVESTMENT
MILLION MANAT FROM STATE OIL FUND)**

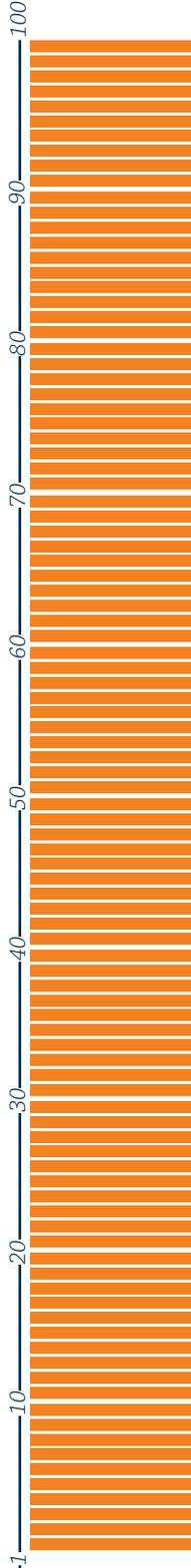


NEW SETTLEMENTS FOR IDPS

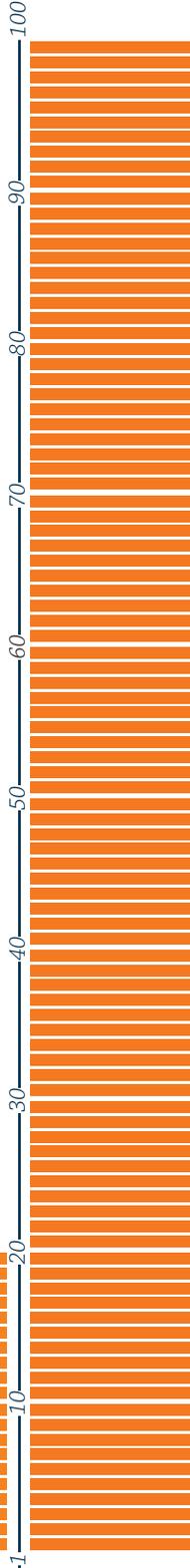
In 2009, the government resettled IDPs to the following new settlements (Government of Azerbaijan, 30 November 2009).



Yukhari Agjakend
(Goranboy)

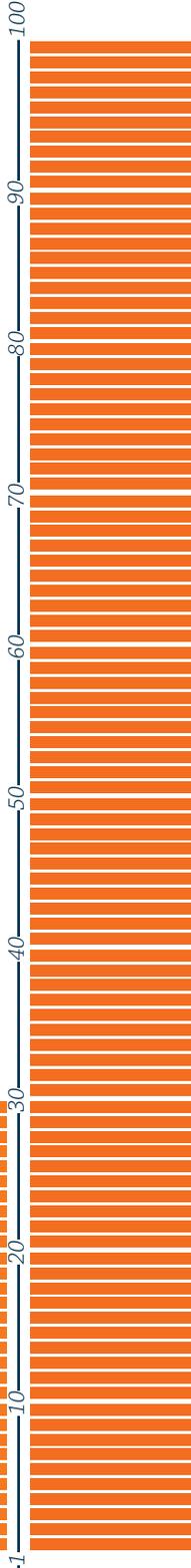


Boru (Goranboy)

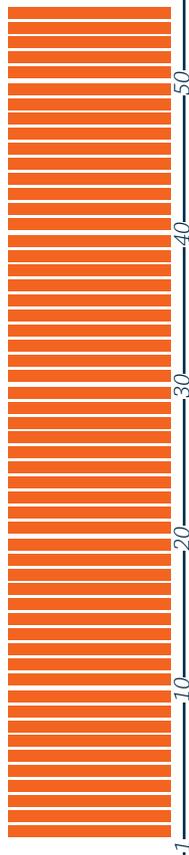
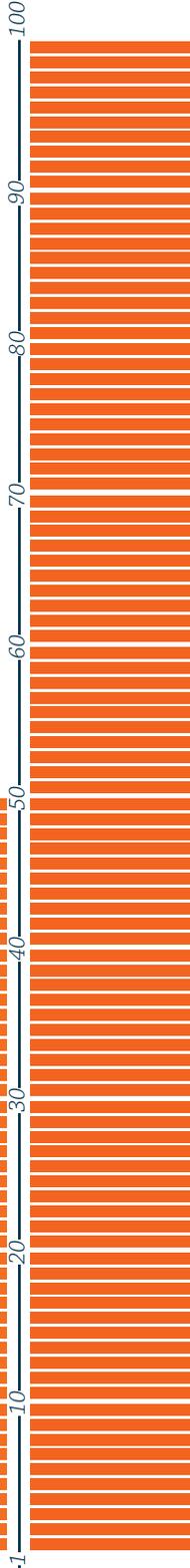


150

Ashagi
Agjakend
(Goranboy)



Gabala
(Gabala)



300

9-floor building
in Binagadi, Baku



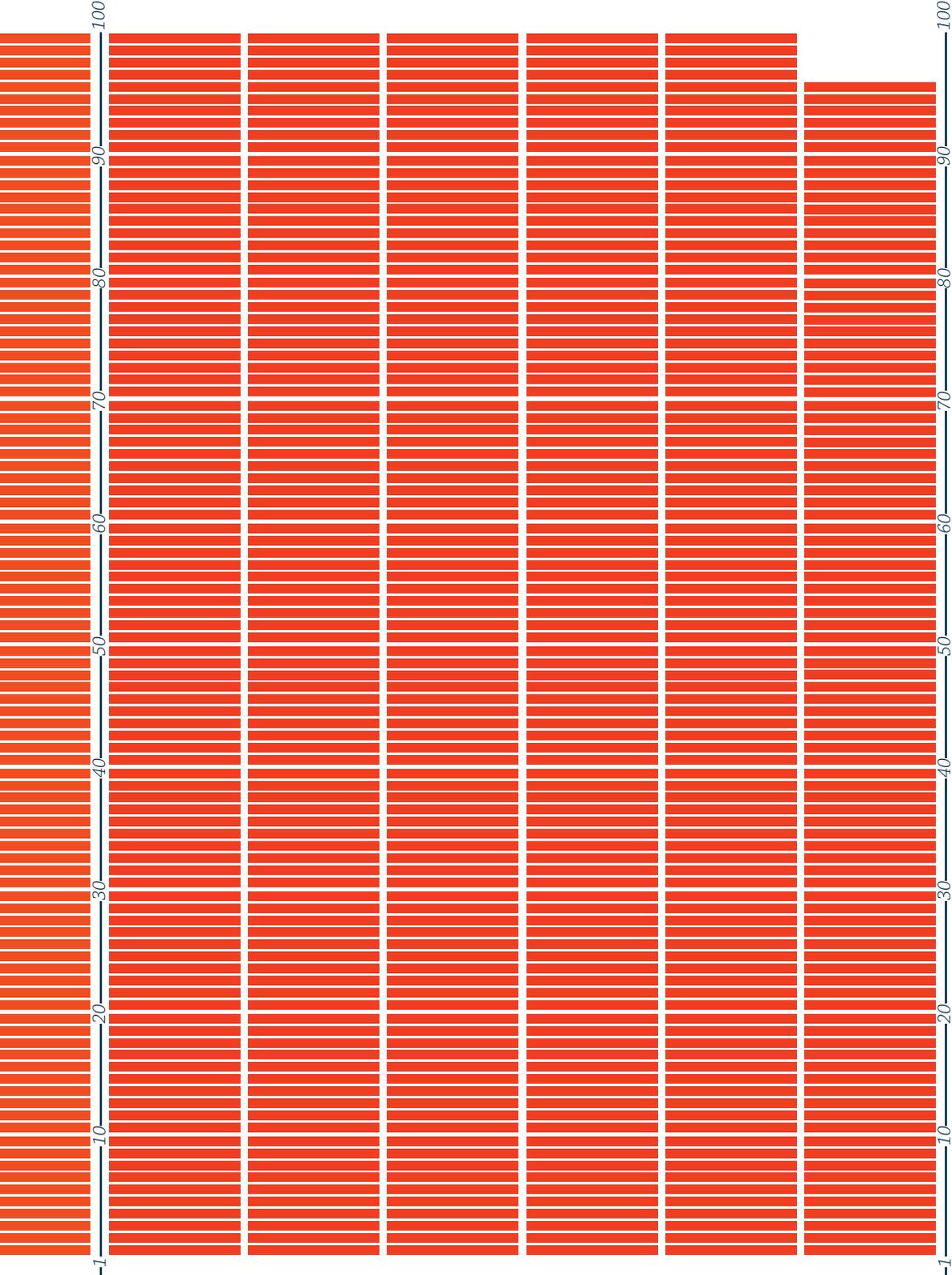
500

Khojavend
(Beylagan)



550

Yeni Veyisli
(Goranboy)



600



TOTAL NUMBER OF IDP FAMILIES



RESETTLED IN NEW SETTLEMENTS IN 2009: 2375

**A PROGRAMME FOR
“FOREIGN” AZERBAIJANI
IN BAKU**

OVERALL OBJECTIVE & PROJECT PURPOSES

OVERALL OBJECTIVE:

To contribute to resolving the problems of refugees and IDPs in the Republic of Azerbaijan through the provision of adequate support.

PROJECT PURPOSE:

To promote livelihood enhancement of the most vulnerable IDP and refugee families through facilitated access to essential rights, providing sustainable employment opportunities.

LINK WITH :

BASIC INFORMATION

Title:

Supporting access to rights, employment and livelihood enhancement of Azerbaijani refugees and IDPs

Location:

Yasamal Region, Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan

Year:

2014

“Co-operation shall also seek to support the adaptation of the Azerbaijani social security system to the new economic and social requirements, and shall involve the adjustment of the legislation in Azerbaijan concerning working conditions and equal opportunities for women and men, for people with disabilities and for people belonging to minority and other vulnerable groups.”

The Project aims, within its scope, to help implement the guiding principles set out by UN organizations such as; UNHCR, UNOCHA, UNDP etc. through ensuring full access to rights for refugees and IDPs in Azerbaijan by the hands of the provision of coordinated activities in the realm of economic and housing support, legal assistance and return as well as access to social services.

Under political criteria, the objective pertaining to fighting discrimination and promoting human and minority rights, reintegration to the host community, durable solutions (housing



schemes, employment) legal assistance and income support with strong inter-ministerial support and facilitating integration and full participation in political, civil, economic, cultural and social life.

Among the expected results of this support is the establishment of “Sustainable community-based services established, satisfying the needs of the target groups, including services for elderly, children, disabled and mentally-ill people.” This is linked to a priority established under Socio-economic criteria, which states as a goal, “Fostering social inclusion with the advancement of social welfare system reform with view to reorganisation, decentralisation and rationalisation of quality social welfare services and enhancement of its ability to support social inclusion of all, especially disadvantaged groups and creation of the conditions for growth and sustainable development of all individuals, groups and communities.”

Also under socio-economic criteria, the objective pertaining to enhancing access to employment and participation in the formal labour market foresees that “Particular attention should be given to the parts of the population most affected by the economic downturn: young people, women, elderly people, vulnerable groups such as; refugees and IDPs who are long term unemployed, redundant workers, persons with special needs, etc..” This project directly aligns with these aims since it targets the vulnerable v of refugees and IDPs with various forms of assistance which are intended to provide for durable solutions.

I'M FAMILIAR WITH THE PROJECTS AND I WANT TO BE PART OF THE SUCCESS!



Azerbaijani Internally Displaced Person (IDP) Social Re-Integration Program (RIP) creates innovative and sustainable projects that increase healthy, locally-grown, culturally-appropriate foods for and by Baku, Yasamal District (Pilot Area) low-income IDP communities. Program will find durable solutions to food insecurity, health problems, and economic hardship throughout through community-based food and farming projects with the partners, clients, local neighborhoods and organizations.

RIP creates projects and services for Yasamal IDP clients to have a healthy resettlement. Our Program will regenerate five inter-related core profit areas:

1) Advocacy and Systems Change, 2) Community Leadership, 3) Farming Enterprise, 4) Nutrition and Wellness and 5) Healthy, Culturally-Appropriate Food Security. All these profit areas will form together the fundamentals of local economic development.

Healty, Culturally-Appropriate Food Access

Nutrition and Wellness

Farming and Food Enterprise

Community Building and Leadership

Advocacy and Systems Change

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX		Programme name and number	
Supporting access to rights, employment and livelihood enhancement of refugees and IDPs in Azerbaijan		Contracting period expires 2 years after signature	Disbursement period expires 5 years after signature
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
To contribute to resolving the problems of refugees and IDPs through the provision of adequate support	Number of refugees and IDPs that received adequate support	Commissariat for Refugees Annual Report	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Livelihood enhancement of the most vulnerable IDP and refugee families through facilitated access to rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of refugees and IDPs who benefited from accessing legal aid / assistance and obtaining reliable information • Number of families with enhanced livelihood • Number of persons/families informed about the supports (loans & credits) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Project Implementation Report • Report on activities of Ministries and the Committee on Deals of Refugees and IDPs Monitoring reports 	Relative stability in the region

Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced livelihood of IDP and refugee families through improvement on economic self-reliance. • Living conditions of refugee and IDP families improved. • Improved conditions for social inclusion of IDPs in 9 local communities in Baku. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1250 individuals get vocation/educational training within 12 months of the project start. • 500 sets of materials for starting up a new or expanding an on-going income-generating activity delivered to refugee families within 15 months of the Project's start • 220 live in improved living conditions. • Minimum 20 targeted municipalities sign contracts on the development of community based social protection services that will be run by IDP staff (home care services, day care centres and clubs). • Minimum 200 IDPs who are users of social assistance (family-social allowance) are educated as future care providers of social protection services. Public awareness activities undertaken to promote new services developed through the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim and final implementation reports • Contracts with final beneficiaries • Monitoring reports • Data base on economically empowered families • Data base on persons with improved living conditions • Promotional material from public awareness activities (baseline opinion poll before campaign initiation, during out roll of activities and after the campaign to measure impact) • Monitoring and evaluation report. • Contracts signed with targeted municipalities, Reports on local self-government development, Reports by Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population • Monitoring and evaluation project report, Reports by Centres of Social Work within targeted 20 municipalities, materials and minutes of the educational seminars. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and economic stability in the region and continuation of macroeconomic and political reforms in the country. • Continuation of process of economical stabilization. • Interest and willingness by local level authorities and service providers.

REACTIVATION STRATEGIES

Dozens of decrees, legislative acts and Cabinet of Ministers decisions contain provisions addressing the special needs of displaced persons.



In order to alleviate their difficult situation, internally displaced persons are exempt from income tax, higher education fees and certain court fees, and their access to bank loans is facilitated. They enjoy free access to education and health services. Under the 1998 Labour Code, they are included among the vulnerable groups benefiting from special protection against unemployment. They are also exempt from the obligation to present their employment record when seeking employment or registering for State pensions. A Cabinet decision of 1999 outlawed the eviction of internally displaced persons living in public buildings or private property, unless they were offered alternative accommodation under adequate conditions. The State covers their expenses for communal services, such as gas, water and electricity supply, as well as transport costs. It also hands out a monthly food allowance of nine manat (approx. \$11) to every internally displaced person, which is to be continued for three years following their return in order to facilitate reintegration. The Government also assists internally displaced persons living in communal settlements with other subsidies and donations.

WHAT IS A DURABLE SOLUTION FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS?

- ✓ Sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (hereinafter referred to as “return”);
- ✓ Sustainable local integration in areas where internally displaced persons take refuge (local integration);
- ✓ Sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement elsewhere in the country)

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

The search for any of these durable solutions for IDPs should be understood as:

- ✓ A gradual, often long-term process of reducing displacement-specific needs and ensuring the enjoyment of human rights without discrimination;
- ✓ A complex process that addresses human rights, humanitarian, development, reconstruction and peace-building challenges;
- ✓ A process requiring the coordinated and timely engagement of different actors

NATIONAL RESPONSE

LEGISLATION

Recommendations:



- # Standardize procedures for implementation of (IDP-related) legislation through local governmental representatives training with special focus on rural areas;
- # Expand the IDP-specific legal framework to include all phases of displacement.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE STRATEGIES

Recommendations:



- # Develop a comprehensive strategy for improvement of living conditions of IDPs residing in sub-standard shelters in urban areas;



- # Develop a comprehensive livelihood strategy promoting self-reliance of IDPs alongside with that of other vulnerable segments of the Azerbaijani population;
- # Review running assistance programs with a view to gradually substituting direct assistance with more sustainable solutions for IDPs.

IDP REGISTRATION AND DATA COLLECTION

Recommendations:



- # Compile and make available detailed information on various aspects of the socio-economic situation of IDPs and most vulnerable non-IDP population and facilitate such activities whenever undertaken by non-governmental agencies;



- # Adjust procedures for IDP registration to reflect actual places of accommodation and to promote free choice of residence throughout the country.

IDP PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING

Recommendation:



- # Create mechanisms for systematic involvement and participation of different groups of IDPs in all stages of national programs and policies affecting them.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE STRATEGIES

Recommendations:

- # Increase efforts to mainstream IDP-related issues into national poverty reduction programs targeting vulnerable populations in general;
- # Develop conditions ensuring IDPs' rights to reintegrate and to access basic rights and services on equal terms with the general population;
- # Improve and increase income-generating and microfinance activities for rural IDPs, especially those living in new settlements;
- # Change practices that may be perceived as segregating, such as in the selection of sites for new settlements or in education;
- # Expand the IDP-specific legal framework to include different phases of displacement such as resettlement and reintegration.



TO ENHANCE SELF-RELIANCE...

Although employment generation is a general challenge in Azerbaijan, more needs to be done to conduct targeted livelihood assessments and income generation activities to expand the livelihoods of the most disadvantaged IDPs, including women and youth, as well as those living in remote settlements. The cooperation of donors and the government in attracting investment and the strengthening of capacities of local authorities are key elements to improving the situation.

Existing national legislation and State Programmes for IDPs requiring state institutions to facilitate IDP employment provide some employment opportunities for IDPs at the municipal level but these are currently insufficient to address broader livelihoods concerns.

IDPs have benefited from a wide range of government programmes and projects of the international community designed to generate self-reliant activity, since their displacement at the beginning of the 1990s. Such projects are ongoing or have been completed by UNHCR, NRC, DRC, FAO, UNIFEM and UNICEF in cooperation with various national actors such as UMID, HAYAT, World Vision and credit agencies. They have targeted men and women equally.

Such programmes include the granting of micro-credits and loans on favourable terms, skills and vocational training, training in the development of business plans, and the provision of necessary equipment. While livelihood studies for IDPs have been conducted, these have not particularly focused on the economic and social impact IDPs have on local communities. Micro credit programs are implemented by the Social Development Fund of IDPs, Fund of Support to Entrepreneurship, international humanitarian organizations and the development organizations, founded by them.

With this project, there will be highlighted the need to develop comprehensive livelihoods strategies which proceed from targeted market assessments to the provision of micro-credits, loans, equipment and other in-kind assistance with relevant vocational training and business skills development. Rural IDPs and poor urban IDPs expressed a lack of confidence in expanding their income through loans or micro-credits due to lack of collateral or financial means, high interest rates, lack of demand for their products, and lack of skills training or knowledge of how to run businesses. This suggests the need for the facilitation of credit lending as well as the need for the expansion of processing, service and production facilities as well as the more efficient allocation of land.

Risk averseness and a lack of community mobilization among IDP youth and in rural IDP communities in general, also act as obstacles to expanding livelihoods activities. This suggests the need for greater sensitisation of the rural IDP population and training with regard to livelihood and self-reliance as well as a general more inclusive approach by the Government of IDPs when developing livelihood strategies, as to date IDPs are rarely consulted.

The situation is more favourable for IDPs living near, or in, larger towns or urban centres such as Sumgayit and Baku where higher demand for products, greater community mobilization, and easier access to skills training and financing provide greater scope for self-reliance. Vocational programmes focusing on youth in urban areas have shown that the conditions and capacity to run successful businesses exist. However, more focus should be put on poor urban IDPs, who have migrated to Baku and Sumgayit from other districts.



A nationwide analysis and evaluation of existing self-reliance and vocational programmes - which includes IDP participation - could help to prioritize needs and target certain sectors of the IDP population, and contribute to the improvement of existing activities. Surveys on the

employment situation of IDPs compared to the local population could help to shape integration strategies and to assess the implementation of existing legislation benefiting IDPs in the field of self-reliance.

REDUCING THE DEPENDENCY OF IDPs ON EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH MORE EMPHASIS ON ENHANCING OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR IDPs AND EXTENSIVE INCLUSION OF IDPs INTO THE NATIONAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS;



SELF-CONTAINED INDIVIDUALS

ENSURING THAT WISHES AND REQUESTS FROM HEARD WHEN PROGRAMS ON THEIR BEHALF ARE AND IMPLEMENTED, ESPECIALLY PROGRAMS THAT THEIR RELOCATION AND ADAPTATION ON VOCA

PARTICIPATORY SOLUTIONS

REMOVING PRACTICAL AND OBSTACLES AND INSURE PRACTICES THAT MAY BE PERCEIVED AS A BARRIER TO FURTHER ENHANCE THE RIGHTS OF THE FLEDGED MEMBERS OF THE AZER

EQUALITY BEFORE

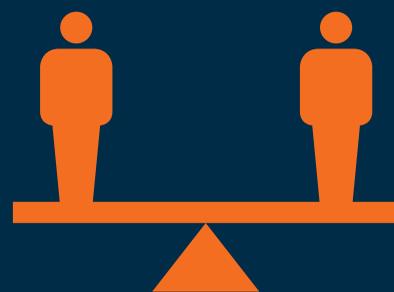
BRIEFLY...

Exiting Azerbaijan, NRC is confident that responsible authorities will continue addressing the economic, social, cultural, political and civil rights of IDPs. NRC encourages the Government to seek assistance and guidance from international organizations in areas pointed out as needing additional attention.

**M IDPS ARE
RE DEVELOPED
HAT FORESEE
TION FIELD;**



**TITUTIONAL BARRIERS AND
AS DISCRIMINATORY WITH A
IDP RIGHTS TO BECOME FULL
BAIJANI SOCIETY.**



LEADER AN
INNOVATIVE APPROCHES **INCREASE IDP'S SH**
SUSTAINABILITY **SOCIAL RESPONSIB**
SUSTAINABLE GROWTH **SPREADING**
CONTINUITY **RESPECTABILITY** **INCREASE**
SMART GROWTH **EFFECTIVE**
CUSTOMER ORIENTATION **INDUCI**
TRANSPARENCY **ACCO**
OBJECTIVITY **OFFERING QU**
INFLUENCE

FOUR PRIORITIES ARE LAID DOWN IN THE ACCEPTANCE PHASE OF THE PROJECT COMPOSED BY IDPs

Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation.

Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive

economy.

Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering economic, social and territorial cohesion.

■ OUR MISSION

■ FLAGSHIP INITIATIVES

■ OUR BASIC VALUES

D DIRECTING

ARE IN ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT

ILITY ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

CULTURE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP ACCESSIBILITY

IDP'S SHARE IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

NESS INCLUSIVE GROWTH

NG SME'S POWER OF COMPETITION

UNTABILITY RELIABILITY

ALITY SERVICE AND SUPPORT

IN SOURCING

Economic governance: The crisis exposed fundamental problems and unsustainable trends in many European countries. It also made clear just how interdependent the EU's economies are.

Greater economic policy coordination across the EU will be needed to help the EU to address these problems and boost growth and job creation in future.

CONDITIONALITY AND SEQUENCING

To ensure efficient project implementation, it is necessary to build on inter-ministerial relations developed to date, coordination with local self-governments, associations of refugees/IDPs and other stakeholders. The organisation (formed by the State Committee of Republic of Azerbaijan on deals of refugees and internally displaced persons, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population of Azerbaijan Republic, Ministry of Agriculture and Food of Azerbaijan Republic) for this project are committed to using the recently in-

itiated joint local planning process with Local Self Governments, to support project implementation.

In addition to the above, the participating Municipalities are obliged to provide the necessary human resources to ensure the sustainability of activities supported under this project. Thus, the issues regarding administrative procedures, building permits etc. will be dealt with in a timely and effective manner by the local self-government staff. To that end, Ministries and the



LINKED ACTIVITIES

Committee on Deals of Refugees and IDPs will perform a supervisory role.

Social reintegration project will be based on the transparent identification of suitable and committed municipalities. The Committee and Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population, along with the organizations selected through the grants, will be responsible for selecting only those municipalities which present a clear willingness to cooperate and a strong

motivation to fulfill their commitments. An important precedent step on the behalf of each competing local self-government unit will be the adoption of the decision on budgeting of the extended social services. This unilateral expression of intent will than be embodied between the Municipalities, implementing partners and central level institutions and followed by a final contract on the implementation of project's activities.



**Sabayil Raion, Oil Wells and IDP child.
Photo, Rena Effendi.**

The Committee on Deals of Refugees and IDPs trying for implementing the plan for gradual closure of collective centers such as; dormitories temporary shelters etc. since 2004, but there has still been a notable caseload of people living in this type of accommodation. The budget of the Republic of Azerbaijan has been allocating assistance in the form of accommodation and food in collective centers, accommodation of refugees in social welfare institutions and boarding-schools, health insurance and compulsory education, funeral costs and one-off cash assistance for the most vulnerable persons.

The national budget has to be also provided for assistance toward ensuring durable solutions for refugees who have opted for local integration into host society of Baku. Apart from funding the build of apartments for refugees, the State has to take part in various projects through a provision of construction land and infrastructure for apartment buildings that accommodate refugee families, with donor funds covering costs for the actual construction of these buildings.

Bearing in mind that a significant number of refugees still reside in collective centers (the significant part of IDPs live in new settlements), as well as the fact that housing remains one of the major issues to be resolved. Integration of refugees in Azerbaijan through a provision of housing solutions is one of the main objective of this project, whereby refugees will be able to purchase housing units through favorable housing credits that will be offered to the IDPs with a low faizli.

With regard to Component 2, the Program that would be in a cooperation with the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and supported by the European Union through the IPA projects. Thus, the Program will provide funding for local innovative services in the social protection sphere, and supports local actors

in achieving successful project implementation and sustainability of implemented activities. The Program can be started with a “encompassing” approach, funding innovation that covered multiple target groups, including IDPs, refugees and various other groups of victims of circumstances.

To become a beneficiary of the funding originated from the Cooperation of the actors, the same administrative rules applied including the following:

**The applicants will be local self-government which will be developed and adopted a local strategic plan of social protection and economic development of small and medium scale entrepreneur,*

** A local self-government that will be submitted an application for a project is also responsible for the implementation of that project, which includes: establishing of services that meet the priorities of the strategic plan, selection of service providers, monitoring of the financial aspects and reporting to the donors, and eventually securing of the sustainability of the service which means introducing the service into the regular social protection system at the local level and covering its financing once the donors' support is over.*

** In order to apply for the funds, a local self-government will be required to hire service providers that meet some of the following criteria:*

That it's a new municipal office established by local self-government after adopting follow-up decisions, which would be the ideal case;

That they are registered non-governmental organizations (citizens' associations);

That they are other public institutions at the local or regional level;

That they are companies owned by private individuals or by the state.

LESSONS LEARNED THROUGH PREVIOUS SIMILAR INTERVENTIONS

Up to recent years, assistance provided by the international community was predominantly humanitarian. State Committee of the republic of Azerbaijan on Deals of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons and IDPs, a development phase started with provision of housing solutions as one of its priorities.

The high number of applications for both income generation and housing assistance indicates that the supply of durable solutions to date has not been sufficient. Taking into consideration the positive experiences, as well as the results achieved so far and outstanding needs, it can be concluded that programmes of old village houses, provision of building material packages, housing in a socially protected environment and assistance for starting up or expanding income-generating activities are still necessary. A situation analysis in collective centres conducted by the UNHCR in early 2007 confirms these conclusions, highlighting the fact that relocation of refugees and IDPs from a collective centre scheduled for closure to another collective centre is very traumatic and that provision of durable solutions for these persons remains essential.

Surveys undertaken by World Bank have concluded that employment and microcredit types of support are still highly needed amongst the refugee and IDP population.

The joint inter-institutional and participatory approach used in implementation of assistance

programmes has proven to be fundamental for delivering adequate assistance to refugees and IDPs.

Studies conducted by several international organizations active in the field, have shown that it is fundamental to take a rights-based approach to addressing the problems faced by refugees and IDPs, particularly when endeavoring to create conditions for sustainable reintegration.

Moreover, the actual inter-sectorial coordination between relevant institutions is key to the successful realization of projects aimed at sustainable social integration regarding to human capital of the IDP and refugee population.

The proposed Project has been designed in accordance with these approaches, but also bearing in mind the importance of concentrating funds on a limited number of key sectors/activities in order to ensure maximum impact with the available resources. And this pilot project funded through the national and international organizations in Azerbaijan points to the grants mechanism as a successful form of stimulating the development of alternative and community-based social inclusion practices, policies and activities at local level, in particularly for classes of community who are underdeveloped and burdened insufficient life qualities such as; IDPs and refugees.



The Project will be implemented in a non-discriminatory manner with equal opportunities observed and firm guarantees that distinctions will not be drawn on the basis on sex, race, ethnicity, religion or other possible grounds in any aspect. The Project strongly encourages

applications from women-headed households and female victims of violence, particularly with regard to the income generation activities. Gender equity principles will be respected in the implementation of all Project activities.



**EQUAL
OPPORTUNITY**

AN OPERATIVE HYPOTESIS FOR YASAMAL DISTRICT



Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact ...

The project will have an impact not only on the life of direct target groups (refugees and IDPs) who will be able to achieve their preferred durable solution – integration, but also on the wider domestic population and local community in terms of better quality of life.

In the long run, the proposed project would have multiple positive impacts such as reduction of refugee and IDP dependency on social contributions (family income support, one-off assistance in cash, etc.) from the budget of the Republic of Azerbaijan, contribution to resolving the housing problems of refugees/IDPs and contribution to resolving unemployment issues. Furthermore, closure of collective centers will be facilitated and project beneficiaries who are currently living in collective centers would have an opportunity to begin a new life. Restoring of property rights to rightful owners and securing the possibility for them to act upon their rights will provide them with the real precondition to opt for reintegration.

By targeting the IDP population in local self-governments in order to assure the best pro-

vision of care, the project will foster cooperation between local communities, and will likewise be able to increase cooperation between local communities and civil society. The project has an additional impact in relation to the inclusion and employment of IDPs, which is one of the main targets of the Government of Azerbaijan. The focus is on the employability of IDPs belonging to vulnerable groups and on increasing their chances for making a livelihood in their own communities, thus gaining personal independence.

Catalytic effect

The Project will have a positive effect on the overall socio-economic progress and greater social cohesion in Azerbaijan since the refugee and IDP population is especially affected by poverty. The project's activities will be implemented at the local level within identified priorities set out in local strategic and action plans. Beneficiary institutions and municipalities will be responsible for the results to be achieved and will be able to replicate similar activities to support additional needy individuals. Moreover it will be possible to share the experience of beneficiary municipalities with other municipalities in Azerbaijan, in order to improve their capacities to deal with the target groups' problems.



At the operation time, the planning process will initiate at local level in targeted municipalities will raise awareness about refugees' and IDPs' problems. It will trigger interest in other neighboring communities who expressed the willingness to participate in this process as well.

Sustainability

The project will contribute to resolving the problems of refugees and IDPs by establishing comprehensive model of coordination of the responsible actors on the central and local level. This "pattern" will be upgraded and replicated as a valuable experience to facilitate future activities of the institutions in charge, and applied to the broader geographical coverage in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Thus, the beneficiary municipalities and line ministries will acquire experience and will employ this know-how in their work. Moreover, the local civil servants will prepare projects that would involve several municipalities so that they can share experiences and improve their local capacities in tackling the problems of refugees and IDPs. The Government of Azerbaijan will have full ownership over the process of finding durable solutions for refugees and IDPs.

The project will also strength-

en local level institutions in the Republic of Azerbaijan, including centers for social welfare, in their ability to carry out the reform of social services and protection, through their monitoring and coordination role, but also in training and employing persons for the provision of certain types of social services outside the social welfare centers. Namely, for this kind of expenditures, municipal assemblies will be entitled to adopt a particular decision and the non existence of this decision will be considered as an eliminatory criterion in each and every case of the selection of the beneficiary municipalities within this project.

Cross border impact

Implementation of this project will contribute to the development plans. Putting into practice provisions of this document of regional importance, by enabling the local integration of a considerable number of refugees, this project will have a significant positive impact on regional cooperation.

As this project will help decrease the number of the most vulnerable persons in Azerbaijani society, thus improving the overall social and economic situation in Azerbaijan.

ACTIVITIES

“Although all the activities necessary for the realization of the Project will be undertaken jointly or in close coordination by the three beneficiary institutions, State Committee on deals of refugees and IDPs for Ministry of Economic Development of Azerbaijan Republic and Ministry of Agriculture and Food of Azerbaijan Republic.”

ACTIVITY 01

SUB-ACTIVITY 01

Organization of training/vocational training for jobs in high demand and jobs suitable for self-employment

Establish beneficiary selection criteria, announce official calls for submitting applications and complete beneficiary selection ✓

Development of training programme and material preparation ✓

Conduct trainings ✓

Monitoring and reporting ✓

SUB-ACTIVITY 02

Distribution of sets for livelihood self-sustainability

Introduce the Project to potential beneficiaries ✓

Establish beneficiary selection criteria, make official calls for submitting applications and complete beneficiary selection by a Commission ✓

Produce reports on the socio-economic status of the applicant family and assessment of the sustainability of the income-generating activity ✓

Deliver sets for starting up or expanding income-generating activities ✓

Supervise and monitor the use of the delivered assistance up or expanding income-generating activities ✓

ACTIVITY 02

Introduce the Project to potential beneficiaries ✓

Beneficiary selection among the most vulnerable categories of refugees and IDPs ✓

Delivery of material for prefabricated houses and their installation ✓

Provision of residential facilities in socially supportive environment ✓

Monitoring and reporting on the utilization ✓

SUB-ACTIVITY 01

Planning and implementation of outreach campaign

- ✓ Regularly prepare and distribute print media, radio programmes and other media events for regular and wide broadcast specifically targeting IDP/refugee population and the main stakeholders in the field in cooperation with IDP/refugee associations
- ✓ Organise thematic workshops and round tables

SUB-ACTIVITY 02

Delivery of assistance kits to returnees

- ✓ Develop integration-related selection criteria and identify returnees according to employment area
- ✓ Prepare technical documentation for work area and planned infrastructure
- ✓ Develop and deliver vocational and professional training programmes
- ✓ Provide one-time support to selected IDP families for starting up a small business or agriculture-oriented income generation
- ✓ Conduction of trainings
- ✓ Monitor, evaluate and report

ACTIVITY 03

SUB-ACTIVITY 01

Service contract to design, manage and launch the grant scheme, raise public awareness, and deliver training for future care providers.

SUB-ACTIVITY 02

A grant scheme based on the selection of municipalities which will participate in this component of the project, utilizing criteria such as:

- ✓ Previous participation and experience with the UNHCR project activities on community based social protection services;
- ✓ Adopted strategic plans of social protection development in their municipal assemblies;
- ✓ Number of IDPs.

This grant scheme will support setting up community based social protection services (home care services, day care centres and clubs) in at targeted municipalities, i.e. activities related to construction or refurbishment of necessary facilities for the implementation of community based social protection services in the targeted municipalities.

ACTIVITY 04

1.

**MICRO CREDITS AND
GRANTS SUPPORT FOR
DISPLACED PEOPLE**

MICRO CREDITS & GRANTS

GENERA

SME P

ENTR

THE

CO

AL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

PROJECT SUPPORT PROGRAMME

REPRENEUR SUPPORT PROGRAMME

EMATIC PROJECT SUPPORT PROGRAMME

OPERATION-LEAGUING SUPPORT PROGRAM

EMERGING ENTERPRISES MARKET SME SUPPORT PROGRAMME

R&D, INNOVATION AND INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION SUPPORT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME 01

Name:

Thematic Project Support Programme

Place:

Yasamal District

Year:

2014

GENERAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

MOTIVES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

Enabling also SMEs those have low capacity to prepare projects and those are in sectors which KOSGEB had recently taken into its target range, to take advantage of KOSGEB supports,

Enabling SMEs to produce high quality and efficient goods/services,

Revising actual KOSGEB supports to enable more SMEs take advantage of these supports in a widespread manner,

Encouraging the general enterprise development activities of the SMEs in order to increase their competitiveness power and level,

Improving the promoting and marketing activities of the SMEs in order to expand their domestic and international market shares

PROGRAMME SUPPORT UPPER LIMITS AND RATIOS

	SUPPORT UPPER LIMIT (AZN)	SUPPORT RATIO
DOMESTIC FAIRS SUPPORT	15.000	% 60
FOREIGN BUSINESS TRAVEL SUPPORTS	5.000	
PROMOTION SUPPORT	7.500	
MATCHING SUPPORT	7.500	
SUPPORT FOR EMPLOYMENT OF QUALIFIED STAFF	10.000	
CONSULTANCY SUPPORT	7.500	
TRAINING SUPPORT	5.000	
ENERGY EFFICIENCY SUPPORT	15.000	
DESIGN SUPPORT	7.500	
INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS	10.000	

SME PROJECT SUPPORT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME 02

Name:

Cooperation - Leaguig Support Program

Place:

Yasamal District

Year:

2014

MOTIVES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

Need for a program in which the problems specific to the enterprises are handled in those enterprises' projects that can financially be supported,

Developing the project preparation culture and awareness in SMEs,

Enhancing enterprises' project developing capacity,

Need for flexible supporting system.

SUPPORED PROJECT SUBJECTS

- *Enterprises are given support for the projects they submit on manufacturing, administration-organization, marketing, foreign trade, human resources, fiscal transactions and financing, information management and the fields related with those.*

PROGRAM AND PROJECT LIMITS

PROGRAM PERIOD	3 Years
PROJECT PERIOD	6-24 months (+12 months)
SUPPORT UPPER LIMIT	150.000
SUPPORT RATIO	%60

SUPPORTED PROJECT COSTS

- ***The Board keeps the authority to decide the project costs to be supported. Nevertheless, costs related to building sites, buildings, construction, refurbishments, furnishing and etc., vehicles, taxes, duty and fees, social security premiums, communication costs, personnel costs not related with the project, energy and water costs, rental costs, financing costs and the-; other costs not related***
- ***KOSGEB support for machinery-equipment, raw materials and tools in the project scope cannot be more than 10 % of the total KOSGEB support admitted by the Board. KOSGEB support for software purchasing is out of this limitation.***

ENTREPRENEUR SUPPORT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME 03

Name:

**Thematic Project Support
Programme**

Place:

Yasamal District

Year:

2014

MOTIVES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

Developing and disseminating the entrepreneurship as the basic factor for solving the economic development and employment issues,

Establishing successful and sustainable enterprises,

Disseminating the entrepreneurship culture ,

Developing entrepreneurship by establishing the Business Improvement Centers (BICs),

Raising the employment level,

Supporting the entrepreneurship based on the local dynamics

SUPPORT COMPONENTS

Entrepreneurship Support Programme comprises of 3 subprogrammes:

- Applied Entrepreneurship Training
- New Entrepreneur Support
- Business Improvement Centre (BIC) Support

SUPPORT COMPONENT		UPPER LIMIT (AZN)	SUPPORT RATIO
ENTERPRISE ESTABLISHMENT SUPPORT	NO PAYBACK	2.500	% 70 (FEMALE OR HANDICAPPED ENTREPRENEUR:80)
ESTABLISHMENT PERIOD	NO PAYBACK	2.500	
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND OFFICE HARDWARE SUPPORT OPERATIONAL COSTS SUPPORT	NO PAYBACK	6.000	
FIXED ASSETS INVESTMENT SUPPORT	WITH PAYBACK	35.000	

APPLIED ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING

- *It includes training and workshop studies of minimum 60 hours (entrepreneurship abilities testings, business idea exercises and business plan preparation)*
- *Applied Entrepreneurship Trainings can be organized by master gardeners associations, cooperative extensions, local universities or municipalities*
- *Trainings are arranged for general and specific (youngs, women, disadvantaged groups) target groups,*
- *No charge from participants*

NEW ENTREPRENEUR SUPPORT

- *It includes training and workshop studies of minimum 60 hours (entrepreneurship abilities testings, business idea exercises and business plan preparation)*
- *Applied Entrepreneurship Trainings can be organized by master gardeners associations, cooperative extensions, local universities or municipalities*
- *Trainings are arranged for general and specific (youngs, women, disadvantaged groups) target groups,*
- *No charge from participants*

SUPPORT COMPONENT		UPPER LIMIT (AZN)	SUPPORT RATIO
BIC ESTABLISHMENT (18 MONTHS)		310.000	
BUILDING FURBISHMENT	NO PAYBACK	250.000	% 70
FURNITURE, HARDWARE		50.000	
BIC ADMINISTRATION		10.000	
BIC OPERATIONAL SUPPORT (36 MONTHS)			
PERSONNEL TRAINING, CONSULTANCY	NO PAYBACK	10000	
SMALL FURBISHMENT			

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT CENTER (BIC) SUPPORT

Business Improvement Centers are centers founded and operated with an aim of enabling the companies under its umbrella to pass through the critical early years healthily and grow up by extending services such as business improvement consultancy, workshop sites that can conveniently be afforded, shared office equipments and office services.

Municipalities, universities, special administrations, development unions, professional organizations and non-profit organizations can solely or collectively apply for the Business Improvement Centers establishment.



THEMATIC PROJECT SUPPORT PROGRAMME

MOTIVES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME 04

Name:

**Thematic Project Support
Programme**

Place:

Yasamal District

Year:

2014

Encouraging the SMEs to produce more projects to build their businesses up and the Professional Organizations to produce more projects to improve the small and medium sized enterprises,

By taking the priorities indicated in macro strategy records into consideration, meeting the regional and sectoral needs in designated thematic fields,

Ensuring SMEs to conform with the international legislations and priorities.

SUPPORT COMPONENTS

Call Based Thematic Program Project Expenses to be Supported;

- Personnel costs and travel expenses
- Machinery-equipment, software and hardware purchase and rental expenses (maximum 25 %)
- Consumables costs
- Service purchase costs
- General management costs (maximum 10 %)

	CALL BASED THEMATIC PROGRAMME	PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS PROJECT SUPPORT PROGRAMME
THOSE WHO CAN APPLY	SMEs and Professional Organizations	Professional Organizations
PROGRAM PERIOD	-	3 Years
PROJECT PERIOD	Indicated in Call for Project Proposal	24 Months (+12 Months)
SUPPORT RATIO	50 % in 1st and 2nd Regions 60 % in 3rd and 4th Regions	50 % in 1st and 2nd Region 60 % in 3rd and 4th Regions
SUPPORT PAYBACK	Options with and without Payback	No Payback
SUPPORT UPPER LIMIT	Indicated in Call for Project Proposal	150.000 AZN

Professional Organization Project Support Programme Project Expenses to be Supported;

Expenses those approved by the Board and out of the list below are in the scope of support; Building construction, building refurbishments, real estate purchases, machinery-equipment, furnishings, vehicles, taxes, duty and fees, social security premiums, communication costs, financing costs, personnel costs not related with the project, energy and water costs, rental costs, consultancy / service providing expenses paid to project partners and the costs not related with the project.

COOPERATION-LEAGUING SUPPORT PROGRAM

MOTIVES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

Assembling the SMEs and generating “common solutions for common problems” by co-operation - leaguings,

Finding solutions for problems for which the SMEs -have difficulties to solve solely; supply, marketing, poor capacity utilization, poor .-competitiveness, financement in the first ranks,

Gathering SMEs to transform into the enterprises of high capacity and competitiveness,

Resource saving by exploiting scale economics,

Improving the partnership and the cooperation culture among the SMEs.

PROGRAMME 05

Name:

Cooperation - Leaguings Support Program

Place:

Yasamal District

Year:

2014

PARTNERSHIP MODELS

- Keeping their existence, the project participant enterprises become partners of the operating enterprise ,
- Some or all of the project participant enterprises dissolve and become partners of the operating enterprise,
- Some of the project participant enterprises dissolve and join in one of the project participant enterprise.
- For each of the models, there should be at least 5 enterprises to assemble.

SUPPORTED PROJECT SUBJECTS

- **Collective procurement that will enable supplying raw materials, intermediate products, products and logistics in a faster and cheaper pattern,**
 - **Collective designing that will enable customer driven and market responsive products and services development; and introducing those into new markets,**
 - **Collective marketing in a manner that will improve product and service qualities, increase national and international market shares, generate a brand image and respond to international markets' requirements,**
 - **Common laboratory for improving products' and services' standards,**
 - **Collective production of goods and service in order to improve the production and the service capacity, diversity, efficiency and the quality.**
- The projects prepared for collective manufacturing and servicing with aims listed above will be given support.**

PROGRAM AND PROJECT LIMITS

PROJECT PERIOD	6-24 months (+12 months)
SUPPORT UPPER LIMIT	100.000 AZN (Without payback), 200.000 AZN (With payback)
SUPPORT RATIO	50 % for 1st and 2nd Regions 60 % for 3rd and 4th Regions

EMERGING ENTERPRISES MARKET SME SUPPORT PROGRAMME

PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAMME

With “Growing Business Market SME Support Programme”, small and medium sized organizations which have the potential to develop and grow;

Are provided help them to be processed in the Baku Stock Exchange (BSE) Emerging Enterprises Market,

Are provided opportunity to procure funds from capital markets.

PROGRAMME 06

Name:

Cooperation - Leaguing Support Program

Place:

Yasamal District

Year:

2014

SCOPE OF THE PROGRAMME

During the process of going flotation of SME's in order to be processed in the Emerging Enterprises Market within the scope of the programme;

- Market counselor consultancy fee,
- Independent auditing service fee,
- Capital Markets Board, board registry fee,
- Baku Stock Exchange Emerging Enterprises Market List acceptance fee,
- Finder's fee to be paid to the intermediary firm, will be paid by Programme Administration as a non-refundable support.

ELEMENTS, RATIO, AND UPPER LIMIT OF THE PROGRAMME

The upper limit of the support provided within the scope of the programme is 30.000 AZN, and the upper limit and ratio of the support elements are given in the following table.

SUPPORT ELEMENTS	UPPER LIMIT (AZN)	SUPPORT RATIO
MARKET COUNSELOR CONSULTANCY FEE (MAXIMUM 2 YEARS)	20.000	% 75
INDEPENDENT AUDITING SERVICE FEE	6.000	% 75
CAPITAL MARKETS BOARD, BOARD REGISTRY FEE	2.000	% 100
ISTANBUL STOCK EXCHANGE MARKET EMERGING ENTERPRISES MARKET LIST ACCEPTANCE FEE		
FINDER'S FEE TO BE PAID TO THE INTERMEDIARY FIRM	2.000	% 75

R&D, INNOVATION AND INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION SUPPORT PROGRAMME

MOTIVES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

Developing the SMEs and entrepreneurs possessing new ideas and inventions,

Supporting techno-promoters who have technologic ideas,

Disseminating R&D awareness throughout the SMEs and expanding R&D capacity,

Enhancing actual R&D support,

Supporting innovative activities,

Need for support mechanism for the commercialization and the industrial application of the R&D and innovation project's output.

PROGRAMME 07

Name:

**Thematic Project Support
Programme**

Place:

Yasamal District

Year:

2014

PROJECT TERMS

• *R&D and Innovation Programme - minimum 12 (twelve), maximum 24 (twenty-four) months*

• *Industrial Application Programme - maximum 18 (eighteen) months,*

• *By the Board decision and additional term of up to 12 (twelve) months length can be given*

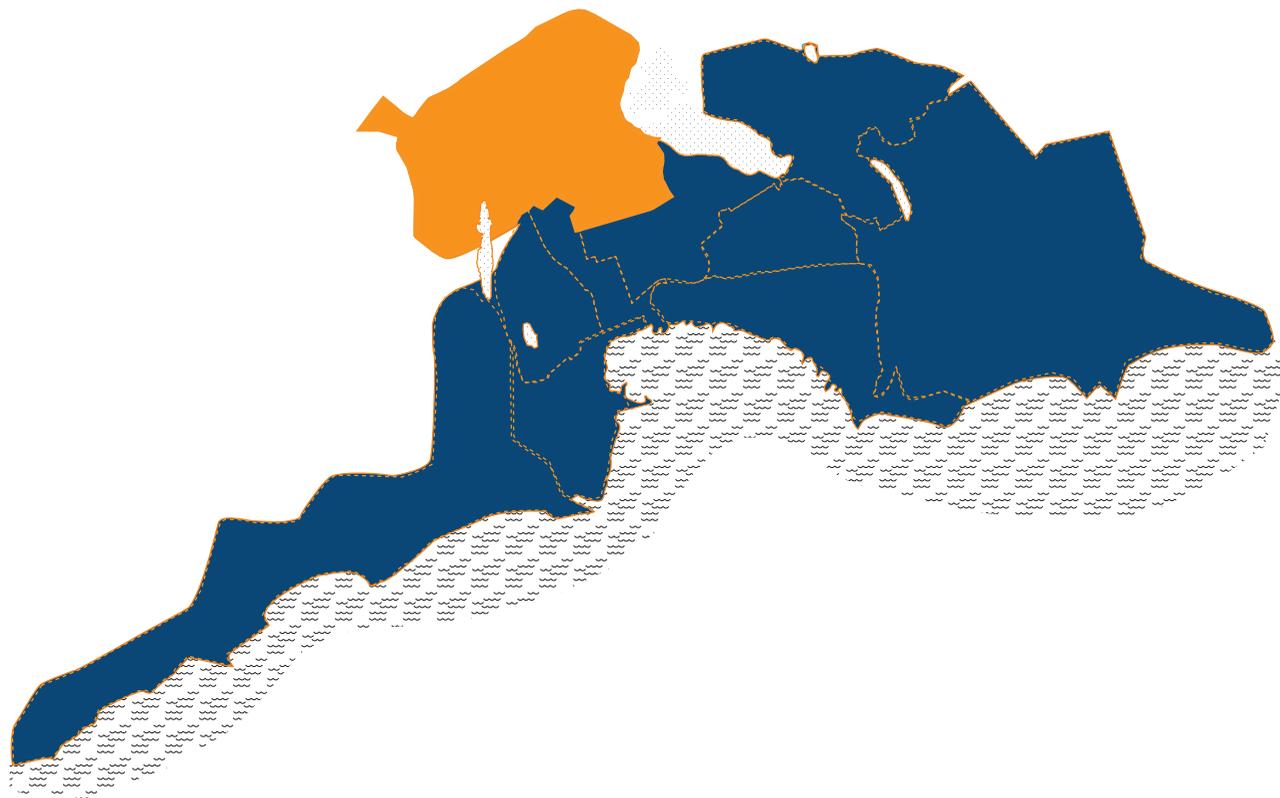
R&D - INNOVATION AND INDUSTRIAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME SUPPORTS		UPPER LIMIT (AZN)	SUPPORT RATIO
R&D AND INNOVATION PROGRAMME			
WORKSPACE SUPPORT		NO CHARGE FOR WORKSHOPS	
RENTAL SUPPORT		12.000	75
MACHINERY – EQUIPMENT, HARDWARE, RAW MATERIAL, SOFTWARE AND SERVICE PURCHASE COST SUPPORT		100.000	75
MACHINERY – EQUIPMENT, HARDWARE, RAW MATERIAL, SOFTWARE AND SERVICE PURCHASE COST SUPPORT(WITH PAYBACK)		200.000	75
PERSONNEL COST SUPPORT		100.000	100.000
INITIA SUPPORT		100.000	100
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT	PROJECT CONSULTING SUPPORT	25.000	75
	TRAINING SUPPORT	5.000	
	INDUSTRIAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS SUPPORT	25.000	
	PROJECT PROMOTION SUPPORT	5.000	
	FOREIGN CONVENTION/CONFERANCE/EXHIBITION VISIT/TECHNOLOGIC COOPERATION VISIT SUPPORT	15.000	
	TEST, ANALYSES AND CERTIFICATION SUPPORT	25.000	
INDUSTRIAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME			
RENTAL SUPPORT		18.000	75
STAFF COSTS SUPPORT		100.000	75
MACHINERY – EQUIPMENT, HARDWARE, CONSUMABLES, SOFTWARE AND DESIGN COST SUPPORT		150.000	75
MACHINERY– EQUIPMENT, HARDWARE, CONSUMABLES SOFTWARE AND DESIGN COST SUPPORT (WITH PAYBACK)		200.000	75

**CASE STUDIES ON BAKU
RAIONS FOR A DECENT OP-
ERATION**

BAKU MAP AND ITS REGIONS WHEREIN DISPLACED PEOPLE LIVING







BINEQEDI

GENERAL POPULATION 218.863

REFUGEES 15.577

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE 25.479

TOTAL DISPLACED PEOPLE 41.056

POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE (18 TO 55) 118.624

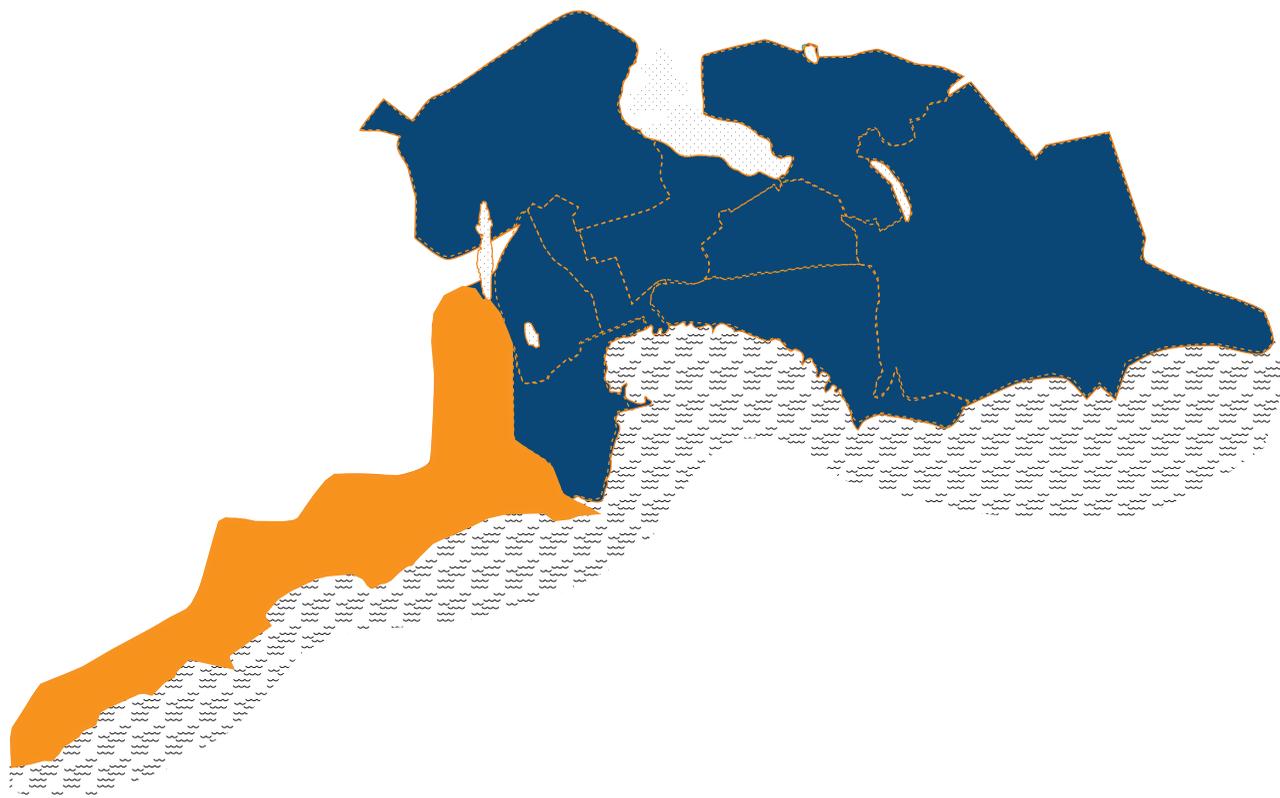
HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS 3

RATIO OF WORKING AGE TO THE TOTAL POPULATION %54

Soil Pollution







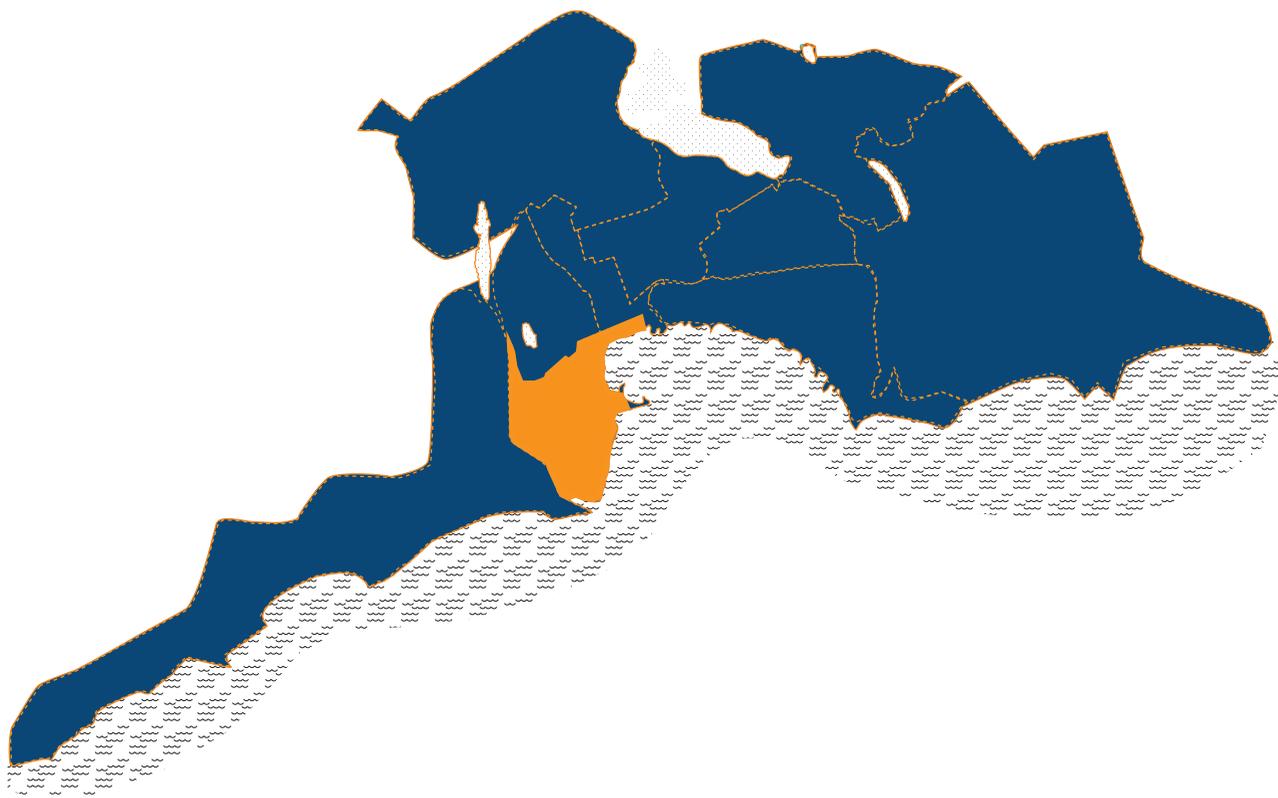
QARADAG

GENERAL POPULATION	99.807
REFUGEES	2.400
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	9.612
TOTAL DISPLACED PEOPLE	12.012
POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE (18 TO 55)	51.101
HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	-
RATIO OF WORKING AGE TO THE TOTAL POPULATION	%51

Soil Pollution







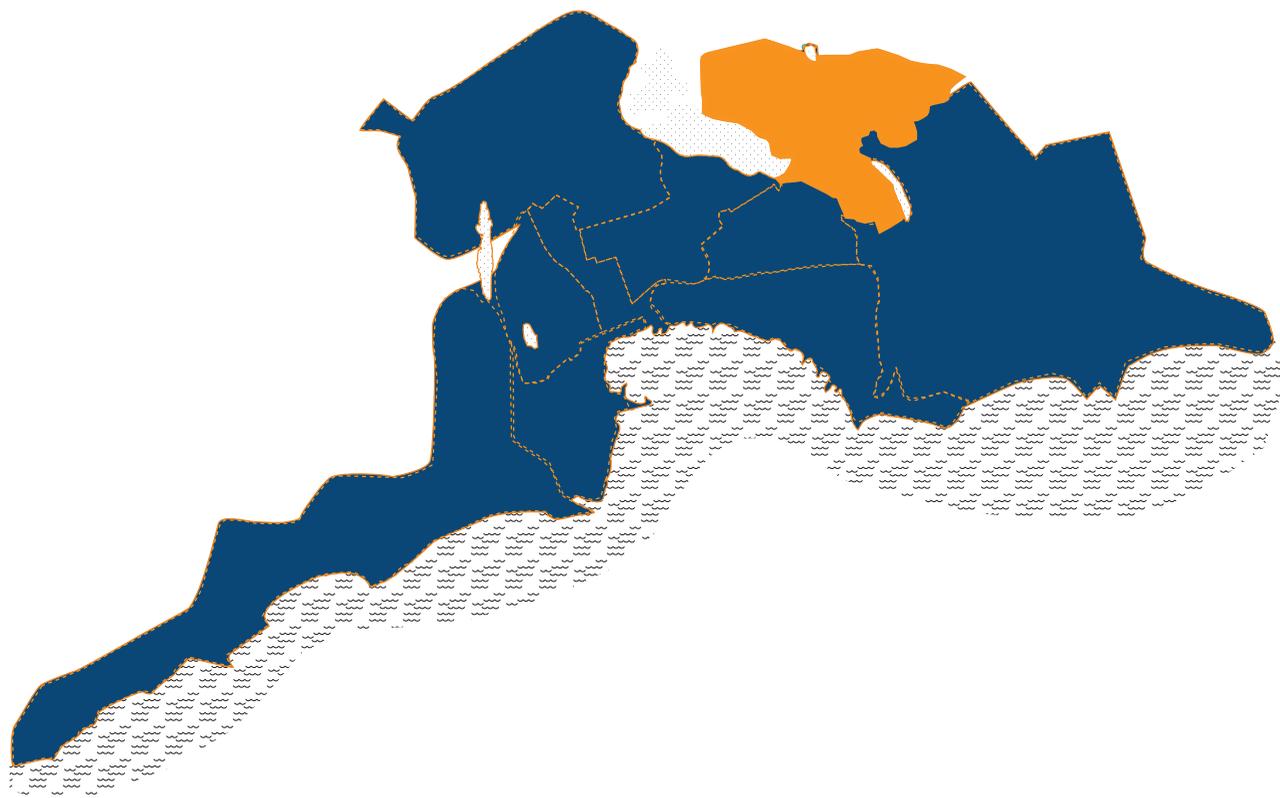
SEBAIL

GENERAL POPULATION	77.171
REFUGEES	4.631
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	7.585
TOTAL DISPLACED PEOPLE	12.216
POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE (18 TO 55)	42.830
HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	4
RATIO OF WORKING AGE TO THE TOTAL POPULATION	%55

Soil Pollution







SABUNCU

GENERAL POPULATION 195.808

REFUGEES 8.318

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE 18.456

TOTAL DISPLACED PEOPLE 25.774

POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE (18 TO 55) 106.715

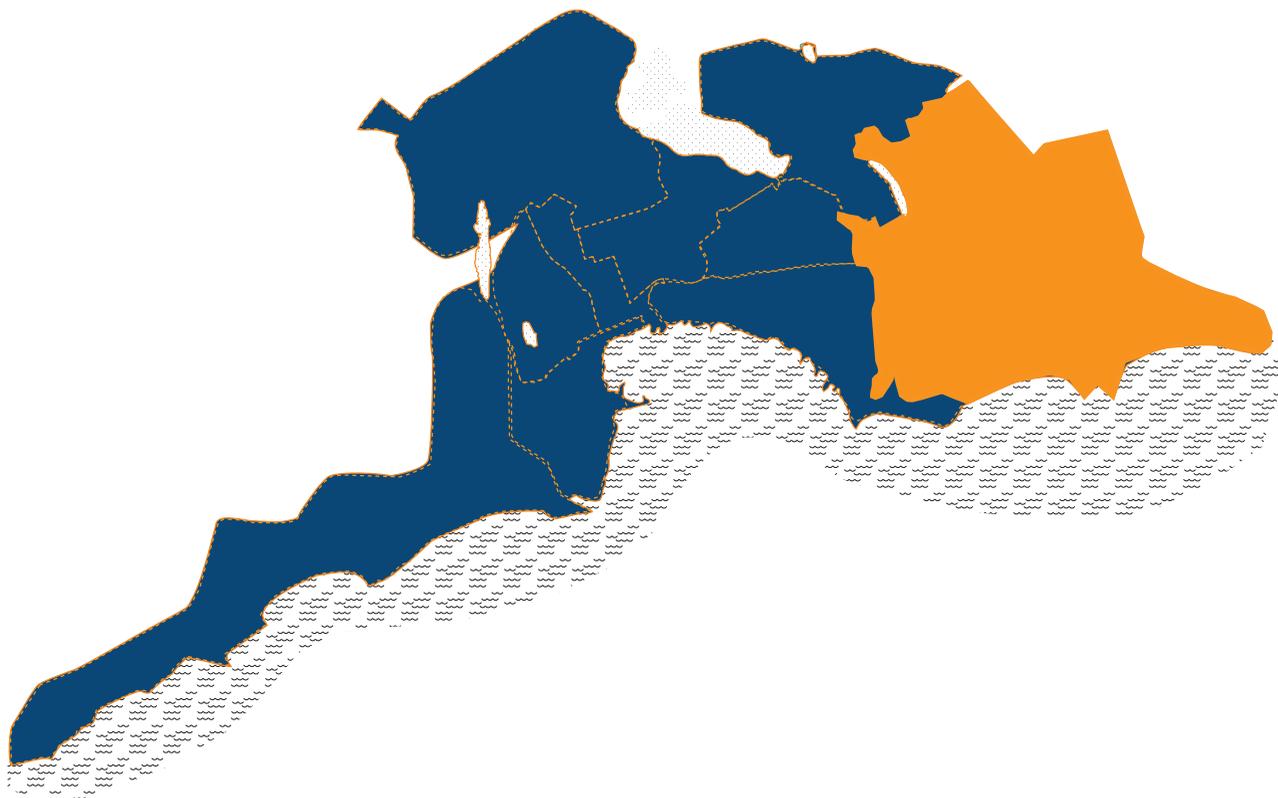
HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS -

RATIO OF WORKING AGE TO THE TOTAL POPULATION %54

Soil Pollution







SURAXANI

GENERAL POPULATION 173.145

REFUGEES 8.430

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE 14.901

TOTAL DISPLACED PEOPLE 23.331

POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE (18 TO 55) 94.018

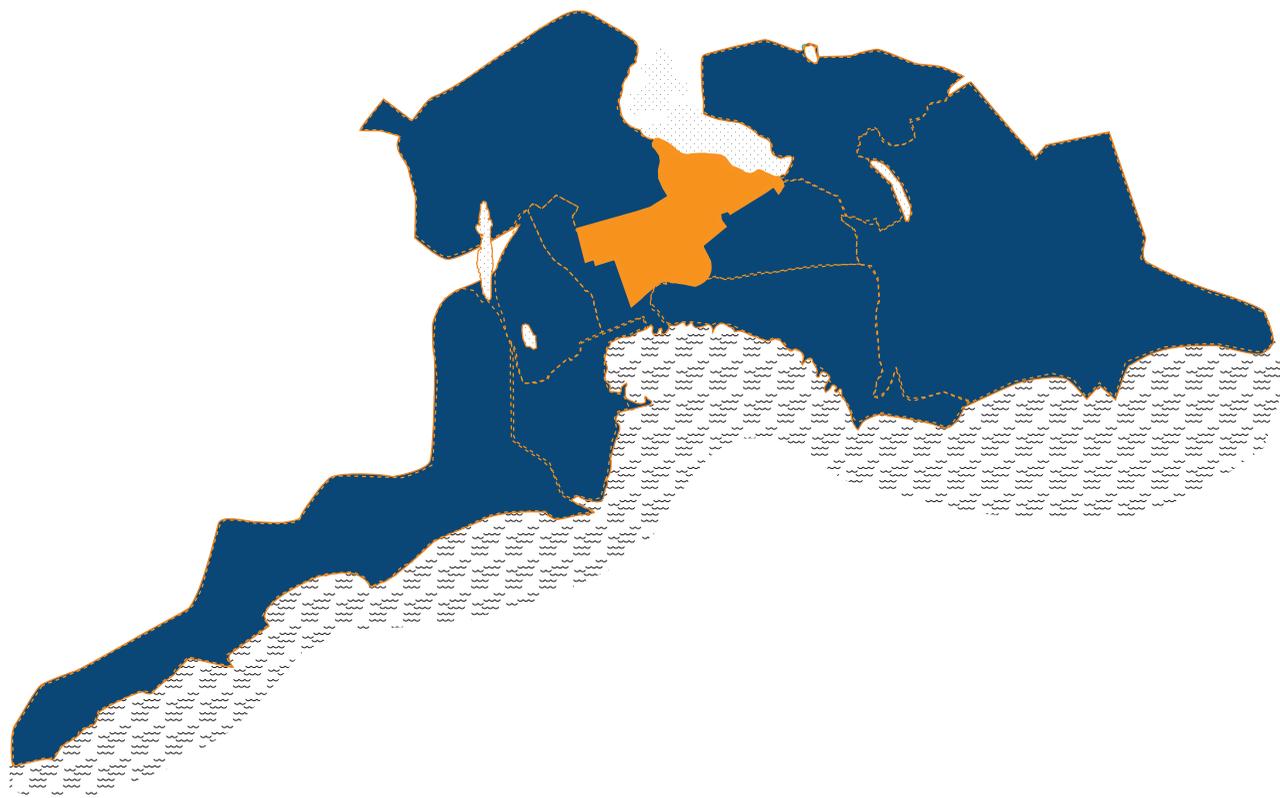
HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS -

RATIO OF WORKING AGE TO THE TOTAL POPULATION %54

Soil Pollution



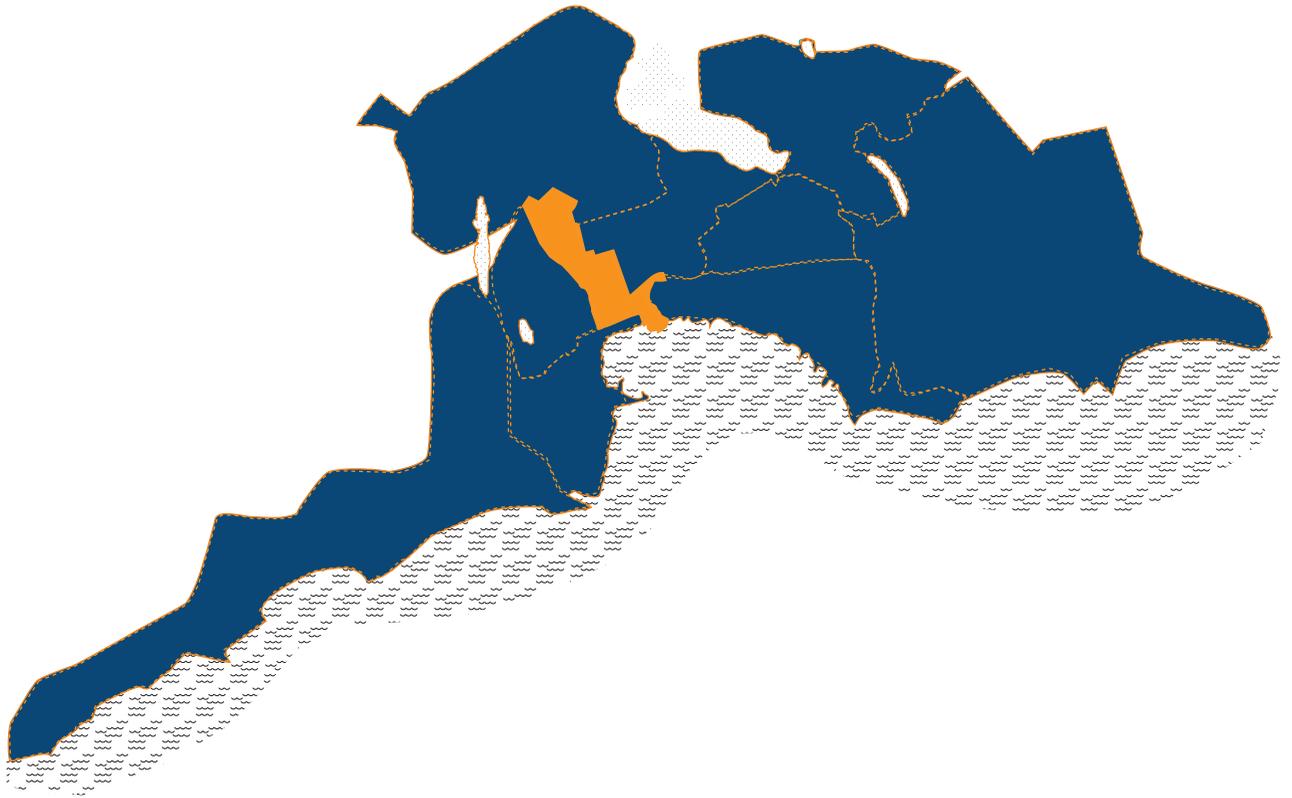




NERIMANOV

GENERAL POPULATION	152.359
REFUGEES	17.160
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	16.762
TOTAL DISPLACED PEOPLE	31.948
POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE (18 TO 55)	83.950
HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	8
RATIO OF WORKING AGE TO THE TOTAL POPULATION	%55

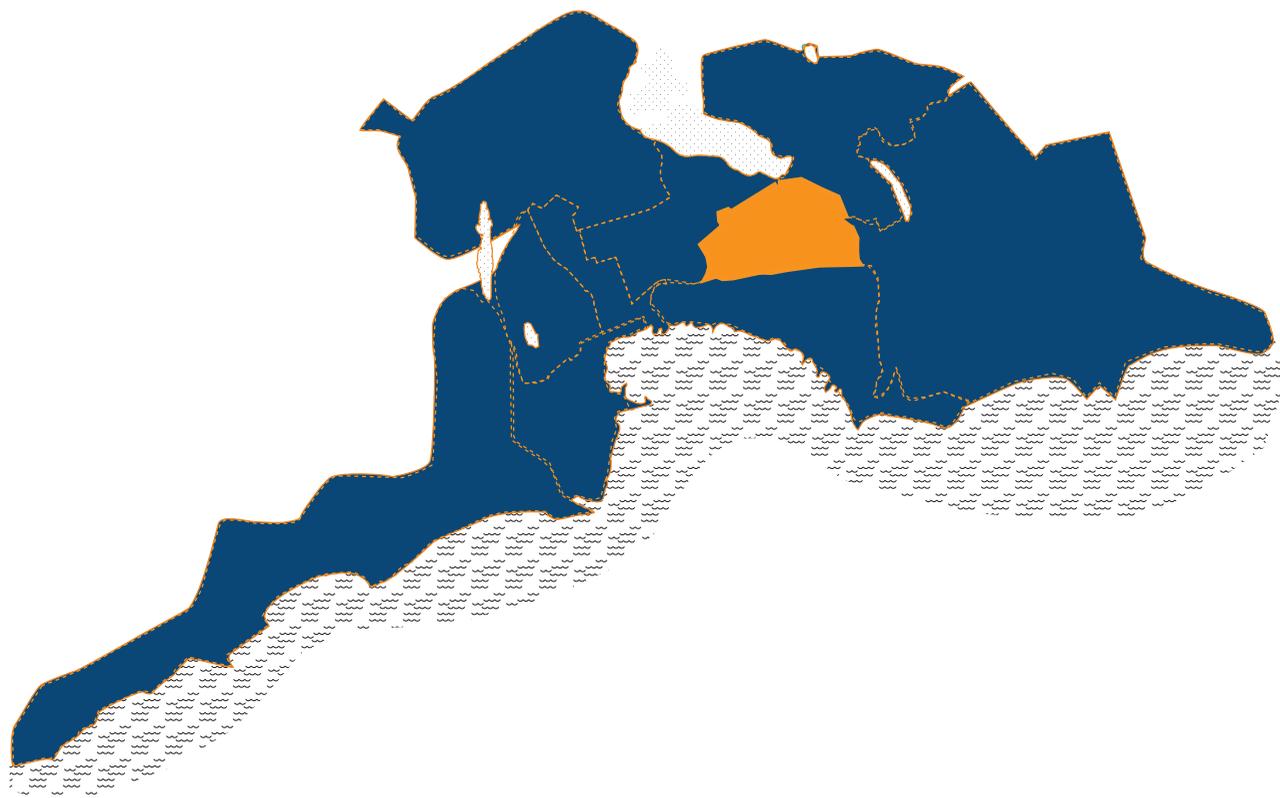




NASIMI

GENERAL POPULATION	200.067
REFUGEES	14.476
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	10.659
TOTAL DISPLACED PEOPLE	25.135
POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE (18 TO 55)	110.037
HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	8
RATIO OF WORKING AGE TO THE TOTAL POPULATION	%55





NIZAMI

GENERAL POPULATION 165.545

REFUGEES 7.988

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE 13.840

TOTAL DISPLACED PEOPLE 20.828

POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE (18 TO 55) 90.553

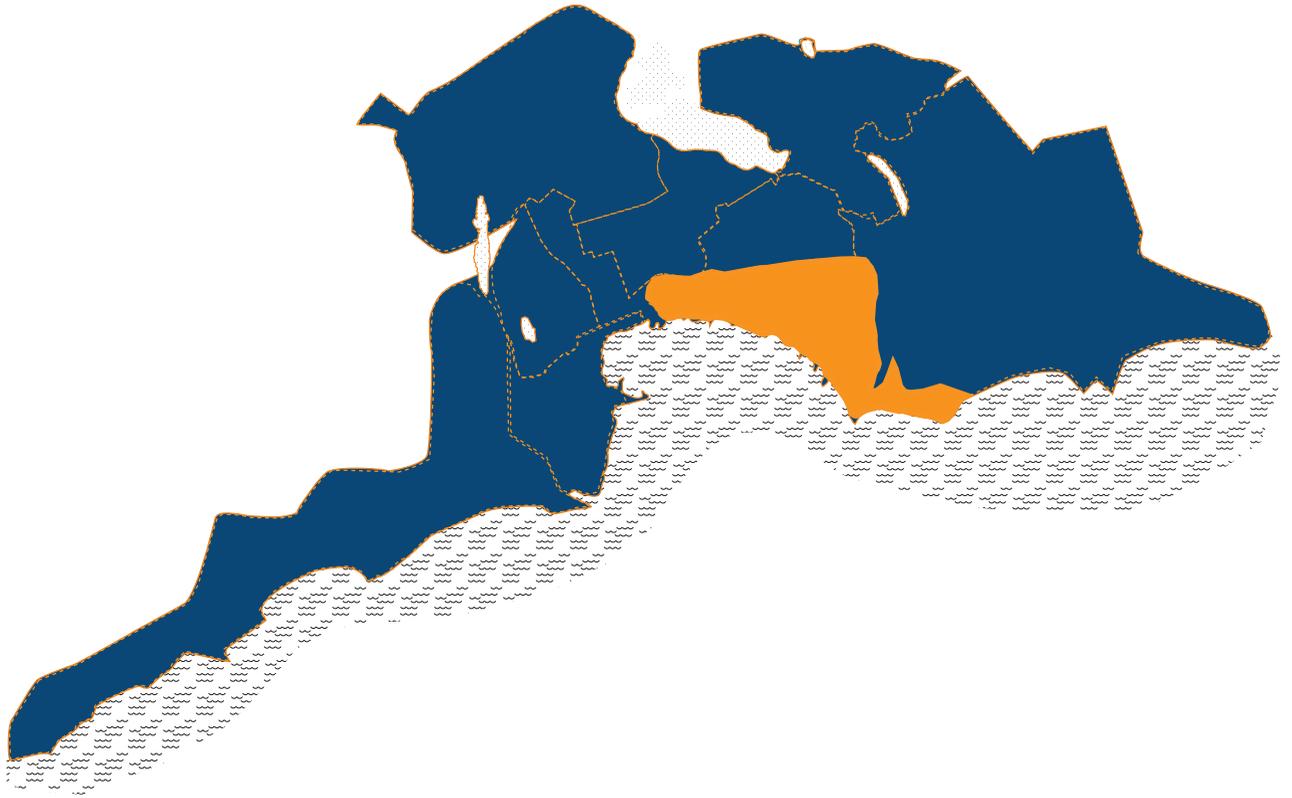
HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS 1

RATIO OF WORKING AGE TO THE TOTAL POPULATION %54

Soil Pollution



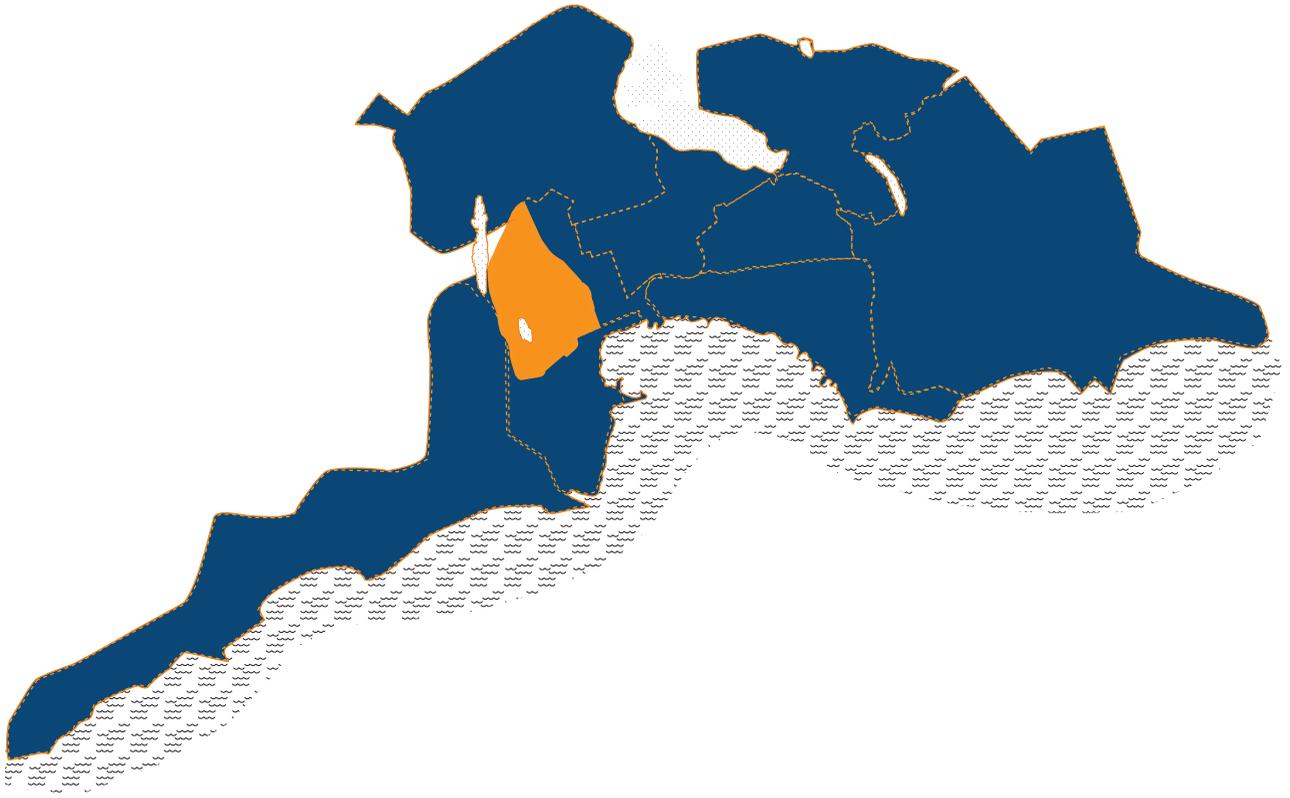




XATAI

GENERAL POPULATION	225.955
REFUGEES	10.232
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	16.921
TOTAL DISPLACED PEOPLE	27.153
POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE (18 TO 55)	130.828
HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	-
RATIO OF WORKING AGE TO THE TOTAL POPULATION	%57





YASAMAL

GENERAL POPULATION	225.600
REFUGEES	1.238
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	18.043
TOTAL DISPLACED PEOPLE	18.881
POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE (18 TO 55)	125.659
HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	8
RATIO OF WORKING AGE TO THE TOTAL POPULATION	%55



WHY “YASAMAL” AMONG OTHERS?

YASAMAL DISTRICT:

The table shows locations of IDPs in 2005 according to the government of Azerbaijan. It is possible to see also districts of the capital city, Baku. There is a distinctive figure with IDP numbers in the Yasamal district, in Baku.

RAION	IDPs 2005 (PEOPLE)
YASAMAL (BAKU)	18043
AZIZBAYOV (BAKU)	13673
GABALA	1943
GAKH	1083
GARADAG (BAKU)	9612
GAZAKH	6859
GOBUSTAN	470
GUBA	257
JALILABAD	1418
NARIMANOV (BAKU)	16762
NASIMI (BAKU)	10659
NIZAMI (BAKU)	13840
SABAIL (BAKU)	7585
SABUNCHU (BAKU)	18456
SURAKHANI (BAKU)	14901
XETAI (BAKU)	16921



VAST LANDS SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURE

YASAMAL IS A “RAION” THAT IS SITUATED IN A CRUCIAL POSITION OF THE BAKU CITY. IT IS BOTH CLOSE TO CITY CENTER AND THE CITY BOUNDARIES. THIS FEATURE MAKES THE AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDARY PROJECTS POSSIBLE SINCE YASAMAL IS ADJEAGENT TO STATE RESERVE LANDS AND WATER RESOURCES.



2 NATURAL WATER RESOURCES

KHOJAHASAN LAKE

QANLI LAKE



5 UNIVERSITIES AND NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

BAKU STATE UNIVERSITY

AZERBAIJAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF CULTURE AND ARTS

AZERBAIJAN UNIVERSITY OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION

AZERBAIJAN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

AZERBAIJAN STATE ECONOMIC UNIVERSITY

AZERBAIJAN NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



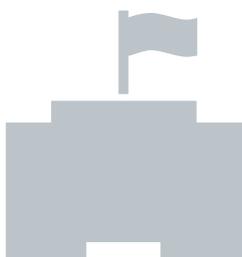
4 MINISTRY BUILDINGS

MINISTRY OF TAXES

MINISTRY OF ECOLOGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE INDUSTRY



2.

**AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY PROGRAMME
IN YASAMAL RAION**

REASONING FOR OPERATION

In 2012, May a survey with significant questions was prepared and handed out in Yasamal district of Baku city.

Respecting to the principle that ensures participation displaced people in decision-making, a survey has been prepared in 2012, May. The survey includes some fundamental and essential questions to get basic information about family composition and future desires of Azerbaijani displaced people. The survey has been handed out on the street in Azerbaijani Architecture and Construction University Dormitories District, Yasamal Region of Baku. Several important results is obtained with the help of the survey. For instance, with the questions; “Which working field were you part in before displacement?” and “Which working field would you like to work in the future?” we had several ideas about how to reshape new employment fields for displaced people. Thus, the survey helped to involve community to the process of configuring the policy.

THE SURVEY APPLIED IN YASAMAL



Politecnico di Milano
Piazza Leonardo da Vinci,
32 - 20133 Milano - Italia

University of Politecnico di Milano

General Survey

Research for Master of Science Thesis

About Yasamal Forced Immigration District

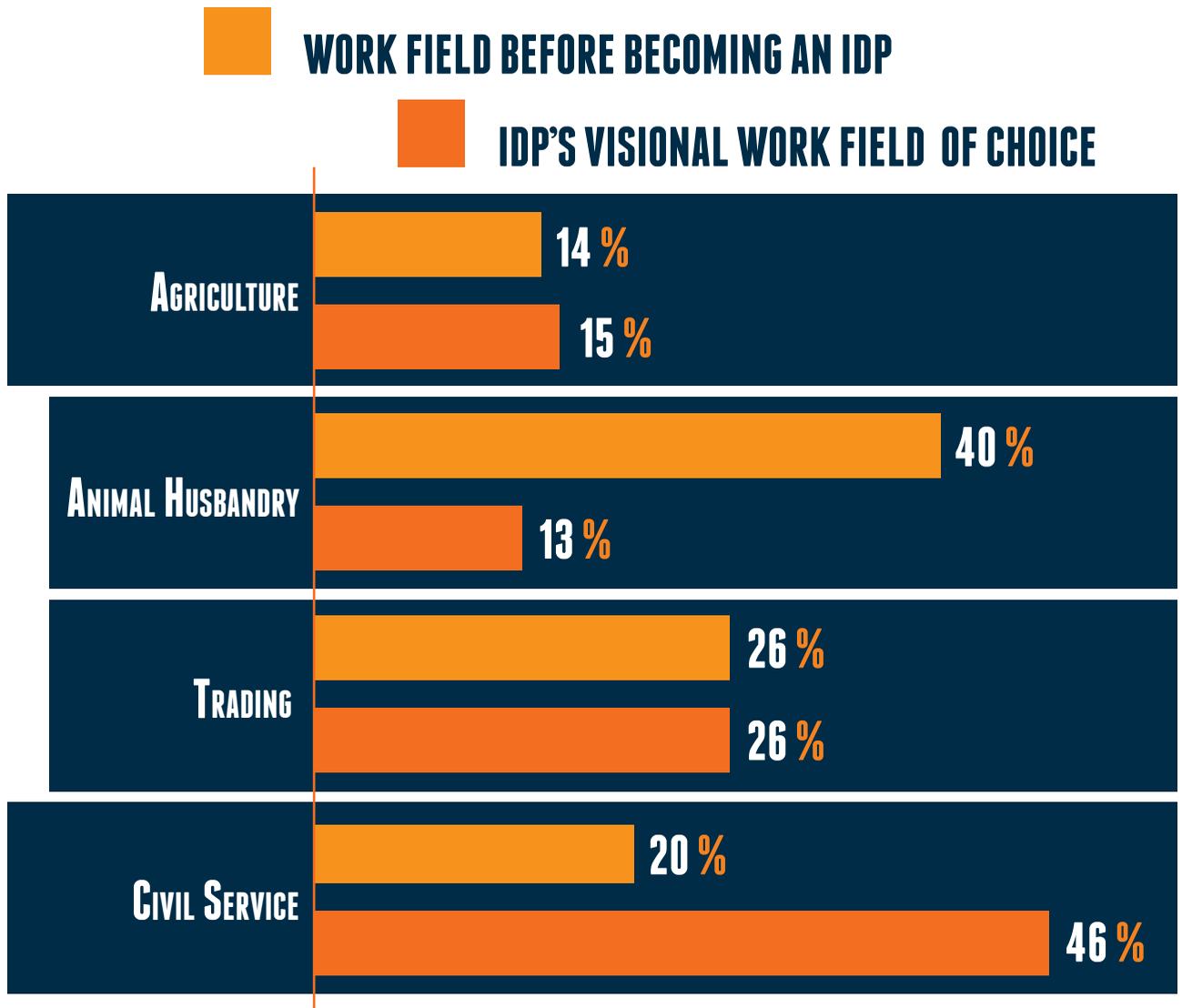
87 adamlə keçirildi

Cinsiyətiniz?						kişi 62	qadın 25
Hansı yaş qrupuna daxilsiniz?		18-30 27		30-60 41		60+ 19	
Ailədə neçə nəfərsiniz?	ailəm yoxdu <input type="checkbox"/>	2 6	3 13	4 26	5 24	5+ 18	
Ailənizdə neçə qadın var?		1 23	2 33	3 15	3+ 16		
Ailənizdə neçə kişi var?		1 20	2 17	3 30	3+ 20		
Ailənizdə neçə nəfər işləyir?		1 53	2 19	3 11	3+ 4		
Ailənizdə qadınlardan işləyən varmı?					bəli 26	xeyr 61	
Evinizdə 18 yaşdan kiçik işləyən varmı?					bəli 22	xeyr 65	
Ailənizin təxmini orta aylıq gəliri (manatla)		0-100 <input type="checkbox"/>	100-200 16	200-300 40	300-500 23	500-1000 3	1000+ <input type="checkbox"/>
Təhsil səviyyəniz nədir		məktəbə getməmişəm 3	ibtidai 20	orta məktəb 30	ali 34		
Ailənizdə oxuma-yazma bilməyən varmı?					bəli 7	xeyr 80	
Hansı xarici dilləri bilirsiniz?		Rusca 82	Türkca 23	İngiliscə 10	Ermənicə <input type="checkbox"/>	Digər 2	
Qaçqın düşməzdən əvvəl hansı sahədə işləyirdiniz?		Ticarət 20	dövlət işi 18	heyvandarlıq 36	əkinçilik 13		
Gələcəktə hansı sahədə işləmək istərdiniz?		Ticarət 23	dövlət işi 40	heyvandarlıq 11	əkinçilik 13		
Seçmə imkanınız olsa harada yaşamaq istərdiniz?					bakıdan başqa şəhərlərdə 2		
					bakı şəhərində başqa bir qəsəbədə 12		
					şərait yaradılsa hazırda yaşadığım yerdə 13		
					geri alınan qəsəbələrdə 60		
Erməni millətinə olan münasibətiniz?					heç bir problemim yoxdur <input type="checkbox"/>		
					münasibətim yaxşıdır <input type="checkbox"/>		
					nifrət edirəm 87		



Executed with 87 individuals

What is your gender?	male	62	female	25								
Which age group you are part in?	18-30	27	30-60	41	60+	19						
How many are you in the family?	I have no family	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	6	3	13	4	26	5	24	5+	18
How many women are there in your family?	1	23	2	33	3	15	3+	16				
How many men are there in your family?	1	20	2	17	3	30	3+	20				
How many people work in your family?	1	53	2	19	3	11	3+	4				
Do you have women working in your family?	Yes	26	No	61								
Is there anyone working under the age of 18 in your home?	Yes	22	No	65								
Estimated average monthly income (AZN)?	0-100	<input type="checkbox"/>	100-200	16	200-300	40	300-500	23	500-1000	3	1000+	<input type="checkbox"/>
What is your educational level?	I did not go to school	3	Primary	20	Secondary	30	University	34				
Is there any family member who can not read and write?	Yes	7	No	80								
Which foreign languages do you know?	Russian	82	Turkish	23	English	10	Armenian	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	2		
Which working field were you part in before displacement?	Commerce	20	Public Service	18	Animal Husbandry	36	Agriculture	13				
Which working field would you like to work in the future?	Commerce	23	Public Service	40	Animal Husbandry	11	Agriculture	13				
Where would you like to live if you would have chance to choice?	Another city except Baku	2	Another town Baku	12	In the same place with better conditions	13	Hometowns taken back from Armenians	60				
What is your considerations about Armenian nations?	I have no problem with them	<input type="checkbox"/>	I have good relations	<input type="checkbox"/>	I have hatred about them	87						

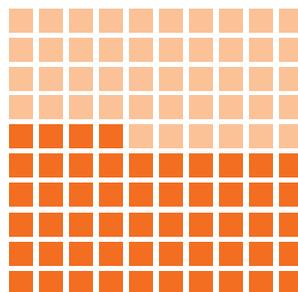


WORK FIELD BEFORE AND AFTER

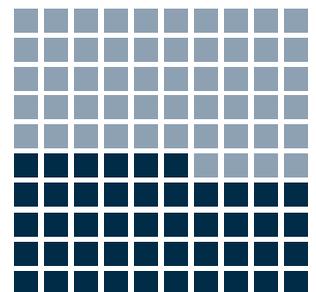
EMPLOYED WOMAN IN FAMILIES

- YES
- NO

54% YES



46% NO



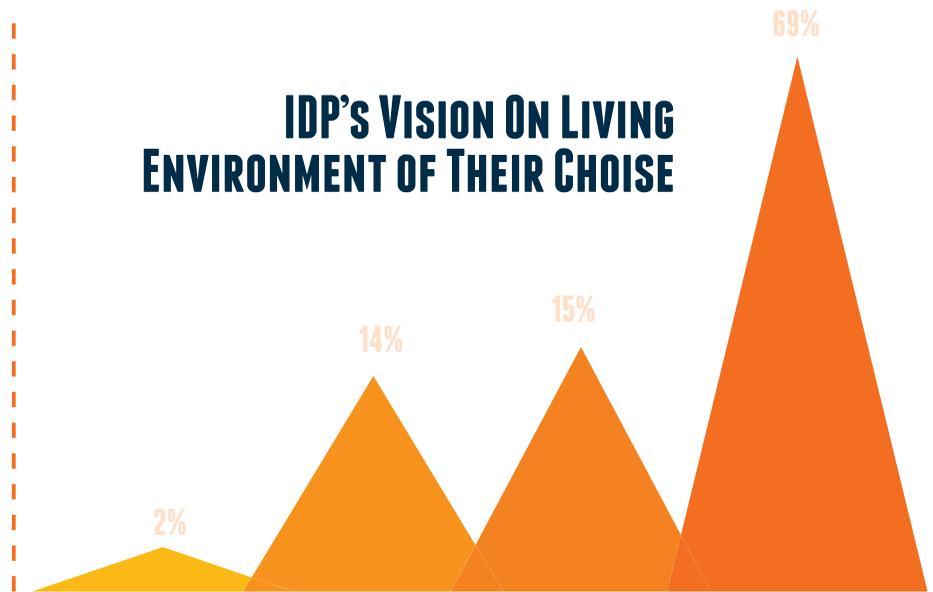
When we ask to IDPs' answers of the survey are quite significant for the process of taking decision. We should observe all the answers and understand the sense of the differences between today and before. Results of the survey can guide us for a sustainable solution respect to IDPs' desires.

Yasamal IDPs in which field were they working before becoming an IDP. Then, we asked in which work field they would like to work. As is seen on the graphic, the numbers remained roughly the same on agriculture and trading. However, a part with more 25% moved from animal husbandry to civil service. There are 2 main reason of it. Firstly, it is practically impossible to feed animal in the city center without any facility. Secondly, civil service became one of the most remarkable work field under

government guarantee. So, it attracts attentions on itself, obviously.

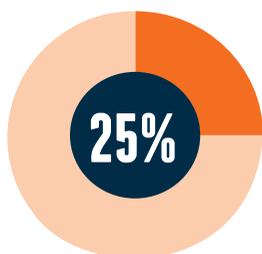
On the other hand, its clear to realize that IDPs want to live in the same place, in Baku, regarding the other infographic. Except utopic answer (In the regained villages in Karabakh zone), other answers shows us that they are exhausted to live further displacements.

IDP'S VISION ON LIVING ENVIRONMENT OF THEIR CHOICE

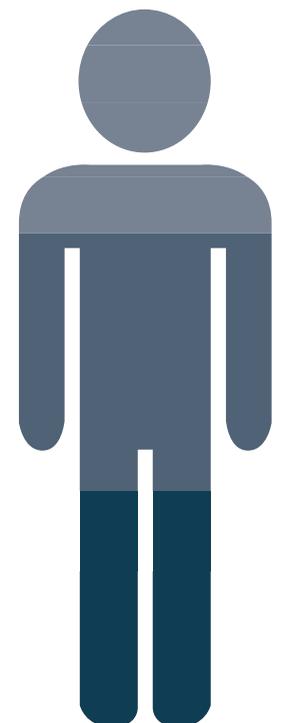
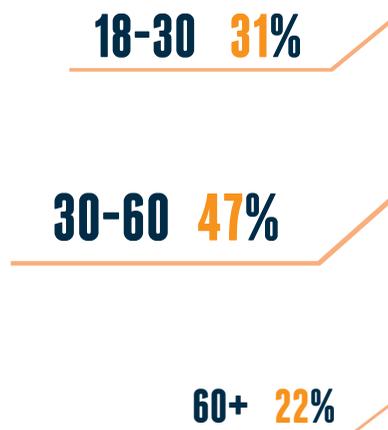


- Another city except Baku ●
- Another place inside Baku ●
- In the same place with normal conditions ●
- In the ragained villages in Karabakh zone ●

AGE GROUPS IN IDPS



EMPLOYED FAMILY MEMBER MINOR 18 YEARS



35 AZN

01/01/2006

50 AZN

01/02/2007

75 AZN

01/08/2008

85 AZN

01/09/2010

93.5 AZN

100 AZN

MINIMUM WAGES IN AZERBAIJAN

Minimum Wages in Azerbaijan with effect from 01-01-2014

The minimum wage rates in the table are in AZN (AZ New Manat)

Order of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic to increase the minimum monthly salary from August 31, 2013
Amount (in AZN monthly)

1.00 EUR	=	1.07025 AZN
1.00 AZN	=	0.934365 EUR

ZN

01/12/2011

05 AZN

01/09/2013

Source
31 August 2013, 17:45
<http://ru.president.az/articles/9163>

ENTREPRENEURIAL AGRICULTURE PROGRAMME

The Entrepreneurial Agriculture Program launches innovative and sustainable projects to increase healthy, local grown, culturally appropriate foods for and by Nagorno-Karabakh IDPs in Baku Yasamal district. The program aims to find durable solutions for unqualified employment and food insurance, manufactures services for health problems and all for a proper living. The supply chain for foods will be shortened into domestic transactions so that the community has quicker access to safe, affordable, fresh and consistently available food. For then an Internally Displaced Person empower a producer and seller of healthy food. Furthermore, the idea of environmentally conscious living will be strengthened and will encourage health-conscious citizens who also seek for healthier options for e.g. nourishing organic food. The approach of technical and research assistance will help IDPs to connect and interact with clients, interests and goals.

Farm Bureau

The farm bureau is the executive unit managing the whole Entrepreneurial Agriculture Program and communicates about national and international on-topic and cross-curricular self organized conferences, educates and informs about topics for e.g. in Agribusiness to Organic Gardening, Agricultural safety to Sustainability and water use in Agriculture. Intensive training programs, workshops and seminar series will be part of it.

Profits of Organic Agriculture

Starting with an important fact, that versus conventional agriculture, organic crops yielded 91%, along with 50% lower expenses on fertilizer and energy, and incredible 97% less pesticides. Conventional farms versus organic farms withstand severe weather conditions far better, and are also often more efficient in yielding than conventional farms – especially during the time of droughts. It is also proved that organic farms are more profitable in the drier times, likely due to their superior drought performance. And not to forget, that Baku has a very dry climate and astonishingly enough that in summer and as well as in winter period's harsh wind aggravates the harvest. Organic farming builds the soil better than conventional, which suggests long-term yield benefits from organic farming. A long time study

on organic methods and the nutrient depleted soils portrays that conventional methods are superior for soil fertility and yield in a windy-temperate climate. In fact approaching such agriculture programs will build the first milestone for a better development in farming.

Cost for synthetic fertilizer will be decreased, along with the higher prices that consumers pay for organic produce, concerned to increased profits. This means farming with organic agriculture is a worthwhile business; hence organic farms have been profoundly more profitable than conventional farms. "An organic farm, properly speaking, is not one that uses certain methods and substances and avoids others; it is a farm whose structure is formed in imitation of the structure of a natural system that has the integrity, the independence and the benign dependence of an organism"

Well, we may speak about an investment that pays off. But, what about Organic Agriculture in Azerbaijan?

In Azerbaijan organic agriculture attempts to increase both on the basis of the government and private sector and is not efficiently growing with the world. Azerbaijan's President İlham Aliyev signed



into a legislation about organic agriculture in August 2008. This legislative basement in organic agriculture is in place, however hasn't been adequated in practice since now. Small entrepreneurial organizations are active and refer to governmental supports and assistances such as Azerbaijan Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (AzFOAM) and Ganja

Agribusiness Association (GABA). Worlds 120 countries are involved in organic agricultural production at present time, so organic farming spreads to more than 35 million hectares across the world and more than 630 thousand farms are supervised with organic agriculture technics on the latest performed surveys.

Training and Seminar Process

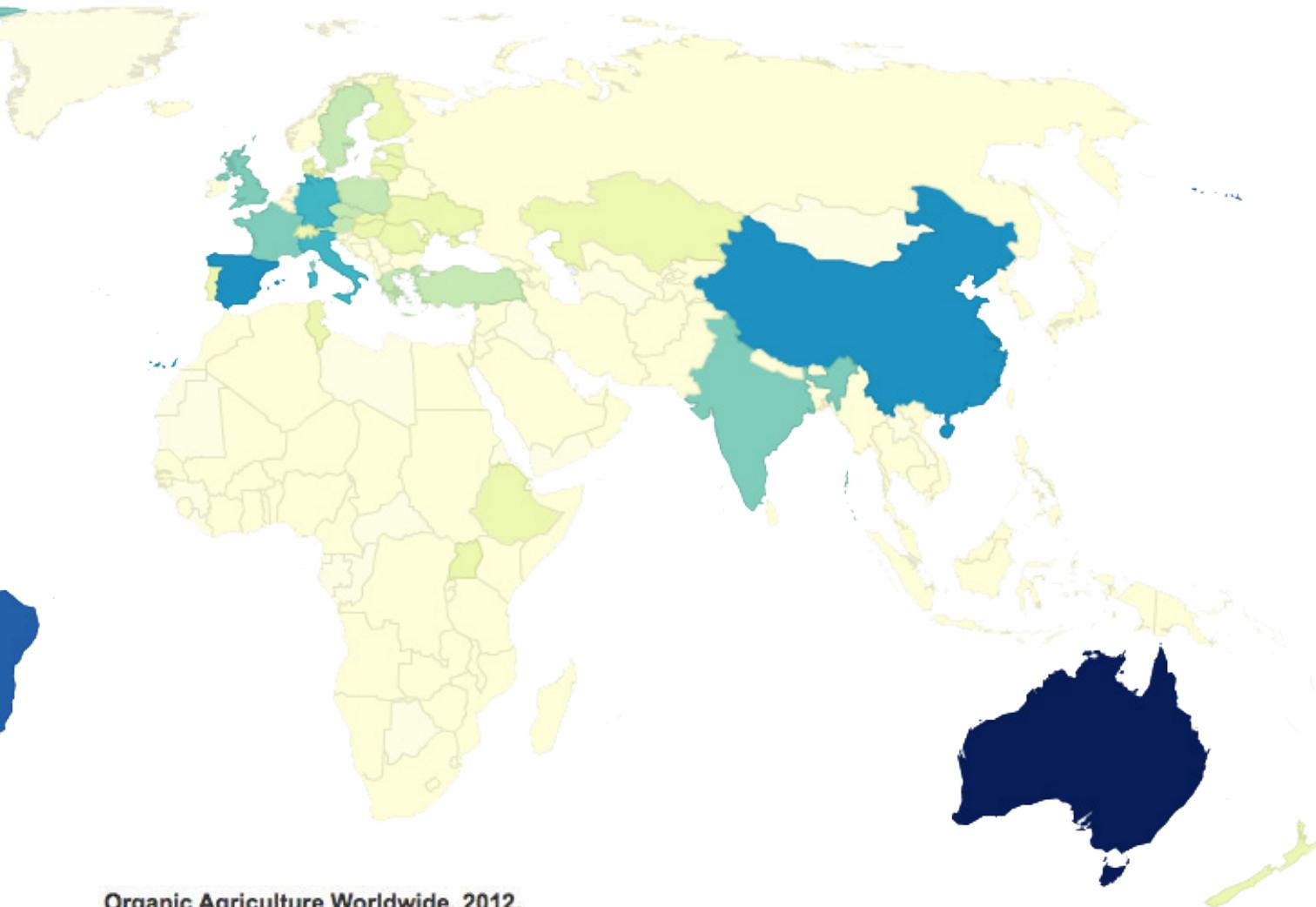
Seminar Programs and Trainings, and as well workshops in theoretical and practical IDPs will obtain, a certain knowledge in the specialized field of agriculture. World wide known, expertise will be provided and IDP farmers will be able to meet and share the acquired experiences. These activities will prepare and equip the individual person in technical operations and will be trained methodologically. IDP farmers will convert from conventional agriculture understandings and inadvisable applications in their knowledge with the modern, proper and well accepted by the scientific world. Thus, participants will always reap benefits of this offer, and will be up to date with the improvements and inventions in this field.

Strengthening Agricultural Microenterprise facilities

It is clear that, to accomplish those facilities aren't possible with current IDPs' own capacities, without any assistance. The main obstacle is the lack of economic support and managing to force for it. Funding opportunities will provide self-reliance to IDPs to take a step in approach. Hence an ensured equitable loan and grant possibilities are compulsory. A definite management by professionals and authorities is unavoidable. Authorities can encourage and organize relevant foundations, institutions and corporations to put a widespread co-operation into practice. For instance, local governmental and private sector nurseries and seed offices can be fostered to team up together in the project. Moreover, institute laboratories and research units to pursue developing technics and methods in the field of agriculture and inform the participants any time needed. The assistance is very crucial for future, so it must be persisted unceasingly. All together gathered in a farm bureau, as an executive managing unit, that is established, will supervise the program directly on the field. Thus, there will be accessible receiving advice needed on equivocal and confusing circumstances continually.

To sum up the Entrepreneurial Agriculture Program will provide technical assistance and services for IDPs, market gardeners and farmers. The focus of our work is to assure that IDPs and IDP communities are represented as full partners in the sustainable agricultural movement, so they own consistent access to healthy food. In a larger scale, IDPs first in Yasamal district and also as a general proposal for Baku itself, people will obtain optimal job opportunities parallel to their job trainings. The economy countrywide will take its next step forward and progress with investments of potential partners like Heydar Aliyev Foundation, Azerbaijan Ministry of Agriculture, Azerbaijan Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements, or such as the Azerbaijan State Agrarian University, the Scientific-Research Institute of Animal Husbandry or Azerbaijan State University of Culture and Arts for a possible collaboration.





Organic Agriculture Worldwide, 2012.
Area in hectares.

- Less than 82,167
- 82,167 – 270,226
- 270,226 – 543,605
- 543,605 – 845,442
- 845,442 – 1,113,742
- 1,113,742 – 1,456,672
- 1,456,672 – 1,948,946
- 1,948,946 – 4,177,653
- 4,177,653 – 12,001,724
- No data

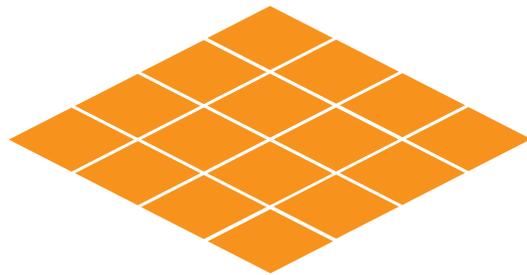
Organic Agriculture Worldwide, 2012. IF-OAM-FiBL Survey, ChartsBin.com, viewed 29th June, 2014, <<http://chartsbin.com/view/5187>>.



1 DISPLACED FAMILIES

Actors

**PILOT-PROJECT CONSIDERED
FOR 1250 DISPLACED FAMILIES.**



1
DECARE

Agriculture

**PILOT-PROJECT CONTAINS 1250
DECARES OF URBAN GARDENS.**

LOCAL RETAIL PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES WITH RESPECT TO THEIR SEASON. (1 AZERBAIJANI MANAT = 0.95 EURO)

FRUITS



..... WATERMELON (KG) 0.20 - 0.70 AZN



..... MELON (KG) 0.50 - 1 AZN



..... CHERRY (KG) 2 - 4 AZN



..... APPLE (KG) 1.50 - 3 AZN



..... PEAR (KG) 1.50 - 3 AZN



..... DAMSON (KG) 1.50 - 2 AZN



..... GRAPE (KG) 1 - 3 AZN.....



..... PEACH & NECTAR (KG) 1 - 2 AZN



..... APRICOT (KG) 2 - 3 AZN



..... MANDARIN (KG) 1.50 - 3 AZN



..... ORANGE (KG) 1.50 - 2.5 AZN



..... FIG (KG) 1.50 - 3.5 AZN



..... POMEGRANATE (KG) 1.50 - 4 AZN



..... PERSIMMON (KG) 0.50 - 1.5 AZN

LOCAL RETAIL PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES WITH RESPECT TO THEIR SEASON. (1 AZERBAIJANI MANAT = 0.95 EURO)

VEGETABLES



..... TOMATO (KG) 0.40 - 0.20 AZN



..... CUCUMBER (KG) 0.60 - 1.20 AZN



..... EGGPLANT (KG) 0.30 - 1 AZN



..... COURGETTE (KG) 2 - 3 AZN



..... GREENPEPPER (KG) 1 - 2 AZN



..... CAULIFLOWER & BROCCOLI (KG) 1 - 2.50 AZN



..... CABBAGE (KG) 0.40 - 0.60 AZN



..... **GARLIC (KG)** **1.40 - 2 AZN**



..... **MAIZE (KG)** **1 AZN**



..... **POTATO (KG)** **1 - 1.20 AZN**



..... **BEETROOT (KG)** **1.50 - 2.5 AZN**



..... **ONION (KG)** **0.40 - 1 AZN**



..... **CARROT (KG)** **0.60 - 1.40 AZN**

APPROXIMATE CROP COMBINATIONS PER A FARM PLOT (1 DECARE)



FRUITS



..... WATERMELON (KG) 6 - 8 TONS / DECARE



..... MELON (KG) 3 - 4 TONS / DECARE



..... CHERRY (KG) 2 - 3.5 TONS / DECARE



..... APPLE (KG) 6 - 8 TONS / DECARE



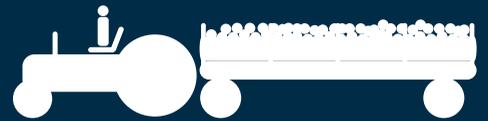
..... PEAR (KG) 5 - 7 TONS / DECARE



..... DAMSON (KG) 2 - 4 TONS / DECARE



..... GRAPE (KG) 2 - 4.5 TONS / DECARE



..... PEACH & NECTAR (KG) 2.5 - 4 TONS / DECARE



..... APRICOT (KG) 3.5 - 4.5 TONS / DECARE



..... MANDARIN (KG) 4 - 5 TONS / DECARE



..... ORANGE (KG) 4 - 5 TONS / DECARE



..... FIG (KG) 3.5 - 4 TONS / DECARE



..... POMEGRANATE (KG) 4 - 5 TONS / DECARE



..... PERSIMMON (KG) 5 - 6 TONS / DECARE

APPROXIMATE CROP COMBINATIONS PER A FARM PLOT (1 DECARE)



VEGETABLES



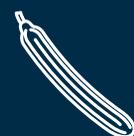
..... **TOMATO (KG) 30 - 55 TONS / DECARE**



..... **CUCUMBER (KG) 1 - 2.5 TONS / DECARE**



..... **EGGPLANT (KG) 2 - 3 TONS / DECARE**



..... **COURGETTE (KG) 3 - 5 TONS / DECARE**



..... **GREENPEPPER (KG) 3 - 5 TONS / DECARE**



.. **CAULIFLOWER & BROCCOLI (KG) 3 - 5 TONS / DECARE**



..... **CABBAGE (KG) 5 - 9 TONS / DECARE**



..... **GARLIC (KG) 1 - 1.5 TONS / DECARE**



..... **MAIZE (KG) 7 - 10 TONS / DECARE**



..... **POTATO (KG) 3 - 4.5 TONS / DECARE**



..... **BEETROOT (KG) 2 - 2.5 TONS / DECARE**



..... **ONION (KG) 6 - 10 TONS / DECARE**



..... **CARROT (KG) 3 - 4 TONS / DECARE**

SO...

APPROXIMATE INCOME COMBINATIONS PER A FARM PLOT ACCORDING TO SEASONAL RETAIL PRICES (1 DECARE)

FRUITS



..... WATERMELON (KG) 1200 - 5600 AZN / DECARE



..... MELON (KG) 1500 - 4000 AZN / DECARE



..... CHERRY (KG) 4000 - 14000 AZN / DECARE



..... APPLE (KG) 9000 - 24000 AZN / DECARE



..... PEAR (KG) 7500 - 21000 AZN / DECARE



..... DAMSON (KG) 3000 - 8000 AZN / DECARE



..... GRAPE (KG) 2000 - 13500 AZN / DECARE

(1 AZERBAIJANI MANAT = 0.95 EURO)



..... PEACH & NECTAR (KG) 2500 - 8000 AZN / DECARE



..... APRICOT (KG) 7000 - 13500 AZN / DECARE



..... MANDARIN (KG) ... 6000 - 15000 AZN / DECARE



..... ORANGE (KG) ... 6000 - 12500 AZN / DECARE



..... FIG (KG) ... 4500 - 15500 AZN / DECARE



..... POMEGRANATE (KG) ... 6000 - 20000 AZN / DECARE



..... PERSIMMON (KG) 2500 - 9000 AZN / DECARE

APPROXIMATE INCOME COMBINATIONS PER A FARM PLOT ACCORDING TO SEASONAL RETAIL PRICES (1 DECARE)

VEGETABLES



..... TOMATO (KG) ... 12000 - 110000 AZN / DECARE



..... CUCUMBER (KG) 600 - 3000 AZN / DECARE



..... EGGPLANT (KG) 600 - 3000 AZN / DECARE



..... COURGETTE (KG) 6000 - 15000 AZN / DECARE



..... GREENPEPPER (KG) 3000 - 10000 AZN / DECARE



CAULIFLOWER & BROCCOLI (KG) 3000 - 12500 AZN / DECARE



..... CABBAGE (KG) 2000 - 5400 AZN / DECARE



..... **GARLIC (KG) 1400 - 3000 AZN / DECARE**



..... **MAIZE (KG) 7000 - 10000 AZN / DECARE**



..... **POTATO (KG) 3000 - 5100 AZN / DECARE**



..... **BEETROOT (KG) 3000 - 6250 AZN / DECARE**



..... **ONION (KG) 2400 - 10000 AZN / DECARE**



..... **CARROT (KG) 1800 - 5600 AZN / DECARE**

ENTREPRENEURIAL ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAMME

“Azerbaijan is trying to cope with its IDP problem from the initial years of 90’s by designing new realizable plans and projects to reach IDPs into a sustainable and affordable live standard, that have been led by a couple organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) about 20 years. It is clear that foreign assistance can’t be unlimited. Developing projects for IDPs must be practicable and sustainable also for Nagorno-Karabakh, because a strong belief among IDPs for a return into their hometown exists.”

Why Animal husbandry?

Animal Husbandry is an indispensable occupation of Nagorno-Karabakh and its citizen. They used to be engaged in animal husbandry to maintain their lives for centuries due to suitable geographic conditions. This situation had become a culture not only for Karabakh, but also for Caucasus and the Middle Asia. Animal feeding is not only a unilateral investment, so for e.g. animal husbandry supplies a diversified income such as meat, milk, yogurt, egg, wool, butter and leather, which are essential for livelihood and is necessary to obtain maximum efficiency to carry both of agriculture and husbandry. The Entrepreneurial Animal Husbandry Program is well linked the previous program and additionally supplies it for instance with animal manure. Because of IDPs are already prequalified and have a considerable experience in animal feeding due to a large percentage of them were employed in this field before becoming an IDP, so every individual will work on its own specialized field of interest.

In organic farming, animals must have access to open meadows and forages permanently for feeding, and that feed must meet their nutritional requirements at each stage of their growth, regarding the regulations, that dictate to supply the requisite conditions. Organic farming encompasses not only feeding the animals with organic nutrition but also caring about living conditions of animals and their surrounding environments. Since it bears a great importance for healthy livestock in animal welfare, animals should have facilities like appropriate bedding and access to green in open air for a proper

organic animal husbandry. It must be ensured, that animals are not permanently isolated and not covered in constrained space.

Tasking

Men and women are equally in same positions with norms of the law in Azerbaijan. However, legislative norms and practices functions conversely in reality. So, also women should earn their own money and become an economically independent individual and will be able to attain their places in society – considered to strengthen their role in the society. Once again United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees already performed a similar project for Internally Displaced Persons in 1995, wherein the organization donated more than 2,000 sheep to 400. Based on the approach of UNHCR, the Entrepreneurial Animal Husbandry Program is considered as an expansion and embraces that pilot project. There are many older than younger and handicapped people begging and going back and forth. Most of them are veteran, witnesses of the Karabakh war or parentless children who are not ensured in future. The Program of UNHCR supported and promoted only IDP women, who were living alone and running the whole household without any support. On this basis, our Entrepreneurial Animal Husbandry Program promotes not only women but men too. This support is applied per one a family and will obtain 30-40 sheep in a five-year term. No central management is needed, because responsibility would fall on people themselves. There is no doubt that farm bureaus keep going on consultation and advising for efficient results and prevent unpredictable cases.



It has become clear that local authorities need to be further strengthened in order to provide community based social protection services to the general population and in particular to vulnerable groups according to the national world wide experiences. For this reason, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population, have to carry out a number of initiatives to strengthen the capacities of local authority representatives on the outputs such as; designing local social protection and policy strategies, re-

spective action plans, establishing transparent selection procedures for service providers and evaluating service provision.

Thereafter, the priority target groups will be identified in a majority of the municipalities included the elderly, children and people with disabilities, but also IDPs and refugees. This process ensures the existence of capacities relevant to the achievement of the goals planned.

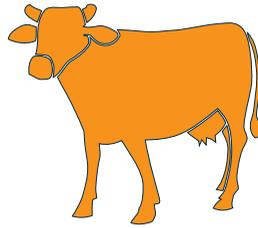


1

DISPLACED FAMILIES

Actors

**PILOT-PROJECT CONSIDERED
FOR 1250 DISPLACED FAMILIES.**



1

5

5

CATTLE

SHEEP

CHICKENS

Animal Husbandry

**PILOT-PROJECT CONTAINS
1250 CATTLES, 6250 SHEEP AND 6250 CHICKENS**

SHEEP HUSBANDRY

One of the appropriate animals to be domesticated for agricultural purposes, sheep can be raised for fleece, meat and milk. A sheep's wool is the most widely used animal fiber, and is usually harvested by shearing. Ovine meat is called lamb when from younger animals and mutton when from older ones. Sheep continue to be important for wool and meat today, and are also occasionally raised for pelts.

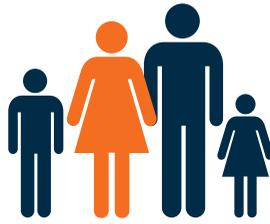


Ewes generally reach sexual maturity at six to eight months of age, and rams generally at four to six months. Sheep have a gestation period of about five months. Although some breeds regularly throw larger litters of lambs, most produce single or twin lambs.

Though sheep's milk may be drunk rarely in fresh form, today it is used predominantly in cheese and yogurt making. Sheep have only two teats, and produce a far smaller volume of milk than cows. However, as sheep's milk contains far more fat, solids, and minerals than cow's milk, it is ideal for the cheese-making process. It also resists contamination during cooling better because of its much higher calcium content.

Milk produce of sheep varies with the breed, age, quality, and diet of the doe. The average lactation period for a dairy breed of sheep can be up to 240 days or around 8 months. Most dairy sheep farmers will milk each ewe for about 6 months which is about 180 days of lactation. A dairy sheep will produce at most, 550 kg of sheep milk during a 180 day lactation.

Sheep is preferred to meat product between other breed animals more. An ewe can arrive a weight between 40-200 kg. Sheep have a gestation period about 145-155 days and can breed 1-2 times in a year. A single ewe can produce between one to four lambs each autumn which means that within five years, a woman could own 30-40 sheep her family access to wool, milk for yogurt and butter. The thick wool hide could provide a warm covering on cold concrete floors in winter.



Five mature sheep are considered for each displaced family with the program.



A single ewe can produce between one to four lambs each autumn.



550 L Milk from each sheep for a year.



Yoghurt



Milk



Cheese



Butter



Wool

A contract will be drawn up to prohibit sale or slaughter of the sheep for the first year so that the project would have a chance to get started.

UNHCR has already distributed more than 2,000 sheep to 400 woman-led families as a pilot project for economic independence. Autumn 1995.

SUCH A PROJECT WOULDN'T NEED CENTRAL MANAGE

THE RESPONSIBILITY WOULD FALL ON THE PEOPLE

RETURNS COULD BE PROFITABLE AND FAIRLY

THE ANIMALS COULD FOLLOW THE REFUG

RAISING SHEEP WAS SOMETHING TH

MENT.



THE MSELVES.

QUICK.



EES HOME WHEN THE LAND IS RETURNED.

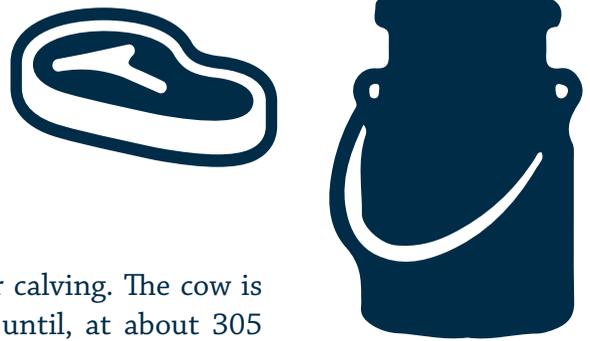


AT WOMEN COULD DO.



DAIRY CATTLE

Dairy cattle are cattle cows bred for the ability to produce large quantities of milk, from which dairy products are made. Certain breeds produce more milk than others; however, different breeds produce within a range of around 6,800 to 17,000 kg of milk per lactation.

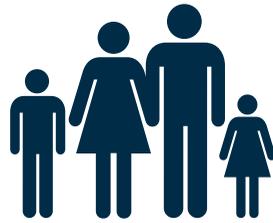


Production levels peak at around 40 to 60 days after calving. The cow is then bred. Production declines steadily afterwards, until, at about 305 days after calving, the cow is 'dried off', and milking ceases. About sixty days later, one year after the birth of her previous calf, a cow will calve again. High production cows are more difficult to breed at a one year interval. Many farms take the view that 13 or even 14-month cycles are more appropriate for this type of cow.

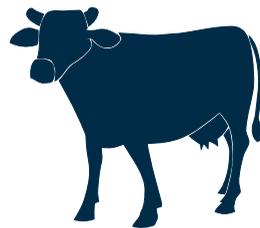
Dairy cows may continue to be economically productive for many lactations. In most cases, 10 lactations are possible. The chances of problems arising which may lead to a cow being culled are high. This requires more herd replacements to be reared or purchased. Over 90% of all cows are culled for 4 main reasons:

- Infertility - failure to conceive and reduced milk production.
 - Mastitis - persistent and potentially fatal mammary gland infection, leading to high somatic cell counts and loss of production.
 - Lameness - persistent foot infection or leg problems causing infertility and loss of production.
 - Production - some animals fail to produce economic levels of milk to justify their feed costs.
- Cow longevity is strongly correlated with production levels. Lower production cows live longer than high production cows, but may be less profitable. Cows no longer wanted for milk production are sent to slaughter. Their meat is of relatively low value and is generally used for processed meat. Another factor affecting milk production is the stress to which the cow is faced to.

A contract will be drawn up to prohibit sale or slaughter of the cattles for the first five years so that the project would have a chance to get started.



One single mature cattle is considered for each displaced family with the program.



A single cattle can produce one calf each autumn.



9000 L Milk from each cattle for a year.



9000 L



Yoghurt



Milk



Cheese



Butter

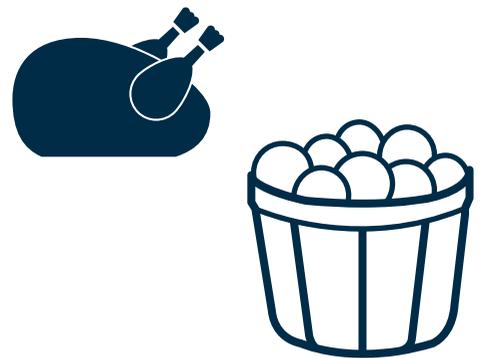
POULTRY

Poultry farming is the breeding of domesticated birds like chicken, turkey, duck etc. with the intention to farming meat and egg for alimentation.

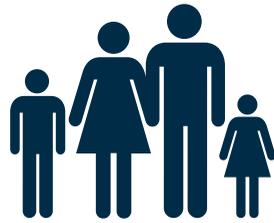
Female chickens, or hens, need about 24 to 26 hours to produce one egg. Thirty minutes later they start the process all over again. In addition to the half-hour rests, some hens rest every three to five days and others rest every 10 days.

Because of those well-deserved rests it's easier to quantify egg production in terms of weeks and years. Hens lay about five eggs a week. So that means your average hen lays about 260 eggs a year.

Typically, most breeds of chickens become a mature about 6 months of age. This is when their bone structure has reached adult proportions, and when hens begin to lay eggs.



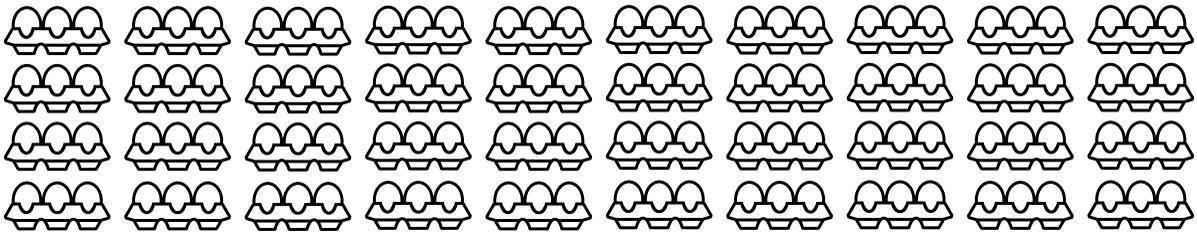
A contract will be drawn up to prohibit sale or slaughter of the chickens and hens for the first year so that the project would have a chance to get started.



Five mature chicken are considered for each displaced family with the program.



A single chicken can produce about 260 eggs per year.



After a 6 months of age, hens begin to lay eggs.



Chicken Meat



Egg

LOCAL RETAIL PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN BAKU MARKET



..... MILK (L) 1.50 - 2 AZN



..... CHEESE (KG) 3 - 10 AZN



..... YOGHURT (KG) 1 - 2.5 AZN



..... EGG (PIECE) 0.20 - 0.40 AZN



..... BUTTER (KG) 6 - 10 AZN

MEAT PRODUCTS MARKET PRICES IN BAKU



..... **FILLET (VEAL)**..... **6 - 14 AZN**



..... **STEAK (VEAL)**..... **8.5 - 15 AZN**



..... **BONNY MEAT (LAMB)**..... **8 - 12 AZN**



..... **CHICKEN BODY**..... **9 - 14 AZN**



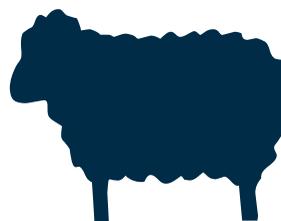
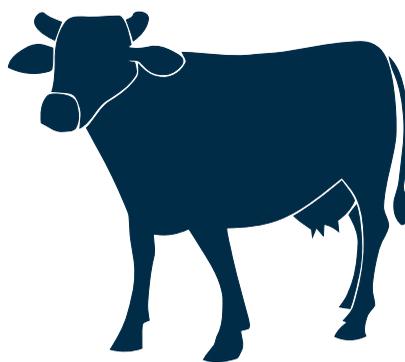
..... **TURKEY BODY**..... **27 - 35 AZN**

SO...

APPROXIMATE INCOME COMBINATIONS FROM 1 CATTLE, 5 SHEEP, 5 CHICKENS

There are only considered principal raw products such as milk and eggs during the calculation process of displaced families' income from animal husbandry. The expected benefits and profits might be much more than the amounts indicated.

Besides this, the indicated prices are thought for the worst cases and only for first year of the project. Yield will be increase parallely with the breeds of animals during following years.



ANNUAL Σ 

PER A DISPLACED FAMILY

....9000 L MILK FROM COW..... 13500 - 18000 AZN

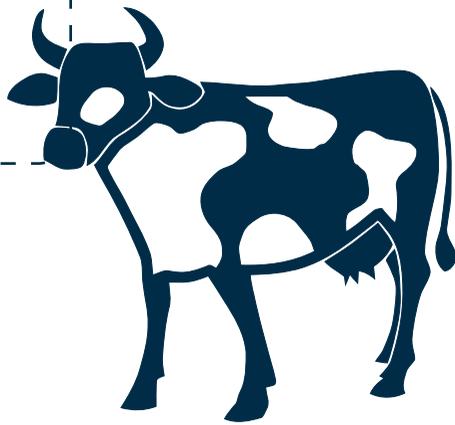
.....2750 L MILK FROM SHEEP..... 4125 - 5500 AZN

.....1300 EGGS CHICKENS..... 2600 - 520 AZN

..... 20225 - 24020 AZN

**ON-SITE COMPOSTING WILL BE MADE AND
ADDED TO THE SITE YEARLY.**





CATTLES ON ADJACENT FARM ARE GIVEN UNHARVESTED PLANT MATTER FOR CONSUMPTION.



BENEFITS OF LOCAL FOODS



“Having the option to purchase locally grown food has many benefits for the consumer, grower, environment and the most importantly community.”



Soil health is essential for the survival of our species. Conventional farming practices are rapidly depleting topsoil fertility. Creating and sustaining soil fertility is the major objective for organic growers.



Local growers can tell you how the food was grown. You can ask what practices they use to raise and harvest the crops. When you know where your food comes from and who grew it, you know a lot more about that food.



Local foods help to energy conservation. Buying locally grown organic foods decreases dependence on petroleum, a non-renewable energy source. Organic production systems do not rely upon the input of petroleum derived fertilizers and pesticides and thus save energy at the farm. Buying from local producers conserves additional energy at the distribution level.



Local foods preserve green space & farmland. The environmental question of where your food comes from is bigger than its "carbon footprint." By buying foods grown and raised closer to where you live, you help maintain farmland and green space in your area. Local foods usually have less environmental impact. Shipment and transformation leads to a big carbon footprint for a little bunch of herbs. Look for farmers who follow organic and sustainable growing practices and energy use to minimize your food's environmental impact.



Local foods create community. Knowing where your food is from connects you to the people who raise and grow it. Instead of having a single relationship - to a big supermarket - you develop smaller connections to more food sources. All of the sudden you know vendors at the farmers market, the buying manager at the local cheese shop, the butcher at your favorite meat counter, the workers at the co-op that sells local eggs, the roaster and barista at the local café. For some people the benefit of this is social and psychological; for all of us, though, it pays off in the foods we eat. People who know you tend to want to help you, whether it's giving you a deal on a leg of lamb, letting you know when your favorite tomatoes will be on sale, or setting aside a wedge of your favorite cheese.



Locally grown food is full of flavor. When grown locally, the crops are picked at their peak of ripeness versus being harvested early in order to be shipped and distributed to your local retail store. Many times produce at local markets has been picked within 24 hours of your purchase. Local food tastes better. Produce picked and eaten at the height of freshness tastes better.



Local foods cost less. Conventional food processes don't reflect the hidden costs of the environmental, health and social consequences of predominate production practices- of, for instance, correcting a water supply polluted by agricultural runoff, or obtaining medical treatment for pesticide induced illness suffered by farmers or consumers. When these and other hidden costs are taken into account, as they should be, locally grown organic foods are seen clearly for the value they are, even if they cost a few pennies more.



Local food has more nutrients. Local food has a shorter time between harvest and your table, and it is less likely that the nutrient value has decreased. Food imported from far-away states and countries is often older, has traveled and sits in distribution centers before it gets to your store. Nutritional value declines, often dramatically, as time passes after harvest. Because locally-grown produce is freshest, it is more nutritionally complete.

Local food is fresher and more nutritious. Local food has a shorter time between harvest and your table, and it is less likely that the nutrient value has decreased. Food imported from far-away states and countries is often older, has traveled and sits in distribution centers before it gets to your store. Nutritional value declines, often dramatically, as time passes after harvest. Because locally-grown produce is freshest, it is more nutritionally complete.

ter.
Local food
food has a shorter
Local foods help to
provide a safer food supply.
Environment. Local foods
grow on fertile lands. Local foods are pure.
Local food helps to create an interesting job and self
Local food helps to conserve energy and
the local economy. Local food
local food is farmer-friendly respects
soil health. Local food encourages
reliance. Local foods do not
use pesticides and fungicides. Local
food is less environmentally im
friendly energy-friendly. Local
the food was grown. Local
food is safe
offers
wide product
range.

**L
ocal
food
is fresher.**

Locally grown food is

full of flavor. Local food tastes bet

Eating local food is eating seasonally.

**od has more nutrients. Local
ter time between harvest and your table.**

create community. Local foods pro

Local food benefits the envi

preserve green space and farm

Local food plays role for provid

employment op portunities.

servation. Local food supports

offers wide product range. Lo

to costs. Local food cares

sures regional food self-

include residues of pes

cal foods usually have

pact. Local food is renew

growers can tell you how

cal foods promote

ty. Local food



Eating local food is eating seasonally. The best time to eat foods is when they can be purchased directly from a local grower. They are full of flavor and taste better than the ones available in the winter that have traveled thousands of miles and picked before they were ripe. Fresh corn in season tastes best when you haven't eaten any in 9 or 10 months - long enough for its taste to be a slightly blurred memory that is suddenly awakened with that first bite of the season. Eating locally means eating seasonally, with all the deprivation and resulting pleasure that accompanies it.



Local food is fresher. Locally-grown organic fruits and vegetables are usually harvested within 24 hours of being purchased by the consumer. It is fresher than food that has been trucked or flown in from thousands of miles away.



Local food benefits the environment. By purchasing locally grown foods you help maintain farmland and green and/or open space in your community. Soil erosion; pesticide contamination of soil, air, and water; nitrate loading of waterways and wells; and elimination of planetary biodiversity are some of the problems associated with today's predominate farming methods. Organic growers use practices that protect soil, air, and water resources; and that promote biodiversity.



A Step Toward Regional Food Self Reliance. Dependency on far away food sources leaves a region vulnerable to supply disruptions, and removes any real accountability of producer to consumer. It also tends to promote larger, less diversified farms that hurt both the environment and local economies/communities. Regional food production systems, on the other hand, keep the food supply in the hands of many, providing interesting job and self-employment opportunities, and enabling people to influence how their food is grown. Passing on the Stewardship Ethic. When you buy locally produced organic food you cannot help but raise the consciousness of your friends and family about how food buying decisions can make a difference in your life and the life of your community; and about how this basic act is connected to planetary issues.



Local foods promote a safer food supply. The more steps there are between you and your food's source the more chances there are for contamination. Food grown in distant locations has the potential for food safety issues at harvesting, washing, shipping and distribution. Local foods promote food safety. The fewer steps there are between your food's source and your table the less chance there is of contamination. Also, when you know where your food comes from and who grows it, you know a lot more about that food.



Local *is* growing



Local foods support your local economy. Money spent with local farmers, growers, and artisans and locally-owned purveyors and restaurants all stays close to home. It works to build your local economy instead of being handed over to a corporation in another city, state, or country. Since the food moves through fewer hands, more of the money you spend tends to get to the people growing it.



Local foods promote variety. Organic farmers selling locally are not limited to the few varieties that are bred for long distance shipping, high yields, and shelf life. Often they raise and sell wonderful unusual varieties you will never find on supermarket shelves.



Local foods are pure. The people are worry about residues of pesticides and fungicides in all over the world. These materials are not permitted in an organic production system either before or after harvest.

YASAMAL URBAN AGRI-GARDENS



RAION NAME:

Conventional long form:

Azərbaycan Respublikası Bakı Şəhəri Yasamal Rayonu

Conventional short form:

Yasamal

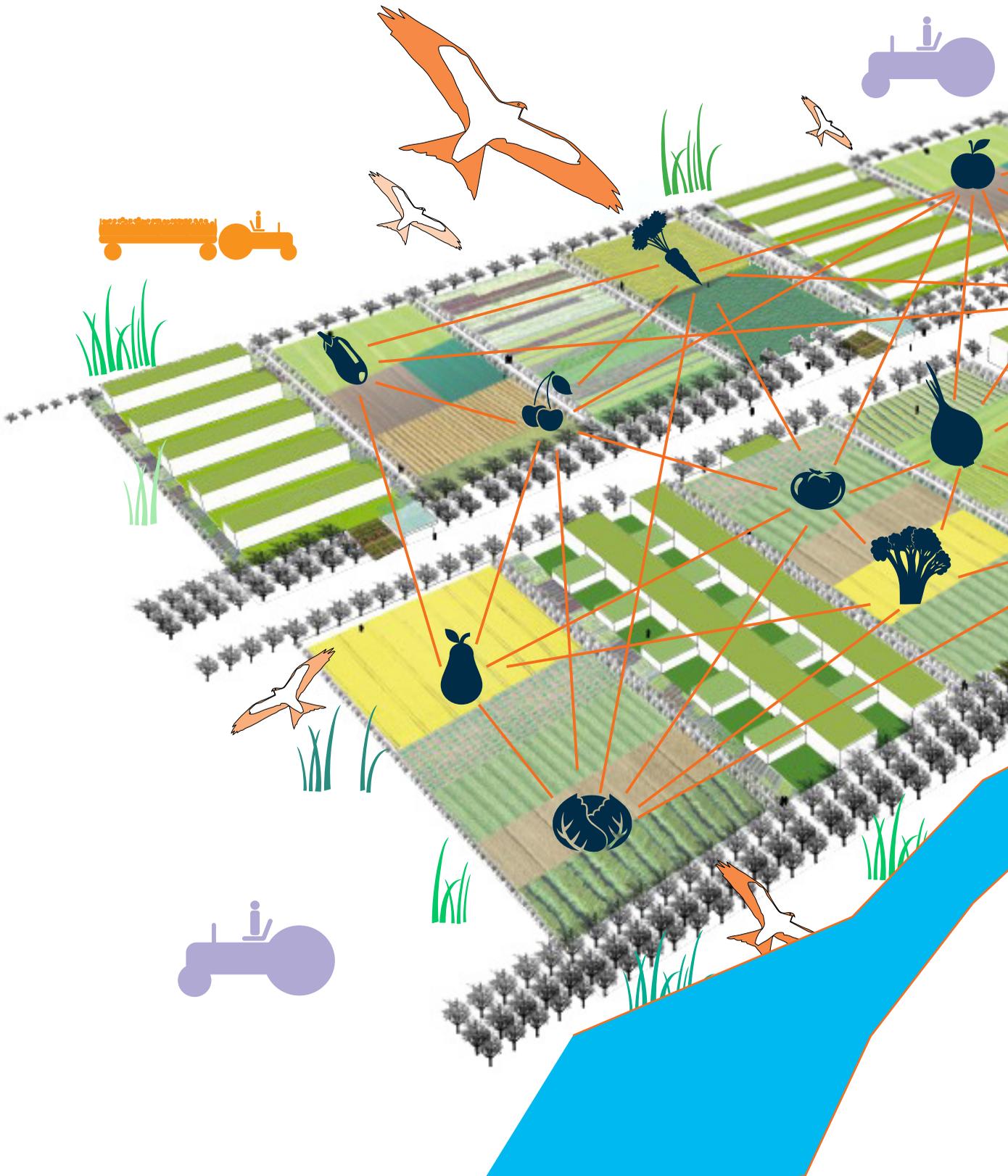
One of the central districts of the city of Baku, Yasamal district as an administrative and territorial unit was established in 1932, It is situated 3 km distance from Sabail Raion, 3.2 km distance from Garadag Raion, 2.8 km distance form Binagadi Raion, 5 km distance from Nasimi. The territory of the region 16,22 square kilometers.

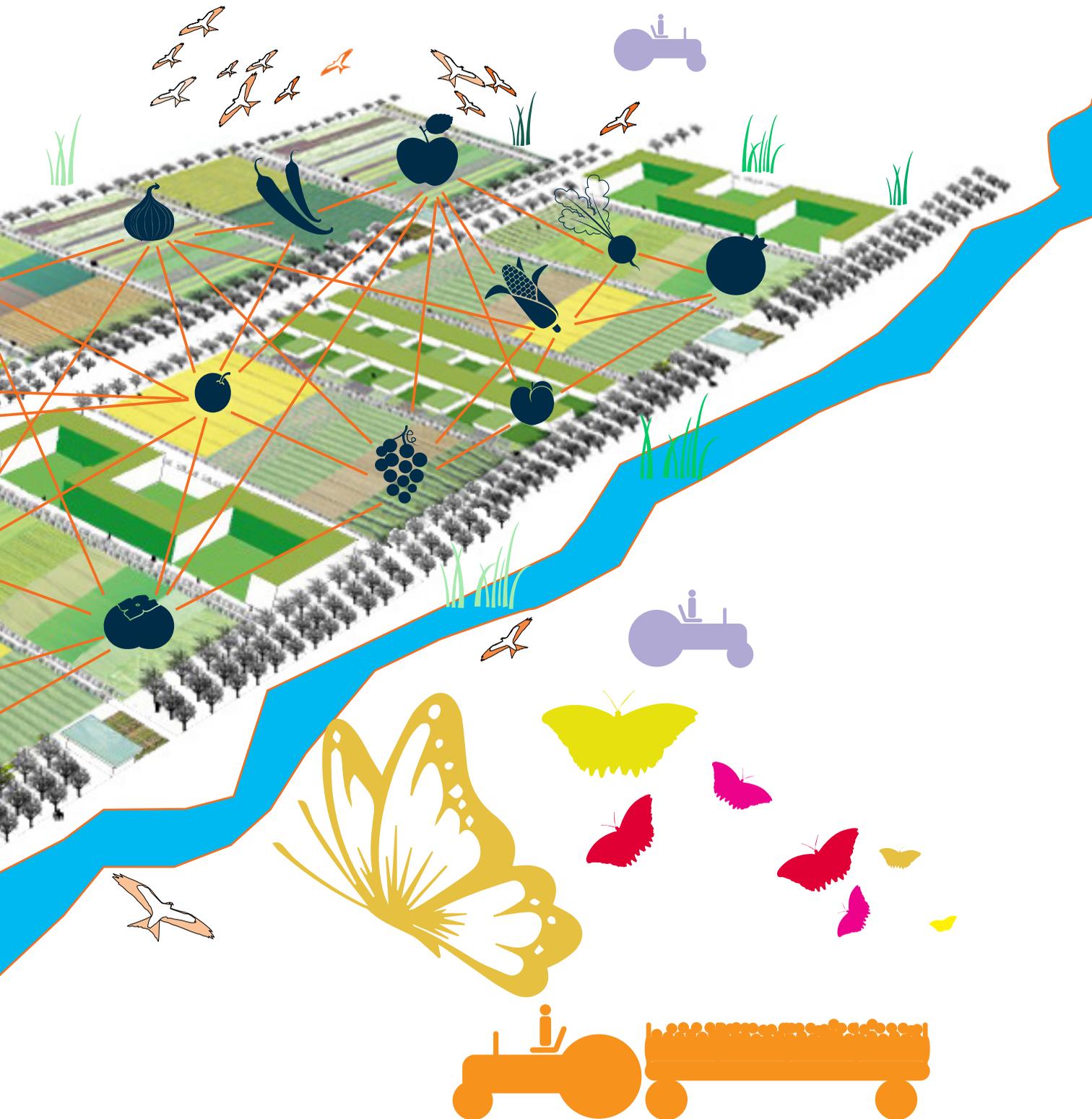
District's general population is 238 600 people. Refugees and internally displaced persons who are from 11 occupied region, are living in the district. 319 families - 1238 individuals as a refugee, 6181 families - 24477 individuals as a internally displaced persons registered in the district.

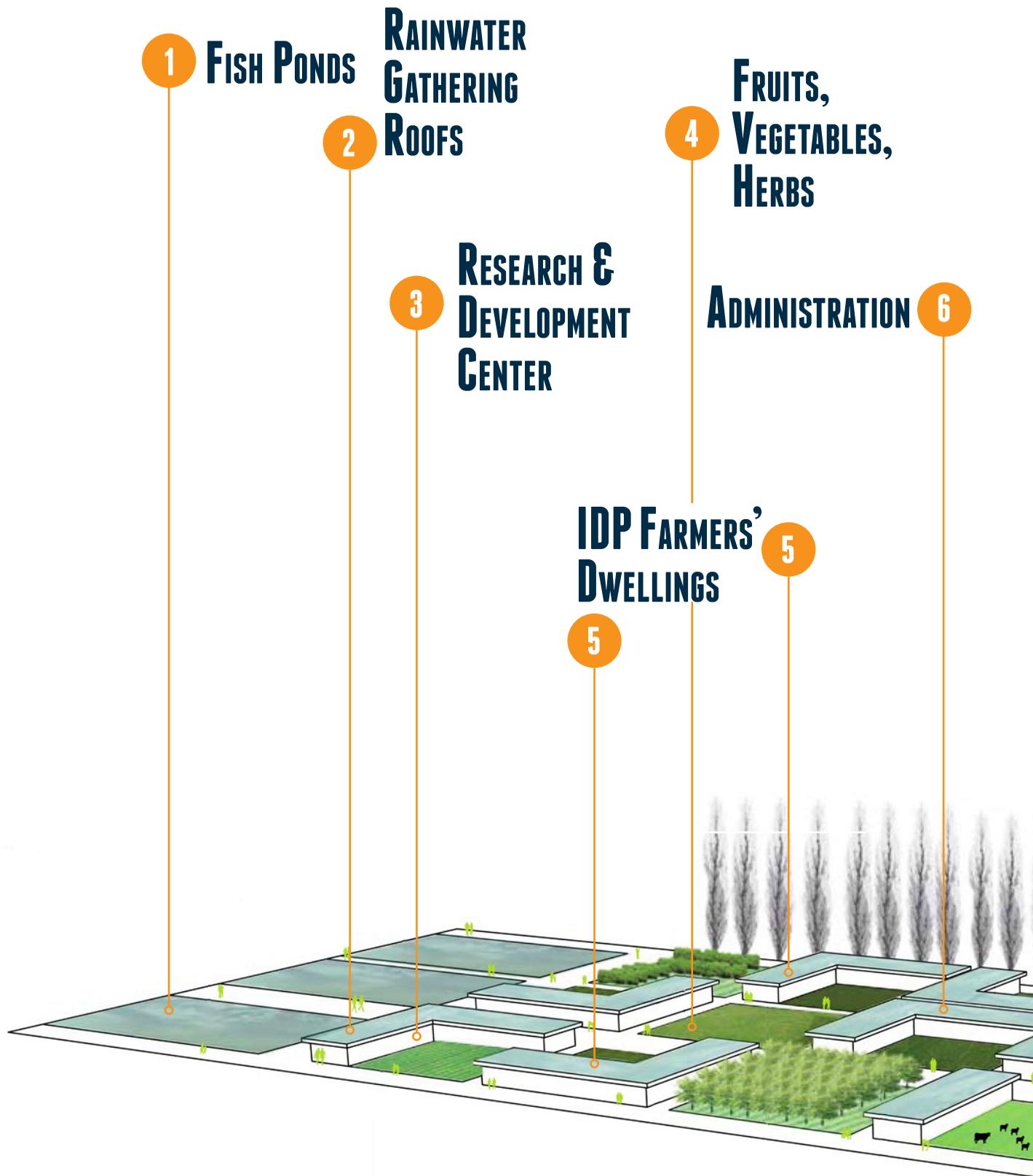
PANAROMIC OF QANLI (BLOODY) GOL



GENERAL OVERVIEW







**7 LECTURE & SEMINAR ROOMS
FOR INFORMATIVE PROGRAMMES**

**8 RESTAURANT
& TAVERN**

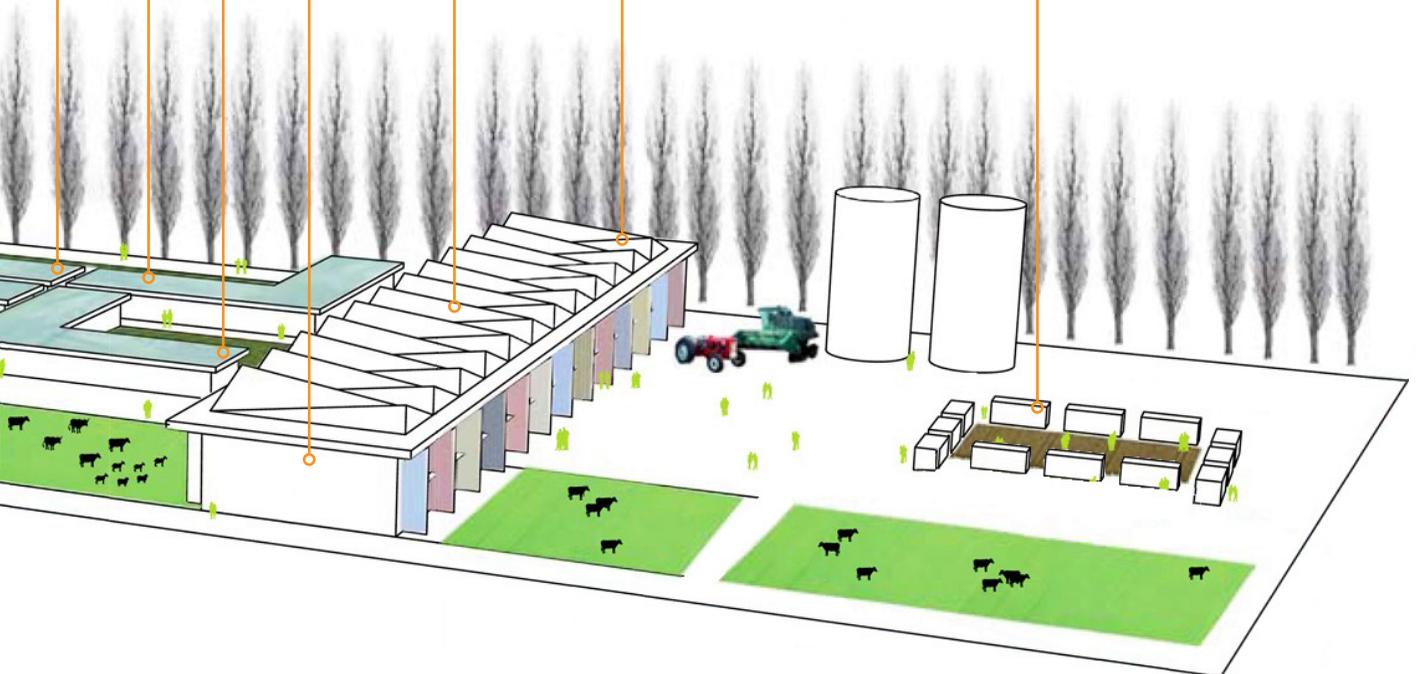
**9 FARM SHOP WITH
PRODUCTION & STORAGE**

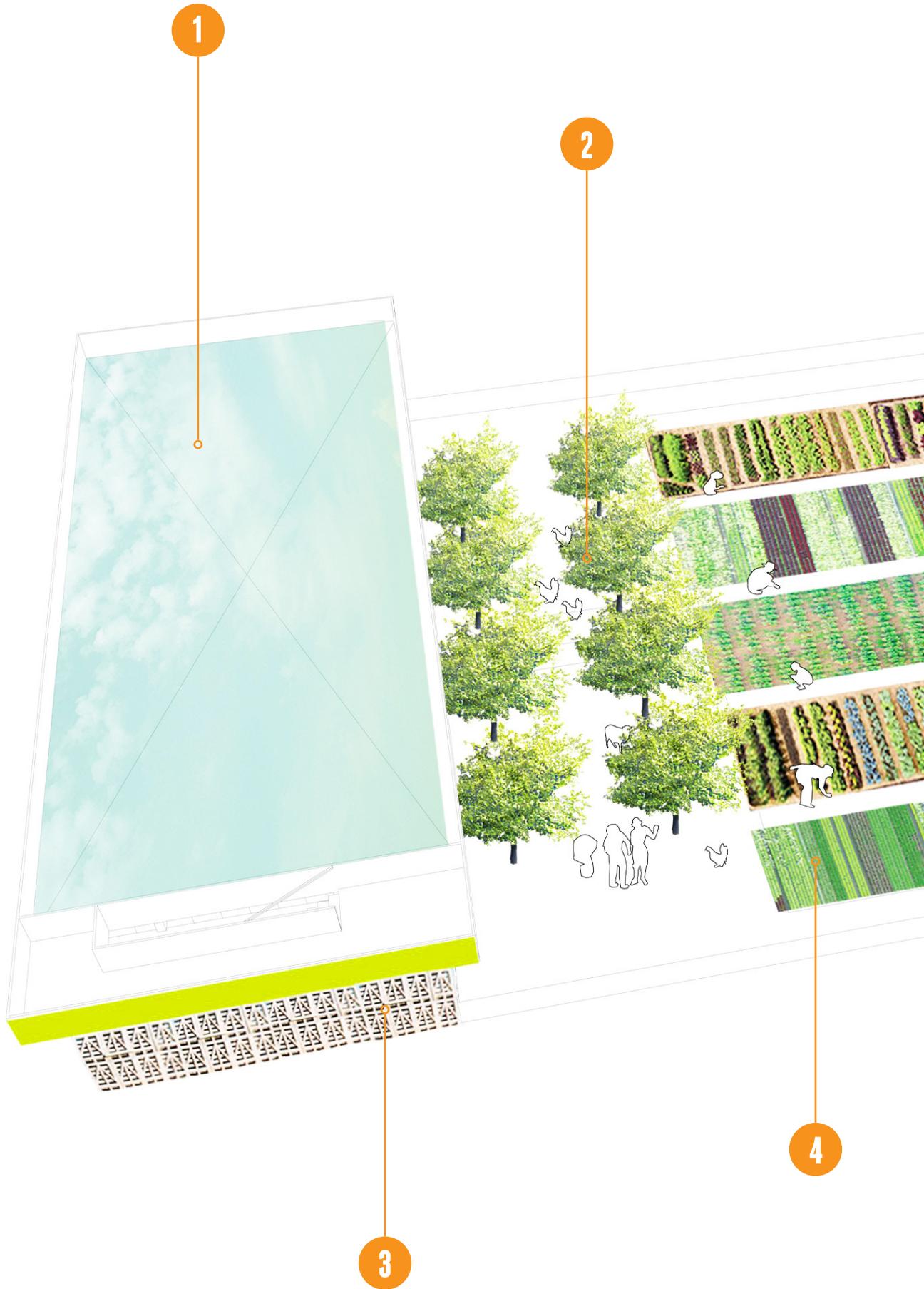
10 STABLES

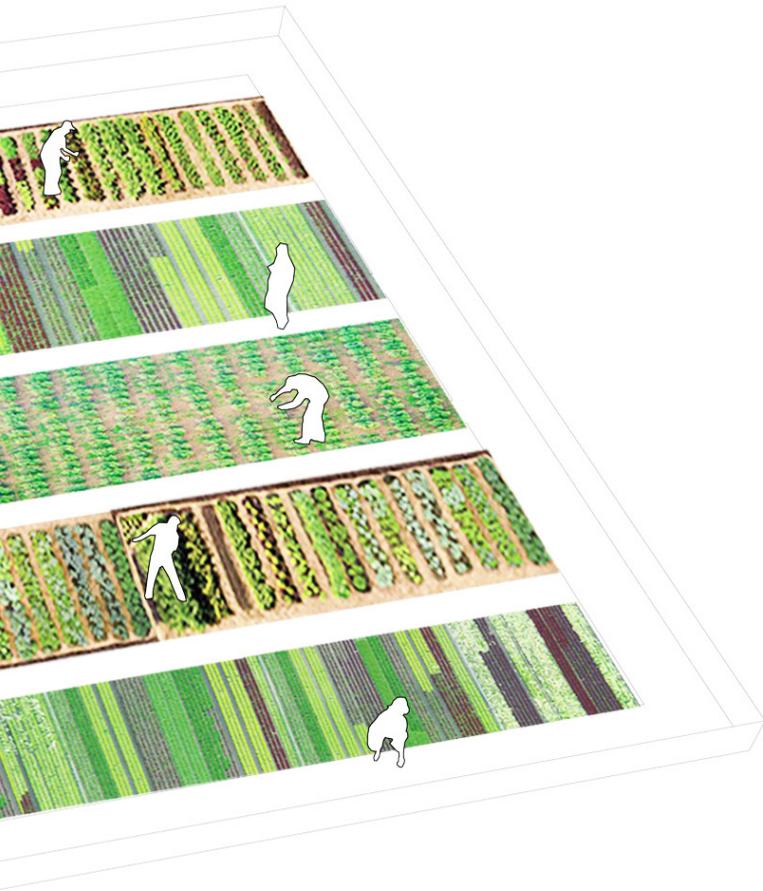
11 BARN

12 MACHINERY HALL

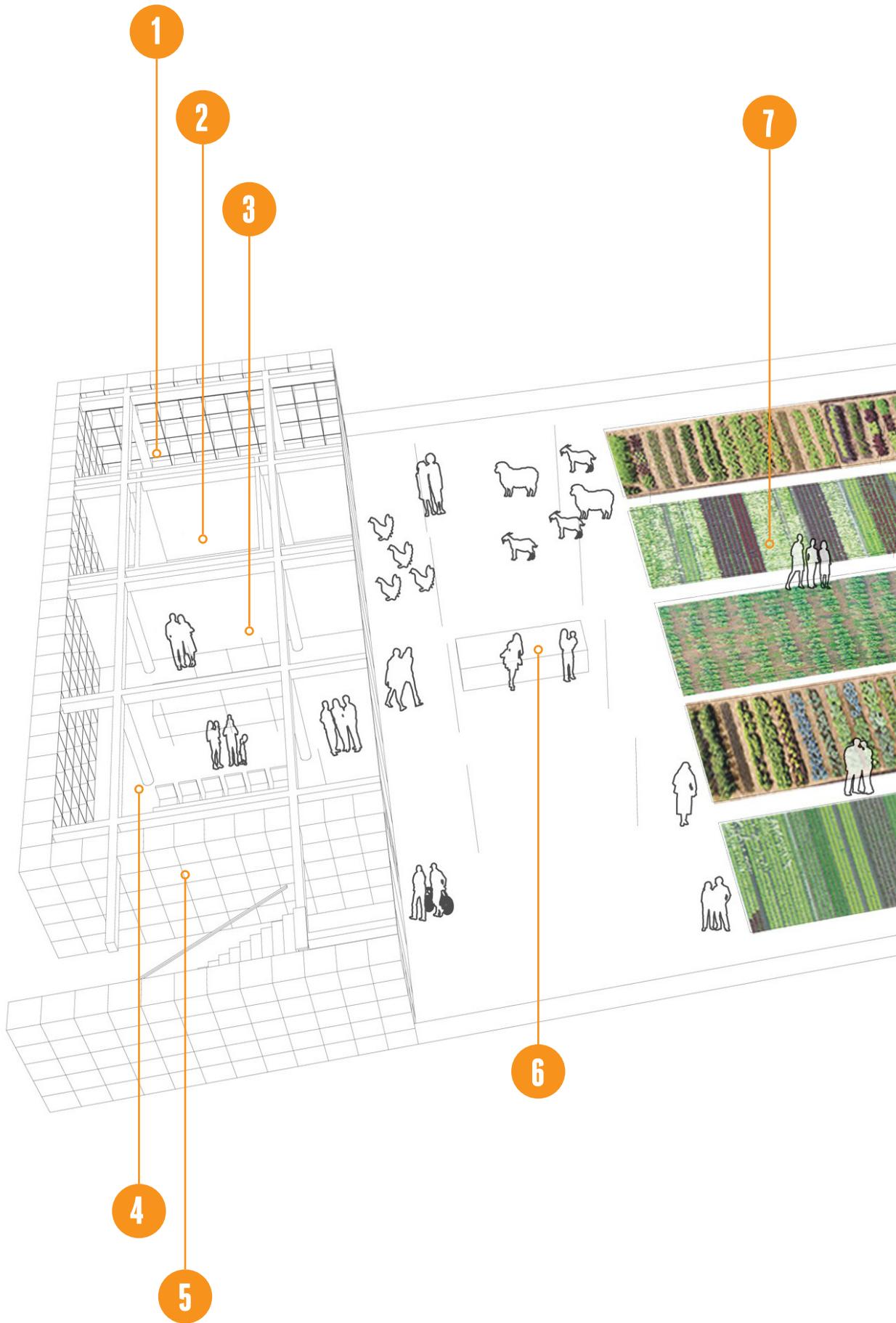
**13 SQUARE FAIR
INSTALLATIONS**

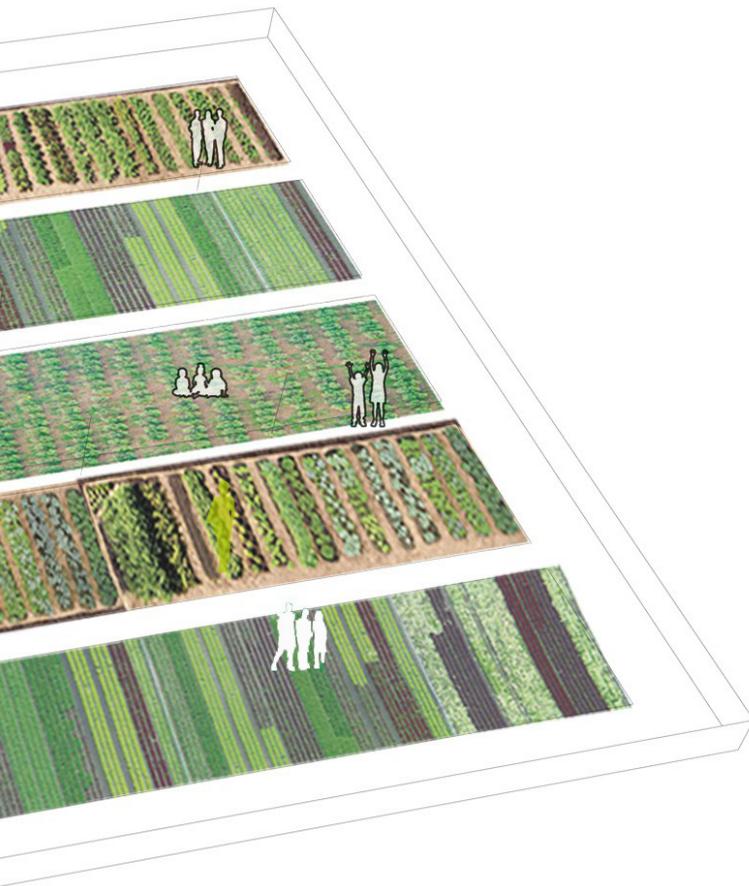






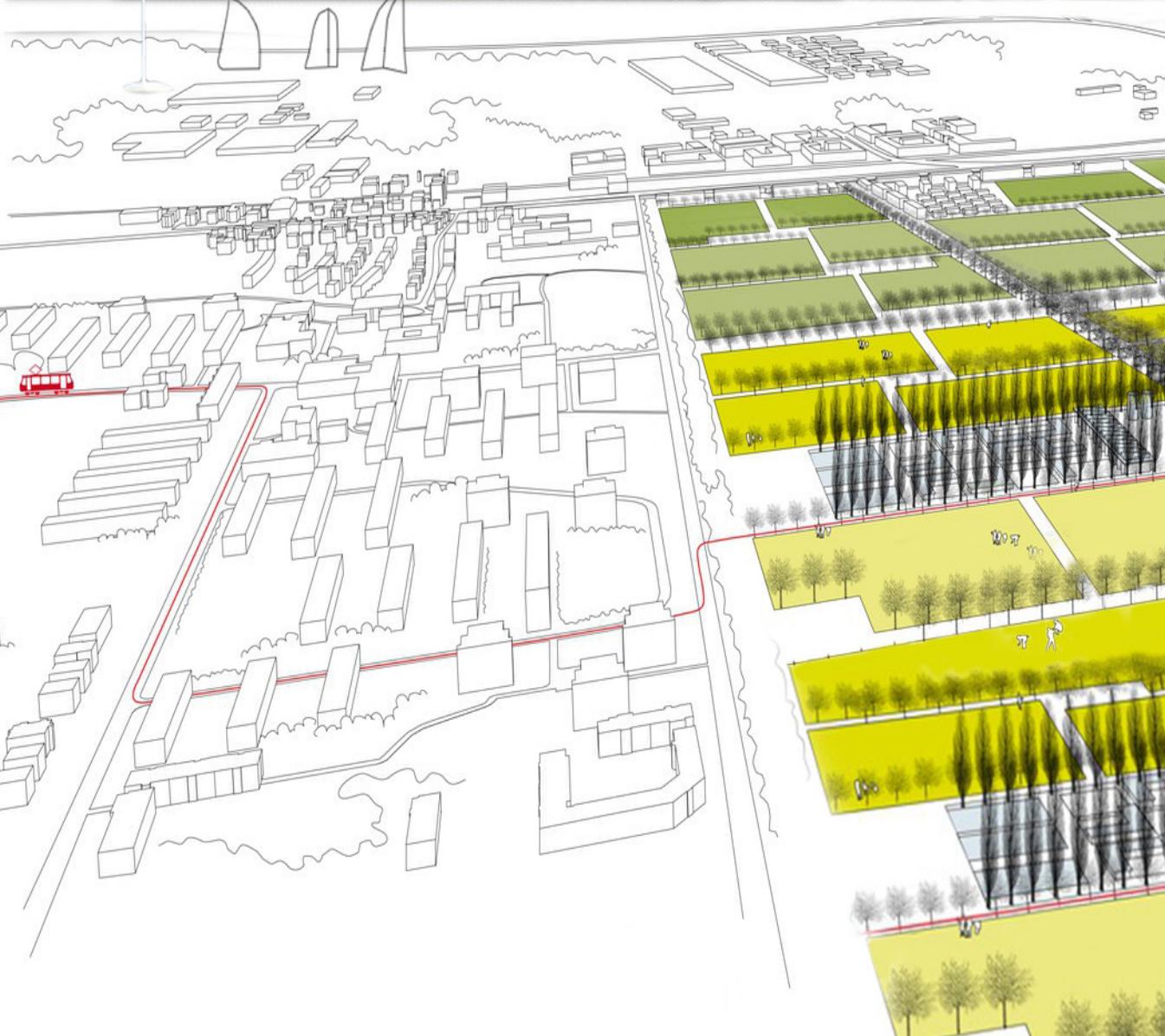
- 1_ RAINWATER GATHERING ROOFS
- 2_ FRUIT TREES
- 3_ FACADE OF WOODEN BOXES
- 4_ AGRICULTURE FIELDS



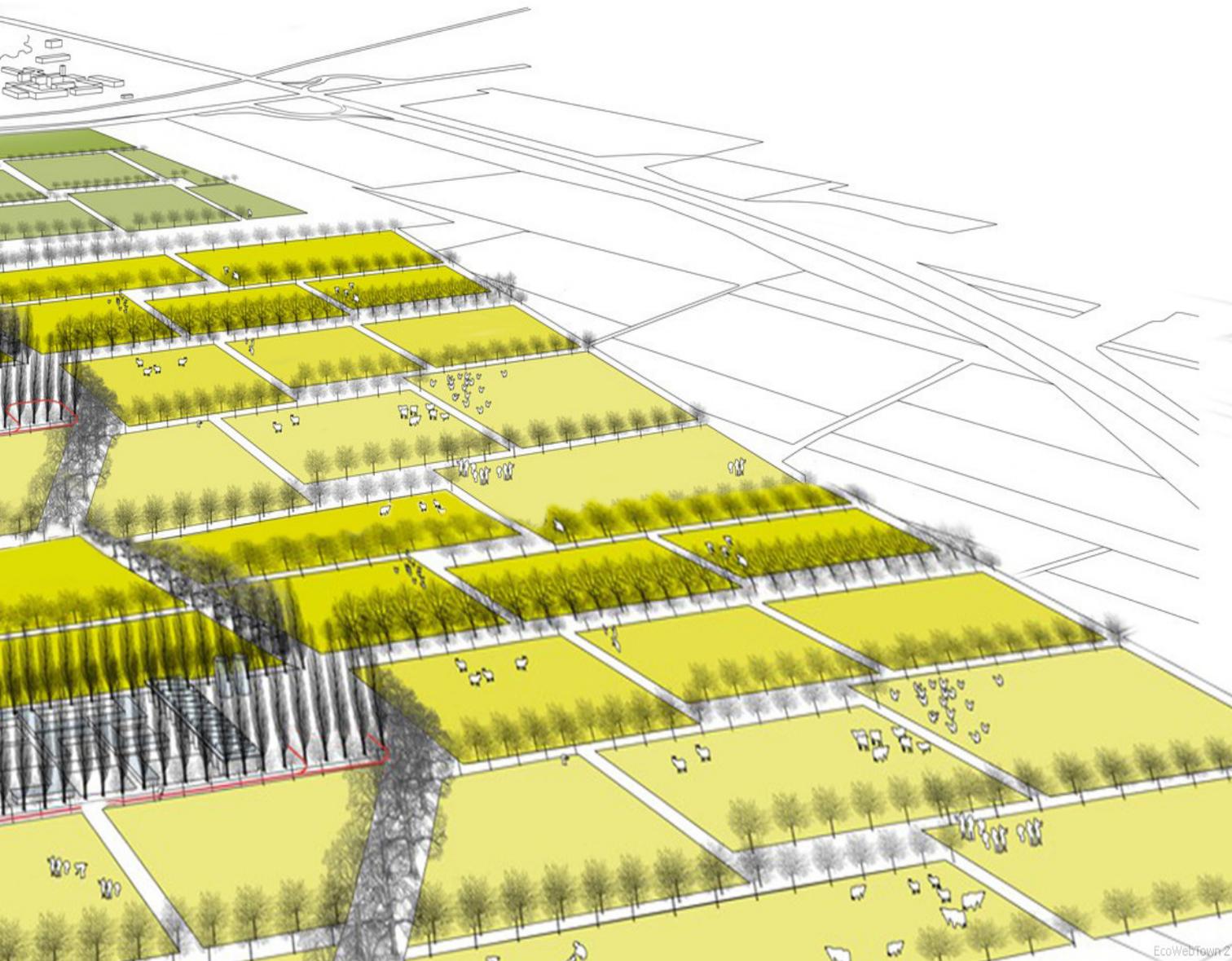


- 1_ PRODUCTIVE LIVESTOCK**
- 2_ FOOD STORAGE**
- 3_ PRODUCTION**
- 4_ COOKING**
- 5_ EXCHANGE**
- 6_ KITCHEN ELEMENT,
ON RAIL**
- 7_ IDP GARDEN,
SEASONAL PRODUCTS**

CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION_ WOODEN BEAMS AND COLUMNS



YASAMAL AGRICULTURE FIELDS WITH CASPIAN SEA











AN INNEEDITY OF THE TERM

































**UMBRELLA SCHEMA
OF
ORGANIZATION &
SPONSORSHIP**

ORGANIZATION & IMPLE

MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

“UNHCR’s activities in Azerbaijan will be conducted with five international and 19 national staff, as well as three Junior Professional Officers.”

COORDINATION:

There will be a shift from humanitarian assistance to sustainable, longer-term development, for which UNHCR will rely increasingly on its strategic partnerships with international development agencies such as the World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, USAID and the European Union. To this end, UNHCR will participate in several coordinating bodies.



MENTATION

- Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- Azerbaijani-European Literary-Cultural Relations Centre
- Azerbaijani Youth Union
- Danish Refugee Council
- Humanitarian and Social Support Centre
- International Rescue Committee
- Mercy Corps International
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- Relief International
- Social and Charitable Centre
- United Methodist Committee on Relief

NGOs:

- Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements
- Heydar Aliyev Foundation
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
- State Committee of Republic of Azerbaijan for Refugees and IDPs
- State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs
- State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic
- State Social Protection Fund
- Turkish International Cooperation and Coordination Agency

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS:

- Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC)
- Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building (CICA)
- Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)
- European Union (EU)
- Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)
- Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD)
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- World Bank (WB)
- World Health Organization (WHO)

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS:

SUPPORTING ACCESS TO RIGHTS, EMPLOY OF AZERBAIJANI REFUGEES AND INTERNA

PROSPECTIVE IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS:

CONTRACTING-AUTHORITY: REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

PROSPECTIVE NATIONAL PROJECT BENEFICIARY AND MANAGER:

Copyright Agency of Azerbaijan Republic •

Heydar Aliyev Foundation •

Ministry of Agriculture and Food of Azerbaijan Republic •

Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Azerbaijan Republic •

Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan Republic •

Ministry of Economic Development of Azerbaijan Republic •

Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population •
of Azerbaijan Republic

State Committee for City Building and Architecture •

of Azerbaijan Republic

State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs •

of Azerbaijan Republic

State Committee of Republic of Azerbaijan on deals of Refugees and •
Internally Displaced Person

State Committee on Standardization, Metrology and Patents •
of Azerbaijan Republic

State Land and Cartography Committee of Azerbaijan Republic •

State Migration Service of Azerbaijan Republic •

State Procurement Agency of Azerbaijan Republic •

State Property Issues Committee of Azerbaijan Republic •

State Social Protection Fund of Azerbaijan Republic •

State Statistics Committee of Azerbaijan Republic •

BASIC INFORMATION

Title:

Supporting access to rights, employment and livelihood enhancement of Azerbaijani refugees and IDPs

Location:

Yasamal Region, Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan

Year:

2011

MENT AND LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT LLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

PHOTO

TECHNICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ADVICE PARTNERS:

Master gardeners associations,

Cooperative extensions,

Local Universities such as;

- Azerbaijan State Economic University
- Azerbaijan State Agrarian University
- Baku State University
- Azerbaijan Scientific-Research Institute of Veterinary
- Azerbaijan Scientific-Research Institute of Agriculture
- Azerbaijan Scientific-Research Institute of Animal Husbandry
- Azerbaijan Scientific-Research Institute of Horticulture and Sub-tropical Crops
- Azerbaijan Scientific-Research Institute of Vegetable Growing
- Azerbaijan State University of Culture and Arts

POSSIBLE SPONSORS AND GRANTS FOR THE PROJECTS

1. LOANS:

World Bank,
European Bank of
Reconstruction and
Development.

2. INTERNATIONAL GRANTS

Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations,
United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees,
International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements,
Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency,
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

3. NATIONAL GRANTS:

Heydar Aliyev Foundation,
State Oil Company of Azerbaijan,
Republic State Committee of Republic of Azerbaijan for Refugees and IDPs,
Azerbaijan State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs,
Azerbaijan State Social Protection Fund,
Azerbaijan Ministry of Agriculture,
Azerbaijan Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements.



**GOVERNANCES &
ORGANISATIONS' ROLE &
INVESTMENTS
WITHIN A COMPREHENSIVE
LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIC
PLAN**

GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL NGOS

INGOS

LOCAL MFI

YOUTH CBO

PRIVATE SECTOR

UNHCR DIRECT INVESTMENT

CONCLUSION

PROSPECTIVE RESULTS AND MEASURABLE INDICATORS

ECONOMIC SELF RELIANCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING CONDITIONS

PROSPECTIVE RESULTS:

1. *“Will be enhanced livelihood of IDP and refugee families through improvement of economic self-reliance.”*

MEASURABLE INDICATORS

1250 DISPLACED FAMILY WILL GET VO-CATION/EDUCATIONAL TRAINING WITHIN 12 MONTHS OF PROJECT START

1000 SETS OF MATERIALS FOR STARTING UP A NEW OR EXPANDING AN ON-GOING INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITY WILL BE DELIVERED TO REFUGEE FAMILIES WITHIN 12 MONTHS OF THE PROJECT’S START

2. “Micro-credits, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry programmes for refugee and IDP families will be realized.”

COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF SUSTAINABILITY OF MICRO ENTERPRISES WILL BE COMPLETED

REGULAR PUBLIC INFORMATION CAMPAIGN WILL BE CONDUCTED

MINIMUM 50 GO AND SEE VISITS WILL BE PERFORMED

MINIMUM 750 PERSONS WILL BE ASSISTED IN ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

MINIMUM 1250 FAMILIES WILL RECEIVE REACTIVATION ASSISTANCE KITS

4 REGIONAL THEMATIC WORKSHOPS ON AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY WILL BE ORGANIZED

SOCIAL INCLUSION

PROSPECTIVE RESULTS:

“Conditions for social inclusion of IDPs in local communities in Azerbaijan will be improved.”

MUNICIPALITIES WILL SIGN CONTRACTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY BASED SOCIAL PROTECTION SERVICES THAT WILL BE RUN BY IDP STAFF (HOME CARE SERVICES, DAY CARE CENTERS AND CLUBS).

MINIMUM 400 IDPs WHO ARE USERS OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (FAMILY SOCIAL ALLOWANCE) WILL BE EDUCATED AS FUTURE CARE PROVIDERS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION SERVICES.

MEASURABLE INDICATORS

PUBLIC AWARENESS ACTIVITIES WILL BE UNDERTAKEN TO PROMOTE NEW SERVICES THAT WILL BE DEVELOPED THROUGH THE PROJECT.

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE PROJECT

ASSETS	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
HUMAN	Farmers and trained agronomist refugees	Several IDPs are living illegally in the raion. They are not registered in Yasamal	Professionals can participate to the project voluntarily and mentor apprentices.	Perceived competition by local and import based vendors
SOCIAL & POLITICAL	Strong community bonds; established diaspora network	Ethnic tensions among IDPs and Baku residents	Utilise Diaspora for training, assistance	Baku citizens might be annoyed about such a serious investment for IDPs
FINANCIAL	Tradition of savings groups and expressed desire by refugee women to start groups	High level of poverty and little savings	A significant part of Azerbaijani oil income is dedicated to IDPs and their integration.	External funding (microcredit) could undermine IDP communities.
PHYSICAL & NATURAL	Refugees own livestock	Livestock not permitted in urban areas	Livestock-related jobs could be supported	Government objections – need to be addressed

STRATEGIES	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND AGRICULTURE	Earn income; Work available	Ignorance about modern agriculture and animal husbandry technics	Work with government to enable work permits and transition to legal employment	Project can attract all other IDPs attention. It may cause other illegal displacement to the Yasamal
MICROENTERPRISE	Generate some income	Ignorance about investment strategies	Value chain integrate/ advocate with host state to enable permits	Risk that locals perceive competition and create problems = opportunity for advocacy

SWOT analysis is a strategic planning method used to evaluate the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats involved in a project or in a business venture. It involves specifying the objective of the business venture or project and identifying the internal and external factors that are favourable and unfavourable to achieve that objective. The technique is credited to Albert Humphrey, who led a convention at Stanford University in the 1960s and 1970s using data from Fortune 500 companies.

**TARGETING
AND
SEQUENCING
LIVELIHOOD
INTERVEN-
TIONS
FOR
INTERNALLY
DISPLACED
PEOPLE**





FINANCIAL SERVICES

BUSINESS SUPPORT SERVICES

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

3

LEGAL SERVICES

CAREER COUNSELLING



SAVINGS MOBILISATION + MICRO-CREDITS

CAREER COUNSELLING & PLACEMENTS

TARGETED SKILLS TRAINING

2

ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING

“GROUP SKILLS” TRAINING

CAREER COUNSELLING + DOCUMENTATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

BASIC ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING

SUBSIDIZED PRODUCTION / LABOUR-BASED ACTIVITIES WITH SKILLS TRAINING

1

BASIC INDIVIDUAL SKILLS PACKAGE WITH CHILD-CARE

SOCIAL PROTECTION: GRANT ASSISTANCE

RIGHT TO LIVELIHOOD

RIGHT TO LIVELIHOOD





“GO

A person is walking on a beach at sunset. The sky is a deep orange, and the water is calm. The person is in the lower left foreground, walking away from the camera. The overall mood is peaceful and contemplative.

HOME!”

**MOTTO FOR THE MOST SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION
OPPORTUNITY AT THE PLACE OF ORIGIN,
ALSO REFERRED TO AS “RETURN”**

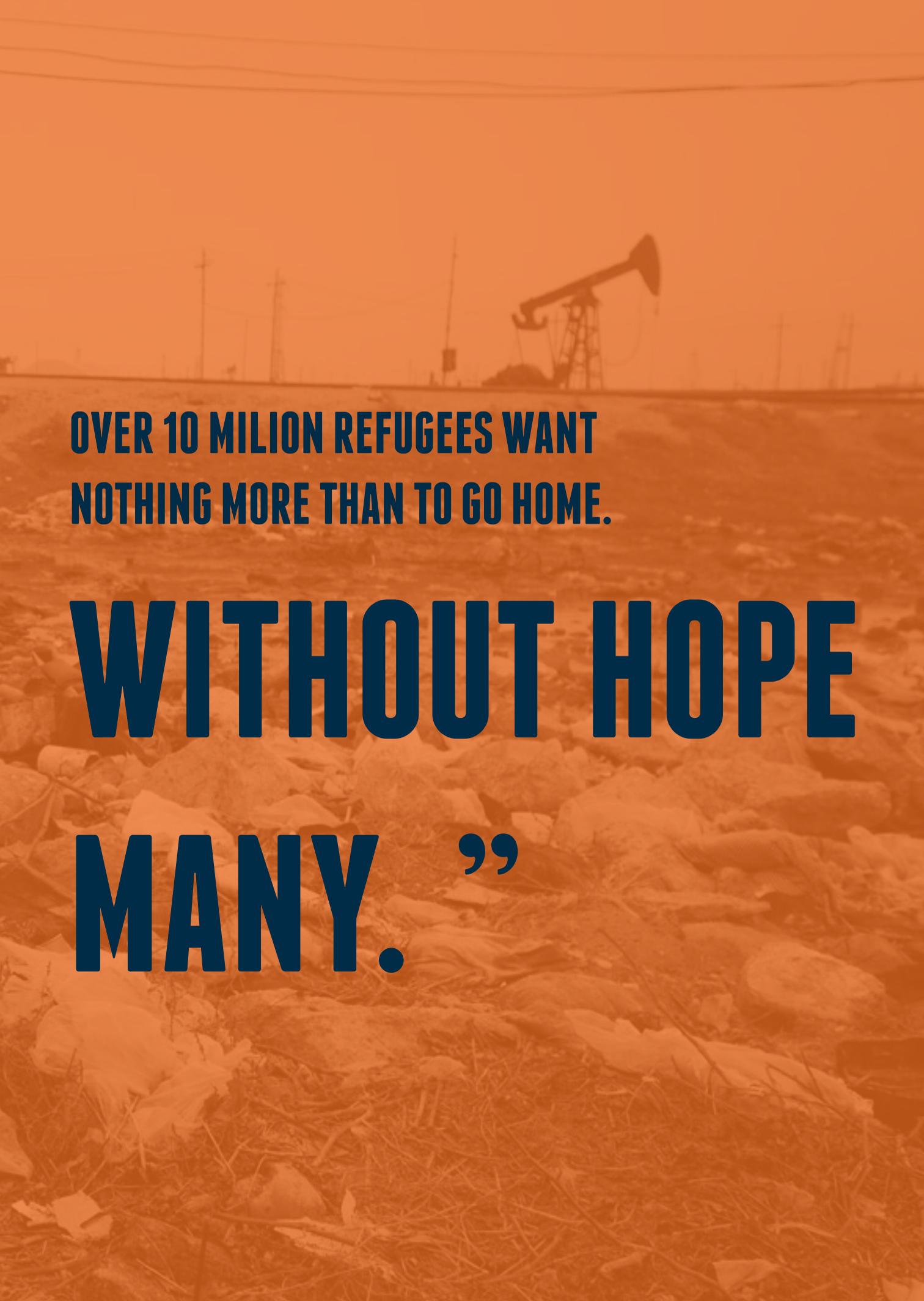
“

1

REFUGEE

IS TOO

THE THEME OF UNHCR 2011 WORLD REFUGEE DAY (WRD).



**OVER 10 MILION REFUGEES WANT
NOTHING MORE THAN TO GO HOME.**

WITHOUT HOPE

MANY. ”



**“GIVE ME A FISH
AND I EAT FOR
A DAY. TEACH ME
TO FISH AND
I EAT FOR
A LIFETIME.”**

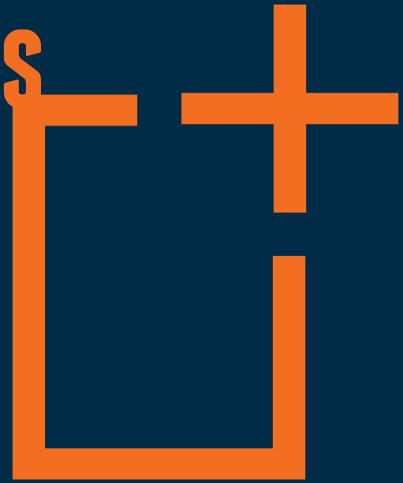
CHINESE PROVERB



**NEVERTHELESS,
PROJECT FOR
THE DISPLACED
IN SOCIETY, IS TO
IN THEIR**

**THE GREATEST
REGAINING
PERSON
PLACE THEM
OWN PLACE.**

APPENDICES



BIBLIOGRAPHY & WEBOGRAPHY

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ICONOGRAPHY & ABBREVIATIONS

Iconography



..... **Keys**



..... **University**



..... **Tent Camps for Internally Displaced Persons**



..... **Governmental Organisations**



..... **Non-Governmental Organisations**



..... **Money**



..... **New Settlement for Internally Displaced Persons**



..... **IDP Family**



..... **Waterside**



..... *Natural Water Resources*



..... *Man*



..... *Lands Compatible For Agriculture*



..... *Legislative Support & Policy*



..... *Agreement*



..... *Chicken Body*



..... *Turkey Body*



..... *Butter*



..... *Crop*



..... *Attachment Pin*



..... *Consultation*



..... **Sheep**



..... **Announcements**



..... **Dialogues Between IDPs and authorities**



..... **Bonny Meat (lamb)**



..... **Fillet (Veal)**



..... **Cattle**



..... **Economic Recovery**



..... **Steak (Veal)**



..... **Eggs**



..... **Tomato**



..... **Chicken**



Harvest



Garlic



Maize



Patato



Cheese



Farmer IDP



Beetroot



Onion



Carrot



Milk



Yoghurt



..... **Central Management Free**



..... **Quickly Profitable**



..... **1 Decare**



..... **Tracktor**



..... **Tree**



..... **Hatch**



..... **Ecology**



..... **External Assistance Free IDPs**



..... **Registration**



..... **Dialog with IDPs**



..... **Operation**



..... **IDP Couple**



..... **Workforce Loss**



..... **Networking**



..... **Plant**



..... **IDP Income**



..... **Experience Shairing**



..... **Totally**



..... **Agricultureal Productiveness**



..... **Equality in the Face of Laws**



..... **Woman Farmer**



..... **Family Care**



..... **Egg Yield**



..... **Cabbage**



..... **Partnership**



..... **Milk**



..... **IDP Children**



..... **Meeting**



..... **Animal Mobilization**



..... **Corn**



..... **Turnip**



..... **Archiving**



..... **Location**



..... *Reminder*



..... *Food Security*



..... *Market Price*



..... *Animal Manure*



..... *Milk Bucket*



..... *Sustainability*



..... *Azerbaijani Oil Well*



..... *Internally Displaced Person*



..... *Hostels in Baku where IDPs Living in*



..... *Phenomenon Investigation*



..... *Appendices*



Bibliography



Design Proposal for IDPs



Policy Support for IDPs



Glossary



Iconography & Abbreviations



Socially Integrated IDP



IDP in Process of Social Integration



Persimmonive in



Research



Long-Lasting Conflict



Programme for Azerbaijani IDPs



..... **Conclusion**



..... **Sustainable Income**



..... **New Settlements for IDPs**



..... **Umbrella Schema**



..... **Agreement**



..... **Electricity Access**



..... **Water Access**



..... **Heating Access**



..... **Water Melon**



..... **Melon**



..... **Cherry**



..... *General View of Azerbaijan*



..... *Apricot*



..... *Mandarin*



..... *Orange*



..... *Pomegranade*



..... *Fig*



..... *Apple*



..... *Pear*



..... *Grape*



..... *Damson*



..... *Peach & Nectar*



Soil Health



Carbon Footprint



Community



Less Cost



Seasonal



Nutrient Food



IDP T.V Establishment



Local Economy



Regional Self-Relience



Secure Food Supply



Pesticide Free

Abbreviations

AZN *New Azerbaijani Manat*

AzFOAM *Azerbaijan Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements*

BIC *Business Improvement Centre*

BSE *Baku Stock Exchange*

BSEC *Black Sea Economic Cooperation*

BTC *Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Pipeline*

CBO *Community Based Organisation*

CHIP *Cultural Heritage Investment Program*

CICA *Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building*

EAP *Entrepreneurial Agriculture Program*

EAHP *Entrepreneurial Animal Husbandry Program*

ECO *Economic Cooperation Organization*

EU *European Union*

FAO *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*

GABA *Ganja Agribusiness Association*

GDP *Gross Domestic Product*

IDMC *Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre*

IDP *Internally Displaced Person*

IPA *Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance*

IPARD *Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance Rural Development*

NAR *Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic*

NGO *Non-Governmental Organization*

OCHA *United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs*

OECD *Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation*

OIC *Organization of Islamic Cooperation*

SME *Small and Medium-sized Enterprise*

R&D *Research and Development*

SMSEDP *Small and Medium Scale Enterprise Development Program*

SWOT *Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats*

TIKA *Turkish International Cooperation and Coordination Agency*

UN *United Nations*

UNDP *United Nations Development Programme*

UNHCR *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

UNOCHA *United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs*

UNYAs *United Nations Youth Associations*

USIAD *United States Agency for International Development*

USSR *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

WB *World Bank*

WRD *World Refugee Day*

WHO *World Health Organization*

GLOSSARY

Refugee

A refugee is a person who is outside their home country because they have suffered (or feared) persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or because they are a member of a persecuted social category of persons or because they are fleeing a war. Such a person may be called an ‘asylum seeker’ until recognized by the state where they make a claim.

Qacqın

“Qacqın” means “refugee” in Azerbaijan language. “Qacqın” derives from “qacmaq” which means “to run” in English and “qacqın” means literally “runner”. Azerbaijanis don’t use this vocabulary for this meaning accidentally. Because, they think that an IDP runs always to survive and endure in their difficult lives.

Internally displaced person (IDP)

Internally displaced people (IDP) are people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

Raion

A raion (also rayon) is a type of administrative unit of several post-Soviet countries such as part of an oblast. The term, which is from French “rayon” (meaning “honeycomb, department”), describes both a type of a subnational entity and a division of a city, and is commonly translated in English as “district”.

New Azerbaijani Manat

The Manat (code: AZN) is the currency of Azerbaijan. It is subdivided into 100 qapik. The word manat is borrowed from the Russian word “moneta” (coin) which is pronounced as “maneta”. Manat was also the designation of the Soviet ruble in both the Azerbaijani and Turkmen languages.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), also known as the UN Refugee Agency, is a United Nations agency mandated to protect and support refugees at the request of a government or the UN itself and assists in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country. Its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland and is a member of the United Nations Development Group. The UNHCR has won two Nobel Peace Prizes, once in 1954 and again in 1981.

Nagorno-Karabakh

The word Nagorno- is a Russian attributive adjective, derived from the adjective nagorny, which means “highland”. The Azerbaijani name of the region includes similar adjectives “dağlıq” (mountainous) or “yuxarı” (upper).

Mountainous Karabagh is a landlocked region in the South Caucasus, lying between Lower Karabakh and Zangezur and covering the southeastern range of the Lesser Caucasus mountains. The region is mostly mountainous and forested.

Most of the region is governed by the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic, a de facto independent but unrecognized state established on the basis of the former Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast within the Azerbaijan SSR of the Soviet Union. The territory is internationally recognized as part of Azerbaijan, which has not exercised power over most of the region since 1991. Since the end of the Nagorno-Karabakh War in 1994, representatives of the governments of Armenia and Azerbaijan have been holding peace talks mediated by the OSCE Minsk Group on the region’s disputed status.

Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Pipeline

Baku–Tbilisi–Ceyhan (BTC) pipeline is a 1,768 kilometres (1,099 mi) long crude oil pipeline from the Azeri-Chirag-Guneshli oil field in the Caspian Sea to the Mediterranean Sea. It connects Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan and Ceyhan, a port on the south-eastern Mediterranean coast of Turkey, via Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia. It is the second-longest oil pipeline in the former Soviet Union, after the Druzhba pipeline. The first oil that was pumped from the Baku end of the pipeline on 10 May 2005 reached Ceyhan on 28 May 2006.

Dormitory

Dormitories are the places where in thousands of Internally Displaced People living for more than 20 years. They are designed for both national and international university students in Soviets times by the order of Stalin. After the collapse of Soviet Union, students abandoned universities and dormitories. Thus, the dormitories remained empty because of the war situation and material laws. When, the IDP and refugee problems burst out in the country in 1990s, authorities evaluated dormitories as “temporary” housing solutions.

Mugham

Mugham also known as Mugam (Azerbaijani: Muğam) is one of the many folk musical compositions from Azerbaijan, contrast with Tasnif, Ashugs. Mugam draws on Arabic maqam. It is a highly complex art form that weds classical poetry and musical improvisation in specific local modes. Mugham is a modal system. Unlike Western modes, “mugham” modes are associated not only with scales but with an orally transmitted collection of melodies and melodic fragments that performers use in the course of improvisation. Mugham is a compound composition of many parts. The choice of a particular mugham and a style of performance fits a specific event. The dramatic unfolding in performance is typically associated with increasing intensity and rising pitches, and a form of poetic-musical communication between performers and initiated listeners.

Khananda

Kkhananda (Azeri: xananda); is a name generally given to singers of mugham, an Azeri folk music genre. The word is of Persian origin and means “singer”. When performing traditional mugham, a khananda is accompanied by a trio of musicians who play the tar, the kamancheh and the daf (tambourine). Often the khananda is the daf-player.

Yasamal

Yasamal is a settlement and raion in Baku, Azerbaijan. It has a population of 225,600. Yasamal is situated in west part of the Baku City. It is close to agriculture lands and natural water resources, Khohahasan and Qanlı lakes. It is both close to city center and the city boundaries.

Swot Analysis

SWOT analysis is a strategic planning method used to evaluate the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats involved in a project or in a business venture. It involves specifying the objective of the business venture or project and identifying the internal and external factors that are favourable and unfavourable to achieve that objective. The technique is credited to Albert Humphrey, who led a convention at Stanford University in the 1960s and 1970s using data from Fortune 500 companies.

R & D

The research and development (R&D, also called research and technical development or research and technological development, RTD in Europe) is a specific group of activities within a business.

NGO

A non-governmental organization (NGO) is an organization that is neither a part of a government nor a conventional for-profit business. Usually set up by ordinary citizens, NGOs may be funded by governments, foundations or businesses. Some avoid formal funding altogether and are run primarily by volunteers. NGOs are highly diverse groups of organizations engaged in a wide range of activities, and take different forms in different parts of the world. Some may have charitable status, while others may be registered for tax exemption based on recognition of social purposes. Others may be fronts for political, religious or other interest groups.

Decare

The decare (symbol daa) is derived from deka, the prefix for 10 and are, and is equal to 10 ares or 1000 square metres. It is used in Norway and in the former Ottoman areas of the Middle East and the Balkans as a measure of land area. Instead of the name 'decare', the names of traditional land measures are usually used, redefined as one decare:

Haydar Aliyev

Heydar Alirza oglu Aliyev or Geydar Aliev also spelled Haydar Aliev or Geidar Aliev was the third President of Azerbaijan for the New Azerbaijan Party from October 1993 to October 2003, when his son Ilham Aliyev succeeded him. He is national leader of Azerbaijan Republic.

Migration

Movement of people to a new area or country in order to find work or better living conditions.

**THANK
YOU**

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others who contributed to real-
ize this work.*

”



Ozen manifests obstacles and difficulties in re-integration process of Azerbaijani IDPs' (Internally Displaced Person) who are living in Baku, Azerbaijan wherein he lived five years. He offers a completely different point of view to the problem. In his opinion, to give a salary to IDPs by the Government is unnecessary and even, it makes the problem more severe. He thinks, this is like giving a fish, instead, he offers to teach them how to fish. This work offers new employment fields to employ Azerbaijani IDPs. He believes, they can obtain their economic freedom throughout their new jobs which are offered in this work. He completed a five years degree on Architecture Faculty of Azerbaijan Architecture and Construction University. He lived one year directly on the field, in a settlement where Azerbaijani displaced people living in when he was studying on their integration process for his social observation.

RE-MEMBERING KARABAKH

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