



REPORT

ON MONITORING THE ACTIVITIES ADDRESSED TO SOLVE THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF REFUGEES AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE

Name of the Project:	Alternative monitoring of the activities related with the social assistance and stipulated in the State Program on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development
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Note:

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The Civil Society Project is a United States Agency for International Development initiative, implemented by Counterpart International in partnership with the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law. The goal of the Civil Society Project is to assist the citizens and the government of Azerbaijan to develop a dialogue while working towards the creation of a more representative and better functioning democracy.

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Summary

This report is covering the monitoring of activities directed towards solution of the social problems of internally displaced people and refugees stipulated in the clause 2.3 of the Action Plan (2008 – 2010) which is the integral part of the State Program on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development approved by the decree # 3043 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan issued on September 15, 2008.

The following main objectives were pursued while implementing the monitoring process:

- i) Analyzing the existing legislation, Presidential decrees, normative, regulatory and legal acts related with the solution of the social problems of the internally displaced people and refugees; identifying the contradictions and gaps in the legislation which hamper effective social assistance to internally displaced people and refugees; preparation a set of recommendations for correcting the contradictions and improving the legislation;
- ii) Identifying and studying the results of the measures on improving the living conditions of internally displaced people and refugees (including the provision of IDPs and refugees with appropriate housing, employment opportunities, access to education, social assistance and others);
- iii) Monitoring the assessment work which is implemented by the appropriate state bodies in order to evaluate the real changes in the living conditions of internally displaced people and refugees;
- iv) Monitoring the measures on insuring the participation of the civil society actors in the process of effective using the funds allocated from the State budget and other appropriate sources.

Monitoring has been implemented based on the specific methodology in the three settlements inhabited by the internally displaced people. At the same time the statistic indicators and figures and appropriate normative acts and legal texts have been analyzed.

1. General information about the monitoring activities

1.1. Factors setting conditions for the monitoring

The most activities stipulated in the part 5.3 (internally displaced people and refugees) of the State Program “on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development 2008-2015” approved by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan with his decree # 3043 of September 15, 2008, should be mainly implemented in 2008-2010. The implementation of the activities planned in the part 5.3 and related with poverty reduction and sustainable development are the main indicators. At the same time it is observed that implementation of the mentioned activities are accompanied with the allocation of huge amount of financial means from the state budget and other non-budgetary funds (for instance Oil Fund).

One of the main factors showing the effectiveness of the implementation of planned activities is the transparent expenditure of funds. Possible contradictions and gaps existing in the legislation ensuring the implementation of activities planned in the State Program and availability of shortcoming in applying of the mentioned legal regulations may create a serious obstacle in the field of transparent and accountable management and expenditure of public funds.

The State Program and its integral part Plan of Actions are containing clauses which imply the monitoring activities to be made by the governmental bodies in order to evaluate the

effectiveness of measures taken for improvement of the social conditions of the internally displaced people.

The clause 2.3.4.1 of Plan of Actions (PA 2008-2010) adopted with the purpose of ensuring the effective implementation of the State Program envisages “Conducting of annual surveys with the purpose of monitoring the positive changes in the living conditions of internally displaced people and refugees”¹. The State Committee on Refugees and Internally Displaced People and the State Committee on Statistics have been assigned to fulfill the mentioned monitoring function.

An implementation of the State Program on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development (SPPRSD) and specifically of the part of Plan of Actions related with improvement of the living conditions of refugees and internally displaced people are the main priority activities in Azerbaijan for 2008-2015 which will ensure poverty reduction in the country. As it is stipulated in the State Program “As a result of the military aggression against Azerbaijan which began in 1988, 20% of the territory of the country has been occupied and 60,000 Azerbaijanis from Nagorno Karabakh and over 600,000 Azerbaijanis from adjoining regions have become IDPs. At the same time 250,000 Azerbaijanis from Armenia were deported and driven out from their homes to Azerbaijan as a result of the planned policy of ethnic purging. Additionally, about 100,000 Azeris living in the districts of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic and Aghstafa, Tovuz, Aghjabadi, Gadabay and Tartar regions bordering on Armenia were obliged to leave their place of permanent residence due to the danger to their lives. They are currently living in 1,600 temporary accommodations in 68 cities and regions of the Republic. The refugees and IDPs represent a particularly vulnerable group of the country population. Lack of a permanent solution to the conflict has meant that most IDP families have been living in temporary and unstable conditions for many years. A particular action plan is required to implement in order to reduce the vulnerability of members of this group to different forms of deprivation: material, education, health, food insecurity/malnutrition, housing, and social exclusion”².

“Coalition of NGOs on Monitoring of the Implementation of the State Programs” formed within the framework of the project, considers that the monitoring activities are very important for ensuring the citizen’s control over the measures implemented within SPPRSD. This type of initiatives (monitoring activities) may have a visible influence on accountable and transparent management of funds allocated for the implementation of activities envisaged in SPPRSD.

1.2 Compliance of the monitoring activities with the State Program and Plan of Actions

“A broad place in the State Program on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development 2008-2015 and in the Plan of Actions has been given to the cooperation with civil society actors. There is a concrete clause in the State Program and Plan of Actions stipulating participation of civil society actors in the monitoring activities.

One of the important features of the SPPRSD is its participatory process, which brings together Government, civil society and the international organizations in the effort to combat poverty. The main objectives of the participatory process can be summarized as follows:

- ensuring close coordination of the work of government representatives, civil society and international organizations in combating poverty;

¹ Plan of Actions (2008-2010) on implementation of “The State Program on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development in the Republic of Azerbaijan 2008-2015 “. Approved by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan with decree # 3043 of 15 September 2008.

² The State Program on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development in the Republic of Azerbaijan 2008-2015. Approved by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan with decree # 3043 of 15 September 2008.

- improving the constructive dialogue between government and civil society;
- raising public awareness of the government's poverty reduction strategy and implementation status of the relevant current state programs;
- facilitating discussions on the impact of policy measures on the living standards of the population in order to better define priorities;
- increasing public involvement in the implementation of the SPPRSD

While the implementation process will be monitored through public monitoring, work will also continue on improving data collection methods and standards over the period of the SPPRSD, in order to improve ability to monitor the final outcomes of the State programs".³

The implementation of the State Program may also visibly stimulate the sustainable development of the civil society. It is envisaged in the State Program that, "In order to support strengthening civil society, increasing role of the local communities in the solution of local problems, and encouraging community-based development the SPPRSD envisages support to NGOs".⁴

2. The Methodology of Monitoring

2.1. The principles of information collection

The methods such as organizing focus-groups, observations, interviews and analyses were used for obtaining information necessary for conducting the monitoring and compiling the final report.

Besides that the coalition established contacts with the appropriate governmental agencies such as the State committee on IDPs and Refugees and the State Committee on Statistics. The coalition members met with senior officials from the State Committee on IDPs and Refugees and provided them with specific survey questionnaires for being filled in. It should be emphasized that the governmental agencies had a fruitful cooperation with the coalition members.

The monitoring process mainly covered the following activities envisaged in the State program:

- Establishing of new residential community settlements which will be provided with electricity, water and will have school, medical points and other public utilities infrastructure;
- Construction of new houses for IDPs temporarily settled in the school buildings located in the cities and regions of the republic;
- Implementing of micro-projects on improving the infrastructure in the temporary housing areas densely populated by internally displaced people;
- Increasing transparency and accountability in the process of payment of financial assistance to the IDPs and refugees;
- Providing employment opportunities to IDPs and refugees
- Compiling of the action plan on elaboration and applying the mechanisms ensuring the increase of financial transparency in the provision of state assistance to refugees and IDPs;;
- Improvement of the mechanisms of allocation the payments for monthly food allowances to internally displaced people;

³ "Plan of Actions (2008-2010) on implementation of "The State Program on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development in the Republic of Azerbaijan 2008-2015 ". Approved by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan with decree # 3043 of 15 September 2008.

⁴ "Plan of Actions (2008-2010) on implementation of "The State Program on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development in the Republic of Azerbaijan 2008-2015 ". Approved by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan with decree # 3043 of 15 September 2008.

- improving statistical database on refugees and IDPs;
- Holding annual surveys which helps to monitor the changes in the living conditions of the internally displaced people;

Monitoring covered 3 administrative-territorial subdivisions densely populated by internally displaced people. When saying administrative-territorial subdivision one should mean new community based residential settlements constructed for IDPs. The following monitoring tools were used:

- Analyzing of normative legal acts

Within the framework of this activity normative-legal acts, state programs, decrees, orders (including the decrees on allocating the financial assistance) were analyzed. The experts from the coalition also thoroughly analyzed the mentioned legal documents with the purpose of finding the gaps and contradictions which may allow making corruption based activities.

- Visits

The monitors from the coalition made visits to the places of IDP's residence. During the visits the monitors discovered a compliance of the living conditions, newly constructed houses, and the infrastructure of the new residential community settlements to the minimum of technical standards. The monitors used preliminarily prepared questionnaires and survey lists during the visits.

- Interviews

In general, the monitors conducted 50 structured interviews with internally displaced people in different administrative-territorial subdivisions. The responds received during interviews were analyzed, compared and the final review was prepared.

- Questionnaires (surveys)

Survey lists and questionnaires were sent to all governmental agencies which are in charge of implementing the activities stipulated in the Clause 2.3 of the Plan of Actions. The questionnaires were filled in by all targeted governmental agencies and were received back by the coalition in a due time.

- Focus groups

Focus groups discussions were organized with the participation of the experts from the coalition. The senior official from the State committee on IDP's and Refugees also participated during the discussions.

3. Results of Monitoring

3.1. Analyzing of normative legal acts

The government issued and adopted (in different years) a wide range of decrees, orders, state programs (including the decrees on allocating the financial assistance) directed to solving the social problems of the refugees and internally displaced people. Below you can find analyses of these documents and expert's opinions about the anti-corruption content the mentioned documents contain.

The number of the legal acts related with the internally displaced people is quite big. It can be explained by the increasing attention of the state to the specific group of population like internally displaced people within the defined time period and based on the indicators of the economic growth. From the other side, the issues of the adaptation and rehabilitation of the large number of refugees and internally displaced people constitute the priority for the governmental institutions dealing with law making. That is why one should consider the availability of various kinds of normative legal acts in the field of making assistance to IDPs as an important factor.

The main legislative acts related with the internally displaced people and refugees are the following:

- Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Social Protection of Internally Displaced Persons and Persons Equated to Them” 21 may 1999, # 669-IQ
- Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “on Status of Refugees and Internally Displaced. Persons” 21 may 1999, # 668-IQ
- Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “About the amendments made to some legal acts related with the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan On Social Protection of Internally Displaced Persons and Persons Equated to Them” 05 October 2001, # 178-IIQD
- Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On amendments and additions made to the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Status of Refugees and Internally Displaced People” 17 April 1998, # 481-IQD
- Law on “Approval of the “Project Agreement” (“Assistance to the economic development of the internally displaced people” Project) between International Development Association and IDP Social Development Fund of the Republic of Azerbaijan” 20 September 2005, # 986-IIQ
- Law on “Approval of the Agreement “On Credits for Development” (“Assistance to the economic development of the internally displaced people” Project) between International Development Association and the Republic of Azerbaijan” 20 September 2005, # 985-IIQ
- Resolution of Milli Mejlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On tax remissions for internally displaced people” 17 February, 1993
- Decree #215 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Establishment of Social Development Fund for IDPs in the Republic of Azerbaijan” 6 December, 1999
- Decree #577 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On certain measures for settling a part of the IDPs on the territory of Agdam and Fizuli regions who were previously moved from the mentioned regions as a result of the occupation of Azerbaijani lands by Armenian armed forces and were temporarily placed in the tent camps” 07 September, 2001
- Decree # 149 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan “About implementation of the Law of Republic of Azerbaijan on Social Protection of Internally Displaced People and Persons Equated to Them” July 8, 1999
- Decree # 148 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan “About implementation of the Law of Republic of Azerbaijan on the Status of Refugees and Internally Displaced People” July 8, 1999
- Decree # 700 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On certain measures for improving the social-economic situation of the internally displaced people settled in five tent camps located on the territory of Bilesuvar region” May 13, 2002
- Decree #298 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Approval of The State Program on Improvement of Living Conditions and Increasing Employment of Refugees and IDPs” July 01, 2004

- Decree #2475 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On making additions to the State Program on Improvement of Living Conditions and Increasing Employment of Refugees and IDPs approved by the decree #298 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on July 01, 2004” October 31, 2007
- Decree #895 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan “About approval of the State Program on solving the problems of refugees and internally displaced people” September 17, 1998.
- Decree #791 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On provision of internally displaced people with food” August 15, 2001
- Decree #921 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On improvement of the social welfare of internally displaced people” May 13, 2002
- Decree #1308 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On exempting internally displaced people who get studies at the paid faculties in the state owned educational institutions from education fees” August 04, 2003
- Decree #80 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On the measures for increasing employment and improvement of the social-economic and living conditions of the internally displaced people from Agdam and other regions who became victims of the occupation of their lands by the Armenian armed forces and temporarily live in the tent camps in Agdjabedi and Barda and in the railway coaches in the territory of Barda” February 04, 2004.
- Decree #974 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On approval of the Agreement “On Credits for Development” (“Assistance to the economic development of the internally displaced people” Project) between International Development Association and the Republic of Azerbaijan and the “Project Agreement” (“Assistance to the economic development of the internally displaced people” Project) between International Development Association and IDP Social Development Fund of the Republic of Azerbaijan” August 25, 2005
- Decree #1840 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On increasing the amount of the food allowances for internally displaced people” December 19, 2006
- Decree #467 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan “About additional measures on improving the living conditions of the internally displaced people” September 2, 2010
- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers #181 “On the measures of improving the living conditions of the internally displaced people who lost their jobs against their will in the enterprises, institutions and organizations funded from the state budget” May 10, 1994
- Decree #211 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan “About the new houses built by the order of the State Committee on Internally Displaced People and Refugees” September 20, 1995;
- Decree #184 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan “About establishing the rules on rendering assistance to internally displaced people with immediate and constant financial means, food and manufactured goods” December 6, 1999 ;
- Decree #200 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On approval of the certain guidelines and rules related with the settlement of the internally displaced people” December 24, 1999;
- Decree #67 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan “About approval of the rules on allocating the land plots to internally displaced people for dealing with agricultural activities” April 17, 2000;
- Decree #15 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan “About approval of the rules on substituting the privileges and social benefits with financial allowances which should be paid to unsettled refugees and internally displaced people” January 22, 2002;
- Decree #182 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On identifying the amount of the lump sum of immediate financial assistance to be paid for dealing with

- Decree #80 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On regulating the payment for the electricity consumed by the certain type of the first category consumers, including unsettled refugees and internally displaced people” June 10, 2003;
- Decree #98 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On approval of the rules regulating the possibilities for refugees and internally displaced people to live in a specifically allocated places until they get a job and a place of living”, “On approval of the rules regulating the possibilities for the persons who applied for the status of refugees to be settled in a temporary living places until their application is considered” August 6, 2003;
- Decree #186 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On increasing the amount of the gasoline and fuel given to the internally displaced people families during autumn-winter period who are settled in the regions and the cities of the Republic of Azerbaijan which are not provided with the natural gas” December 02, 2004;
- Decree #37 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On approval of the rules on rendering medical, defectological and psychological assistance (services) to disabled children, invalid people, refugees and internally displaced people, members of disadvantaged families without breadwinner, people who damaged their health during the process of rescuing other people in emergency situations or during the process (surgery operation) of donating their organs and citizens of Azerbaijan infected with HIV/AIDS” March 7 2005;
- Decree #60 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan “About additional measures on improving the social protection of the internally displaced people who lost their jobs against their will in the enterprises, institutions and organizations funded from the state budget and who are still unemployed” April 9, 2009;
- Decree #232 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan “About approval of the State Program on increasing employment and improving living conditions of refugees and internally displaced people” November 4, 2004;
- Instructions “On distribution of the financial assistance allocated from the state budget to internally displaced people as a food allowance” compiled with the mutual agreement of the Ministry of Finance, The State Committee on Refugees and Internally Displaced People, the National Bank and United Universal Stockholder Bank (“Kapital” Bank) and registered on February 15, 2002 in the Ministry of Justice (registration number #2744)

Law “On Status of Refugees and Internally Displaced People (Persons Displaced Within The Country)” #668-IQ adopted on May 21, 1999 determines the legal conditions for the refugees and internally displaced people in Azerbaijan and mechanisms for granting and refusing the status of refugees and internally displaced people. As the Article 1 of the Law stipulates— The term “Refugee” shall apply to person who owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.

The term Internally Displaced Person (IDP) (person displaced within the country) shall apply to any person who has moved to another place being forced to leave his/her permanent residence within the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan in connection with military aggression, natural or anthropogenic disaster.

Alongside with the mentioned law another law “On Social Protection of Internally Displaced Persons and Persons Equated to Them” was also adopted on May 21, 1999. Since this law is an object of our research we will be referring to this law in a more detailed form.

This Law is defining the measures related with the settlement, social protection of the internally displaced people (persons who are forced to leave the place of permanent residence in territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan for the other place within the country as a result of external military aggression, occupation of the certain territories or presence of such territories under regular bombardment) and persons equated to them (The persons who left the places of permanent residence in territory of the Republic of Armenia as a result of ethnic cleaning conducted in Armenia and other countries, and who came to Azerbaijan but don't have permanent place of living in the territory of Azerbaijan) in Azerbaijan and is determining the duties of the appropriate state agencies and institutions. Therein after in this document we will be referring to both internally displaced people and to the persons equated to them as “internally displaced people”.

The main article in this law which creates a lot of disputes is related with the time period during which the person can be considered as an internally displaced people. It is stipulated in the first paragraph of Article 3 of this law that: “This law applies to the persons, who has become the IDP since January 1, 1988 till the effective date of the present Law and who have come to the Azerbaijan Republic due to the reasons, stipulated in a part 2 of Article 2 of this Law.” It should be taken into consideration that Azerbaijan is still in the situation of war with Armenia and nobody can guarantee that the armed conflict will not be unleashed again. Although there is a probability that if the war is unleashed the mentioned gap in the law will be liquidated that action will not be in line with Article 2.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on “Normative Legal Acts”.

Provision with Housing

In accordance with the Article 4 of the Law in regard to internally displaced persons the following measures of social protection are applied: provision of temporary place of living; provision of employment; social security; access to health and education institutions; benefits when using transport and public services and utilities. At the same time it is stipulated in the law that other measures of social protection can be applied as well. Other measures are “defined more concretely” in the following articles of the law. We are putting the words “defined more concretely” in quotation marks because the mentioned articles contain more blanket messages to other legislative acts. From the point of view of the specificity of the tasks set forward in the law one can understand using such a legal tool as “blanket messages”. But at the same time if the measures on social protection would be described in a more detailed form and if the identification of governmental agency authorized to implement the mentioned measures would be tasked to the appropriate executive body, it would have brought more clarity and in the future the usage of the legal document will eliminate any possible attempts to corruptive activities.

Provision of the internal displaced people with housing from the side of the government is stipulated in Article 4 of the law. Based on the decrees of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan #562 «On solving the problems related with the settlement of displaced Azerbaijanis who were banned by Armenian nationalists from their historical lands in the territory of Armenia as a result of ethnic cleansing” (August 22, 2001), #577 “On certain measures for settling a part of the IDPs on the territory of Agdam and Fizuli regions who were previously moved from the mentioned regions as a result of the occupation of Azerbaijani lands by Armenian armed forces and were temporarily placed in the tent camps” (September 07, 2001), # 700 «On certain measures for improving the social-economic situation of the internally displaced people settled

in five tent camps located on the territory of Bilesuvar region» (May 13, 2002), and with the purpose of improving the social protection and living conditions of the internally displaced people 359 millions manat were allocated from the State Oil Fund. The allocated funds were spent for liquidating 5 tent camps and settling thousands of refugees and internally displaced people in 6076 apartments located in the newly established residential community settlements in liberated areas and other regions. 18 school buildings and 18 medical points were constructed in the newly established settlements. At the same time construction of 320 houses (which were half-constructed before) were completed. These new settlements were provided with the necessary infrastructure. 5 thousand internally displaced people received immediate (lump sum) financial assistance (gratis aid) for making agricultural activities.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan # 80 “On the measures for increasing employment and improvement of the social-economic and living conditions of the internally displaced people from Agdam and other regions who became victims of the occupation of their lands by the Armenian armed forces and temporarily live in the tent camps in Agdjabedi and Barda and in the railway coaches in the territory of Barda” was adopted on February 14, 2004. In accordance with this decree it was planned to establish new residential community settlements a) in Agdam region for 3674 IDP families temporarily settled in the tent camps and railway coaches on the territory of Barda and Agdjabedi b) in Ashagi and Yuxari Agdjakend villages of Goranboy region for 149 IDP families from Kelbadjar c) in Lachin winter grounds of Agdjabedi region for 37 IDP families from Lachin region. All these settlements were supposed to be supplied with water, electricity, educational and health institutions and other social-technical infrastructure.

The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan signed Decree # 298 “On Approval of The State Program on Improvement of Living Conditions and Increasing Employment of Refugees and IDPs” on July 01, 2004. The Program stipulated implementation of a wide range of measures directed to improving of the living conditions of internally displaced people. The Program contained all necessary information about the concrete timeframe of implementation, the agencies in charge etc.

The decree #181 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan of May 10, 1994 “On the measures of improving the living conditions of the internally displaced people who lost their jobs against their will in the enterprises, institutions and organizations funded from the state budget” tasked Ministry of Finance and other appropriate executive bodies to ensure payment of the average salaries to the internally displaced people who lost their jobs against their will in the enterprises, institutions and organizations funded from the state budget and who were not still employed till January 01, 2009. Furthermore the Cabinet of Ministers extended the validity of the mentioned decree till January 01, 2011.

In accordance with the decrees of the President of Azerbaijan # 298 “On Approval of The State Program on Improvement of Living Conditions and Increasing Employment of Refugees and IDPs” (July 01, 2004) and #2475 “On making additions to the State Program on Improvement of Living Conditions and Increasing Employment of Refugees and IDPs approved by the decree #298 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on July 01, 2004” (October 31, 2007) it was planned to implement a wide range of measures directed to increasing employment and improving living conditions of internally displaced people.

Based on the Decree #200 of the Cabinet of Ministers of December 24, 1999 “On approval of the certain guidelines and rules related with the settlement of the internally displaced people” two Rules “On settlement of internally displaced people in public and other buildings suitable for living” and “On resettling internally displaced people to other living spaces” were approved.

The Decree #98 of August 6, 2003 approved by the Cabinet of ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On approval of the rules regulating the possibilities for refugees and internally

displaced people to live in a specifically allocated places until they get a job and a place of living” is defining the rules for refugees and internally displaced people to live in a specifically allocated places until they get a job and a place of living not more than 3 months.

The Article 6 of the Rules is stipulating that, the person who received the status of refugee cannot be provided with temporary housing if this process is accompanied by the violation of the rights of the other people. But there are hundreds of facts known when the property of the citizens were illegally occupied by the refugees and haven't been returned to the legal owners yet.

At the same time it is written in the Paragraph 2 of the Order #298 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan that, “The heads of the appropriate executive governmental bodies must ensure that not depending on the form of the property internally displaced people are not evicted from the public buildings, apartments or land plots which they occupied during 1992-1998 unless internally displaced people are moved permanently to their own lands or temporarily moved to the new residential community settlements”.

Benefits for using social, public utilities and housing services

In accordance with the Decree #15 of January 22, 2002 of the Cabinet of Ministers “About approval of the rules on substituting the privileges and social benefits with financial allowances which should be paid to unsettled refugees and internally displaced people”, public utilities and service departments (electricity, water, gas etc) of the cities and regions temporarily resided by unsettled refugees and internally displaced people (hereinafter called – consumers) together with authorized representatives of the executive powers of the local regions and regions under hostile occupation should compile the list of actual and real consumers (including those who went through passport registration and even bought an apartment at his own expenses). The list should clearly show the regions, cities and villages resided by the customer and the services they are using in fact. The mentioned information is compiled by using the specific form attached to the Rules.

These lists are updated quarterly and approved annually by the heads of the executive powers of the regions resided by the consumers and submitted once a year to the State Committee on Refugees and IDPs (The Committee). Every month based on the number of consumers and used services the sum of the payments for public utility and other services is identified, the appropriate accounting documents are prepared and submitted to the Committee not later than the 5-th day of the following month. The Committee is preparing an order and submits it to the Ministry of Finance and after that the required sum is transferred directly to the service providing agencies.

It should be emphasized that the fact of not involving other governmental agencies, in general dealing with the registration procedures, in compiling and checking the list (for instance Registry office of the Ministry of Justice) besides the heads of the executive powers indicates just a weak control over this process. It can create opportunities for possible corruptive activities.

From the other side, Paragraph 7 is defining that the responsibility of compiling the accurate list and of calculating the exact sum of payments for the used services belongs to public utilities and service departments (electricity, water, gas etc) of the cities and regions temporarily resided by unsettled refugees and internally displaced people, to authorized representatives of the executive powers of the local regions and regions under hostile occupation and to the authorized officials of the Committee. If in accordance with this paragraph making additions to the list of the responsible agencies and individuals constitutes a contradiction with the paragraph stipulating

that only the heads of the executive powers are authorized to approve the list of consumers. We think that if the persons approving the list would also bear the responsibility for the exactness and accurateness of the list, it would give a possibility to prevent possible negative facts related with the financial matters.

In accordance with the Decree #184 of December 6, 1999 approved by the Cabinet of Ministers “About establishing the rules on rendering assistance to internally displaced people with immediate and regular financial means, food and manufactured goods” regular financial assistance to the internally displaced people (financial allowance for the food expenses and etc.) is paid from the state budget. The bodies of the executive powers of the occupied regions should prepare and approve by January 1 of each year the general list of recipients and update it monthly. The list of recipients is submitted to the State Committee on Refugees and Internally Displaced People (The Committee). After getting the list the Committee identifies the exact sum of financial allowances for the internally displaced people and submits an appropriate order to the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance allocates the funds for payment of financial allowances and transfers the mentioned funds to the accounts of the appropriate executive powers. The financial allowances will be paid to the internally displaced people within three years after the favorable conditions (security, adequate living conditions, employment opportunities etc) for their return to the places of the permanent residence are created.

Agriculture

The Decree #67 of April 17, 2000 approved by the Cabinet of Ministers “About approval of the rules on allocating the land plots to internally displaced people for dealing with agricultural activities” and the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Social Protection of the Internally Displaced People and Persons Equated to Them” are the main documents regulating allocation of the land plots to the internally displaced people for dealing with agricultural activities. In accordance with the Decree, for getting a land plot for a temporary use or for a rent internally displaced people submit an application to the executive authorities of the region they are temporarily residing in. Local executive authorities are considering the documents received from the land department of the region within 10 days and make an appropriate decision on allocation of the land plot (taking into consideration the reserves of the land plots, local conditions and population density) to be used for producing of agricultural products. The municipalities may allocate the municipal lands for the internally displaced people in accordance with the rules on use of the municipal land plots.

Medical Provision

On March 7, 2005 Cabinet of Ministers with its Decree #38 approved the Rules “On Provision with medicines to Victims of January 20, persons who became disabled during ethnic conflict, children with physical disabilities and invalids of the 1-st and 2-d group, children and adolescents up to age of 18 evacuated from exclusion zones during the Chernobyl accident (including the children who were in the mother’s womb during the day of Chernobyl accident and persons who were born after April 26, 1986), the persons who participated in liquidation of the consequences of Chernobyl accident, persons who suffered from the radiation effect (including the children if one of the parents suffered from the radiation effect), persons who received the status of refugee and internally displaced person, members of disadvantaged families without breadwinners, abandoned aged people, people who damaged their health during the process of rescuing other people in emergency situations or during the process (surgery operation) of donating their organs and citizens of Azerbaijan infected with HIV/AIDS”. In accordance with the Paragraph 2 out-patient treatment of the persons from different categories of

recipients mentioned in Rules are made by using the special receipt forms approved by the Ministry of Health for getting free medicines. All the medicines distributed to the recipients free of charge are financed from the state budget. Distribution of medicines is made through the drugstores established in the state owned medical-prophylactic institutions. The list of medical-prophylactic institutions authorized to issue prescriptions for free medicines is approved by the Ministry of Health.

In accordance with the Decree #37 of the Cabinet of Ministers (March 7, 2005) “On approval of the rules on rendering medical, defectological and psychological assistance (services) to disabled children, invalid people, refugees and internally displaced people, members of disadvantaged families without breadwinner, people who damaged their health during the process of rescuing other people in emergency situations or during the process (surgery operation) of donating their organs and citizens of Azerbaijan infected with HIV/AIDS” the persons from different categories of recipients mentioned in Rules are provided with medical, defectological and psychological assistance (services) in the state owned medical institutions at the expenses of the state budget. In order to get free medical assistance the recipients identified in the rules should apply to the state owned medical institution located in the place of their residence and submit the documents for verification (for instance, the document proving the status of refugee or IDP, disability certificate, the medical certificate about the diseases issued by experts etc). The recipients identified in the Rules can receive medical, defectological and psychological assistance only based on the approval of state owned medical institutions.

Rights to Education

For the internally displaced children living in the settlements located far from the residential areas pre-school and secondary education is organized in accordance with the educational standards approved by the Ministry of Education. IDP children taking studies at the secondary schools are provided with the text-books and other school supplies in accordance with the rules approved by the Ministry of Education.

Private higher education and specialized secondary institutions may define some privileges for the internally displaced students at their own discretion.

In accordance with the Decree #1308 of August 14, 2003 signed by the President of the republic of Azerbaijan the internally displaced students are exempted from paying education fees.

Transportation services

For the internally displaced people living in the settlements located far from the residential areas the appropriate executive power bodies are allocating the vehicles for transporting them to the closest villages and settlements. When internally displaced people change their temporary places of living by the decision of the executive power bodies their property is transported at the expenses of the government.

Internally displaced people are provided with allowances based on the rules and in an amount determined by the appropriate executive power to pay for the use of public utilities and telephone land lines (excluding toll connections and international calls).

Privileges for the internally displaced people for paying state duties

Internally displaced people are exempted from paying state duties for getting ID documents, for official check-up of the car (if the property ownership was obtained before June 1-st 1994), for

changing state registration number of the car, for getting new drivers' license or getting registration certificate for the car.

3.2. Visits

The coalition experts visited the IDP settlements located in the Bilesuvar region (11 settlements, 4456 houses in total) and used preliminarily prepared "observation list" for the monitoring activities. "Observation list" was prepared in relation with the requirements set forward in Action Plan (2008-2010) which is the integral part of the "State Program on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development in Republic of Azerbaijan in 2008-2015" (SPPRSD) and related with the improving of the living conditions of internally displaced people.

In order to achieve targets set for IDP and refugees sector the SPPRSD envisages undertaking a number of policy measures in the following priority directions in Paragraph 5.3.3:

- returning IDPs to their places of permanent residence;
- increasing income-generation and improving employment opportunities of refugees and IDPs;
- improving access of refugees and IDPs to health and education services;
- increasing financial transparency in the provision of state assistance to refugees and IDPs;
- improving statistical database on refugees and IDPs.

In the Paragraph 2.3.2 of the Action Plan for the implementation of the SPPRSD the following priority activities were envisaged:

- Constructing new settlements with electricity and water supply, education, health and other necessary social and technical infrastructure;
- Constructing new houses for IDP families temporarily accommodated in the school buildings of different towns and regions;
- Constructing new houses in Beylagan region for IDP families temporarily accommodated in Khojavend winter pastures;
- Constructing new houses in Yukhari Agdjakend village of Goranboy region for IDP families from Khojali;
- Improving infrastructure in the places temporarily and densely populated by internally displaced people in Baku, Sumgait and other towns and regions;
- Implementing of micro-projects related to improvement of existing infrastructure in places temporarily and densely populated by IDPs.

When making observation, the coalition experts were keeping the main focus was on the implementation and completion of the activities envisaged in the Action Plan.

Observation showed that the infrastructure which is necessary for providing normal life conditions in the settlements resided by IDPs was available.

The following indicators were taken into consideration during observation:

1. The conditions of the houses (compatibility with the minimum standards, density etc.);
2. The provision of the newly established residential settlements with communication facilities (telephone land lines, road etc);
3. Public utilities (electricity, water, heating system, sewerage etc.);
4. Other infrastructure: availability, conditions (school, in-patient hospital or medical point, kindergarten, post office, bank office etc);
5. Information on employment;
6. Regular assistance and privileges.

General conclusions related with the observation work are the following:

Houses in the newly established residential settlements are like cottages and all of them have a land plot in front. Houses are meeting the requirements of the minimum living standards. With some exceptions the size of the living area for each person is coinciding with the adopted standards. Alongside with it, some buildings have shortcomings which can be the results of unnecessary haste and not following the quality standards in all cases. It should be also emphasized that residents themselves do not demonstrate a due care for their own houses and sometimes do some works which spoils the internal construction and external view of the house.

Communication

From the technical point of view, the residents of the new settlements have an opportunity of using telephone services. There are 3 ATS (automated telephone stations) but with the quantity of telephone numbers is somehow limited. 784 houses are provided with telephone land lines.

Situation related with provision of electricity, gas, water and heating

The provision of the settlements with the electricity is more improved after installation of electrical counters. With the exception of short accidents one can say that the settlements are provided with constant electricity. In general, the settlements were provided with 296, 8 km of electricity cable. There are 6 high-voltage transformers and 3 substations in the settlements.

Provision with natural gas

The settlements are not provided with natural gas.

Water supply

In total, 139, 6 km. of water pipelines were laid in the newly established settlements. 19 water reservoirs and 7 pump stations are functioning in the settlements. At the same time one should notice that there is a problem with water supply in residential areas. The quality of water is low as well.

Heating of houses

There is no centralized system providing heating to the houses. It brings to the situation when the residents are using electricity very irrationally when attempting to make their houses heated. During winter time and cold time (5 months) each family receive 40 liters of fuel.

Availability of necessary infrastructure

There is a secondary school in each of 11 settlements. Total number of schoolchildren in 11 settlements is 4560. There are some problems with heating of classrooms in some of schools.

Kindergarten

There is a kindergarten in each of 11 settlements. Total number of children in all kindergartens is 550.

In-patient hospitals and medical points

There is one in-patient hospital (for 55 persons only) and 8 out-patient treatment medical points for 11 settlements. Sometime the residents of the settlements go to the hospitals located in the towns if there is a sharp necessity.

Employment opportunities for the able-bodied settlement residents

When having a conversation with the residents they emphasized the lack of job places as one of the main problems. Not all able-bodied settlement residents were provided with the appropriate job. In accordance with the information received from the State Committee on IDPs and Refugees the number of able-bodied people in 11 settlements is 6535 persons. 4530 persons had a chance to get employed. There are 73 trade shops and 12 production enterprises in 11 settlements.

3.3 Holding of interviews

The coalition experts interviewed for about 50 internally displaced people. The main purpose of the interview was to clarify the results obtained during the monitoring process. The persons who were provided with housing in the settlement didn't say about any facts of inducing them to make any payments for that. Some residents of the settlements pointed out that in spite of the fact that they are given 40 liters of fuel during winter time, the amount of the fuel in reality is less than it should be.

The indicators related with provision of the settlements with the electricity are visibly improved. Shortage of electricity occurs only for the small period of time. The bad thing is that in winter majority of resident are using the electricity for heating their houses which brings to voltage decrease.

The interviewees pointed out that kindergarten are functioning very effectively. In winter period kindergartens are heated. But in some schools classrooms are very cold during winter time and the attendance is becoming low.

Some part of able-bodied people was complaining about the lack of employment opportunities. They say the work which is usually available has a seasonal character and that is the reason why they are unemployed most of the year.

Even if all the houses have a land plot in front the size of them is small and it is difficult to use them for agricultural activities.

The residents complained about the bad quality of water and shortages which happen occasionally. At the same time the residents emphasize that some families are demonstrating wastefulness which brings to the situation when other houses do not get enough water.

In most of settlements the residents told about the low quality of the education at schools. As an argument, they told about the low scores which the young people from the settlements gained when trying to enter educational institutions.

But in general, all the residents said about the noteworthy changes in their living conditions since they moved to the newly established settlements.

3.4. Written inquiries for gathering information

All governmental agencies which are in charge of implementing the activities stipulated in the paragraph 2.3 of the action Plan were sent written inquiries for getting information.

Written inquiries have been sent in relation with “Conducting of annual surveys related with the monitoring of activities directed to changing the living conditions of internally displaced people” stipulated in Paragraph 2.3.4.1 of the Action Plan (2008-2010) of SPPRSD.

Received responds were compared with the results of observations and interview held during the monitoring process.

In accordance with the “The State Program on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development 2008-2015” approved by the decree #3043 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on September 15, 2008 and the Action Plan related with the implementation of the mentioned State Program, and “The State Program on increasing the employment and improving the living conditions of internally displaced people improving the living conditions of internally displaced people” approved by the Decree #298 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on July 01, 2004, including the “Additions” to this State Program approved by the Decree #2475 of October 31, 2007 by the President of Azerbaijan, The State Committee on IDPs and Refugees jointly with other governmental agencies continuously implement the activities related with provision of job opportunities to IDPs and reducing the level of poverty among them.

In general, 36,2% of the able-bodied internally displaced people (292 771 persons) which constitutes 106 786 persons were provided with the permanent job places. 59,1% (173 072 persons) have chance to find seasonal work in the adjacent villages related mainly with agricultural activities and other areas.

In 2008-2010, 13250 persons were employed, including 7598 persons self-employed at the expense of allocated land plot, 126 persons employed in the local structures of Housing Department of the State Committee on Refugees and IDPs, 150 persons employed in bee-keeping, 340 persons in the processing factory of “AzerSun Holding”, 1752 persons employed in construction companies, 3284 persons employed with the help of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population and its local structures.

In order to create job opportunities for IDPs approximately 50 thousand hectares of municipal land were allocated for being temporarily used by internally displaced people. There were created 760 farms where 45 thousand of IDPs had a chance to get employed. At the same time appropriate governmental agencies helped to establish 7 industrial factories and 7 agro-industrial enterprises in the newly established settlements. About 1500 IDPs had a chance to get employed in those enterprises.

Garment workshops were established in the new settlements constructed for IDPs in Sabirabad and Bilesuvar regiona and 34 internally displaced persons were employed.

80 shops, 4 bakeries and furniture workshops were established in the settlements and 115 IDPs were provided with job places.

In the settlements located on the territory of Agdam region, IDPs established car repair and leather manufacturing workshops, and hairdressing saloons where 279 people were employed.

In 2009, IDPs planted grain crops on 86 618 hectares of land and produced 173010,8 tons of grain. At the same time IDPs succeeded in producing of 161582,8 tons of wheat and 11428 tons of barley.

In order to decrease the level of unemployment The National Fund of Assistance to Entrepreneurship issued tax credits to IDP entrepreneurs, farmers to establish small processing enterprises (in order to develop grain-growing, seedage, vegetable-raising etc), garment and other workshops in the areas densely populated by internally displaced people (Agjabedi,

Bilesuvar, Saatli, Sabirabad, Shirvan, Mingechevir, Sumagyt). In 2007, The National Fund of Assistance to Entrepreneurship issued tax credits for financing 9 investment projects at the sum of 329,7 thousand manat, in 2008 – 24 investment projects at the sum of 319,0 thousand manat and in 2009 – 195 investment projects at the sum of 569,5 thousand manat. It was planned that 348 new job places will be opened at the expense of the mentioned projects.

By using the credit issued by World Bank, The Fund on Social Development of IDPs implemented 269 various community-based micro-projects in 2004-2009 (the total cost of the micro-projects was *15,9 mln USD*).

About 163 thousand of people benefited from the micro-projects. 80% of people benefited from the micro-projects which constitute *130,4 thousand of people are internally displaced people*.

For the time being, at the expense of joint funds of World Bank and the government of Azerbaijan several IDP related micro-credit projects are implemented in various cities and regions of Azerbaijan (the total cost of these micro-projects is *2,1 mln USD*). In 2004-2009, more than 5 thousand persons received micro-credits to deal with small entrepreneurship. More than 15 thousand people benefited from micro-credit programs. *60% of beneficiaries, which means 9 000 people were internally displaced persons*.

During the last 6 years 74 617 IDPs were provided with job places, and the level of poverty among them decreased from 74% to 25%.

Both State Committee on Statistics and State Committee on Refugees and IDPs responded to the written inquiries of the Coalition in an accurate way and in due time. The Committee on Statistics also submitted to the Coalition its book “The results of the monitoring of IDP households in 2009” which was published in 2010. It is written in the book that The Committee on Statistics is in charge of “Conducting of annual surveys related with the monitoring of activities directed to changing the living conditions of internally displaced people” stipulated in Paragraph 2.3.4.1 of the Action Plan (2008-2010) of SPPRSD.

The survey was held by the State Committee on Statistics in 1560 households in the 4-th quarter of 2009. The Statistics Committee used its own reporting form and the standard methodology applied when surveying the households.

In order to make an annual survey there has been created a specific selection network on settlements resided by internally displaced people. After using multistep random sampling method the list of IDP households was compiled. In accordance with the random sampling plan 25 IDP households were surveyed in each of the following regions as Absheron, Beylagan, Barda, Fizuli, Xachmaz, Xizi, Imishli, Qubadli, Samukh, Shamaxi, Shamkir, Terter and Shirvan city. 50 IDP households were surveyed in Agdam, Gedabek, Goranboy, Ismailli, Gusar, Saatli, Sabirabad and Sumgait city (50 in each the regions). 60 IDP households were surveyed in Ganja. In Baku and surrounding regions 625 IDP households were surveyed.”⁵

It should be emphasized that the results of the survey and monitoring held by the Committee of Statistics contain only tables and there are no recommendations or analyzes.

3.5. Focus groups

On July 23, 2010 the experts of the NGO Coalition “Alternative monitoring of the activities related with the social assistance and stipulated in the State Program on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development” held a focus group meeting with the participation of the State

⁵ “The results of the monitoring of IDP households in 2009” the Committee of Statistics of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Baku-2010

Committee on refugees and Internally Displaced People. The main subject for discussion was the living conditions of internally displaced people in new settlements and coverage of their social needs. The participants also touched such a topic as employment opportunities for able-bodied internally displaced people. During the interviews held within a monitoring process most of interviewees pointed out that they were always engaged with domestic animal breeding, tillage and cropping which didn't require special skills. There is a fact of shortage of skilled labor force in the regions settled by internally displaced people and it may serve as a problem when creating enterprises in those regions requiring qualified and skilled personnel. Participants of the focus group meetings emphasized the importance of short-term re-training courses for a new profession which can be organized by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and Ministry of Education for the internally displaced people. At the same time the meeting participants stressed the necessity of establishing new processing enterprises at the expense of public funds.

4. Recommendations

4.1. Related with the normative legal acts

From the point of view of the specificity of the tasks set forward in the law "On Social Protection of Internally Displaced Persons and Persons Equated to Them" one can understand that more norms stipulated in the mentioned legal document have a declarative character and are used as "blanket messages". But at the same time if the measures on social protection would be described in a more detailed form and if the identification of governmental agency authorized to implement the mentioned measures would be tasked to the appropriate executive body, it would have brought more clarity and in the future the usage of the legal document will eliminate any possible attempts to corruptive activities.

The Article 6 of Decree #98 of August 6, 2003 approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On approval of the rules regulating the possibilities for refugees and internally displaced people to live in a specifically allocated places until they get a job and a place of living" is stipulating that, the person who received the status of refugee cannot be provided with temporary housing if this process is accompanied by the violation of the rights of the other people. But there are hundreds of facts known when the property of the citizens were illegally occupied by the refugees and haven't been returned to the legal owners yet.

At the same time it is written in the Paragraph 2 of the Order #298 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan that, "The heads of the appropriate executive governmental bodies must ensure that not depending on the form of the property internally displaced people are not evicted from the public buildings, apartments or land plots which they occupied during 1992-1998 unless internally displaced people are moved permanently to their own lands or temporarily moved to the new residential community settlements". The coalition experts think that the property rights of non-refugee citizens should be thoroughly considered and all the facts of misappropriation of citizen's property should be checked in a detailed form.

In accordance with the Decree #15 of January 22, 2002 of the Cabinet of Ministers "About approval of the rules on substituting the privileges and social benefits with financial allowances which should be paid to unsettled refugees and internally displaced people", public utilities and service departments (electricity, water, gas etc) of the cities and regions temporarily resided by unsettled refugees and internally displaced people (hereinafter called – consumers) together with authorized representatives of the executive powers of the local regions and regions under hostile occupation should compile the list of actual and real consumers (including those who went through passport registration and even bought an apartment at his own expenses).

It should be emphasized that the fact of not involving other governmental agencies, in general dealing with the registration procedures, in compiling and checking the list (for instance Registry office of the Ministry of Justice) besides the heads of the executive powers indicates just a weak control over this process. It can create opportunities for possible corruptive activities.

From the other side, Paragraph 7 is defining that the responsibility of compiling the accurate list and of calculating the exact sum of payments for the used services belongs to public utilities and service departments (electricity, water, gas etc) of the cities and regions temporarily resided by unsettled refugees and internally displaced people, to authorized representatives of the executive powers of the local regions and regions under hostile occupation and to the authorized officials of the Committee. If in accordance with this paragraph making additions to the list of the responsible agencies and individuals constitutes a contradiction with the paragraph stipulating that only the heads of the executive powers are authorized to approve the list of consumers. Experts think that if the persons approving the list would also bear the responsibility for the exactness and accurateness of the list, it would give a possibility to prevent possible negative facts related with the financial matters.

4.2. Related with the practical application of the decrees, State Programs, instructions, legal norms etc

In order to re-train the able-bodied people to obtain a new profession and increase their skills it is important for the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (Main Employment Department) to create a short-term educational module and re-training curricula. During the interviews held within a monitoring process some part of internally displaced people pointed out that they were always engaged with agricultural activities before which didn't require special skills. It is actually the main factor creating an obstacle for IDPs looking for an employment place.

Activities related with stimulating entrepreneurship and issuing of tax credits should be broadened in a visible form. It is important to organize professional training courses in the new settlements on preparing the business plans and increasing entrepreneurship skills.

Appropriate tax remissions should be envisaged for the entrepreneurs making their activities in the newly established IDP settlements which can stimulate creation of new production areas and job places.

In order to maintain the conditions of the houses in the new settlements in a required manner it would be profitable to envisage periodical repair activities by involving the workforce selected from IDP themselves. It would be very profitable to have permanent IDP repair service groups in the settlements.

Attachment 1

Activities stipulated in the State Program and related with reducing poverty among and increasing employment of internally displaced people

№	Activities envisaged in the State Program	Expected outcome	Implementation timeframe (by years)	Implementing Agency
1.	Establishing of small processing enterprises (in order to develop grain-growing, seedage, vegetable-raising etc), sewing/garment workshops and other manufactory shops In order to decrease the level of unemployment in the areas densely populated by internally displaced people	Increasing employment opportunities for internally displaced people	2009 and following years	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, State Committee on Refugees and Internally Displaced People, appropriate executive authorities
2.	Issuing of lax credits to IDP entrepreneurs and farmers	Increasing employment opportunities of internally displaced people	2009 and following years	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, State Committee on Refugees and Internally Displaced People, appropriate executive authorities
3.	Involving of donor countries, international and local organizations in implementation of various humanitarian and development projects aimed at creation of employment opportunities for and increasing of manufacturing capabilities of internally displaced people	Development of small and medium entrepreneurship, increasing employment opportunities for internally displaced people	2009 and following years	Commission on International Humanitarian Aid , Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, State Committee on Refugees and Internally Displaced People, appropriate executive authorities

Attachment 2

Increasing employment among internally displaced people from Jabrail region living in the territory of Bilesuvar region and establishing of manufacturing enterprises in the newly constructed settlements

1. Construction of bakeries and confectionary shops

- Settlement # 6 – shop with the capacity to produce 1000 kg of bread and 100 kg of confectionery per shift. Shop will serve for 5955 internally displaced people
- Settlement # 9 - shop with the capacity to produce 1000 kg of bread and 100 kg of confectionery per shift. Shop will serve for 4950 internally displaced people

2. Construction of milk collection and processing shop

- Settlement # 4 – shop with the capacity to collect 5 tons of milk per shift.- for 13200 internally displaced people

3. Animal skin (leather) collection and processing shop

- Settlement # 2 for 13200 internally displaced people;
 - a) shop with the capacity to tan 50 lamb skins
 - b) shop with the capacity to tan 10 cow skins

4. Establishing of industrial and agricultural products sale center

- Settlement # 1; for 22338 internally displaced people- 200 sq.m

5. Palace of Culture

- Settlement # 3- with the capacity to admit 300 people
- Settlement # 8- with the capacity to admit 250 people

6. Center for Daily Services

- Settlement #4; with the capacity to employ 50 people – to serve 11500 internally displaced people
- Settlement #10; with the capacity to employ 50 people – to serve 8300 internally displaced people

7. Wool processing and carpet knitting shop

- Settlement # 2; 100 sq.m – to serve 11 000 people

8. Sewing/garment shop

- Settlement # 5; 80 sq.m – to serve 500 people

9. Meat collection and processing shop

- Settlement # 7; with the capacity to process 3 ton of meat per shift- to serve 13 200 people

Increasing employment among internally displaced people from Zangilan region living in the territory of Sabirabad region and establishing of manufacturing enterprises in the newly constructed settlements

1. Construction of bakery

Shop with the capacity to produce 1000 kg of bread per shift

To serve 6771 people, including 700 IDPs

2. Construction of fruit and vegetables collection and processing shop

Shop with the capacity to collect 10 tons of fruits and vegetables per shift:

To serve 6771 people, including 700 IDPs

3. Construction of milk collection and processing shop

Shop with the capacity to collect 5 tons of milk per shift:

To serve 6771 people, including 700 IDPs

Increasing employment among internally displaced people from Aghdam region and establishing of manufacturing enterprises in the newly constructed settlements

1. Construction of milk collection and processing shop

- Guzanli settlement, shop with the capacity to collect 5 tons of milk per shift; to serve 17000 people, including 2500 IDPs
- Ergi settlement, shop with the capacity to collect 5 tons of milk per shift; to serve 2500 IDPs

2. Construct the bakery and confectionery shop-

- Settlement Dordyol 1, shop with the capacity to produce 1000 kg of bread and 500 kg of confectionery per shift.; to serve 11700 IDPs
- Ergi settlement, shop with the capacity to produce 500 kg of bread and 250 kg of confectionery per shift.; to serve 2500 IDPs

3. Construction of baked brick shop-

- Baharli settlement, shop with the capacity to produce 1000 units of baked bricks per shift.; to serve 5200 people, including 3300 IDPs

4. Meat collection and processing shop-

- Guzanli settlement; to serve 17000 people, including 1500 IDPs

5. Fruit and vegetables collection and processing shop-

- Safarli settlement (collection); to serve 9721 people, including 1976 IDPs
- Baharli settlement (collection and processing); to serve 5260 people, including 3300 IDPs
- Banovshalar settlement (collection); to serve 9532 people, including 5852 IDPs
- Imamgulubeyli settlement (collection); to serve 17000 people, including 11500 IDPs

6. Refrigeration stores for collecting and keeping fruits and vegetables-

- Baharli settlement, with the capacity to store 1000 tons of fruit and vegetables (per year); to serve 5260 people, including 3300 IDPs
- Ergi settlement, with the capacity to store 1000 tons of fruit and vegetables (per year); to serve 2500 IDPs

7. Sewing and knitting factory-

- Settlement Dordyol 1, 11700 IDPs

8. Poultry factory

- Construction of small poultry factory in Ergi settlement (10 000 chickens); to serve 2500 people

Increasing employment among internally displaced people from Aghdam region and establishing of manufacturing enterprises in the newly constructed settlements

1. Milk collection and processing shop-

- Settlement Gayidish 1, shop with the capacity to collect 5 tons of milk per shift; to serve 12000 internally displaced people
- Settlement Zobudjug 1, shop with the capacity to collect 5 tons of milk per shift; to serve 12000 internally displaced people

2. Bakery-

- Settlement Gayidish 6, shop with the capacity to produce 1000 kg of bread per shift; to serve 15000 IDPs

3. Meat collection and processing shop –

- Settlement Gayidish 3- with capacity to collect 5 tons of meat per day, to serve 12000 IDPs
- Settlement Zobudjug 3- with capacity to collect 5 tons of meat per day, to serve 10200 IDPs

4. Refrigeration store for collecting and keeping fruits and vegetables

- Garabag village, with the capacity to store 1000 tons of fruit and vegetables (per year)– 21000 IDPs

5. Sewing and knitting factory-

- Settlement Zovudjug 2, 150 sq.m (building space), to serve 10200 internally displaced people
- Settlement Gayidish 9, 150 sq.m (building space), to serve 10200 people

6. Poultry factory-

- Construction of small poultry factory in Gayidish 11 settlement (10 000 chickens); to serve 12000 people
- Construction of small poultry factory in Zovudjug 4 settlement (10 000 chickens); to serve 2500 people

7. Center for Daily Services

- Settlement Gayidish #6; with the capacity to employ 50 people – to serve 12000 internally displaced people
- Settlement Zovudjug #3; with the capacity to employ 50 people – to serve 12000 internally displaced people

8. Department store

- Settlement Gayidish 5, 120 sq.m (building space) – to serve 10000 IDPs
- Settlement Gayidish 10, 120 sq.m (building space) – to serve 10000 IDPs
- Settlement Zobudjug 1, 120 sq.m (building space) – to serve 12000 IDPs

9. Mill

- Settlement Gayidish # 1 – with the capacity to produce 12 tons of flour- to serve 55000 IDPs

10. Palace of Culture

- Settlement Gayidish #5- with the capacity to admit 250 people – to serve 12000 IDPs
- Settlement Gayidish #11- with the capacity to admit 250 people – to serve 12000 IDPs