

Integrated Biodiversity Management, South Caucasus

Development of a concept on the moderation of interests of land users in Ismayilli



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Report

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Executive summary

The goal of this work was to identify existing border conflicts in Ismayilli and draft solutions. Subsequently, those draft solutions were discussed during several workshops with municipality members of the pilot village and members of the Ismayilli District Administration. Three main conflicts were identified:

- 1) Boundary conflicts due to inaccurate borders;
- 2) Conflict due to IDP (Internally Displaced People) pastorals that use land without authorization;
- 3) Competing uses of and rights to common or collective property.

The first conflict will automatically be solved as the land cadastres are being digitalized and borders are being redefined. The second conflict is not easily solved as special regulations are in place for IDP's. To solve the third conflict, possible solutions were discussed with the community of Ahan. This participatory approach led to the initiation of a Community Working Group (CWG) that will manage the use of common property and takes into account the interest of different stakeholders. Subsequently, this system was presented to the Ismayilli District Working Group. They approved this approach, as this will help to solve problems regarding common property fairly and it takes into account existing legislation. Finally, it is proposed to share the regulations with the State Agency of Land Management under State Property Issues Committee in order to upscale this approach.

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List of Abbreviations

CMG	Community Management Group
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IBiS	Integrated Biodiversity Management in South Caucasus
IDA	Ismayilli District Administration
IDP	Internally Displaced People
MAgr	Ministry of Agriculture

1. Introduction

The biodiversity of the South Caucasus is of global importance, but the huge variety of species and the proper functioning of the ecosystems are under threat. There is considerable pressure from the exploitation of natural resources by the local population, private industry and governments.

In each of the three countries of the South Caucasus – Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan – National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are in place, and initial sectoral strategies for managing biodiversity and ecosystem services are implemented. As yet, however, those plans and strategies could not withstand the challenges posed by the conflicting interests of different sectors (forestry, pasture farming, agriculture, nature conservation and tourism). There is a lack of coordination between the various state and non-state actors and population groups (e.g. shepherds and farmers). In addition, not enough reliable data is available on the different sectors to support the planning and decision-making processes.

1.1 IBiS

The “Integrated Biodiversity Management in the South Caucasus (IBiS)” programme has as objective to promote better coordination of biodiversity and ecosystem services management across sectors on the basis of solid data. This programme cooperates primarily with the ministries of environment in the South Caucasus, within the framework of the Caucasus Initiative of the German government. To reach the main objective, the programme is divided into four areas of intervention:

- A. Instruments and coordination processes for the sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services at local level are tested.
- B. The implementation capacity of line ministries, their subordinate bodies and of training institutions regarding the management of biodiversity and ecosystem services is improved.
- C. The perception of the general public towards the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services is more positive.
- D. The regional exchange on sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services is improved.

The programme follows a multi-level approach. At national level, the development or revision of biodiversity strategies and regulations are promoted, in particular focusing on forest and pasture management, and erosion control. Pilot measures are carried out at local, municipal and district levels. Part of those pilot measures is to provide relevant actors with skills necessary to implement integrated approaches for the sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Subsequently, experiences gained from those pilots are incorporated into the works at national level.

IBiS follows up on the achievements of the programmes “Sustainable Management of Biodiversity, South Caucasus” (SMBP) and “Integrated Erosion Control in Mountainous Regions, South Caucasus” (IEC), and is due to last four years (from December 2015 to

November 2019). The project is implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH on behalf of the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) with co-funding in Armenia and Georgia from the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC).

1.2 Context

Land use conflicts can have negative effects on economic, social, spatial, and ecological development. For successful land use planning and sustainable use of natural resources, conflicts between different interest groups should be taken into account and resolved. IBiS set up pilot projects in Ismayilli, including erosion control measures in mountainous areas to enhance the sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The communities involved in this pilot project mentioned several land use conflicts. Following to this, a series of workshops were conducted to discuss and identify the land use problems and to serve as conflict mediation with different stakeholders. Ismayilli District Administration (IDA) and members of the municipalities stated that many conflicts occur because borders of different land classes are not clearly defined and the administration is outdated. In agreement with IDA, the further investigation of the potential border conflicts in Ismayilli related to land use was planned and a concept for the solution of conflicts should be developed.

Moreover, the Ministry of Agriculture (MAgr) is developing a new State Programme on Pasture Management as part of the requirement of State Road Map on Agriculture. Since IBiS is considering supporting the MAgr in the implementation of the above program, the results of the research and the concept on conflict solution may contribute to this initiative.

1.3 Objectives and tasks

The consultant shall support IBiS in further describing potential and occurring border conflicts in Ismayilli and develop a concept that discusses possible solutions. The concept shall then be discussed during several workshops with the municipality members of the pilot village Ahan and members of IDA. The following phases and tasks shall be fulfilled by the consultant:

- Getting full insights from IBiS on the identified border conflicts in Ismayilli
- Identifying tools and methodologies for border conflict solution;
- Developing a concept on border conflict solution;
- Presenting the outcomes of the research and concept on border conflict solution in two workshops to members of the municipality of Ahan and the IDA;
- Discussing and collecting rules to solve the identified conflicts with the stakeholders;
- Submitting a final report on the concept and the outcomes of the workshops to GIZ/IBiS;

1.4 Expected outputs

The following outputs are expected:

- A concept on the border conflict solution for the land use conflicts in Ismayilli

- A workshop held in Ahan municipality (at community level)
- A workshop held in the Ismayilli district (at district level)
- A final report that includes the outcomes of the workshops, the adapted concept based on the workshop outcomes, and recommendations on how to deal with the conflicts.

2. Methodology

The following methodology was used to reach the objectives as mentioned in the introduction. First, preliminary discussions were held with the short-term local expert and GIZ/IBiS staff, the Ismayilli District Executive Authority and the Ahan municipality in order to prepare for proposed concept. Second, information was collected on the existing problems and conflicts regarding common property, on border related conflicts, and on regulation applied for the solution of these conflicts in the Ismayilli district and the Ahan municipality. Third, different works on land use and conflicts have been analyzed, including the reports of successful pilot projects and approaches implemented by GIZ/IBiS in Ahan and other municipalities in the district regarding common property, management and conflicts; literature on conflict management; the Azerbaijan Republic Land Code regarding the management of municipality lands. Fourth, rules were drafted based on the legislation in the field. Finally, those rules were discussed at both community and district level.

3. Results

This chapter displays the results of the work.

3.1 Understanding land related conflicts in Ismayilli and its possible solutions

In order to successfully resolve land conflicts, it is important to be aware of the many different aspects of land conflicts that exist. The roles and rights of the different stakeholders involved are important, as these indicate the access and accreditation to land. Furthermore, the ownership of the land is important, as common, private, and state land come with different rules. Understanding on the origin of the conflict is fundamental to notice what the conflict is about and how this influences and intensifies other conflicts. Finally, the size of the conflict should be known to come up with a resolution that includes all stakeholders in the conflict.

In June 2017, GIZ/IBiS conducted a workshop in Ismayilli to identify conflicts in land management, which involved all land related stakeholders. The following conflicts were identified:

- *Boundary conflict (due to inaccurate borders)* which occurs within administrative units (villages, communes, municipalities, district, state); and between private individuals and the state (especially between villagers and protected area administration).

After a long talk with different landowners, it was clarified that most of land related conflicts occur because of inaccurate borders. The decree by the head of state of the 7th of March 2016 states that regulations on the establishment of the electronic cadaster registry and digital cadaster mapping have been defined. The State Committee on Property Issues is taking successive high-level measures on the implementation of this decree and additional tasks. So, for the time being, an electronic cadaster registry information system of lands is underway and the digital cadaster mapping is underway. For this, cutting-edge geographical information systems and information-communication technologies are used. All land plots are registered regardless of property type and category. The system includes concrete documents, property ownership, category, protection zones, and other information of lands. While developing the electronic cadaster registry information system and the digital cadaster maps, field surveys are conducted. Spatial conditions of the territories are analyzed and borders of administrative areas are mapped down. At the same time, land reform works in the areas are completed before land reforms are finished. It is expected that with the establishment of the electronic cadaster information system, the inconsistencies between documented cadaster figures and actual figures will be eliminated and many of the land disputes will be resolved. By using the electronic cadaster registry system, it will be possible to increase the profitability of agriculture-oriented land plots. Thus, by taking into account the precise registry information, the improvement of land plots, the land quality, the relief of the land, and natural farming conditions, it will be possible to identify directions regarding the use of land plots.

- *Conflict due to IDP (Internally Displaced People) pastorals.* Internally displaced people are using local peoples' land without authorization.

This complex problem was also identified during the workshops. The main cause for the dispute is that no precise borderlines are established for land plots under municipality ownership, which includes reserve fund lands as well as common property. The community

utilizes common property, and reserve fund lands are rented out. The absence of precise borderlines causes conflicts between local community and people renting the land. It is expected that the development of the new electronic cadaster registry system will soften this conflict a bit. Nevertheless, for the full solution of the problem, IDPs should be returned to their ancestral territories, or trainings regarding the improvement of grazing systems (rotation, erosion control measures) could be conducted.

- *Competing uses of and rights to common or collective property.* Conflicting interest in common property by farmers and pastoralists or between different users.

This conflict can be explained more clearly by the Ahan municipality example. The common properties are used for various purposes. It is in use as grazing land for small grazers (sheep and goats) and large grazers (cows), it is a fertile ground for wild plants, it is used for bee-keeping, the grass is used for hay production and the upper parts protect the village from floods. The common properties have a large impact on the social-economic development of a community. Even though the social-economic value of the common property is large, the current land use system caused degradation of those lands and caused permanent conflicts among different stakeholders. The following paragraphs point out in which way permanent utilization of common property is possible and how future conflicts can be resolved while taking interests of different stakeholders into account.

So, the main causes of conflicts are *political, socio-cultural and administrative*.

3.2 The analysis of existing legislation on common property

The land legislation of Azerbaijan consists of the present Code (Land Code), the law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on land reform and other regulatory and legal acts.

The use of subsurface resources, water facilities, forests, flora and fauna, cultural and natural landscapes, atmospheric air and their protection shall be governed by the relevant legislation of Azerbaijan.

The land code includes the regulation of land relations on different topics, including;

- Land ownership
- Responsibilities of land owners, users and lessees of land
- Protection of the right to land
- The creation of relevant conditions for rational land use and land protection, restoration and preservation.

According to Article 3 of the Land Code, where the land relationship is described:

- Land relationships are public relations between state bodies, municipalities, legal entities and private individuals in the area of issuing instructions on land ownership, use of land and on land property, and in the area of management of natural resources on the part of the state.
- Participants in land relationships are the Republic of Azerbaijan, state bodies, municipalities, citizens and legal entities of Azerbaijan, as well as foreigners and stateless people, foreign legal entities, international associations and organizations, and foreign states.

- Foreigners and stateless people, foreign legal entities, international associations and organizations, and foreign states can act as participants in land relationships with organizations envisaged under Article 48 of the present Code.
- The object of land relationships consists of a land plot and the right to it.

In article 8 the authority of municipalities in the area of regulating land relationships is described. According to this article, the authority of municipalities in the area of regulating land relationships within the boundaries of their administrative territories includes:

- to issue, in an order established by legislation, instructions regarding the possession and use of land owned by municipalities and regarding the properties of the land;
- to provide, in an order established by legislation, land plots owned by municipalities for ownership, use and lease;
- to organize the development and implementation of master plans of residential settlements, planning and construction projects, land structure and economic plans;
- to collect payment for the lease of land plots from users of municipal land;
- to file legal suits with regard to mandatory withdrawal for public needs of land plots handed over by a municipality to private individuals and legal entities on a complimentary basis;
- to protect, as far as their authority permits, the rights of owners, users and lessees of land;
- to develop and implement programmes on the protection and improvement of municipal lands;
- to establish the minimum area of land plots handed over for ownership, use and lease to legal entities and private individuals;
- to exercise control, as far as their authority permits, over the use of municipal lands and their protection;
- to resolve, as far as their authority permits, any disputes pertaining to municipal lands which must be dealt with in an out-of-court manner;
- to carry out other authorities established by legislation

In paragraph 4 of article 10 is explained that the designation and legal status of land categories shall be established by legislation and reflected in documents on town-planning and land structure. The rules for land use within these categories shall be established by owners, users, and lessees in accordance with documents on natural and economic division into regions, zones, territorial planning, and use and land structure.

Peculiarities of using land plots as pastures, grazing fields and meadows are explained in article 16. This article says that:

- to develop livestock breeding, summer and winter pastures owned by municipalities are provided to enterprises for use to legal entities and private individuals only for lease following a decision of the municipality;
- Sections of municipal lands are provided for the grazing of publicly owned cattle, while the grazing sections and meadows remaining in the reserve fund are provided

to legal entities and private individuals on lease in an order established by the legislation;

- When calculating the need for commonly used sections of grazing fields, as well as the sections of grazing fields and meadows leased to legal entities and private individuals, the number of cattle head, volume, capacity and location of sections are taken into account, together with the possibility of irrigation, quality of the land and other regulatory and technical requirements.

According to article 34 “Aim and objectives of the protection of lands”, owners, users and lessees of land shall carry out activities to ensure protection of the nature in the following directions:

- protection, restoration and increase of the fertility and other favourable qualities of land;
- protection of lands from water and wind erosion, floods, inundation, swamping, repeated salinization, condensation and draught, industrial and domestic wastes, pollution with chemical and radioactive substances, desertification, landslides, abrasion and other destructive processes;
- protection of agricultural lands from weeds, other processes which may deteriorate the cultural and technical condition of lands, and the condition of irrigation systems;
- preservation of agricultural lands with worsened quality for the restoration of their fertility;
- bringing spoiled lands to usable condition again (re-cultivation), increase their fertility and other favourable qualities of lands.

Article 103 of Land Code on “Bodies settling land disputes” says that:

- land disputes shall be settled by a relevant body of executive authority, municipality, and court within the framework of their authority;
- when parties do not agree with the decision of a relevant body of executive authority or municipality, disputes shall be considered by a relevant court in an order established by legislation;
- property disputes related to land relationships, including the compensation and establishment of the volume of the damage caused, shall be considered by a relevant court in an order established by legislation;
- disputes between owners, users and lessees of land on issues of land ownership, use within the boundaries of districts (cities) shall be considered by a relevant body of executive authority, municipality and court;
- disputes regarding the establishment of borders of residential settlements within the boundaries of a district (city) shall be considered by a relevant body of executive authority or municipality. If parties do not agree with their decision, they may apply to higher state bodies or court

3.3 The discussion of possible regulations with the Ahan community

On the 18th of June 2018, a seminar regarding sustainable management of common properties in the Ahan community and regarding defining balanced rules to manage current and future disputes was held by short-term local expert and IBiS project representatives. 27

people were participating in the seminar (see appendix 1), comprised of members from the Community Administrative Group established by Ahan municipality as well as other representatives of the village. According to the seminar agenda (see appendix 2), firstly a short presentation about IBIS project was held. After that, the rights and commitments of municipalities and users on managing common property and on managing future disputes on lands have been presented and discussed by a local expert. Furthermore, the seminar included a presentation on successful approaches on the recovery and rehabilitation of eroded soils by GIZ/IBiS in the Ahan municipality. IBiS has accomplished successful results in sustainable management of common property, especially regarding soil erosion caused by overgrazing. The problems were identified by using a participatory approach, and to find a solution the common interests and ownership of the land were taken into account. The community said that the participatory approach to the solution of the problems has ensured that problems are managed on fair grounds and in direction of community's common interests. As all actions and activities related to the management of soil erosion have been established together with community and solved serving interests of all stakeholders, all actions have been supported and no disagreement has risen so far. The participatory approach was highly valued by the community.

Later on, the sustainability of the IBiS approach on managing current and future conflicts over common property and the possibility of it being applied as a rule have been discussed by short-term local expert.

As the result of general discussion, the application of the following approach has been put forward as balanced regulation regarding the sustainable management of common property and the interests of stakeholders:

- Apply a community-based approach in compliance with the participatory principle;
- The CWG (Community Working Group) established by GIZ/IBiS is the best example for this:
 - CWG should be granted more privileges in managing common property;
 - CWG should be elected and appointed by community members possessing interests on land plots;
 - CWG should draft and implement regulations regarding the management of land plots that they are in charge of. This should include
 - agriculture and vegetation conservation;
 - regulations regarding grazing control;
 - decisions over common property (within the frames of law);
 - accountability for the handling of land-related disputes.
- CWG also:
 - Identifies problems with common property and implements adequate actions;
 - Conducts the registration of grazing on common property: norm and ownership;
 - Implements protection, fencing activities etc. when necessary;
 - Takes out illegal borders;
 - Could implement actions to remove people and their animals that have no legal access to the land.

Application of rules

- All CWG regulations shall be approved by Municipality Members;
- All agreed regulations shall be announced in municipality meetings or public places accessible for all villagers.

Implementation of regulations

- When approved regulations are not followed by CWG, Municipality Members should act as local court and take adequate measures within the frame of law.

The approach proposed by the community has been approved by general assembly of the municipality (signed protocol is attached to report). This approval has also been discussed with the Ismayilli District Working Group.



Figure 1: Discussing the possible rules and approaches with Ahan community members



Figure 2: The community confirms the idea of the participatory approach

3.4 The discussion of proposed regulations with the Ismayilli Working Group

The compiled proposals as discussed during the workshop with the Ahan community were submitted to the Ismayilli District Working Group on the 19th of June 2018. The working group consisted of 25 representatives (see appendix 3). As in Ahan community, the existing legislative framework regarding land plots, the GIZ/IBiS approach and their successes in the field have been presented to participants. Further on, the proposals by the Ahan community regarding the management of common property and conflicts have been presented. The

Ismayilli District Working Group representatives consider the activities and actions conducted by GIZ/IBiS regarding common property of high importance. Those activities were implemented in compliance with legislation, government policies and community interests. This led to successful results. The representatives also confirmed that the regulations as proposed by the community are the most suitable for the management of common property and future disputes. They offered to submit this proposal to the responsible government authority. Furthermore, the representatives emphasized that if the proposed regulations would be included in existing legislations, common properties and divergent interests can be managed in a balanced format.



Figure 3: Ismayilli Working Group members approve the proposal on the management of land related conflicts

After a general discussion, the Ismayilli Working Group accepted the proposal as minutes of meeting (the protocol of the meeting is attached to the report) and it was recommended to hand over the minutes to the State Agency of Land Management under the State Property Issues Committee.

4. Conclusions

Based on the conducted studies and discussions and in compliance with existing legislation, GIZ/IBiS, and stakeholders, it can now be concluded that it is important to establish community working groups to be in charge of common property and to tackle disputes. The CWG should take into account the general participatory principles, and their actions and activities should be supported by the municipality. The regulations as proposed in this report could also be added to the existing legislation regarding common property. Therefore, it is recommended to submit the proposal and discuss it with the State Agency of Land Management under State Property Issues Committee.

5. References

Dasınmaz amlakin kadastrı ve unvan reyestri xidmeti, 2016. 14 rayonda torpaglar kadastr ucotu isleri tamamlanmıdır. <http://www.emdk.gov.az/kadastr/index.php/az/kh-b-rl-r/732-14-rayonda-torpaglar-n-kadastr-udzotu-isl-ri-tamamlanm-sd-r>

Land Code of Azerbaijan Republic. 2016, updated version;

GIZ: Outcome of conflict management workshop, 07/2017

6. Appendices

Appendix 1

Event: The development of a concept on the moderation of interests of land users in Ismayilli.

	Surname & name	Organization	Position	Status (AMA, IMA, NP, STE, Partner)	Email (optional)	Telephone (optional)
1	Bəşirov Vüqar	Ahan village	Member of CMG	Partner		+99450 643 88 37
2	Quliyev Ədalət	Ahan village	Farmer	Partner		+99451 844 01 17
3	Soltanov Vasif	Ahan village	Wild collector	Partner		+99450 629 02 01
4	Əmirov Vəzir	Ahan village	Animal keeper	Partner		+99451 892 70 20
5	Məmmədov Zahid	Ahan village	Member of CMG, teacher	Partner		+99450 402 12 65
6	Şərifova Gülxıs	Ahan village	Member of CMG, beekeeper	Partner		+99451 415 35 97
7	Cəlilov Əkrəm	Ahan village	Orchard owner	Partner		+99450 671 00 34
8	Məmmədov Sadiq	Ahan village	Member of CMG, wild collector	Partner		+99455 465 98 88
9	Baloğlanov Oruc	Ahan village	Orchard owner	Partner		+99450 576 20 58
10	Xancanov İnqılab	Ahan village	Member of CMG, animal keeper	Partner		+99451 250 27 36
11	Soltanov Valeh	Ahan village	Member of CMG, tractor driver	Partner		+99450 506 10 45
12	Baloğlanov Zaur	Ahan village	Member of CMG, animal keeper	Partner		+99450 503 92 32
13	Məhərrəmov Cavid	Ahan village	Head of CMG, community member	Partner		+99450 391 36 35
14	Qardaşov Mirzəağa	Ahan village	Member of CMG, municipality council	Partner		+99450 550 85 56
15	Şirinov Niyaz	Ahan village	Farmer	Partner		+99451 883 80 30
16	Eybaliyev Arif	Ahan village	Animal keeper	Partner		+99451 415 38 80
17	Umudov Məmmədəğa	Ahan village	Teacher	Partner		
18	Baloğlanov Elçin	Ahan village	Farmer	Partner		+99450 521 39 56
19	Balayev Dəyanət	Ahan village	Animal keeper	Partner		+99450 665 38 56
20	Şərifov Famil	Ahan village	Orchard owner	Partner		+99450 540 84 64
21	Qardaşov Tale	Ahan village	Accountant	Partner		+99451 929 63 05
22	Məsimov Vidadi	Ahan village	Farmer	Partner		
23	Əlizadə Əli	Lahıçqəsəbəsi	Representative of Lahij community	Partner		+99450 755 54 45
24	Abdurzaqov Yusif	GIZ, IBIS	Field Coordinator Ismayilli	NP		+99450 287 70 37
25	Hüseynli Mahir	GIZ, IBIS	Field Coordinator Ismayilli	NP		+99450 287 70 38
26	Abbasov Samir	GIZ, IBIS	Advisor	NP		+99450 283 49 61
27	Nizami İbrahimli	GIZ, IBIS	Freelance expert	STE		+99455 775 61 71

List is prepared by: Yusif Abdurzagov (Project staff)

List is approved by: _____ (AV / DV)

Appendix 2: AGENDA of workshop

- Welcome speech by Ehen municipality, by Mr. Allahverdy Aslanov;
- Introduction of workshop objective, by Mr. Samir Abbasov, GIZ staff;
- Introduction of participatory process, by Mr. Nizami Ibrahimli, STNE GIZ;
 - Identification of assets of area (natural resources, fruit, wild collection etc);
 - Identification of stakeholders;
 - Participation in decision making process;
 - GIZ interventions as a sustainable use of commonly used municipality lands;
- Identification of rules for moderating border related conflict and sustainable use of municipality lands through the active participation of relevant stakeholders, moderator Mr Elmaddin Namazov and Nizami Ibrahimli, STNE GIZ;
- Presenting final decision and confirmation, Allahverdy Aslanov and Elmaddin Namazov;
- Final speech (next steps) by Mr. Samir Abbasov.

Appendix 3: List of participants of Ismayilli Working group participants

N	Adı və soyadı	Vəzifəsi	Təşkilatın Adı	Əlaqə nömrəsi
1	Hüseynov Şahin	Müdür müavini	Ismayilli District Executive Power	050 582 74 74
2	Muradov Zaur	Direktor	Ismayilli Vocational Training Center	050 281 55 77
3	Mirzəliyev Rəşid	Direktormüavini	Ismayilli Vocational Training Center	055 239 88 93
4	Hüseynov Nəvai	Təlimustası	Ismayilli Vocational Training Center	055 826 31 12
5	Musayev Rüstəm	Təlimustası	Ismayilli Vocational Training Center	055 244 21 43
6	Abbasov Cavanşir	Metodist	Ismayilli District Child Foster Care Centre	050 366 87 66
7	Aslanov Allahverdi	Municipality Head	Ismayilli District Ahan village	050 361 74 90
8	Ağayev Ağami	Municipality Head	Ismayilli District Burovdal village	050 614 76 23
9	Məhərrəmov Şaiq	Municipality Head	Ismayilli District Talistan village	050 542 50 90
10	Bağırov Azər	Municipality Head	Ismayilli District Tezekend village	050 395 64 15
11	Surxayev Cahangir	Municipality Head	Ismayilli District Diyallı village	070 805 34 10
12	Bəşirov Vüqar	Representative	Ismayilli District Ahan village	050 643 88 37
13	Məmmədov Zəhid	Teacher	Ahan village secondary school	050 402 13 65
14	Süleymanov Səbuhi	Director	Ismayilli Tourism Information Center	055756 27 99
15	Babayev İldırım	Consultant	State Committee on Property Issues No 18 Administrative Branch	055 929 02 92
16	Şükürov Akif	Engineer	State Agency of Land Management under State Committee on Property Issues	055 758 42 20
17	Çiriyev Nəriman	Chief inspector	No 11 ƏE and TSŞ	050 385 74 16
18	Məmmədov Kamil	Deputy Director	Ismayilli Forest Conservation and Rehabilitation Office	070 388 12 12
19	Əsədov Akif	Chief	Plant Conservation Centre	050 366 13 74



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