

Chapter

3



Steps in the Scoping and Assessment Process

Chapter 3

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This chapter describes the SIA consultation and data collection process. A brief outline of the SIA process is presented followed by a summary of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 consultation efforts. The five stages of the Phase 2 consultation and data collection are then presented in subsequent sections.

The IP consultation was a separate process but also overlapped with the SIA process. The IP consultation is covered in more detail in Chapter 6.

3.1 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DATA COLLECTION

The public consultation programme has been ongoing since 1992 and demonstrates SEIC commitment to:

- Work with affected stakeholders to reach mutually satisfactory solutions, and
- Meet the spirit of World Bank Group guidelines related to public participatory consultation, compensation and resettlement and indigenous peoples.

The following table describes the main components of the ongoing consultation programme:

TABLE 3-01: SEIC ONGOING CONSULTATION PROGRAMME

Year	Type of Consultation	Details
1992-ongoing	Social Programme Support	Support for wide range of cultural, educational, environmental programmes.
1996-1997	Phase 1 Consultation Effort	Public consultations primarily related to construction of the offshore platform Molikpaq.
1997-ongoing	External Affairs	Regular consultation and support of social/cultural programmes through SEIC External Affairs/SA Group staff.
2001-2002	Phase 2 Consultation Effort	Consultations on Phase 2 construction activities.
2002-ongoing	Ongoing Consultation	Ongoing consultations on Project impacts and mitigation measures, including compensation and supplemental assistance.

3.1.1 Project Assessment and Phase 1 (1992-2001)

The results of the Phase 1 consultation programme can be found in the documents listed in the table below.

TABLE 3-02: DOCUMENTS CONTAINING RESULTS OF PREVIOUS CONSULTATION PROCESSES

Date/Year of Release	Document	Consultations/Baseline Data Collection
1997	SSU Social Baseline Report	A major social baseline study completed by SSU as part of the Phase 1 EIA process. Covers social issues, infrastructure, indigenous peoples, labour resources, land use, historical, cultural, Native and other issues. Information presented included comparative statistical data and results of a social survey.
1998	Phase 1 EIA	Details public consultations and other activities from 1992-1998, including: - October 1997 public hearings, and - 1998 public expert review.
2000	Phase 1(a) EIA	Details public consultation activities from 1999-2000 with public hearings conducted in December 1999.

3.1.2 Phase 2 (2001 to Present)

The Phase 2 data collection and consultation programme was developed on the basis of:

- SEIC knowledge of issues, particularly those identified by the public in previous and ongoing EIA consultations,
- The SA Group's experience and understanding of local social issues, and
- Phase 2 scoping activities.

The fieldwork and consultation completed to date consisted of five major stages, as described below.

TABLE 3-03: STEPS IN THE PHASE 2 DATA COLLECTION AND CONSULTATION PROCESS

Steps	Activity	Time Period	Section
1	Initial scoping and statistical data collection for TEO-C 2001 PEIA	Sep.-Dec. 2001	3.2
2	Public consultations for the TEO-C 2001 PEIA	Nov.-Dec. 2001	3.3
3	Baseline data collection and community consultations	Jan.-Apr. 2002	3.4
4	Community consultation on impacts and mitigation measures	Jun. 2002	3.5
5	Ongoing consultation	2002 onwards	3.6

3.2 STEP 1: INITIAL SCOPING AND STATISTICAL DATA COLLECTION FOR THE TEO-C 2001 PEIA

3.2.1 Initial Scoping (September-December 2001)

During this time period the SA Group conducted scoping activities, including consultation, data collection and development of methodology, as described below.

TABLE 3-04: INITIAL SCOPING ACTIVITIES AND INFORMATION COMPILED (SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER 2001)

Activity	Dates	Information Compiled
Preliminary Consultations		
Preliminary interviews (Prigorodnoye - LNG/OET Site)	25 Sep.	Field report including summaries of interviews with land users on proposed LNG/OET site.
Preliminary consultations with indigenous peoples and communities	Oct.-Nov.	Preliminary information on issues of major concern.
Meetings with local officials and community leaders in communities with indigenous populations	22 Nov. - 14 Dec.	Preliminary information on issues of major concern.
Interviews with past/present Nogliki camp employees (Nogliki)	09 Nov.	Camp management issues.
Interviews concerning typical socio-economic camp management issues (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk)	Nov.	Camp management issues.
Development of Methodology		
Background research into food/medical basket (Nogliki District)	Oct.	Preliminary food/medical basket survey; recording methodology.
Pilot survey of food/medical basket (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk/Nogliki District)	Nov.	Information on food/medical basket recorded for Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and Nogliki District.
Development of pre-public hearing questionnaire	Oct.-Nov.	Questionnaires for catch interview and authorities/experts (pre-public hearing); preliminary questions for baseline data collection.
Data Collection		
Statistical data collection for TEO-C and PEIA	Oct.-Nov.	Socio-economic chapters of TEO-C and PEIA.
Review of Project materials from IUP, HSE, TEO-C and External Affairs	Sep.-Dec.	Information used in further consultations.
Other Activities		
In-house review of mass media materials on SEIC activities	Sep.	Information on public opinion about SEIC.
Reconnaissance trip to sites of proposed Project facilities, from Val to Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	8-11 Nov.	Fieldwork notes used in further consultations.
Compilation of key contacts in local communities to be affected by the Project	Oct.-Nov.	Preliminary list of key contacts in local communities.

3.2.2 Statistical Data Collection (October-November 2001)

Official information, including statistics is essential for documents such as the Technical and Economic Substantiation of Construction (TEO-C) and EIA. The State Statistics Committee publishes a range of official statistics about the Sakhalin Oblast and districts. They are considered to be generally reliable sources and were used in the TEO-C 2001 PEIA and this report. They include:

- Statistical collections from the Sakhalin State Statistics Committee and Russian State Statistics Committee (from web-site), and
- Data from District Administrations and Statistical Committees.

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Some limitations were encountered during statistical data collection including:

- Different data on one and the same type of information are found in different statistical editions. This can partially be explained by mistakes in recording the information,
- Districts produce annual reports, but there is no published information on some smaller settlements potentially affected by the Project,
- Available information on districts is not sufficient to provide a broad picture of their social and economic status. For example, the average wage is calculated using information only from large/medium enterprises. In some cases this information is not reported. Indexes such as average income and subsistence level are not calculated by community, and
- Official information on indigenous peoples is incomplete.

3.3 STEP 2: PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS FOR THE TEO-C 2001 PEIA

Between November and December 2001 the SA Group, together with the Indigenous Peoples Consultation Group (IP Group), conducted a series consultations and meetings associated with release of the TEO-C 2001 PEIA. The results of this work were released in the TEO-C 2002 EIA. The document includes the following:

- Goals of the consultation efforts,
- Primary consultation methods, and
- Russian statutory requirements.

The TEO-C 2002 EIA also describes in detail the results of the:

- Pre-public hearing consultations conducted by the SA Group,
- Environmental public hearings required under Russian law, and
- Environmental presentations conducted by the HSE and SA Groups.

Key elements not included in the TEO-C 2002 EIA are described in the appropriate sections below.

3.3.1 Pre-Public Hearing Consultations (November-December 2001)

Pre-public hearing consultations were held between November 11 and December 16, 2001. These consultations gave the SA Group the opportunity to inform the public about the planned public hearings and to gather information on key issues in 54 potentially affected communities. For a list of these meetings, see Table 3-15 and Chapter 6. This effort both confirmed and expanded on the list of potential issues to be considered within the SIA.

Consultation methods chosen allowed flexibility to work in the difficult weather/travel conditions typical of the island in winter. This flexibility and the small size of many communities allowed the group to elicit a broad range of local opinions and determine the major issues of public concern in the communities visited.

TABLE 3-05: SUMMARY OF PRE-PUBLIC HEARING ACTIVITIES

Pre-Public Hearings Activities	Fieldwork Methods	No. of Settlements	No. of Meetings	No. of Individuals
Distribution of environmental materials	Pamphlets distributed during group consultations and catch interviews.	54	n/a	n/a
Key interviews with experts in administrations, institutions, organisations and enterprises	Open-ended interviews carried out using a set list of questions.	50	78	78
Spontaneous small-group discussions in public places	People approached as they waited in groups in schools, shops, employment centres, etc., and group discussions held to elicit opinions/concerns.	41	98	661
Individual catch interviews	People approached in shops or other public places; willing respondents questioned using a questionnaire.	51	n/a	815
Total		N/A	N/A	1,554

3.3.2 Public Hearings and Environmental Presentations (December 2001)

Public hearings were held on the Project in accordance with Russian regulatory requirements. To ensure the broadest possible out-reach, they were held in Sakhalin's district administrative centres and in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. The results of the public hearings are discussed in greater detail in the TEO-C 2002 EIA and the EIA.

After the public hearings, environmental presentations were conducted in 14 communities, where:

- SEIC plans to place construction camps and/or laydown yards,
- Significant interest in the Project was expressed during the pre-public hearing activities, and
- Residents had been unable to attend the hearings in the district centres due to problems with transportation.

The purpose of the environmental presentations was to inform the public about environmental aspects of the Project and included the same presentation that was given at the public hearings, plus additional information on locally specific Project activities. The SA Group conducted the public hearings and related environmental presentations with staff participation from the SEIC Corporate HSE and IUP Groups. The schedule is presented in the table below:

TABLE 3-06: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEARINGS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRESENTATIONS

Activity	Date (2001)	Locations	No. of Individuals
Public Hearings	3-18 Dec	15	841
Post-Public Hearing Environmental Presentations	21-28 Dec	14	713
Total		29	1,554

These activities enabled the SA Group to:

- Obtain a working knowledge of local communities, and
- Identify key issues to facilitate assessment of potential Project impacts on these communities.

3.3.3 Summary of Key Issues and Community Needs Identified in 2001

People tended to express concern about certain key issues in communities. Following a review and qualitative analysis of issues raised the SA Group came to the following conclusions:

- Most problems to communities are typical, and
- The size and number of problems does not depend on the size of the community.

Priorities relating to general socio-economic issues in the communities include employment, the state of the economy, community and regional infrastructure and social services.

Priorities specifically related to the Project include environmental safety, revenue distribution and access to information. Many people feared their community would not benefit from Project implementation and expressed concern over the way that regional/local authorities were managing Project benefits. Several people expressed concern about the lack of information about Project implementation, particularly the construction schedule and location of facilities.

These consultations demonstrated that SEIC might face inflated public expectations in respect to employment opportunities with the company. During public presentations, efforts were made clearly to communicate the numbers, duration and types of jobs that would be available. Special efforts were made to emphasise the short-term nature of construction jobs. For additional information see Chapter 5.

Key issues identified during the initial fieldwork period remain central a year later. Section 5.4 provides greater detail about community needs and concerns, based on the results of consultations conducted in 2002.

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3.4 STEP 3: BASELINE DATA COLLECTION AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS

Identification of potential Project impacts and possible mitigation measures requires systematic collection of information about the social and economic status of communities and their specific problems. The SA Group collected this information between January and April 2002.

The goals were to:

- Establish contact with local citizens and authorities,
- Inform the public about the Project,
- Collect information about the socio-economic status of the communities,
- Identify community needs and problems, and
- Identify key members of the communities, particularly those who were well respected.

3.4.1 Selection of Communities

Communities were selected based on their proximity to proposed Project facilities such as temporary construction camps and permanent facilities sites being considered in January 2002. Twenty-two communities were selected in nine districts and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk for a total of 23.

TABLE 3-07: COMMUNITIES SELECTED FOR BASELINE DATA COLLECTION AND CONSULTATIONS (JANUARY-APRIL 2002)

District	Communities
Nogliki District	Val, Nogliki, Kaigan, Katangli, and Nysh
Tymovsk District	Argi-Pagi, Ado-Tymovo*, Yasnoye, Palevo
Smirnykh District	Onor, Pobedino*
Poronaisk District	Leonidovo, Gastello
Makarov District	Gornoye, Tumanovo, Porechye, Zaozernoye, Pugachevo
Dolinsk District	Sovetskoye, Sokol*
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk
Aniva District	Mitsulevka
Korsakov District	Korsakov

* After the fieldwork was completed, three communities were excluded from the survey, after the planned location of pipelines/facilities was altered. These communities were Ado-Tymovo, Pobedino and Sokol.

In the preparatory stages, the Vice-Governor of the Sakhalin Region was briefed concerning the proposed work. He subsequently notified heads of municipal administrations in the communities to be visited assuring the support of the baseline data collection effort.

Prior to starting work SA Group leaders also sent letters to the heads of municipal administrations requesting assistance and co-operation in baseline data collection. They also carried a letter signed by SEIC Chief Executive Officer Mr Steven McVeigh requesting co-operation.

In the majority of communities the Group was given full support. However, in a number of communities, access to information was more limited, which affected the comprehensiveness of the information provided by the SA Group about these communities.

3.4.2 Types of Information Collected and Survey Questionnaires

During January and February 2002 the group developed a list of information to be collected, including:

- Demographic characteristics,
- State of the environment and use of natural resources,
- Infrastructure,
- Socio-economic characteristics,
- Health,
- Culture and heritage, and
- Lifestyle and quality of life.

Each of the above categories contains detailed sub-categories, which are listed in Appendix A-04.

The SA Group developed tools for baseline data collection (Table 3-08 and Appendices A-05, A-06 for examples):

- Baseline information form,
- Questionnaires for local residents and experts, and
- Forms for recording prices of food and medical products.

TABLE 3-08: TOOLS FOR BASELINE DATA COLLECTION

Tool	Number of Communities	Number of Respondents
Community baseline information collection	21	N/A
Questionnaire for local residents	23	566
Health questionnaire	23	624
Questionnaire for experts	22	206
Forms for recording prices (food/medicine 'basket')	20	N/A
Total		1,396

3.4.3 Fieldwork

Information was collected in two phases:

- Primary data collection in February-March 2002, and
- Supplemental data collection in April 2002.

In February/March the Group conducted a second pilot survey of the food/medical basket costs tested during the initial scoping phase in November 2001. Following this survey the 'baskets lists' were updated to take into account local information. For example, 'potato' was removed as most residents grow potatoes rather than buying them, and 'flour' was added as an essential basic food product.

In April the Group gathered information on food/medical baskets and housing costs in 20 settlements (Appendix A-11 for sample forms). This information will be used for monitoring local inflation during construction.

3.4.3.1 Community Baseline Information

The community baseline form is made up of ten sections, based on categories identified by the SA Group (Appendix A-04) and taking into consideration standard Russian systems for recording information. The form was pilot tested in a large settlement (Korsakov) and a small one (Sovetskoye) after which some changes were made.

For comparability and consistency of information, the same updated form was used in the surveyed settlements. It was accepted from the start that some sub-categories would not be able to be collected due to local specifics and access to information (Section 2.4.3).

Different sources of information were used to fill in the form, depending on the community. These included:

- Statistical data, provided by district statistics committees (district centres e.g., Korsakov, Nogliki, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk),
- District Administration data (larger settlements, e.g., Korsakov, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Nogliki),
- Data from enterprises, organisations and institutions (e.g., educational/medical institutions, social security/employment services),
- Complete records from enterprises and organisations (e.g., number of workers),
- Direct observation by the SA Group (e.g., the state of local housing and infrastructure), and
- SEIC contractor reports (e.g., sanitation/ecological/water surveys).

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3.4.3.2 Interviews with Local Residents and Authorities

Interviews were held using previously developed questionnaires. They included:

- Individual interviews with local residents in areas such as streets, apartments, shops, and hospitals, and
- Focused interviews with experts such as heads of administrations, enterprises and organisations.

Local populations were interviewed using the questionnaire developed by the SA Group in January/February 2002. One of the group leaders developed a special training package and provided additional training in interview techniques prior to the actual fieldwork.

Questionnaires were administered to 566 people in 23 communities. The questionnaire primarily consists of open-end questions. During the preliminary stage the questions were pilot tested in communities in the south (urban communities Korsakov, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and rural communities Sovetskoye and Mitsulevka). As a result of the pilot survey a number of questions were changed.

The questionnaire had 13 sections, corresponding with the categories of information listed in Section 3.4.2 and Appendix A-04. It consists of 91 questions (Appendix A-05). The questions are aimed at developing and understanding local opinions and views about:

- Inter-community relations,
- Local infrastructure and services (healthcare, education, culture, sport),
- Standards of living and quality of life, and
- Local problems.

The survey was carried out on an *ad hoc*, single event basis. The interviews were generally held in a room at locations such as an enterprise, cultural or recreation or at a respondent's house. The Group surveyed various categories of the population, according to sex, age, education, and social position. The cross-section of people interviewed according to social category is summarised below:

TABLE 3-09: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS (%)

Gender	
Male	Female
40.0	60.0

Age					
Up to 20 yrs	21-30 yrs	31-40 yrs	41-50 yrs	51-60 yrs	61 yrs and older
5.0	22.0	17.0	28.0	20.0	8.0

Education				
Less than secondary	General secondary	Specialised secondary	Incomplete higher	Higher
11.0	27.0	38.0	5.0	18.0

Social Position									
Blue-collar	White collar	Directors	Entrepreneurs	Military/similar	Pensioners	Unemployed	Students	Housewives	Other
24.0	32.0	8.0	5.0	1.5	15.0	9.0	3.0	2.0	0.5

A separate questionnaire was developed to use in interviews with experts. In total, more than 200 experts were interviewed in 22 settlements (in every instance except Kaigan). They included the heads of District Administrations and experts in administrations, enterprises, institutions and organisations. The questions were slightly modified according to the occupation of the person being interviewed. The range of questions was determined in accordance with the categories of information listed in Section 3.4.2 (Appendix A-6).

3.4.3.3 Health Questionnaire

Specific health questions were developed by the company HSE health specialists with the approval of the Head of the Sakhalin Regional Department of Healthcare and the SA Group. These were incorporated into the general questionnaire (Appendix A-5, Section 'Healthcare'). The survey was conducted as part of SEIC HIA. A special methodology was developed for the interviews and an HSE specialist provided training for the SA Group.

Interviews were held with 624 people in 23 communities. The aim of the survey was to:

- Predict potential impacts of construction work on the health of the population,
- Identify ways to minimise negative impacts,
- Identify ways to enhance positive impacts,
- Determine general state of health of local populations, and
- Elicit local opinions about the services provided by the current medical care system.

3.4.4 Results

The baseline information gathered is used to identify/determine:

- The socio-economic status of the surveyed communities,
- Community problems,
- Local lifestyles/standard of living,
- Needs of populations/administrations, and
- Respected figures in the surveyed communities.

Additionally, interviews with local residents and experts revealed:

- Opinions about the Project, and
- Concerns/queries about Project implementation.

In the course of baseline data collection, the SA Group produced the following:

- Preliminary reports on the socio-economic status of the surveyed communities,
- Draft tables of potential Project impacts and possible mitigation measures,
- Completed baseline information forms,
- Community needs tables (Section 5.5),
- Lists of contacts,
- Lists of respected figures,
- Lists of possible accommodation for workers involved in surveying the communities (on the request of IUP specialists), and
- Reports on working meetings with local experts (administrations/entrepreneurs).

Preliminary reports on the socio-economic status of the surveyed communities served the bases of community profiles discussed in Chapter 5 and Appendix D.

3.5 STEP 4: COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ON IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Preliminary consultations on impacts and mitigation measures were conducted between June 14 and June 23, 2002. The SA Group conducted these consultations in the form of public discussions, which allowed maximum involvement of participants. They were preceded by preparatory activities aimed at making the process of public discussion as productive as possible:

- Lists of commonly asked questions from the baseline survey had been handed to specialists working in relevant SEIC departments. The answers provided were used in the consultations, and
- Baseline data was analysed and used as a basis for preliminary reports on community socio-economic status, community needs (Section 5.5 for needs matrix) and tables on preliminary social impact assessment and mitigation management.

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The goals of the consultations on impacts and mitigation measures were to:

- Answer questions raised by the public,
- Elicit local opinion about potential Project impacts,
- Establish public attitudes towards the Project and concerns about Project implementation, and
- Identify potential mitigation measures.

Further consultations on this subject will be undertaken at a later date. The SA Group understands that the very fact of holding consultations has an effect on the level of awareness and knowledge of local people, and their opinions and perceptions will change over time and on receipt of additional information. Ongoing and regular consultations are therefore important.

3.5.1 Selection of Settlements and Participants

The settlements were selected based on their proximity to proposed Project facilities (construction camps, production facilities, LNG plant, laydown areas, etc.) at the time of fieldwork preparation. Consultations were also held in district centres and in communities where residents expressed their wish to participate in such an activity.

TABLE 3-10: COMMUNITIES SELECTED FOR CONSULTATIONS ON IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

District	Communities
Nogliki District	Val, Nysh, Nogliki, Katangli
Tymovsk District	Tymovsk, Ado-Tymovo, Argi-Pagi, Yasnoye, Palevo
Smirnykh District	Onor, Pobedino
Poronaisk District	Poronaisk, Leonidovo, Gastello
Makarov District	Makarov, Gornoye, Tumanovo, Porechye, Zaozernoje, Pugachevo
Dolinsk District	Dolinsk, Sovetskoye
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk
Aniva District	Mitsulevka
Korsakov District	Korsakov

Twenty-seven consultations were held in 25 communities (three were held in Pugachevo). A total of 626 local residents participated. This included five focus-group consultations (three at enterprises, two with entrepreneurs). The major criterion for selecting participants was the need for representatives of diverse social groups (ages, professions, etc.).

3.5.2 Fieldwork

Members of the SA Group led the consultations. SEIC environmental experts and engineers took part in some of the consultations.

Presentation materials included:

- PowerPoint slides on Sakhalin II Project,
- PowerPoint slides on Infrastructure Upgrade Project developed by the IUP specialists,
- Environmental booklets, brochures and posters, and
- Maps depicting location of proposed Project facilities on Sakhalin in general and in individual settlements.

The information presented at the consultations included:

- A brief review of Sakhalin II Phase 2 Project,
- Project-related information (according to participants' inquiries),
- Explanation of concept of impact and types of impacts (direct and indirect, negative and positive, short-term and long-term),
- Explanations about impact management (minimising negative/enhancing positive impacts),
- Presentation of some aspects of impacts and mitigation measures,

- Discussion with community residents of potential positive/negative impacts (e.g., business opportunities, employment, berry/mushroom gathering, crime, etc.) and sources of impacts (directly link to Project implementation, labour force demand, migration in search of jobs, etc.), and
- Discussion with community residents about potential measures to minimise negatives and enhance positive impacts.

After the discussion the participants were asked to fill in questionnaires about their attitude towards the Project, their expectations related to Project implementation, and their perceptions of impacts and possible mitigation measures. A total of 241 questionnaires were completed.

3.5.3 Results

The consultations in the form of public discussions allowed for the involvement of local people in discussion of potential Project impacts and possible impact mitigation measures. Participants expressed their wish for such activities to be conducted in the future.

3.5.3.1 Key Issues Raised by Participants

During the consultations, participants raised the following key issues:

TABLE 3-11: KEY ISSUES RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONSULTATIONS

Key Issues	
Transport Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which local roads will be used? - Upgrading of local transport infrastructure that will be used by the company. - Safety measures while using transport infrastructure. - Use of by-pass roads. - Methods for reducing the pressure on the transport infrastructure of large settlements.
Jobs and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What kinds of specialists will be needed? - How will job vacancies be advertised? - How will people be chosen for the jobs? - What will be the criteria for good candidates? - What limitations are there on hiring? - To what extent will local workers be prioritised? - How many local people are likely to be hired? - What provision will there be for training personnel? - What level of remuneration is proposed?
Project implementation in the settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What will be the construction schedule for each facility and length of pipeline? - How long will construction last? - Where will construction of each facility be/what specific areas will be affected (garden plots, berry grounds, property, etc.)? - Where will the pipelines be laid? - How will logging waste be disposed of? - How will engineering work be organised?
Ecological safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To what extent has the seismological situation been considered? - Oil spill response. - SEIC environmental protection activities. - Laying pipelines across rivers. - Will SEIC do fire-safety training with local services? - Waste disposal. - Filling up boreholes after oil extraction.
Effect of the Project on fishing, gathering and hunting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effect of Project on accessibility of gathering grounds. - Effect of pipeline construction on spawning grounds. - SEIC plans for preserving fishing/gathering/hunting grounds.
Project benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How will Project bonus money and other benefits be distributed? - Payments into local (district) budgets from the Project. - Gasification of the island.

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Key Issues	
Guarding SEIC property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guarding construction camps. - Guarding the pipeline.
Land allocation and compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land regeneration after construction. - Who will receive compensation? - How will compensation be worked out/paid? - Compensation for withdrawal of the beach from public use. - Feasibility of SEIC investing in improvement/construction of beach facilities on another public beach to make up for the loss of the existing public beach to the LNG plant.
Construction camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working regime of construction camps. - Where will local personnel live who are working on Project construction? - How will the camps be used after construction? - Will local population be able to use the medical facilities of the construction camp?
Local business opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opportunities for selling local production to camps. - Opportunities for local small businesses to take part in the Project. - What kind of work will be contracted out?
Social programmes for affected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What social programmes is SEIC planning to implement? - SEIC sponsorship activities/charity work.
Effect of Project on the social sphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will the Project contribute to an increase in crime? - Will the Project lead to an increase in social tension with communities?
Information about Project development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to increase access to information about Project development. - Informing local entrepreneurs and organisations.
Construction of the LNG plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International experience in construction and exploitation of LNG plants. - Who will supply construction materials and where will they be from? - Are there alternative sites for the LNG plant? - What effects will there be on the environment and public health?

Questions asked in most communities related to:

- Jobs,
- Upgrading of transport infrastructure, and
- Project implementation in settlements.

In many communities questions were also asked concerning:

- Ecological safety,
- Land allocation,
- Distribution of Project benefits,
- Guarding Project property, and
- Effects of Project on fishing/gathering.

SEIC specialists were prepared to answer most questions since they had been previously raised. The SA Group had made a list of questions during the baseline data collection period and had consulted with SEIC specialists to obtain answers.

Results of consultations by community are in Chapter 5.

3.5.3.2 Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures Suggested by Participants

During discussions many participants spoke of potential positive effects of the Project, including:

- Upgrading of infrastructure,
- Business development,
- Increase in consumption, and
- Increase in employment.

Project impacts are an important issue for most communities (Sections 5.4 and 5.5). Participants felt only a few individuals would benefit from the Project, especially in small villages where residents felt they would have little chance of obtaining Project work.

People also spoke of other potential adverse impacts of the Project, including:

- Withdrawal of land for Project use,
- Increase in income inequalities in the community,
- Migration of work force in search of jobs,
- Increase in crime, including prostitution,
- Increase in social tension, and
- Increase in prices.

Some communities suggested that there would be an adverse impact on health, fire-safety, and the environment.

Some participants suggested possible measures to reduce negative and enhance positive Project impacts. The most common are listed below:

TABLE 3-12: MITIGATION MEASURES SUGGESTED BY PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONSULTATIONS

Issues	Possible Measures to be Taken
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Give priority to hiring local workers. - Provide training of local workers and increasing qualifications. - Inform local population of employment opportunities.
Local business development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keeping local businesspeople informed about Project development. - Consultation with local businesspeople. - Supply camps with local produce (vegetables, bread products, etc.).
Reduction/avoidance of social conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inform workers about traditions and way of life of local population and norms of behaviour. - Have closed camps. - Inform population about general Project development and development in their district or settlement. - Organise guarding of construction camps and other facilities. - Create of a monitoring council to control distribution of financial benefits from the Project. - Collaborate with local police.
Transport safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observe road regulations. - Asphalt the roads used by the Project. - Plan safety measures for pedestrians (pavements, traffic lights, etc.). - Plan the transport timetable carefully. - Water the streets. - Use by-pass roads rather than roads through settlements (NB., some communities thought this was a bad thing, others thought that a road through their village presented an opportunity rather than a negative impact).
Environmental safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use modern technologies. - Organise environmental safety focal points to respond to environmental issues. - Organise focal points to notify the public and collaborate with the Ministry of Emergencies/emergency services. - Joint training with local fire services. - Train workers in rules of behaviour in the forest.

In many communities people expressed the desire for SEIC to develop charitable activities and social programmes.

3.5.3.3 SEIC Fishing, Gathering, Hunting Policy

During the course of the consultation process many communities expressed concerns related to local fishing areas, berry and mushroom gathering areas and to a much lesser extent hunting. These issues were addressed through the SEIC Fishing, Gathering, Hunting policy described in Chapter 12.

Chapter 3

Steps in the Scoping and Assessment Process

3.6 STEP 5: ONGOING CONSULTATION

3.6.1 Compensation and Supplemental Assistance

Although temporary and permanent land needs for Project construction are substantial, land is only needed from a small number of individuals and households. As described in Chapter 12, SEIC adopted its Supplemental Assistance policy in July 2002. In August/September 2002, together with representatives from the SEIC Approvals Group, the SA Group began the process of identifying land users who might be eligible for supplemental assistance.

3.6.1.1 Purpose

The objectives of the consultation effort were to:

- Identify land users potentially eligible for compensation not included in the PLA,
- Determine the socio-economic situation of potentially eligible land users,
- Identify preferred forms of compensation/supplementary assistance,
- Assess possible alternatives through which affected land users might receive compensation and/or SA,
- Evaluate appropriate methods of providing compensation or supplemental assistance which would meet the needs of both land users and SEIC, and
- Prepare recommendations.

In order to achieve these objectives, activities were organised into three phases:

TABLE 3-13: PHASES OF THE WORK

Phase	Activity
1	Preliminary consultations to identify potentially eligible land users who were not previously identified.
2	Interviews with those subject to compensation/supplementary assistance.
3	Reporting on the results of interviewing and provision of recommendations for SEIC.

3.6.1.2 Phase 1: Defining the Process and Identifying Potentially Affected Land Users

During this phase the SA Group:

- Consulted with specialists from a land survey organisation to identify typical problems of the compensation process (Chapter 8),
- Analysed PLA materials and other Project documents to identify potentially affected land users who might be eligible for supplementary assistance and/or who were not originally identified during the PLA process, and
- Consulted with IUP and Approvals Group experts who provided information on potentially sensitive areas along the pipeline ROW.

The sensitive areas in northern and central Sakhalin were checked and clarified by the SA Group and Approvals Group experts in September 2002 (Chapter 12). In October 2002 similar activities were implemented in southern Sakhalin. In addition, consultations were held with specialists from District Land Committees in Nogliki, Smirnykh, Poronaisk, Makarov, Dolinsk and Aniva. The aim of this effort was to find out any unaccounted land users in the pipeline ROW and sanitary protection zones.

Potentially affected individuals and households were identified on the basis of the results of the survey completed by the SEIC Approvals Group and the SA Group. These were people who lived or practised subsistence or leisure activities within the proposed fixed facility sites or within the pipeline sanitary protection zones.

Individuals/families entitled to compensation or supplementary assistance were identified according to information gathered over several consultation periods described above. A good example of this process is the case of Prigorodnoye (Section 5.3.4.1).

The SA Group plans to conduct similar consultations with other land users.

3.6.1.3 Phase 2: Clarification of Status; Administration of Questionnaire

During Phase 2, a supplemental assistance questionnaire was administered (Appendix A-08). The purpose of the interviews was to:

- Clarify the user's residential and land-use status,
- Identify the social and economic status of each land user, and
- Assess a potential range of suitable SA based on questions concerning each land user's future economic and lifestyle plans.

The questions were grouped into the following nine categories:

TABLE 3-14: CATEGORIES OF QUESTIONS

No.	Categories	Issues
1	Family description	- Family composition and occupation. - Place of residence. - Family income and spending.
2	Land use	- History of land use. - Status of land use. - Attractiveness of this territory to owner.
3	Tangible assets	- Buildings and constructions. - Agricultural land and cattle/other animals. - Equipment and transport.
4	Household economy	- Agriculture. - Household production (what activities; economic significance). - Production/household income. - Production/household expenditure.
5	Infrastructure	- Heating, electricity, sewage, water provision, etc.
6	Fishing, gathering, hunting	- Where do people fish, gather and hunt? - What significance do these activities have .
7	Lifestyle	- Existing lifestyle and standard of living. - Expected change of lifestyle associated with Project development.
8	Health	- Healthcare provision. - Public Health/family's state of health.
9	People's knowledge of the Project	- Knowledge of Project sites. - Expectations from the Project.

In the interviews, the questions were open ended and not limited by wording or order of questions, allowing for full information to be provided by the respondent.

3.6.1.4 Phase 3: Follow-Up Actions

After the interviews were completed, responses were reviewed, and recommendations developed for SEIC consideration and further actions.

3.6.1.5 Results

The consultations are central to SEIC SA action plan for potentially affected land users. The consultation effort allows SEIC to:

- Identify the current socio-economic situation,
- Develop recommendations on the nature of compensation, and
- Use interview and baseline data collection for future monitoring and the basis on which to assess that people are at least the same as they were pre-Project.

3.6.2 Other Consultation Efforts

Other planned and ongoing consultation efforts are described in subsequent chapters.

Chapter 3 Steps in the Scoping and Assessment Process

TABLE 3-15: PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

Number	Community	Pre-Public Hearing (November-December 2001)						Public Hearing and Environmental Presentations (December 2001)				
		Date	Key Administrators	Catch Interviews	Group Discussions	Participants	Location**	Public Hearing	Env. Presentations	Participants	Location**	
Okha District												
1	Okha	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 Dec.	—	—	—	
2	Piltun	23 Nov.	—	5	1	10	1	—	—	—	—	
Nogliki District												
3	Val	23 Nov.	1	13	1	6	2	—	23 Dec.	30	2	
4	Goryachiye Klyuchi	26 Nov.	1	6	1	4	12	—	—	—	—	
5	Venskoye	26 Nov.	—	2	1	9	11	—	—	—	—	
6	Nogliki	22 Nov.	3	21	3	10	1, 5	4 Dec.	—	—	—	
7	Kaigan	24 Nov.	—	4	1	7	13	—	—	—	—	
8	Katangli	24 Nov.	1	6	1	3	6	—	—	—	—	
9	Nysh	28 Nov.	1	11	1	7	2	—	24 Dec.	100	8	
Aleksandrovsk District												
10	Aleksandrovsk-Sakhalinsky	26 Nov.	1	22	2	13	1	4 Dec.	—	—	—	
Tymovsk District												
11	Argi-Pagi	23 Nov.	2	9	2	9	2, 3	—	24 Dec.	85	8	
12	Chir-Unvd	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	25 Dec.	45	2	
13	Ado-Tymovo	25 Nov.	2	9	2	9	1, 5	—	25 Dec.	30	8	
14	Slava/Molodezhnoye	23 Nov.	2	7	2	10	7	—	—	—	—	
15	Tymovsk	22 Nov.	4	28	6	25	1, 3, 5	3 Dec.	—	—	—	
16	Krasnaya Tym'	26 Nov.	1	8	2	11	1	—	—	—	—	
17	Yasnoye	24 Nov.	1	11	3	18	1, 2	—	26 Dec.	20	8	
18	Palevo	24 Nov.	1	11	1	11	1	—	—	—	—	
Smirnykh District												
19	Onor	27 Nov.	3	17	2	9	1	—	26 Dec.	125	8	
20	Roschino	26 Nov.	1	7	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	
21	Pobedino	26 Nov.	1	10	1	7	3	—	27 Dec.	19	7	
22	Smirnykh	26 Nov.	2	15	2	16	1, 6	5 Dec.	—	—	—	
23	Elniki	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24	Buyukly	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poronaïsk District												
25	Matrosovo	27 Nov.	1	6	2	17	2, 7	—	—	—	—	
26	Malinovka	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27	Zabaykalets	28 Nov.	1	4	1	4	7	—	—	—	—	
28	Leonidovo	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	22 Dec.	34	2	
29	Poronaïsk	23 Nov.	2	25	1	7	6	6 Dec.	—	—	—	
30	Tikhmenevo	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31	Gastello	23 Nov.	1	13	2	11	1, 6	—	23 Dec.	23	8	
32	Vostok/Vakhrushev	28 Nov.	1	9	2	11	2, 7	—	23 Dec.	31	8	

Chapter 3 Steps in the Scoping and Assessment Process

	Baseline Data Collection (February-April 2002)									Needs Matrix	Contact List	Consultations on Project Impacts and Mitigation (June 2002)			
	Primary	Supplemental	Baseline	Interviews with Experts	Population	Location**	Community Reports	Impact Assessment	Date			Consultations	Participants	Location**	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	18-28 Feb.	24 Apr.	Y	10	15	1, 4, 5	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Jun.	1	1	7	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	18-28 Feb.	22-27 Apr.	Y	12	26	1, 4, 5	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Jun.	1	12	7	
	18-28 Feb.	—	—	—	5	4, 5	Y	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	18-28 Feb.	25-27 Apr.	Y	4	12	1, 4, 5	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Jun.	1	28	7	
	18-28 Feb.	23-26 Apr.	Y	7	15	1, 4, 5	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Jun.	1	39	3	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	25 Feb.-5 Mar.	22 Apr.	Y	16	35	1, 4, 5	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Jun.	1	44	3	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	25 Feb.-5 Mar.	—	Y	2	26	1, 4, 5	Y	Y	—	Y	18 Jun.	1	21	3	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Y	Y	17 Jun.	1	19	3	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	25 Feb.-5 Mar.	23 Apr.	Y	16	31	1, 4, 11	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Jun.	1	32	3	
	25 Feb.-5 Mar.	23 Apr.	Y	1	9	4, 5, 11	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Jun.	1	15	5	
	25 Feb.-5 Mar.	24-25 Apr.	Y	14	36	4, 5, 11	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Jun.	1	34	3	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	6-8 Mar.	—	Y	11	41	4, 5, 11	—	—	—	Y	19 Jun.	1	10	7	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Y	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	15-20 Mar.	—	Y	12	48	1, 5, 11	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Jun.	1	47	7	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Y	17 Jun.	1	8	7	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	15-20 Mar.	—	Y	16	33	1, 5, 6, 11	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Jun.	1	32	3	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Chapter 3 Steps in the Scoping and Assessment Process

Number	Community	Pre-Public Hearing (November-December 2001)						Public Hearing and Environmental Presentations (December 2001)				
		Date	Key Administrators	Catch Interviews	Group Discussions	Participants	Location**	Public Hearing	Env. Presentations	Participants	Location**	
Makarov District												
33	Novoye	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	Gornoye/Tumanovo	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	24 Dec.	68	7	—
35	Makarov	28 Nov.	3	37	4	24	1, 2, 3	6 Dec.	—	—	—	—
36	Porechye	28 Nov.	1	7	1	6	7	—	—	—	—	—
37	Zaozernoye	29 Nov.	1	7	1	10	5	—	—	—	—	—
38	Pugachevo	29 Nov.	1	10	1	6	8	—	—	—	—	—
39	Tikhaya	29 Nov.	1	7	1	8	5	—	—	—	—	—
Dolinsk District												
40	Vzmorye	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 Dec.	9	2	—
41	Sovetskoye	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	26 Dec.	94	7	—
42	Dolinsk	14 Dec.	3	19	1	9	7	17 Dec.	—	—	—	—
43	Sokol	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk												
44	Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	7-10 Dec.	2	109	16	115	2, 7, 9	11 Dec.	—	—	—	—
Aniva District												
45	Troitskoye	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	Aniva	14 Dec.	2	18	1	8	6	18 Dec.	—	—	—	—
47	Mitsulevka	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korsakov District												
48	Solovyevka	7 Dec.	1	14	2	10	1	—	—	—	—	—
49	Korsakov	7 Dec.	3	87	8	31	1, 7, 10	10 Dec.	—	—	—	—
50	Prigorodnoye	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulegorsk District												
51	Shakhtersk	8 Dec.	1	18	2	52	2, 7	—	—	—	—	—
52	Ulegorsk	12 Dec.	2	32	2	47	2, 7	10 Dec.	—	—	—	—
Tomari District												
53	Penzenskoye	7 Dec.	2	8	1	5	7	—	—	—	—	—
54	Tomari	7 Dec.	1	26	1	8	6	11 Dec.	—	—	—	—
Kholmok District												
55	Kholmok	7 Dec.	4	42	5	32	2, 5	13 Dec.	—	—	—	—
Nevelsk District												
56	Nevelsk	11 Dec.	2	39	7	41	2, 5	14 Dec.	—	—	—	—
	Total Participants		78	815	98	661				713		
	Total Communities	54	50	51	41	41	N/A	15	14	14	N/A	

* The table is summarising the following consultations: Pre-Public Hearing Consultations, Public Hearing and Environmental Presentations, Baseline Data Collection, and Consultations on Project Impact and Mitigation.

** Key to Locations:

- 1 - Shop
- 2 - Educational Institutions (School, Colleges, Technical Lyceum, University)
- 3 - Recreational Centre (Cultural Centre, Club, Cinema)
- 4 - SEIC Cars
- 5 - Street

