

Chapter

5



Potentially Affected Communities

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5.1 INTRODUCTION

The SA Group carried out an extensive community consultation programme related to potential impacts from Project construction and operations (Chapters 2, 3 and 6 for more information on the methodological approach and the consultation process). This chapter covers the following:

- Siting of Project facilities,
- Land acquisitions,
- Potential impacts, and
- Community opinions/feedback.

5.2 SITING ISSUES RELATED TO PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION AND SPECIFIC COMMUNITIES

The criteria for selection of communities for consultation are described in Chapter 2. The primary criterion was proximity of Project facilities, either temporary (camps, laydown yards, etc.) or permanent (OPF, Booster Station, LNG/OET). The list of temporary facilities/locations changed over time, as seen from the Table 5-02. This section describes the process of site selection.

In March 2002, the SA Group ‘froze’ the list of communities where baseline data would be collected in order to complete the SIA. With few exceptions, land will be acquired in or near these communities for temporary and/or permanent sites.

In total, 52 communities were visited in the first stage of consultations. A final total of 20 communities (including the seasonal fishing settlement at Kaigan (Figures G-11, G-12)) in nine districts were surveyed close to proposed sites of Project facilities (Chapter 3, community selection criteria). These communities are listed below.

TABLE 5-01: COMMUNITIES CONSULTED IN RELATION TO LOCATION OF PROJECT-RELATED FACILITIES

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

The following table illustrates the dynamic of decision-making about the location of Project facilities over the period between January and October 2002.

TABLE 5-02: COMMUNITIES AND PROJECT FACILITIES

District	Community	January 2002					March 2002					October 2002				
		Camp	Laydown Yard	Use of local port	Support Base	IUP camp	Camp	Laydown Yard	Use of Local Port	Support Base	IUP camp	Camp	Laydown Yard	Use of Local Port	Support Base	IUP camp
Nogliki	Val															
	Nogliki															
	Katangli/Kaigan													X		
	Nysh															
Tymovsk	Argi-Pagi										X	X				
	Ado-Tymovo										X	X				
	Yasnoye/Palevo															
	Slava/Molodezhnoye						X					X				
Smirnykh	Onor															
	Pobedino								X						X	
Poronaisk	Poronaisk															
	Leonidovo															
	Gastello	Booster Station														
Makarov	Gornoye/Tumanovo															
	Porechye															
	Zaozerno															
	Pugachevo															X
Dolinsk	Sokol								X						X	
	Sovetskoye															
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	Company HQ														
Aniva	Mitsulevka															
Korsakov	Korsakov, Prigorodnoye *															

*LNG/OET Site

** 'X' above means that the decision was made not to use this site.

The following is an overview of siting issues related to pipeline construction. These locations have been the focus of Preliminary Land Allocation (PLA) activities, engineering surveys and public consultations.

5.2.1 Val Camp and Laydown Yard

Val is the most northerly proposed camp and laydown yard (Figure G-01). Both will be constructed on one site (Figure G-02) - an abandoned airfield on the eastern side of the Okha-Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk road, adjacent to the narrow gauge railway. The facilities themselves will be constructed on top of the former runway, which is made of consolidated sand.

The area is of suitable size for the camp and laydown yard and requires very little earthwork, tree clearing or other preparation. It is within walking distance of Val for local workers, and the railway provides a physical barrier between the camp and the local Val community (Figures G-03 - G-05). In addition, an access road can be built to the site, bypassing a stretch of the Okha-Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk road.

Originally, a site near the southern edge of Val was considered along the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk-Okha road in an area cleared of abandoned housing. This site was ultimately not chosen because:

- There was a possibility that old tanks were buried at the site,
- The site was not large enough for a combined camp and laydown yard, and
- There was no physical barrier between the site and the community.

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5.2.2 Nogliki Camp and Laydown Yard

Nogliki is the southernmost site for pipeline construction Spread No. 1 (Figures G-07, G-10). It is also the termination point of the railroad that will be used to transport pipeline sections and supplies from ports in the south. This has been the most difficult community in which to identify appropriate sites.

A disused lumber storage yard near the southern edge of Nogliki has been identified for the laydown yard (Figure G-09). It is covered with rotting stacks of logs up to several meters high. Regeneration of this brown field site will benefit the community. The site is adjacent to the railway, which is due to be upgraded. New road access will have to be constructed.

Several camp locations were dismissed because of HSE requirements or the disapproval of the local authorities (Figure G-08). At the time this document was prepared a suitable site for the construction camp had still not been agreed to with the local administration.

The site most recently proposed for the camp by the local administration is on municipal land to the south of Nogliki. It is on the top of a hill and has already been graded (levelled). Access would require upgrading an existing 2.5km dirt road to the site. This road runs along the north and east sides of a large group of dachas and is used by dacha owners for access to their properties.

The airport authorities recently rejected half of this site, as construction plans conflict with the proposed joint Sakhalin I/Sakhalin II airport upgrade project. A suggestion to move the site further east is now being explored.

5.2.3 Nysh Camp and Laydown Yard

The first sites for both the camp and the laydown yards proposed by the local administration were badly contaminated. SEIC decided to review alternative sites and found a site in an old abandoned settlement in a forest close to the main Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk-Okha road, 4-5km south of Nysh railway station (Figure G-13, G-14).

The new location is next to the junction of the main road and the southern access road to the OPF, which was also a deciding factor in the selection. The nearest community is Nysh (Figure G-15). Rail sidings are not available locally and old sidings from Nysh station are to be installed at the new site.

5.2.4 Argi-Pagi Camp and Laydown Yard

Argi-Pagi proved was ultimately dropped from consideration. Transportation considerations would have added one hour for the contractor to reach to the northern end of Spread No. 2. Yasnoye and Nysh have better access.

5.2.5 Ado-Tymovo Camp and Laydown Yard

This site was considered as an alternative location for the southernmost Spread No. 2 site. The site was dropped due to its proximity to a fish hatchery, which has a very large exclusion zone (2.5km) and its classification as a Group I forest. After discussions with the pipeline design contractor the location was abandoned and attempts made to locate sites in Onor and Yasnoye instead.

5.2.6 Yasnoye Camp and Laydown Yard

Initially a laydown yard site was proposed in Yasnoye (Figures G-18, G-22) in the middle of the village, very close to houses and schools. The camp site chosen was between the railway and the village, behind some housing, but with difficult access over a narrow bridge and a railway crossing. Because of the location, it was extremely difficult to upgrade to permit the required volume of traffic to access the site.

Following lengthy reviews of the local area, a laydown area was selected that was part of a timber mill dumpsite (Figure G-19). Clearing this site will provide some benefit to the local community. An ideal site for the camp was chosen to the east of the village (Figure G-20). It is away from the community, while still within walking distance for local workers.

5.2.7 Onor Camp and Laydown Yard

The proposed site is located just east of Onor (Figures G-25, G-28 and G-29), next to the railway. The railway sidings on the site are now in daily use but would be expanded and upgraded as part of the Project. It is close enough to the village for local workers to walk to work.

The site is owned by the military. Part is swampy and wooded and a logging company uses part. One major drawback of this site is that trucks will pass through the village. Once a pipeline contractor is selected, construction of a by-pass road will be considered.

Initially, residents objected to the use of this site because it hampered gathering of berries and mushrooms (Figures G-26 and G-27). However, after community consultations (Figure G-31), plans for use of the site were modified to address local concerns.

After residents objected to the above site, an alternative site was proposed by the local administration but it was ultimately not chosen due to:

- Local contamination of the site,
- Russian Sanitary Regulations for Construction (SNiP) requirements regarding protection zones along salmon rivers, and
- Potential objections to logging young timber on the site.

5.2.8 Pobedino Camp and Laydown Areas

Pobedino was considered as a possible alternative to Onor for a camp and laydown area. Although potential sites were identified, they were on military land and therefore were no more appropriate than the sites at Onor.

5.2.9 Leonidovo Camp and Laydown Areas

An ideal location for both the camp and laydown areas has been chosen on the main runway of a disused airport (Figures G-32 - G-34). The runway is constructed from pre-cast concrete paving about 150mm thick and provides an ideal foundation.

The land belongs to the military. The proposed site has good road and rail access and easy access to the pipeline ROW. It is close to the local community for easy access by local workers, but there are also adequate barriers from the local community. The actual site requires very little preparation.

5.2.10 Poronaisk IUP Camp

An IUP supervision camp for 50 people (Figure G-36) has recently been constructed and opened in the town of Poronaisk (Figures G-35, G-37, G-38). The camp (Figure G-37) requires 0.5ha in the town's industrial zone.

5.2.11 Gornoye/Tumanovo Camp and Laydown Yard

SEIC engineers considered many sites in the Gornoye/Tumanovo area (Figure G-42). Because of the terrain and access problems the selection of sites was very limited. It was also difficult to find any that were large enough to meet specifications.

The site of the old Tumanovo railway station and sidings was considered. However, the limited access and size of the station ruled it out as a possible laydown area. An old sand quarry was considered as a possible campsite but also had access and size restrictions, as well as limitations due to fishery and beach exclusion zones.

A site about 10km north of Tumanovo was selected, although it was not ideal (Figure G-43). The site is close to the railway, with good road access and access to the pipeline ROW. It is the site of an abandoned settlement and the old railway yard is proposed as the sidings for the laydown area. Part of the site is Group I forest, but this forest could possibly be avoided.

There is no community next to the site. The villages of Gornoye (Figure G-44) and Tumanovo lie approximately 10km away, so a bus would have to be provided for local workers.

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5.2.12 Zaozernoje and Porechye Support Bases

These support bases have been allocated to support the pipeline construction Spread No. 4 activities in the Makarov Mountains. They will be used for mobile equipment and pipe storage; no facilities are expected to be constructed. Although limited rail sidings facilities exist near both sites, the sidings in the nearby Makarov station yard could be used to unload equipment and pipe (Figures G-46 - G-50).

5.2.13 Pugachevo Camp and Laydown Areas

Pugachevo (Figure G-55, G-57) was selected as the southern site for pipeline Spread No. 4 (Figure G-52). The first two sites were rejected by the local administration as too close to a fish hatchery and salmon river. A laydown yard site was finally selected on the north side of the river and settlement. It is close to the railway, a river crossing and borders the pipeline ROW (Figure G-54).

The local community will benefit from a new access road to be constructed by the Project between the main road and village. There will be minimal impact on land users. Three abandoned dachas will be demolished for the new access road and some potato fields will be affected.

Access is good to the camp location selected south of the river and village (Figure G-53). The river forms a natural barrier between the camp and this very small village, but it will not hinder access for local workers to walk to the site.

5.2.14 Sovetskoye Camp and Laydown Yard

This area is served by good roads and has very good rail access. Several sets of sites have been considered. Some were dropped from considerations after the pipeline design contractor increased the site size.

The first choice for the campsite in the middle of Sovetskoye (Figures G-59 - G-61) was rejected. An alternative site on pastureland just north of the settlement has now been chosen (Figure 60) as a combined camp/laydown yard. It is close enough for local workers to walk to work.

Access to the camp will by-pass the community following construction of a rail crossing and a short access road. The community will benefit from a new rail siding at the local station. This siding will be constructed about 1.5-2km from the camp. Further south, there is good access to the pipeline ROW.

5.2.15 Mitsulevka Camp and Laydown Yard

This camp and laydown area is the first site south of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk (Figure G-64, G-68). Many other sites were considered but this location was considered ideal. It is on pastureland with good access to the main road and is adjacent to the pipeline ROW.

The proposed camp (Figure G-65) will be in the east side of the main Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk - Korsakov road, and the laydown area (Figure G-66) on the other side. The road will form a barrier between the small village and camp, yet allowing local workers to get to work easily.

5.3 SITES FOR PERMANENT FACILITIES

5.3.1 Piltun Landfall

The offshore pipeline will be pulled onshore just north of Chaivo Bay. After construction, the site will be restored with the exception of a small area where a pigging station will be located. This station will be permanently fenced.

There will be increased traffic on the access road to carry quarry materials and pulling equipment at the start of construction. The work site area itself will cover an area of about 15,000m². Around 40-50 workers will be required and they will probably be based in the temporary construction camp in Val.

The nearest settlements to the Piltun Landfall site are Piltun (pop. 230) to the west and Val (pop. 1,347) to the south. The main impact of the construction will be on the activities of reindeer herders who use nearby pastures for calving. These reindeer herders are being kept fully informed of construction

schedules and Project plans. It is expected that the site will be revegetated after the construction. For more information about the Piltun Landfall Site and Reindeer herding, see Chapters 7 and 14 respectively.

5.3.2 OPF

The OPF is located in a remote uninhabited area, approximately 7km from the Lunskoye pipeline landfall and north of a protected area, Lunsky Bay Natural Monument. It is more than 60km by road to the nearest settlement, Nysh. The area selected is mostly clear of trees, but the borders do contain wooded areas. This is an industrial footprint.

For more information about the OPF and its potential environmental impact, see the EIA (Volume 3, Chapters 2, 3).

5.3.3 Gastello Booster Station #2 Site

The Gastello Booster Station #2 location depends on the pipeline route and on the hydraulics of the pipeline, so the current proposed site may move north or south depending on these factors. The precise location will be decided in the detailed design phase. (Figures G-39 - G-41)

The site has a small footprint. Some local residents use the site as a recreation area, but according to responses during consultations, there are a number of equally good alternative recreation spots.

5.3.4 LNG/OET Site

Unlike the other sites above, siting of the LNG plant at Prigorodnoye (Figures G-72, G-73, G-75) has been an issue of concern for local residents. The SA group carried out a series of consultations to identify potentially affected land users. As part of this consultation effort, previously unknown households were identified who had historically used the site. Both the SEIC SA and Approvals Groups have been working with local authorities to validate these historical claims and eligibility to participate in the Russian regulatory compensation system.

5.3.4.1 Resettlement of Local Residents

The LNG section of the LNG/OET site will be constructed on the site of the former village of Prigorodnoye. This village has been relocated in the 1980s, but there are still several residents living there engaged in farming and tending their subsistence garden plots or dachas (Figure G-74). Some are registered farmers, mostly elderly who have returned because they could not afford to live in the town.

First trip to Prigorodnoye and informal discussions with residents took place in September 2001 as part of a scoping effort. After approval of the SEIC supplemental assistance programme, baseline data gathering interviews were held in August 2002 and used to develop preliminary compensation options discussed with the affected families in November 2002.

Potentially affected households and businesses include:

- Three families who live on the site year-round (two are not registered land users),
- Two families who use plots of land for dachas (neither are registered land users),
- Two seasonal fishing bases (Chapter 12),
- Land belonging to a farmer who had not done any work on site since 1997, and
- Another farmer who lives outside the site allocated to the LNG and oil/gas terminal, but within the Sanitary Protection Zone.

The SA Group addressed this issue using the process described in Section 3.6.1.3. Through the consultation process, they determined that Prigorodnoye residents rely to a great extent on their livestock rearing/cultivation activities. These people can be classified as socially unprotected people that need supplemental assistance provided by SEIC, as their interests will be affected.

Recommendations were developed for Prigorodnoye residents based on a case by case approach. The results of consultations provide a monitoring baseline.

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5.3.4.2 Prigorodnoye Beach

Local residents have expressed concern over the potential loss of the Prigorodnoye beach at the LNG/OET site since this is a popular recreational area for some Korsakov residents. Comments have been made in Public meetings as well as during baseline data collection.

This 'wild' beach does not have official status as a recreational area and is therefore not eligible for compensation other than rent payments over the Project lifetime. However, the Korsakov authorities stated the need to provide an alternative recreational beach as a PLA Project condition. SEIC is consulting with the administration to develop mitigation-of-impact alternatives.

5.3.4.2.1 Background

Prigorodnoye beach became popular in the early 1990s, after the beaches widely used by Korsakov residents in the 1970s and 1980s became increasingly polluted with domestic and industrial waste. Before the 1990s the beach was difficult to access due to the lack of regular public transportation to the area. The increased number of family cars in the 1990s contributed to the beach accessibility and popularity. Transportation, however, still remains a problem for low-income groups without cars.

Residents stated that on sunny weekends in July/August, as many as 200-300 people visit the beach and up to 50 people on weekdays. While observing the beach for a number of weeks in the relatively cold and wet summer of 2002 the SA group counted no more than 20 people at any one time.

The following advantages/disadvantages of Prigorodnoye Beach as a recreation site were mentioned during interviews.

TABLE 5-03: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF PRIGORODNOYE BEACH

Advantages	Disadvantages
- Situated fairly close to Korsakov (20 minutes by car)	- No public transportation to the area
- Sandy beach, clear water	- Access road is a dirt track in very poor condition
- The way the beach shelves (to a significant depth after a few metres) makes it convenient for bathing	- No parking facilities other than on the beach itself or the roadside
- Good place for collecting seaweed and scallops	- Some four-wheel drive vehicles drive along the beach to access the recreation area
	- The depth of the water makes it unsafe for children

The mouth of the Mereya river at the LNG site is also a licenced salmon catching area. During the fishing season (July-August) on good weather weekends there are about 50-100 licenced fishermen with individual.

The beach is also a traditional place for collecting seaweed and scallops. However, the latter is true for other seashore areas adjacent to Prigorodnoye (Nechaevka, Belokamenka, etc.). Therefore, the impact on these activities will not be significant.

5.3.4.2.2 Other Recreational Areas

While Prigorodnoye is probably the most popular recreation site in the area, other sites were mentioned by 54 respondents. The results are illustrated in the following table. Some respondents mentioned more than one place.

TABLE 5-04: RECREATIONAL AREAS OF KORSAKOV DISTRICT NAMED BY RESPONDENTS

Name of Recreational Area	Number of Responses in Favour of this Place
Prigorodnoye Beach	35
1st, 2nd, 3rd Pad' Beaches	10
Warm Lakes	6
Busse Lake	5
Vavaisky Lakes	5
Okhotsk Sea Coast	5
Other sites (Tunaicha, Pityevoye Lakes, Aniva Municipal Beach, Town Park)	13

The beaches at *First*, *Second* and *Third Pad* (valleys) located between Korsakov and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk were traditional recreational areas in the 1970s-1980s. These are also wild beaches whose main attraction is their proximity to the city. They are within walking distance (5-10km) and buses run every 30 minutes and more often in summer.

Aniva Bay's yacht club is located at *First Pad*. Good waves and wind conditions also attract surfers. However, in their current state these sites do not appear to be suitable for public recreational areas, for the following reasons:

- No safe access road,
- No parking area available to accommodate the needs of the visitors,
- The shore is littered with industrial and domestic waste,
- There are several beached vessels on the shore that pose potential danger to the holiday-makers, and
- Shallower water, and more seaweed, compared to Prigorodnoye.

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk residents did not mention Prigorodnoye among their favourite recreational facilities, because:

- There are a number of natural facilities within an hour drive from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, including:
- Aniva beach,
- The wild beach near Taranay, which has recently become very popular,
- Tunaicha and Izmenchivioye Lakes, the Warm Lakes and other lakes on the south-eastern coast, and
- The Sea of Okhotsk coast.
- There are good quality asphalt roads to the above places, and
- Parking places are available at the above places.

5.3.4.2.3 Recent Public Consultations Efforts

During the preliminary consultations on impact mitigations held in May and June 2002, the issue of the LNG site and Prigorodnoye Beach was raised more than any other issue, and produced negative reactions by local participants. To address these concerns SEIC has undertaken the following steps:

- In July/August the SA group carried out an assessment of public use of the beach on LNG site (Appendix A, Beach count form),
- SEIC Approval and SA groups discussed with Korsakov Administration the need to consider public opinion during the alternative site selection. Korsakov Administration was put in charge of deciding on consultation methods and time frame. SEIC stated that it will provide the Administration with any necessary assistance, at SEIC discretion,
- At SEIC request the Administration opened a 'hotline' to allow Korsakov residents to name their options. This was followed up by a final public discussion of the alternative sites on November 15, 2002. Despite the information campaign carried out by the Administration (publications in local newspapers, radio announcements, etc.) neither the 'hotline,' nor the discussion elicited any public interest. Two phone calls were made to the 'hotline' number in three weeks, and seven people attended public meetings including the organisers of the meeting and a SEIC representative, and
- At the request of SEIC the issue of Prigorodnoye beach was put on the agenda of the Korsakov District Council on October 16, 2002. The Council issued a decision to give the beach the status of 'zone of traditional recreation'. According to the existing Russian regulations, since this decision was made after the PLA, it cannot be used as a legal ground for compensation, but it can be used a starting point for negotiations.

5.4 INTENSIVE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

As described in Chapter 2, 3 and 6, the SA group carried out an intensive programme of public consultation in 2001-2002. This section outlines the main community concerns expressed during consultations. Section 5.4 summarises issues raised during consultation and data collection and describes common issues in the surveyed communities. Section 5.5 summarises the ongoing consultations relating to Project land needs. Community-specific information is available in the form of community profiles in Appendix D.

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5.4.1 Community Concerns Relating to Project Implementation

During consultations, community residents made the following recommendations pertaining to SEIC Project implementation:

TABLE 5-05: COMMUNITY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SEIC RELATING TO PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Category	Recommendations
Infrastructure upgrades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upgrade local transport infrastructure during Project implementation. - Provide detailed information about construction timeframes/locations. - Use and, where necessary, modify existing transport/seaport facilities.
Impact of construction camps/laydown yards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor impact on prices in communities. - Inform communities about schedules and types of construction/operations planned near communities. - Inform communities about location of the pipeline and other Project facilities and plots of land allocated/used for Project purposes. - Involve local enterprises in Project activities. - Inform local communities about plans for camp construction and management. - Address local concerns about increases in crime due to influx of construction workers.
Public Health and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address community concerns about the influx of workers and risk of disease. - Take adequate environmental protection measures to reduce Project impacts on public health and sanitation.
Revenue Sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide Sakhalin public with detailed information about production sharing terms and revenue distribution between the Russian party and foreign participants of the Project. - Consider ways to allocate local (district) budget share of Project revenues directly to Sakhalin communities. - Invest in community support programmes.

5.4.2 General Non-Project Related Issues

During public consultations a free exchange of opinions with community residents took place and different socio-economic issues in the communities were discussed. These results and other information obtained during the pre-public hearing effort provided insights into some of the socio-economic conditions in communities potentially affected by the Project. Some of the following comments and opinions were expressed:

TABLE 5-06: GENERAL NON-PROJECT RELATED ISSUES RAISED DURING PUBLIC DISCUSSIONS

Category	Issues
Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many apartment blocks have problems with centralised heating and power supply, especially in winter. - Water supply is irregular and in some places tap water is of poor quality. - Housing is in a poor condition in many communities.
Public health and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local health provision is often inadequate - Communities need a safe water supply. - Invest in joint (camp/community) medical services
Transportation and communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public (bus) transport is limited and irregular, especially in central/northern areas. - Telecommunications are poor, esp. in central/northern communities.
Jobs and substandard incomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unemployment rate is high and jobs are hard to find. - Many people have low incomes and are not able to buy basic food/goods.
Community revenues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of budget funds to resolve acute community problems.

5.4.3 Community-Specific Issues

During public discussions in different communities a number of community-specific issues were identified. These included:

TABLE 5-07: COMMUNITY SPECIFIC ISSUES RAISED DURING PUBLIC DISCUSSIONS

Communities	Issues
Piltun, Val, Nogliki, Goryachiye Klyuchi	- Deficiencies in regular transportation between communities - Lack of social services
Venskoye	- No electricity (some other localities experience frequent and long blackouts)
Nogliki	- High crime rate - Low level of community involvement in oil and gas projects
Gastello	- Public concern about the safety of the proposed booster station and its potential impact upon the environment.
Korsakov/Prigorodnoye	- Public concern about the loss of the public beach at the LNG site - Public concern about air pollution from LNG plant - Residents' concern about their dachas and the potential need to relocate from the proposed LNG site - Korsakov residents' concern about inconvenience when oversized cargo transported through the town from the port of Korsakov to the LNG plant. - Public support for road construction due to expected improvement in local roads and deployment of local labour in road construction.
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Tomari, Nogliki, Poronaisk	- Requests for investment in joint (community/company) medical services and community support programmes
Korsakov, Kholmsk, and Nevelsk	- Public support for plans to use the local ports for the Project due to expected creation of local jobs and boosting of local economy.
Uglegorsk, Shakhtyorsk, Tomari, Ilinsky, Penzenskoye	- Local requests that these ports also be used by the Project.

5.4.4 Summary of Phase 2 EIA Public Consultation Comments

Generally, the social expectations with respect to the Sakhalin II Project are positive. Many people expect that Project implementation will address economic and social problems by:

- Creating a large number of well paid jobs,
- Enhancing standards of living through increased payments into local budgets and contributions to social and economic development,
- Developing the island's transport infrastructure (roads, railways, ports and communications),
- Providing gas to Sakhalin communities, and
- Improving housing and public utility infrastructure.

However, SEIC is aware that community expectations may be inflated with regards to job opportunities, while gas provision depends to a large extent on the federal and regional governments (Chapter 10).

The most common public concerns about Project implementation were related to:

- Environmental safety of the LNG plant and the Booster Station,
- Environmental threats from seismic activity,
- Potential marine impacts, particularly on fisheries (especially salmon) and grey whales,
- Local community benefits from Project revenues (fears that communities will not benefit),
- Recruitment of workers from other regions,
- Fears of possible price hikes due to the incoming workforce,
- Employment and economic opportunities,
- Lack of Project information, particularly about construction schedules and location of facilities, and
- Use/misuse of Project funds already received by local/regional authorities.

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5.5 COMMUNITY NEEDS AND PERCEPTIONS BASED ON SEIC CONSULTATION EFFORTS

As part of the consultation effort communities were requested to provide information on their potential needs and perceptions of the Project. This information was requested during the preliminary scoping, baseline data collection, and consultations on Project impacts and mitigation measures (June 2002). Information collected included residents' and experts' concerns/perceptions about Project implementation, and community needs.

This information was compiled and will facilitate identification of community needs. Analysis of the data collected showed community similarities in the following areas:

- Socio-demographic characteristics,
- Infrastructure and public services,
- Economic situation, and
- Lifestyle and quality of life.

Community infrastructure and improvement of living conditions were two major concerns common to communities

Community needs fall into two basic groups: high priority and low priority, according to residents and officials. The following table format was used to organise the data for each community according to source of information and type of need. Within the matrix the needs were identified as high (H) and low (L) priority (Table 5-15).

TABLE 5-08: COMMUNITY NEEDS MATRIX - SAMPLE FORMAT

	Administration	Population
Infrastructure		
Community		

5.5.1 Community Perceptions and Needs

Local administrations consistently expressed different opinions from those of local residents. The problems most typically identified by the heads and representatives of administrations are:

- The decrease of the municipal budget share in tax revenue and the increase in the federal budget share,
- Improvement of the transport infrastructure,
- Improvement in housing and public utilities, and
- Job creation.

The needs most typically identified by local residents are:

- Job creation,
- Improvement of medical services, especially in small rural communities,
- Construction of schools/kindergartens/nurseries, public bath houses, repair of local hospitals/paramedic stations,
- Better financing of schools/kindergartens/nurseries and medical facilities,
- Improvement of telecommunications,
- Improvement of housing, and
- Improvement of transport infrastructure (roads, public transport).

The infrastructure, livelihoods and culture of the communities close to the Project sites will inevitably be affected. The following paragraphs provide an overview of the background situation in surveyed communities, considering the potential Project impacts on these aspects of community life:

- Socio-demographic characteristics,
- Housing and public utilities,
- Security (police/fire-fighting),
- Community healthcare, and
- Transport and communications.

5.5.2 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

All legislative and judicial authorities are based in the district centres (Section 4.2.1.2.). Executive power in the communities rests with the district/village administration, civil servants and elected authorised community representatives (starosta and/or community council). There are non-governmental organisations and public initiative groups in the district centres and in some smaller communities.

Populations are decreasing in surveyed communities. Death rates exceed birth rates in communities, a fact attributed to a low standard of living and pessimism about the future. Out-migration exceeds in-migration, due to:

- Lack of employment opportunities due to bankruptcy/closure/downsizing of enterprises/industries, and
- Low salaries and/or delays in salary payment.

People tend to migrate from small rural communities to district centres. Statistics indicate that younger people outnumber the elderly in small communities but the average age of populations is increasing. In fact, many young people study in district centres and some registered working-age residents live and work elsewhere.

There are more women than men in the surveyed communities except Korsakov. The workforce is heterogeneous, but the majority of the population is Russian with a secondary education. Residents of district centres tend to have higher levels of education.

The Project is likely to encourage migration to settlements where Project facilities are being constructed and jobs created. As more opportunities are being created in larger centres such as Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk (Figures G-62 - G-63) and Korsakov (Figures G- 69-G-71), it is likely that rural populations will continue to migrate to these centres. This will result in a further loss of specialists from rural communities.

If the Project has a positive economic effect in communities where it is being implemented, the birth rate may rise.

5.5.3 Public Utilities

District centres have municipal heating systems but according to respondents many have broken down. Only Nogliki and Val have a centralised gas supply. Municipal water provision is only available in district centres. Respondents reported water shortages. Rural residents use independent sources of heating and water. Hot running water is supplied only in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. More information about public utilities can be found in Section 4.3.2, 4.4.3 and Table 5-11.

5.5.4 Security

5.5.4.1 Police/Security Service

Some administrative centres (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Korsakov and Nogliki) have internal affairs departments (police headquarters). Police officers tend to live in district centres and visit smaller communities only in cases of emergency. Residents in larger communities (Korsakov, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Nogliki and Argi-Pagi) said crime levels are high and the situation is getting worse. Many of the smaller communities surveyed do not have resident policemen (Table 5-12 and Appendix D). Respondents also said that the police were in general poorly equipped.

The most typical crimes are theft, car theft and robbery and there are some cases of murder. Residents in smaller communities said crime levels were low, with household burglary and cattle theft the most typical crimes.

Lack of police in rural communities may result in difficulties should conflicts arise between Project workers, the secondary labour force and the local population. In addition, increased wealth brought about by Project activity and demand for local services (e.g., produce suppliers, shop owners, and owners of recreation centres) could well cause an increase in crime.

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5.5.4.2 Fire-Fighting Service

There is no fire-fighting service in Katangli, Leonidovo, Gastello, Porechye, Zaozernoje, Pugachevo, Sovetskoye or Mitsulevka. Locals fight their own fires. In some areas it can often take 30 minutes or more for the fire brigade to arrive (Table 5-12 and Appendix D).

The closest fire-fighting service available is often in the district centre. HSE requirements for Project camps and facilities include a provision fire-fighting response.

5.5.5 Community Healthcare

In many communities, medical services have been cut-back. Residents in some communities said the quality of medical services has deteriorated, with a lack of materials and outdated technical equipment. Respondents complained about the shortage of free medical care due to high demand, lack of specialists and the high cost of paid medical services, especially dental care.

There is no medical or ambulance service available in Palevo, Zaozernoje or Pugachevo. Residents of these communities apply directly to district hospitals. There are no ambulances in Gornoye/Tumanovo, Porechye, Sovetskoye and Mitsulevka. (Table 5-12 and Appendix D). Communities that have an ambulance often find that it is not equipped properly. More detailed information on health can be found in the HIA.

There are inpatient and outpatient hospitals in the administrative centres. In smaller communities medical services are available at outpatient clinics and paramedic stations. There are outpatient clinics in Val, Katangli, Nysh, Argi-Pagi, Yasnoye and Onor. Paramedic stations are available in Ado-Tymovo, Pobedino, Leonidovo, Gastello, Gornoye/Tumanovo Porechye, Mitsulevka and Sovetskoye.

Residents have access to first aid treatment locally, and can be referred to their local district hospital. Locals often find it difficult to get to the doctor for a consultation because transport is poor or very costly, referrals are not available, and there is a lack of specialists. Because of this, specialists in community paramedic stations often find they have to both diagnose and treat patients, which has given rise to a lack of confidence in their abilities on the part of some residents.

Outside Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, residents' main concerns about healthcare are poor financing, lack of specialists and except in Korsakov, poor materials and technical base.

5.5.6 Transport and Communications

Transport infrastructure is not adequately developed. Respondents cited the unsatisfactory conditions of the majority of roads (Table 5-09, 5-15).

Roads in communities were said to be of poor quality, very dusty and lacking in run-off ditches. Dust pollution is a serious problem in communities crossed by the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk-Okha road. Respondents in central and northern Sakhalin are not satisfied with the quality of roads in their villages.

People often walk along the main road between communities - for example from Gornoye, Tumanovo, Porechye and Zaozernoje to Makarov and from Palevo to Yasnoye. There are very few sidewalks and an anticipated increase in traffic will make walking increasingly hazardous. Respondents claim that road use is made more dangerous, due to the lack of/insufficient road cleaning from snow, and a disregard for traffic regulations.

Telecommunications need to be improved. According to the respondents, telephone services in many communities are substandard, with poor audibility; difficulty in obtaining a connection, especially for inter-city calls and crossed lines. Residents of Zaozernoje and Pugachevo have access to only one TV channel - ORT. Sakhalin TV can be received only in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and parts of Korsakov and Dolinsk Districts. The regional radio lost much of its wire network due to maintenance difficulties and now a family needs to have a wireless receiver to be able to listen to local news. Such a purchase is prohibitively expensive for low-income families.

5.5.7 Local Economies

The economies of the smaller communities are depressed. Those of the bigger centres such as Nogliki, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Korsakov are stable. The main employers in the smaller communities are:

- Forestry industry (Yasnoye, Onor, Argi-Pagi and Gastello),
- Fishing industry (Val, Pugachevo, Porechye, Zaozernoje and Sovetskoye),
- Agriculture (Gornoye, Tumanovo, Sovetskoye and Mitsulevka), and
- Rail service (Zaozernoje).

In smaller communities the 'budget sector' such as schools, hospitals and utilities account for a significant share of employment. Some people find work in other communities.

There are several leading employers in the larger centres:

- Nogliki: oil and gas, timber, fishing,
- Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: energy production, agriculture, food industry, construction, finance, business, administration, trade (wholesale/retail), and
- Korsakov: fishing, sea transportation, and trade.

See Appendix D for more information.

The unemployment rate varies from place to place but is higher in the smaller communities where there are no enterprises to stimulate development. Administrative centres have lower unemployment levels. Despite unemployment levels, there is a shortage of qualified workers, particularly in rural areas.

According to the Employment Service, few people register at job centres because unemployment allowance is low and payment is often delayed. As a result, many people take up unofficial employment in the fishing and food industries and trade. Unofficially, the most common ways to earn money, especially in small communities, are:

- Roadside sale of marine products, wild plants, home-made products (Figure G-58), and
- Temporary work during the fishing season.

Agriculture plays a significant role in local community economies. Practically every family in the smaller communities keeps a garden/subsidiary plot. In urban communities people have dachas located outside or on the outskirts of town. These play an important role in household subsistence strategies. Most respondents in rural communities consider their household plots to be an additional or major source of food. For some, wild plant gathering is an additional source of food and income. For many families living close to the coast, fish is a substantial source of food and additional income.

Substantial differences between communities are noted in the following areas:

- Level of income: This is determined by the level of business development and the economic specialisation of the community. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk has the highest income level; smaller communities have lower levels.
- Standard of living: This is defined by the difference in levels of social infrastructure and crime. Administrative centres have the highest standard of living. Living costs such as food, medicine and utilities are almost the same in the surveyed communities. House prices differ due to differences in demand, with the highest prices in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk.

5.5.7.1 Local Production and Supply

For details of each community's special produce, see Section 4.4.5. Rural communities' specialities tend to be:

- Farm produce (vegetables, meat, milk and eggs),
- Bread and pastries, and
- Timber, fish and coal.

In most communities there are farms that supply agricultural produce to the local market or to neighbouring communities. The exceptions are Katangli, Onor and Zaozernoje where there is no local demand and/or not enough entrepreneurial activity and/or investment. A number of districts have agricultural enterprises that are potential Project suppliers such as collective farms or fish processing enterprises.

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There are bakeries in the district centres and in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, and in some smaller communities such as Val, Yasnoye and Onor.

The main wholesale centre in Sakhalin is Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and there are three wholesalers in Korsakov; two specialising in alcohol and one in food. For more community specific information on local businesses see Appendix D.

5.5.8 Workforce

Many of the surveyed communities originally developed around timber, fish or coal production. Following the economic decline of 1991-1995 a number of enterprises closed down including a coal mine in Gornoeye, timber production and processing enterprises in Yasnoye, Argi-Pagi and Onor, and a broadcasting station in Mitsulevka. As a result, the number of people of working age in these communities is decreasing due to out-migration (Section 4.4.3).

Unemployment is highest in smaller communities where there are no public sector organisations and lowest in the larger communities: Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Nogliki and Korsakov.

The skilled workforce is not more than 10% of the total population of employable age. These specialists work in:

- The timber industry in Argi-Pagi, Ado-Tymovo, Yasnoye, Onor and Nysh,
- Mining in Gornoeye/Tumanovo,
- Construction trades as electricians, carpenters, mechanics, crane operators, painters, and welders in Porechye, Val, Pobedino and Sovetskoye,
- Engineering in Mitsulevka, and
- Oil industry in Val and Nogliki.

Semi-skilled workers make up 15% of the rural communities' workforce and 20-30% of the urban communities' workforce. According to data provided by village/district administrations, non-skilled workers in rural communities make up 50-60% of the working age population.

5.5.9 Lifestyle and Quality of Life

The residents of many communities originally came from different parts of Russia and have brought with them traditions and cultural practices of these different areas. In addition, movement within the regional communities is widespread, and this diversity of population is reflected in local culture.

While some families try to preserve their particular socio-cultural mores, in general cultural segregation is not accepted. Cross-cultural assimilation is unhindered in rural communities. However, changes in the political and economic structure have resulted in many changes in traditions and habits, which have brought about differences in values between the older and younger generations.

5.5.10 Recreation

The way different people spend their leisure time depends on:

- Type of community (rural, urban, regional centre),
- Population size,
- Availability of recreation facilities,
- Residents' income, and
- Season.

5.5.10.1 Public Entertainment Facilities

Restaurants, bars and nightclubs are, as a rule, available only in the administrative centres. The quality of services available, the capacity and level of comfort of these facilities varies significantly, with those in wealthier, larger communities being of a better quality. The majority of bars, restaurants and nightclubs are in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and there are several in Korsakov and Nogliki.

In the rural communities, Argi-Pagi has a café, Gastello has a bar and Leonidovo has a dance hall. Still, many entrepreneurs said there was enough manpower and financial assets to run public entertainment facilities in rural communities.

5.5.10.2 Sports Facilities and Constructions

The school gym is the only indoor sports area in many rural communities, although some have sports facilities in local clubs. Yasnoye and Val are exceptions, with two gyms, a skiing lodge with accommodation for non-community residents, and a football field in Yasnoye. There is also a branch of Club of Physical Training for Children and Youth in Yasnoye. Val is home to the only indoor tennis court/skating rink in Sakhalin Region (Figure G-5).

The larger communities, Nogliki, Korsakov and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, have more facilities, including sports societies, clubs and workout centres. There are organised competitions in sports such as football, beach volleyball, tennis, and hockey. Swimming pools are located in Nogliki, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and Vostok (Poronaisk District).

Residents said that facilities were in poor condition, were badly managed and were too few in number. Sports facilities tend to charge fees now and this makes them inaccessible for many people.

5.5.10.3 Recreation Centres (Cultural Centres, Theatres, Cinemas, Museums and Libraries)

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Korsakov and Nogliki have museums and children's art schools/centres. Only Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and Korsakov have cinemas. Many district centres have the technical potential for showing films, but lack the finances.

In smaller communities libraries and cultural centres (Dom Kultury) are the main cultural and recreational centres. In communities without such facilities it is very difficult to organise social and leisure activities.

There are cultural centres in the surveyed communities except Gornoye, Tumanovo, Zaozernoje, Pugachevo, Palevo and Leonidovo. The only facility of this kind in Katangli is the Centre for Children's Creative Arts.

Libraries play a significant role in community life, especially in rural communities, providing a venue for cultural activities. Unfortunately the libraries have insufficient funding for encyclopaedias, reference books and books for children. There are no libraries in Palevo, Zaozernoje and Pugachevo.

Many respondents said that they enjoyed taking part in different holiday celebrations organised by the cultural centres. Most communities celebrate Easter, Encaenia, Winter Fest, Maslenitsa (the week-long Farewell to Winter), Fishermen's Day, professional holidays, and national holidays, including New Year, Victory Day (May 9), Christmas (January 7), Day of Concord and Reconciliation (November 7), Day of Peace and Labour (May 1) and others.

There are voluntary group activities in the surveyed communities, such as singing and acting, but some communities have no specific activities for young people.

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5.5.10.4 Outdoor Leisure Activities

Most residents of rural communities spend their outdoor leisure time visiting the sea, nearby rivers and/or forests. People are also fond of gathering wild plants, fishing and hunting. Urban residents also enjoy going to the seaside, working on garden plots/dachas, collecting mushrooms and berries.

Each community has its favourite natural recreational areas:

TABLE 5-09: NATURAL RECREATIONAL AREAS NEAR SMALLER COMMUNITIES

Community	Recreational Areas
Val	Val River and Molodezhnoye Lake
Katangli	Seashore and quarry
Nysh	Tym River
Argi-Pagi	Tym River and Lunsky Bay
Dagi	Hot springs
Ado-Tymovo	Pilenga and Tym rivers and Lunsky Bay
Yasnoye and Palevo	Tym and Krasnaya rivers
Onor	Onorka River, the deserted village of Abramovka and the landing strip of the deserted village Komsomolskoye
Leonidovo	Leonidovka River
Gastello	Gastellovka River
Gornoye and Tumanovo	Seashore
Porechye and Zaozernoye	Seashore and Lesnaya River
Pugachevo	Pugachevka River and mud volcano
Sovetskoye	Lebyazhye lake, Ay River and seashore
Mitsulevka	Mitsulevka River

Residents of larger communities have a wider choice of natural leisure facilities:

TABLE 5-10: NATURAL RECREATIONAL AREAS NEAR LARGER COMMUNITIES

Community	Recreational Areas
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	Aniva beach, the Warm Lakes, Tunaicha Lake, Izmenchivoye Lake, Sea of Okhotsk beach, Gagarin amusement park and <i>Gorniy Vozdukh</i> ('Mountain Air') ski slope and former ski resort
Nogliki	Seashore; Dagi hot springs; artificial water-pool, Perekop
Korsakov	Prigorodnoye beach, 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd <i>Pad</i> (valley) beaches, Busse Lake, the Warm Lakes, etc.

5.5.11 Education

There are schools and nursery schools in the surveyed district centres. Communities of less than 350 people - Palevo, Gornoye/Tumanovo, Zaozernoye, Pugachevo and Mitsulevka - have neither schools nor nursery schools. The rest of the surveyed communities have schools and nursery schools, except for Onor, Gastello and Porechye where no nursery education is available.

Where there is no school, children have to go to neighbouring communities, or stay in boarding schools in the district centres. They get there by public transport, hitching or walking. In the communities where no nursery education is available, children under school age stay at home or with relatives.

5.5.12 Transportation

There is no public transportation within the villages of Val, Nysh, Katangli, Argi-Pagi, Yasnoye, Palevo, Onor, Leonidovo, Gastello, Gornoye, Tumanovo, Porechye and Pugachevo. Such transportation is only available in district centres, but even here, respondents said the bus schedule was not convenient and was sometimes disregarded, with Korsakov residents complaining the most vociferously.

Transportation between communities is generally by car, train or bus. Most respondents said that the price of a bus or train ticket to get into the district centre is high. Respondents also complained that timetables were inconvenient and that the number of seats available on buses was limited in places such as Onor and Zaozernoye.

Taxi services are available only in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and Korsakov. Some rural residents provide private transportation services in Val, Nysh, Leonidovo, Sovetskoye and Mitsulevka but they charge at least twice as much as the bus.

In general inter-community transport services are very poor, especially to and from rural communities. Many respondents, particularly in Zaozernoye and Pugachevo said they often had to hitchhike back to their communities.

5.5.13 Project-Related Construction Work and Indigenous Communities

Sakhalin II Project construction work will take place in nine districts. The majority of the indigenous Nivkhi, Uilta (Oroki), Evenki and other groups live in five of these districts in northern and central Sakhalin: Okha, Nogliki, Tymovsk, Smirnykh and Poronaisk Districts (Figures 79-82). Project construction activities that may have an impact on indigenous communities include:

- Pipeline construction (across , fishing grounds, berry-picking areas, hunting grounds and reindeer pastures used by indigenous people),
- Construction of Piltun Landfall where the pipeline comes onshore, and
- Temporary construction of camp/laydown yards in Val and Nogliki.

Background information about indigenous communities, in particular, those likely to be impacted by the Project, is presented in Chapters 4 and 6. The concerns, perceptions and needs of indigenous communities can be found in Chapter 6 together with recommendations and suggestions about possible impact mitigation measures.

5.6 ONGOING CONSULTATION EFFORTS

Baseline data collection and community consultations relating to impacts and mitigation measures took place in July 2002 (Section 3.5). These activities provided a good opportunity to collect information on community concerns and the uses of each site by local communities. In addition, consultations were carried out between the SEIC Approvals Group, SA Group and local authorities.

5.6.1 Information on Community Concerns Collected during the Baseline Survey

The baseline data collection and follow-up consultations were conducted in 20 communities, which were still under consideration for temporary construction camps with associated sites and/or permanent operations sites (Figures 45, 51, 55-56).

Community residents, officials, heads of local enterprises and business people participated in consultations related to potential impacts on communities. Consultations were also held with staff of local enterprises such as railway stations, fish hatcheries and agricultural enterprises.

During the public consultations, residents expressed the following concerns related to siting of Project construction facilities and pipelines:

- Residents of Gornoye and Tumanovo believe that there is a cemetery on the pipeline route. (The PL has since been re-routed around this area).
- Onor and Leonidovo residents are concerned that they will not be able to gather berries and mushrooms as a result of the camp and laydown yard construction.
- Yasnoye residents are concerned that their cows will not be able to access their pastures due to construction of the laydown yard, and that hayfields will be withdrawn for use by the Project.
- Pugachevo residents requested that SEIC be aware of two unauthorised garden plots located near the area of proposed railway improvement.
- Korsakov residents are unhappy that the beach at the LNG site would no longer be able to be used due to its location within the LNG/OET safety zone.

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5.6.2 Attempts to Reach Consensus on Construction Camp Sites (Summer 2002)

In the summer of 2002, disagreement over the most appropriate location for sites in Onor and Yasnoye were still unresolved. Some clarification of issues was needed in Val, Nysh, Nogliki and Gornoye/Tumanovo.

In order to attempt to reach a community consensus the SA and IUP Groups conducted open community meetings in order to reach agreement on site locations with representatives of administrations and the general public. From June-August 2002 the SA Group, together with an SEIC Approvals Group engineer and an IUP specialist, held two community consultations.

Consultations were held at the premises of the local administration followed by a trip to the site under discussion. Prior to the consultation, the SA Group advised the heads of administration and the general public about the planned consultations to be held.

An SEIC specialist went to the Gornoye/Tumanovo area in July 2002 to locate the cemetery spoken of in the consultations. Subsequently, the pipeline was re-routed in this area.

On August 13-15, 2002 the SEIC specialist went to Onor and Yasnoye. After a long discussion with local residents and the administration a decision was made to use the camp and laydown yard sites that were originally selected there (Figures 21, 32).

As a result of the consultation effort, agreement has been reached on sites that meet both community preferences and Sakhalin II Project needs. These consultations are a good demonstration of the existing potential to reach a compromise.

5.6.3 Community Consultations on Land Acquisition and Compensation

The SA Group and carried out extensive public consultations with the land users affected by Project land needs (Chapter 3, Chapter 12, and Figures 72-74).

5.6.4 Ongoing Community Consultations

Consultations with affected communities will continue during start-up, construction and operations. They will include, among others, the ESHIA consultation programme that will consist of the following key activities:

- Face-to-face consultation with identified stakeholders,
- Follow-up consultation as necessary due to issues raised, and
- The provision of information regarding the consultation timetable and the closing time for comments on the ESHIA.

As with other phases of consultation, SEIC focus will be on affected communities. SEIC is developing a programme of formal and informal public meetings, where representatives of SEIC management and staff, including the ESHIA Groups, answer residents' questions about the Project, listen to local concerns and explain aspects of proposed activities. Representatives of the Sakhalin Regional Administration may also participate in some public meetings to address government issues.

5.6.4.1 Schedule and Format of Ongoing Consultations

The final timing, scope and format of the consultation meetings will be determined in early 2003. Meetings will include facilitated town-hall meetings with short presentations by company representatives on Project issues of concern to the community in question. There will also be informal meetings that will allow members of the community to discuss issues of interest or concern with representatives of SEIC health, social and environmental teams.

Details of the consultation process and proposed meetings will be made available through the Community Liaison Officer, local media and in correspondence between SEIC and various interested groups. A summary of the company's plan for public consultation is available on request from SEIC and on the SEIC public website.

5.6.4.2 Response to Public Concerns

SEIC will acknowledge and respond to comments and questions raised in a timely manner. The Company will endeavour to respond to questions within 30 days of the date of receipt.

A summary of comments and questions made during the ESHIA consultation process, and SEIC response to these will be attached to the final ESHIA and made public. Where possible, SEIC will identify changes made to work plans and programmes of SEIC as a result of the consultation process.

5.7 CONCLUSIONS

SEIC has conducted extensive public consultations throughout the development of the Sakhalin II Project since 1992. The Phase 2 EIA TEO-C consultations were an important part of this process. SEIC has drawn the following conclusions from this experience:

- The public consultations for the Phase 2 EIA TEO-C have not revealed any major issues that would warrant changes of Project design or alternatives to proposed activities.
- Overall the public expressed confidence that the concerns and issues they had raised during consultations would be satisfactorily resolved.
- The public appeared encouraged by SEIC response to questions raised about environmental protection, technical safety, infrastructure and socio-economic issues.
- The majority of public consultations indicated a public preference for the Project to proceed.
- A minority of comments focused on concerns about SEICs ability to deliver on its commitments and criticism of SEIC handling of the EIA TEO-C process.
- The expectations of the general public about the Project are generally high, sometimes unrealistically so, particularly with regards to the economic and social benefits it can bring to Sakhalin Island.
- There is some confusion about the nature of the Project. This is to be expected, given the scale, complexity and innovative nature of the development.

Public comments to date have clearly confirmed the need for continuing consultation and engagement in order listen to and reassure the public, maximise potential benefits and mitigate potential negative impacts.

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TABLE 5-11: SUMMARY OF PERMANENT HARD INFRASTRUCTURE

Community	Power Supply	Heating	Water	Sewage System
Nogliki District				
Val Population 1,450* 1,347**	Central, regular	Centralised - 56% Stove (gas) - 44%	Underground sources (pumps) Water has high iron content	Centralised - 53% Out-houses - 47%
Nogliki Population 11,200* 11,200**	Central, regular	Centralised - 89% Stove (gas) - 11%	Underground sources (pumps) Water has high iron content 80% of the water system is worn-out	Centralised - 74% Some parts of the sewage system are in emergency condition
Katangli Population 1,200* 905**	Central, regular	Centralised - 65% Stove (gas) - 35%	Underground sources (pumps) Less than 50% of housing has centralised water supply	Centralised - 62%
Nysh Population 710* 690**	Autonomous, regular	Centralised - 15.7% Stove (coal, wood) - 84.3%	Residents concerned over high price of wood Underground sources	Centralised - 19.6%
Tymovsk District				
Argi-Pagi Population 1,792* 1,608**	Central, regular Power transmission line is old Power line poles are dilapidated	Stove, problems with wood supply	Surface and underground sources 30% of houses have centralised water supply System needs repair	Centralised - 25%
Ado-Tymovo Population 752* 816**	Central, regular	Centralised Stove	Surface and underground sources (pumps) Water is of poor quality during spring when the streams rise	Out-house
Yasnoye Population 1,640* 1,512**	Central, regular	Stove	Surface and underground sources (pumps)	Out-house
Palevo Population 114* 101**	Central, regular	Stove (wood), problems with wood supply	Surface and underground sources (pumps and wells)	Out-house
Smirnykh District				
Onor Population 1,874* 1,442**	Autonomous, irregular - 16 hours out of 24	Centralised (electricity) - 2% Stove - 98%; problems with cost of wood	Surface and underground sources (pumps and wells)	Centralised - 25%
Pobedino Population 1,959*	Central, regular	Centralised Stove (coal, wood)	Underground sources (pumps and wells)	Centralised - in houses with utilities and administrative buildings Private houses have outdoor plumbing

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Waste Management	Housing
Wooden boxes transported to landfill site as needed	123 houses (20 with utilities), 400 apartments (180 in houses with utilities) During summer there is a possibility to accommodate for a few Project workers in the school building
11 landfill sites for domestic waste	Three hotels: 'Nogliki' - 70 beds, 'Severyanka' - 55 beds, 'Kuban' - 36 beds Rental capacity is small
Wooden boxes transported to landfill site as needed Waste is seldom collected due to lack of transport	125 houses (102 of these are without conveniences), 144 apartments with modern conveniences (two two-storey buildings with 12 flats in each, five houses with 24 flats in each)
Sewage system needs repair Waste is collected irregularly	47 houses and 255 flats. There are 40 flats with modern conveniences - three buildings of twelve flats each and two buildings of two flats each. There are 10 flats that only have outdoor utilities and 80% of housing only has outdoor utilities. The only houses to rent are those without utilities
Landfill site is 0.6km to the north-west of the community Waste is collected twice a year Locals burn their own waste	337 houses in the community, in poor condition There are 18 locals that need housing No new houses have been built for the last three years Project workers could be placed in the local school or stay with host families
Landfill site is 1km to the north Waste is collected once a year in spring	136 houses (11 are two-storey, six have twelve apartments in each and five have eight apartments in each) There are no rental opportunities Project workers could stay with host families
Landfill site is between the federal road and the community, to the south-west Locals burn their own waste	169 single-storey houses for two families, 17 two-storey houses with 18 apartments in each (most are empty); 55 single-storey houses for one family Project workers could lodge in empty apartments after necessary repair works Project workers could stay with host families
Landfill site is between the federal road and the community, to the north-east Locals burn their own waste	Eight houses with two apartments in each, 18 private single-storey houses in poor condition There are three to four uninhabited houses but they are also in poor condition
Landfill sites are on the western side of the community (former open pit mine) and 2km to the east Waste is collected once a year	179 houses (three two-storey ones with utilities) Six houses available to rent Project workers could stay with host families
Landfill site is to the north-west of the community Waste is removed twice a year	About 300 houses in the community (three houses of three storeys with 18 apartments in each, two houses of two storeys with 12 apartments in each and three two-storey houses with eight apartments in each) About 100 people could be accommodated in the community, staying with host families or staying in the nursery school

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Community	Power Supply	Heating	Water	Sewage System
Poronaisk District				
Leonidovo Population 2,300* 2,270**	Central, regular	Centralised - 65.2%, residents complain houses are cold in winter Stove (coal, wood) - 35.8%, problem with coal and wood supply	Surface and underground sources (pumps and wells) 65.2% of houses have centralised water supply 90% of water pipes need repair	Centralised - 65.2% 50% of sewage system needs repair
Gastello Population 1,300* 1,010**	Central, regular	Centralised - 27%, residents complain houses are cold in winter Stove (coal, wood) - 73%, problem with coal and wood supply	Surface and underground sources (pumps and wells) 50% of houses have centralised water supply 90% of water pipes need repair	Centralised - 27% 90% of sewage system needs repair
Makarov District				
Gornoye 384* 277** Tumanovo Population 32* 25**	Central, regular	Stove (coal, wood)	Surface and underground sources (pumps and wells) 30% of houses have centralised water supply Poor quality water	Centralised - 0.6% Sewage system is in emergency condition
Porechye Population 436* 429**	Central, regular, low voltage	Centralised - one house (8 apartments) Stove (coal, wood)	Underground sources (pumps and wells) There is an idle well with a good stock of water	Outdoor plumbing A pit privy is cleaned twice a year in autumn and spring
Zaozernoye Population 16* 11**	Central, regular Power transmission line is old	Stove (coal, wood)	Spring 400m. outside the community	An abandoned house is used as a lavatory
Pugachevo Population 107* 117**	Central, regular Power line poles are dilapidated	Stove (coal, wood)	Wells and the Pugachevka river	Out-house
Dolinsk District				
Sovetskoye Population 791* 732**	Central, regular	Stove (coal, wood) Boiler - two two-storey houses	Underground sources (pumps and wells) Centralised water supply in houses with utilities Pipeline is old Water is of poor quality	Centralised - in houses with utilities Sewage system needs emergency repair There have been cases of the water supply being contaminated with sewage

Waste Management	Housing
Landfill sites are 3km west of Vakhrushev and 0.8km north of Zabaikaletz	<p>Ten houses with utilities - (624 apartments, 65,2% of housing), 126 houses without utilities (278 apartments, 34,8% of housing)</p> <p>Abandoned houses and apartments in the five-storey houses of the 'military town', which require repair</p> <p>Hostel of the 'military town' (Leonidovo, 24 Kalinina Street)</p> <p>Rooms/apartments could be available for rent</p>
Landfill sites are 3km west of Vakhrushev and 0.8km north of Zabaikaletz	<p>Two houses with utilities - (128 apartments), 131 apartments without utilities</p> <p>30 available apartments in the 'military town', ten of which are in good condition</p> <p>30 people could be accommodated (according to the head of the administration)</p> <p>Rooms/apartments could be available for rent</p>
<p>Landfill site is 0.4km to the east</p> <p>Waste is collected once a year in spring</p>	<p>77 houses (four two-storey, 24 houses of sawn timber and 9 stone houses), most of poor quality</p> <p>After the mine was closed a federal programme to relocate miners' families was set up, but this was suspended in 2000.</p> <p>About 20% of houses and apartments are abandoned, some have been sold as holiday homes</p>
<p>Landfill sites are 0.6km and 1.5km to the north of the community</p> <p>Wastes is collected once a year in spring;</p> <p>Locals burn their own waste</p>	<p>82 houses (four two-storey houses which have eight apartments in each and 78 one-storey houses) 80% of housing is old and worn-out</p> <p>Project workers could stay with host families</p> <p>A few apartments would be available to rent provided repair works are done</p> <p>Residents' rooms/apartments could be available for rent</p>
Locals burn their own waste	<p>Three houses, one two-storey with eight apartments, two are one-storey Some uninhabited apartments used as dachas</p>
Locals burn their own waste	<p>16 two-storey houses containing 14 apartments, three houses with three apartments in each, 11 houses with two apartments in each</p> <p>Seven abandoned apartments</p> <p>Housing is of poor quality</p> <p>Rooms usually let to fishermen during the fishing season are available to rent in two or three houses</p> <p>Project workers could stay with host families</p>
Locals burn their own waste or throw it into ditches	<p>202 apartments in houses with more than two apartments in each, 20 apartments have centralised heating, water supply and sewage systems but no hot water The rest of the housing stock does not have centralised heating and/or indoor plumbing</p> <p>Two single-room apartments are vacant</p> <p>Project workers could stay with host families</p>

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Community	Power Supply	Heating	Water	Sewage System	Waste Management	Housing
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk						
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	Central					
Population 179,200*	Annual power cuts because of breakdowns	No money to carry out essential repairs to centralised heating system		Surface and underground sources (pumps and wells)	Centralised - 90%	
186,600**	65% of power transmission lines are worn-out	Stove heating in private houses but problems with cost of wood and coal		98.3% of houses have centralised water supply	79% of the sewage system is deteriorated and there are frequent breakdowns	
				Water system is 73.8% deteriorated		
				There is not enough capacity to satisfy the needs of the town		
Aniva District						
Mitsulevka	Central	Stove (coal, wood)		Underground sources (pumps and wells)	Out-house	
Population 211*	Seasonal power-cuts (not enough coal at the power station during cold seasons)	Residents stockpile wood by unauthorised cutting of timber				
208**						
Korsakov District						
Korsakov	Central	Centralised - 87%, boiler-houses in poor condition, system is over-subscribed, houses cold in winter		Surface and underground sources	Centralised - 84%	
Population 36,500*	Seasonal power-cuts	Stove (coal, wood) - 13%, fuel costs are high		Poor quality water;	Frequent breakdowns	
36,500**				Water supplied only four hours/day	A large proportion of the sewage system has deteriorated	

* Information for 2001 is based on statistical data as of January 01, 2001.

** Information for 2002 is based on the data of Annual Village Records as of January 01, 2002.

<p>Landfill site is located between the Ivanovka, Mayakovskiy and Sussuya rivers, and it is in need of upgrading</p>	<p>At January 1, 2001 the public property register included 21,000 houses and 64,240 apartments</p> <p>Purchase and rent costs are increasing because of migration from the north to the south of Sakhalin, inflation, increased wealth of locals and demand from foreign company workers</p> <p>8,898 families are in need of accommodation</p> <p>Most of the houses and apartments are in a state of disrepair</p> <p>16 hotels: private, state and departmental</p> <p>36 hostels, some of which have rooms to let</p>
<p>Locals burn their own waste</p>	<p>78 houses, including six two-storey houses with some utilities</p> <p>32 apartments in two-storey houses with some utilities</p> <p>Some empty housing in need of repair, owned by the former radio station</p>
<p>Landfill site is 3km from the town, is in very poor condition and is always burning There are some unauthorised landfills</p>	<p>About 16,000 apartments, mostly old</p> <p>One hotel 'Alfa' and another under construction</p> <p>Municipal hostels</p> <p>One Vocational Training School hostel</p> <p>The number of residents' apartments/rooms for rent is limited, but supply is expected to increase to meet demand</p> <p>Hotel (29 suites)</p>

Chapter 5

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TABLE 5-12: SUMMARY OF SOFT COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Communities	Food Supply		Recreation	Transport Infrastructure	Safety			Unemployment		Education		Transportation
	Local Produce	Retail Wholesale			Police/Intra-department Security Service	Fire Fighting	Hospitals/Paramedic Stations	Total unemployed ***	Registered with the Centre of Employment	Nursery schools	Schools	
Nogliki District												
Val Population 1,450* 1,347**	Farm; bakery	6 shops (2 selling food and manufactured goods); 3 food shops	Club; Val River, Molodezhnoye Lake	Roads in poor condition	Not provided	1 fire engine (4 people)	Ambulance station	About 200	50	School for 48 children attended by 39; 100% staffed	General education school (228 students, 2 shifts), 100% staffed	No intra-community bus service. Bus from Val to Nogliki twice a week: on Tuesday and Thursday, a one-way ticket is R75
Nogliki Population 11,200* 11,200**	OAO Nogliki bakery; Pechunov bakery (private company); Akhmetzyanov mini-bakery (private company)	25 shops: 3 selling food and manufactured goods; 2 bakers; 7 shops; 3 kiosks	Museum; swimming pool; Regional recreation centre; Olympic Bar, Briz cafe, Darchimov pub. Lakes, rivers, hot springs, beach, artificial water pool Perekop	By-pass runs close to some houses. Roads are of poor quality	Regional Department of Internal Affairs. Well-equipped Intra-departmental Security Service	2 divisions	Central District Hospital (outpatients and in-patients, 130 beds, dentist). A private dental practice; 4 pharmacies (1 private)	No data	No data	5 nursery schools, total capacity 380, actual attendance 424	4 schools (1,876 students). Municipal vocational school (215 students of electrical and radio engineering, sewing, cookery, mechanics). Affiliate of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk technical school of industry and economy (142 students of law and economy)	Buses to Val, three days/week, twice daily and to Katangli five days/week, three times/day
Katangli Population 1,200* 905**	No	1 shop; 3 shops	Sea bay and a quarry	No data	Not provided	Not provided	Central District Hospital for outpatients and in-patients with 20-beds. Emergency car in Nogliki	No data	No data	'Ryabinka' for 30 children, 35 attend. Not fully staffed. Some staff are not fully qualified	General education school with 157 students. The school is not fully staffed	Bus to Nogliki five times a week, three times/day. Tickets cost R20

Communities	Food Supply		Recreation	Transport Infrastructure	Safety			Unemployment		Education		Transportation
	Local Produce	Retail Wholesale			Police/Intra-department Security Service	Fire Fighting	Hospitals/Paramedic Stations	Total unemployed ***	Registered with the Centre of Employment	Nursery schoolT	Schools	
Nysh Population 710* 690**	Farmers: Titov, Kalkaev	1 food shop, 1 food and manufactured goods shop	Tym River	No data	Not provided	Closest fire-fighting service is in Nogliki	Ambulance station	65	33	Nursery school for 150 children, 36 attend. Fully-staffed	General education school with 79 students	Transport between the village and the district centre takes place twice a week, twice daily. Fare is R60
Tymovsk District												
Argi-Pagi Population 1,792* 1,608**	Farmer: V. M. Podfigurumaya	7 shops	Tym River, Lunsky Bay, Dagi Hot Springs	There is a dangerous bend of the Federal Road to the community. Roads within the community are of poor quality	1 policeman. Police station is not well equipped. A division of Tymovsk Intradepartmental security service works at the LLC Golubiye Yely	Fire-fighting service is poorly equipped	Local ambulance station building is very old. Ambulance is not fully-equipped	173	6	Nursery school	General education school	Bus to Tymovsk once a day at 08:40 hrs returning at 16:20 hrs. Tickets cost R47. The bus timetable is said not to be convenient. No taxi or private transport.
Ado-Tymovo Population 752* 861**	Agricultural Production Plant 'Dolina' and 'Molodezhnoye' (mainly livestock)	2 shops; 1 kiosk	Tym River, Pilenka River, Lunsky Bay	Bad roads with no run-off ditches	1 police inspector. In emergencies, assistance come from Tymovsk	Fire-fighting service is poorly equipped	Paramedic station is poorly equipped. There is no ambulance car	104	6	Nursery school	General education school	One bus to Tymovsk twice a week and one from Argi-Pagi to Tymovsk five times a week stopping at Ado-Tymovo. Tickets to Tymovsk cost R26. No bus within the community.
Yasnoye Population 1,640* 1,512**	Family-owned farm, Andromov (vegetables, meat), Bakery	8 shops	Club, sports school, Tym River, Krasnaya River	Poor quality roads with no run-off ditches	2 police inspectors, one of whom works in Palevo and Belorechye as well	Fire-fighting service is poorly equipped	Ambulance station: out-patients, GP and paediatric consultations, medical procedures and physical therapy, diagnostic laboratory, emergency service, ECG	140	12	Nursery school	General education school (274 students)	Bus to Tymovsk runs six times/day during workdays and 4 times a day on holidays. tickets cost R19. Respondents want bus to Belorechje. No bus service within the community

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Communities	Food Supply		Recreation	Transport Infrastructure	Police/Intra-department Security Service	Safety		Unemployment		Education		Transportation
	Local Produce	Retail Wholesale				Fire Fighting	Hospitals/ Paramedic Stations	Total unemployed ***	Registered with the Centre of Employment	Nursery schools	Schools	
Palevo Population 114* 101**	Farmers: P. S. Manukyan, A. V. Kiseleva, V.E. Nuzhina	1 food shop with no refrigeration facilities	Tym River, Krasnaya River	A dangerous bend on the Federal Road to the community. The roads in the community are of poor quality	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	31	8	Not provided	There is no school in the community. Children go to Yasnoye	Bus Tymovsk-Yasnoye -Palevo three times/day at 7.20, 14.00, 16.15 and on Sunday at 8.00. Private car use is unusual. Trains said to be too costly. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk to Palevo standard class is R315, from Nogiki to Palevo R147. 40% more in the compartment/
Smirnykh District												
Onor Population 1,874* 1,442**	People buy agricultural products from individuals. Bakery	6 shops, 3 kiosks	Club, Onorka River, western seashore	Local roads are of poor quality with no run-off ditches. Federal road crosses the centre of the community	1 community policeman	Fire-fighting service is poorly equipped	Ambulance station, ambulance car, both poorly equipped.	365	100	Not provided	General education school (250 students)	Small bus (10 people) goes to Smirnykh four times/week, and gets crowded. Train schedule said to be inconvenient
Pobedino Population 1,959*	No data	No data	Club, Pobedinka River, Narzan mineral springs	Federal Road crosses the community. Roads at both entrances to community and within community are in a bad state	Not provided	Voluntary fire-fighting brigade (6 people). Funds provided by military detachment located in the community	Paramedic station said to provide poor-quality medical services	No data	No data	Nursery school for 75 children, 22 attend	Municipal general education school (grades from 1 to 10) with 213 students	Secondary municipal school with 213 students attending it
Poronaik District Leonidovo Population 2,300* 2,270**	No	12 food shops	River banks, forest	No data	Community policeman	Not provided	Paramedic station	No data	69	Nursery school for 75 children, 41 attend	Junior school (grades from 1 to 3) - 85 students; general education school - 249 students. Some teachers have been made redundant due to fall in number of students	None within community. Two bus routes Poronaik-Leonidovo-Tikhmenevo three times/day at 6.20, 10.30 and 15.00 from Poronaik. Ticket from Poronaik to Leonidovo costs R20, and to Tikhmenevo, R28. Poronaik-Leonidovo-Malinovka bus runs two times/week on Tuesday and Thursday at 6.30 and 15.30 from Poronaik.

Communities	Food Supply		Recreation	Transport Infrastructure	Safety			Unemployment		Education		Transportation
	Local Produce	Retail Wholesale			Police/Intra-department Security Service	Fire Fighting	Hospitals/Paramedic Stations	Total unemployed ***	Registered with the Centre of Employment	Nursery schools	Schools	
Gastello Population 1,300* 1,010**	Farm of Sharokhin family	7 grocery shops; 2 grocery shops, 1 manufactured goods shop	Bar Alice, river banks, river mouth	Bad roads with no run-off ditches	Not provided	Not provided	Paramedic station	40	24	Not provided	General education school (145 students)	None within community. Bus: Poronaisk-Gastello three times/day, at 7:10, 14:40 and 17:00, tickets - R17. Bus: Poronaisk-Gastello-Vakhrushev three times/day, at 10:40, 15:00 and 18:00 tickets: Gastello - R15, Vakhrushev - R35
Makarov District												
Gornoye Population 384* 277**	One small farm	2 mixed type shops	One library, where the holidays are celebrated. Coast near the Tumanovo and Gornaya rivers	The roads are bad with no ditches	Not available	Fire-fighting service is poorly equipped	A paramedic station and a pharmacy. No ambulance service	Gornoye – 59 Tumanovo – 7	Gornoye – 33 Tumanovo – 4	Not provided	Not provided	One bus ticket to Makarovo costs R20. Closest train station is Tumanovo, there is one train at 5.00 a.m., no bus to get to the station in time
Porechye Population 436* 429**	Roadside crab selling. Two farmers: N. Durov and N. Larikov	2 shops	Cultural centre, Lesnaya river, sea shore	The federal road goes through the community. There is a petrol station LLC 'Tsitan' in the community	Not available	Not provided	A paramedic station providing some procedures; injections, bandaging	148	28	Not provided	Incomplete secondary school (9 years of secondary education out of 11). Authorities are considering down-grading the school to a primary school	Bus to Makarov, five times/day, tickets cost R8. When there is no petrol, residents walk
Zaozenoye Population 16* 11**	No	There is a mobile shop	Seashore behind the rail track	The federal road passes close to the community. The roads in the community are in a poor condition	Not available	Not provided	Not provided	8	3	Not provided	Not provided	Train: Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk-Makarov every other day stopping at Zaozenoye. Bus: Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk-Makarov-Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk every day. Residents hitchhike to other communities, as the bus is crowded and the train times inconvenient.

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Communities	Food Supply		Recreation	Transport Infrastructure	Safety			Unemployment		Education		Transportation
	Local Produce	Retail Wholesale			Police/Intra-department Security Service	Fire Fighting	Hospitals/ Paramedic Stations	Total unemployed ***	Registered with the Centre of Employment	Nursery schools	Schools	
Pugachevo Population 107* 117**	One large farm (Romanov) for agricultural and fish products	1 shop	Pugachevka River, Pugachevo mud volcanoes	Poor quality roads	Not available	Not provided	A paramedic station, home visits	34	8	Not provided	Not provided	Buses: Pugachevo-Makarov every day except Sunday and Pugachevo-Vostochnoye. Residents say prices are high and timetable is inconvenient
Dolinsk District												
Sovetskoye Population 791* 732**	1 farm	4 sales outlets run by two business-people	Cultural centre, beach behind the police station, Lebyazhnye Lake, Ay River bank	The roads are bad, with no ditches	A policeman visits occasionally	Not provided	A paramedic station with a pharmacy	300	21	Nursery school with 20 children, more places available	A full secondary school (140 children). Due to the low birth rate there are no students in the first and eleventh year classes	Bus to Dolinsk three times a day. Respondents said bus needed to be more frequent, and have a more convenient timetable
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Population 179 200* 186 600**	No data	752 shops, 197 kiosks	21 libraries, 2 theatres, 3 cinemas, 3 museums, 3 recreation centres, bowling centre, Gagarin recreation park 2 swimming pools, 2 stadia, 46 gyms, 46 restaurants, cafes, clubs, bars	At January 1, 2001, 60,101 vehicles were registered, including 52,175 cars, 6,345 trucks, 1,491 buses and 90 motorcycles	Department of Internal Affairs. Police force is badly equipped –old computers, lack of vehicles, spare parts, and petrol, shortage of experienced staff	Fire-fighting office with 4 departments. Service is skilled and has necessary equipment. Occasional problems with spare parts and petrol supply	7 hospitals, 1 city diagnostic centre, first-aid station, 19 polyclinics, 8 dispensaries. Both private and public services are available. Most facilities said to be in poor condition	20,000	13,500	There are 43 nursery schools with 6,933 children, or 74.6% of the children between the ages of one and six	39 secondary educational institutions teach 27,356 pupils. There are 10 secondary colleges with 6,159 students and five higher educational institutions with 8,788 pupils	City has rail, car and airline companies. Flights from airport to Russian Far East, central Russia, Japan, Korea, USA and China. There were seven motor transport businesses and 208 individuals operating in 2001. There are regular connections to Aniva, Korsakov, Kholmsk, Tomari, Uglegorsk and Dolinsk. City rail capacity is 1,000 passengers/day and six cargo-passenger trains. Rail track gauge is narrower than on mainland

Communities	Food Supply		Recreation	Transport Infrastructure	Police/Intra-department Security Service	Safety		Hospitals/Paramedic Stations	Unemployment		Education		Transportation
	Local Produce	Retail Wholesale				Fire Fighting	Registered with the Centre of Employment		Nursery schools	Schools			
Aniva District													
Mitsulevka Population 211* Korsakov District 208**	Almost every family has a subsidiary plot, surplus (milk, potato, eggs) is sold	1 shop	Cultural centre	Roads are of poor quality	Represented by district policeman of the Aniva District Department of Internal Affairs	Not provided	Paramedic station: first aid and outpatient care. In emergency, residents go to Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk or Aniva Hospital	46	No data	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided
Korsakov Population 36,500* 36,500**	Bakery, farms (3 in the district), tinned food factory 'Persey', beer and non-alcoholic drinks maker 'Severnaya Zvezda Ltd.', sovkhoz (state farm and kolkhoz (collective farm))	Retail outlets: Manufactured goods - 64, mixed goods - 26, food - 89, shops - 26, kiosks - 15, mini-markets - 5. Goods mostly delivered from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	Recreation centre, cinema, restaurants, bars, saunas, sport complexes	Roads within Korsakov are in poor condition. Roads to Prigorodnoye and Ozerskoye said to be in poor condition. Asphalt road to Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	District Department of Internal Affairs	Well-qualified service	Medical services are provided at 3 polyclinics and 1 hospital (new equipment), both private and public services. No medical specialists	1,878	626	10 nursery schools, overcrowded	There are 8 secondary schools that work in two shifts, there is one evening school, there is a school in Prigorodnoye on the edge of the town which is to be closed because of lack of children. There is a vocational technical school	Two intra-city bus routes, tickets cost R5, with 50% discount for students. Buses go to Okhotskoye, Ozerskoye and Chapayevvo three times/week and to Novikovo and Prigorodnoye in summer. Bus to Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. every half a hour. Four private car firms, working within the city and going Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. Inner city journeys cost R50.	

* Information for the year of 2001 is based on statistical data as of January 01, 2001.

** Information for the year of 2002 is based on the data of Annual Village Records as of January 01, 2002.

*** Data according to expert judgement of the local administrations.

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TABLE 5-13: PRELIMINARY CONSULTATIONS ON IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES HELD IN JUNE 2002

Settlement	Questions	Impacts	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Comments - Need for Ongoing Consultations
Nogliki District				
Val		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Withdrawal of land - Change in infrastructure - Business development - Increase in income and widening of income gap - Employment and business opportunities - Migration - Increase in crime rate and social tension - Impact on health and security - Price increases 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Little interest in Project - Many locals were not involved in consultations either because they did not know about them, or because they took place on holidays, so they chose not to take part. Therefore, the list of impacts is based on baseline survey - Local entrepreneurs positive as they anticipate positive impact on business and living standard, and an improvement in social and transport infrastructure - 50% of interviewees think Project might have negative impact on environment - The head of the Administration said there should be further consultations to explain SEC policy on employment and for the process of land allocation to be clarified
Nogliki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why were locals from the south of the island, and not from Nogliki, employed by UXO programme? Were will these teams work? Will be there any more recruitment opportunities? - Why is there no direct line of communication between the population and oil companies? - What are the main professions that are needed for construction work on the Project? - Were the concerns and interests of minorities taken into account in designing the pipeline and its route? Will their concerns be considered in the future? - How will withdrawn land be compensated and who will receive compensations? Which legislative acts will the procedure be based on? - How will small businesses be involved in the Project? - Will be there any demand for farming and vegetable products in construction camps? - Could communication be established between Project managers and small businesses to see if chains of supply can be set up? - Will the population still have an access to berry and mushroom fields as well as to fishing areas? - Is SEC allowed to close off public roads with barriers, and does it anticipate opposition to this? - Will SEC participate in the district's social programmes? - When will construction of the pipeline begin? - Will any income from the Project be redirected to the district budget? - What impact will the Project have on the local environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Withdrawal of land - Employment and business opportunities - Increase in income and widening of income gap - Migration - Growing social stratification - Price increases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Give preference to the Nogliki District residents when hiring Project workers - Restrict access to construction camps and employ security to reduce risk of conflict with local population - Employ local entrepreneurs and farmers as far as possible - Take into account concerns and interests of minorities when considering pipeline route - Close roads leading to public places with barriers and get approval of relevant municipal authorities if possible - Prohibit Project workers living in construction camps from gathering wild plants, fishing and hunting, but allow them to buy such foodstuffs from local population - Pave district roads that are to be used with asphalt - Adhere to traffic regulations - Ensure SEC is involved with helping to solve Nogliki District's social problems - Use up-to-date technology when building the pipeline - Keep Administration and population informed of SEC policy on Nogliki District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representatives of district press and TV and employment centre took part in consultations - Neutral attitude to Project - Need for further consultation to inform population on SEC employment policy and make process of land allotment more open

Settlement	Questions	Impacts	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Comments - Need for Ongoing Consultations
Katangli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which professions will be needed for construction work on the Project? What kind of documentation will be required for employment with the Project? What will be done for the village of Katangli in particular? What kind of access will the camps for construction employees require? Which infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc.) will be upgraded in the village? What impact will the Project have on the local environment? Will the crime rate increase? When will construction start? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Withdrawal of land Employment and business opportunities Increase in income widening of income gap Improvement in standard of living for those employed Increase in social tension Migration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ young people Construction workers' camp to have restricted access and security to help prevent conflict with local population Prohibit Project workers living in construction camps from gathering wild plants, fishing and hunting, but allow them to buy such foodstuffs from local population Inform population of SEC policy in regard to the community and district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 45 % of participants had a negative attitude to the Project, 45% a positive and 10% were indifferent Further consultations required to establish social and economic impact
Nysh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which professions will be needed for construction work on the Project? What kind of documentation will be required for employment with the Project? Will SEC provide gas supply for Sakhalin? What is SEC alcohol policy? How many people from the community will be employed for the Project? Will the community benefit financially from the Project implementation? When is the construction of camp and pipeline expected to start? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment and business opportunities Increase in income of workers Increase in crime rate and social tension Migration Withdrawal of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give preference to local people for any employment Workers' camp to have restricted access and security to help prevent conflict with local population Prohibit Project workers living in construction camps from gathering wild plants, fishing and hunting, but allow them to buy such foodstuffs from local population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform the population of SEC policy related to the community and district. 100% of participants have a positive attitude to Project Residents wanted further consultations to set out social and economic impact
Tymovsk District				
Ado-Tymovo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the communities' and the federal roads be paved with asphalt? How many people from the community will be employed? When will construction start and what is the deadline to apply for employment? What measures are planned to allow land to recover after construction? Will there be any gas supply to the village? How much will the community benefit financially from the Project? What is the route of the oil and gas pipelines? How will the security of the pipeline be ensured? What is the onshore oil spill response procedure? Are there any measures being implemented to protect environment? Will the fire-fighters receive special training? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business development Change in infrastructure Increase in income and widening of income gap Increase in traffic and related accidents Increased risk of forest fires Growing social tension Price increases Change in ecological situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up ecology (green) response stations along the main road Set up warning system which links communities and is in constant contact with Ministry of Emergency Situations Prevent workers from gathering berries, mushrooms and wild plants and fishing Pave the roads with asphalt Carry out training sessions with district fire-fighting units Ensure strict compliance with fire safety rules Ensure workers are fully informed of safety precautions in the woods Make land allocation process more open Inform public on SEC employment policies Use potential of local farmers and entrepreneurs, informing them about tenders Keep population informed about the Sakhalin II Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents were aware of Project, and wished to participate in consultations Part of population has a negative attitude to the Project because they are not satisfied with PSA and believe that environment will be affected Others have a positive attitude because they hope it will provide employment and improve the standard of living
Argi-Pagi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the roads in the community and the federal roads be paved with asphalt? Where do locals go to apply for jobs? How many people of the community will be employed? When will construction start? What site in Nysh will the camp and laydown yard occupy? What measures will be taken to restore land after construction? Will gas be supplied to the community? How much Project money will the local budget get? What is the oil and gas pipeline route? What are the security arrangements for the pipeline? What measures will be taken to clean up land oil spills? What measures are taken to protect the environment? Will the local fire brigade take part in special training? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business development Change in infrastructure Increase in income and widening of income gap Increase in traffic accidents Increased risk of forest fires Increase in social tension Price increases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish shop specifically for camp workers on camp-site Asphalt the roads Conduct training sessions with the district fire brigades Obey fire prevention measures Ensure workers are fully informed of forest safety precautions Make land allocation process more open Inform public about SEC employment policies Use potential of local farmers and entrepreneurs, informing them about tenders Continue to inform the population about the Sakhalin II Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents have general idea about Project, and wished to be involved in the consultations Some had a positive attitude to the Project because they hope it will provide employment and improve the standard of living

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Settlement	Questions	Impacts	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Comments - Need for Ongoing Consultations
Yasnoye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is it possible to move the construction camp to another site? - Will the roads in the community and the federal road be paved with asphalt? - When will construction start? - Where should locals go to seek work with the Project? - What measures will be taken to restore land after construction? - What are the security arrangements for safeguarding the pipeline? - Where will building and domestic waste be collected? - What measures will be taken to clean up land oil spills? - Will the local fire brigade take part in special training? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land allocation - Business development - Change in infrastructure - Increase in income and widening of income gap - Increase in crime and social tension - Price increases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Head of administration has suggested an alternative site for the camp - Asphalt the roads - Establish own shop on the territory of the camp - Make land allocation process more open - Inform the public on SEC employment policies - Use the potential of local farmers and entrepreneurs; informing them about tenders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents had general idea about Project and wished to be involved in consultations - Half had neutral attitude to Project - Others have a positive attitude because they hope it will provide employment and improve the standard of living
Palevo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will the roads in the community and the federal road be paved in asphalt? - When will construction start? - Where should locals go to seek employment with the Project? - What measures will be taken to restore land after construction? - What is the method for conflict resolution, e.g., in case the pipeline is on hunting grounds? - What are the security arrangements for safeguarding the pipeline? - Where will building and domestic waste be collected? - What measures will be taken to clean up onshore spills? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project land needs, which may affect hunting area - Business development - Change in infrastructure - Increase in income and widening of income gap - Increase in social tension - Price increases - Increase in traffic accidents - Increased risk of forest fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asphalt the roads - Establish own shop on the territory of camp or allow use of local businessmen services to Project workers - Introduce time restrictions for traffic during oil and gas pipeline construction - Set up road inspection centre and police station to keep order and police the roads during construction. - Enforce strict discipline among the workers - Obey fire prevention measures - Ensure workers are fully informed of forest safety precautions - Make land allocation process more open - Keep population informed on SEC employment policy - Use local businessmen and farmers as much as possible; inform them of tenders - Carry out charitable activity in the community - Set up ecological monitoring site in Tymosk District and keep population informed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up body to control distribution of Project revenue to district budget - Residents had general idea about the Project and wished to be involved in consultations - Half has neutral attitude to Project - Others have a positive attitude because they hope it will provide employment and improve the standard of living
Smirnykh District				
Onor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is it possible to relocate the camp and laydown yard? - Will the roads in the community and the federal road be paved in asphalt? - How many community residents will be employed? - When will construction start? - Where should people go to seek employment with the Project? - How long will the camp be set up for? - What measures will be taken to restore land after construction? - Will gas be installed in the community? - How much money will the local budget get from the Project? - What are the security arrangements for safeguarding the pipeline? - Where will building and domestic waste be collected? - What measures will be taken to clean up land oil spills? - Will the local fire brigade take part in emergency response training? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project land needs - Business development - Change in infrastructure - Increase in income and widening of income gap - Increase in crime - Increase in traffic accidents - Increase in social tension - Price increases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alternative site for camp and laydown yard has been suggested 0.5km west of railway - Construct by-pass road around the community - Cooperate with the local and district police - Establish own shop on the territory of the camp - Asphalt the roads - Make land allocation process more open - Use local businessmen and farmers as much as possible; inform them of tenders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents had general idea about Project and wished to be involved in consultations - Most have a positive attitude because they hope it will provide employment and improve the standard of living

Settlement	Questions	Impacts	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Comments - Need for Ongoing Consultations
Poronaisk District				
Castello	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will gas be installed in Sakhalin and in the community in particular? - How many vacancies are there going to be at the booster station in the construction and operation stages? - Workers of which professions will be required for construction? - Where will employees involved in operation of the booster station be accommodated? - How will the land compensation scheme work? - Will the existing roads be repaired? - Will the crime rate increase? - What salaries will be paid? - Will the community benefit financially from the Project implementation? - When will construction of the pipeline and booster station start? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Withdrawal of land - Change in infrastructure - Business development - Increase in income and widening of income gap - Employment and business opportunities - Migration - Increase in crime rate and social tension - Impact on health and security - Price increases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asphalt community roads that are going to be used - Observe traffic regulations - Give preference to the local residents when hiring personnel - It is necessary to arrange for workers to get advanced qualification - Prohibit Project workers living in construction camps from gathering wild plants, fishing and hunting, but allow them to buy such foodstuffs from local population - Recommend SEC inform employees of fishing regulations - Use recreation centre as a place for SEC employees to spend their leisure time - Restrict access to Leonidovo camp - Implement appropriate measures to preserve forest resources - Keep population informed of SEC policy in regard to the village and district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents had general idea about Project and wished to be involved in consultations - Attitude to the Project and SEC is positive both on the part of administration and local population
Leonidovo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When will UXO activities start? - What is the route of the pipeline? - How will the pipeline cross rivers? - Will the community benefit? - Will roads be repaired? - What will the employment procedures be? - Where will the camp be located? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Withdrawal of land - Change in infrastructure - Business development - Increase in income and widening of income gap - Employment and business opportunities - Migration - Increase in crime rate - Impact on health and security - Increase in social tension - Price increases - Camp to be sited on berry- and mushroom-picking area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Give preference to the local people when recruiting - Provide opportunities for workers to improve their qualifications - Prohibit Project workers living in construction camps from gathering wild plants, fishing and hunting, but allow them to buy such foodstuffs from local population. - Ensure SEC workers are aware of fishing regulations - Restrict access to the camp - Set up shop on territory of camp - Keep population informed of SEC policy in regard to the community and district - Inform population of SEC employment policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents had general idea about Project and wished to be involved in consultations - 67% had a positive attitude to the project and SEC, 33% were uncertain - The local administration and entrepreneurs have a positive attitude to the project and are looking forward to cooperating with SEC - Population wanted further consultations to be informed of SEC employment policy and to make the land allocation process more open
Makarov District				
Cornoye/ Tumanovo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is it possible to reroute the oil and gas pipeline? - Will the roads in the community and the federal road be paved with asphalt? - When will construction start? - Where should people go to learn about employment opportunities? - Are there any age limits for employment with the Project? - What measures will be taken to restore land after construction? - How long will the construction process take? - What measures will be taken to protect mushroom and berry sites? - What are the security arrangements for safeguarding the pipeline? - Where will building and domestic waste be collected? - What measures will be taken to clean up land oil spills? - Will the local fire brigade take part in special training? - Is it possible to use the results of water sources survey for the community needs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project land needs - Business development - Change in infrastructure - Increase in income and widening of income gap - Increase in crime and social tension - Price increases - Pipeline crosses the coal deposit - Pipeline might cross local cemetery - Pipeline crosses the river near the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Head of administration has offered to change the construction camp site - Asphalt the roads - Establish own shop on the territory of the camp - Limit mushroom and berry gathering - Introduce time limit for traffic during the pipeline construction - Set up traffic control centre or police station to keep order and monitor roads during construction - Make land allocation process more open - Inform residents of SEC employment policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents had general idea about Project and wished to be involved in consultations - Half have a positive attitude because they hope it will provide employment and improve the standard of living - Others are neutral

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Settlement	Questions	Impacts	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Comments - Need for Ongoing Consultations
Porechye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is a support base? How long will it be set up for? - Will the roads in the community and the federal road be paved with asphalt? - When will construction start? - Where should people go to find out about employment opportunities? - Are there any age limits to employment with the Project? - What measures will be taken to restore land after construction? - How long is the construction process expected to last? - How will the pipeline be laid across the river? Will it affect spawning? - What is the width of opening for the pipeline? - Where will the cut down wood be used? Will it affect climate in the district? - What are the security arrangements for safeguarding the pipeline? - Have the seismic conditions on Sakhalin been taken into account? What works were conducted? - Where will building and domestic waste be collected? - What measures will be taken to clean up oil spills on land and in rivers? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project land needs - Business development - Change in infrastructure - Increase in income and widening of income gap - Increase in crime and social tension - Price increases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asphalt the roads and build a pavement - Prohibit fishing for SEC workers - Establish own shop on the territory of the camp - Set up road inspection centre or police station to keep order and monitor roads during the construction - Enforce strict discipline among the workers - Make allocation of land process more open - Continue to inform population of employment policy - Set up charitable activities in the community - Set up ecological monitoring in Makarov District and keep population informed - Set up body to control distribution of project revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents had general idea about Project and wished to be involved in consultations - Most have a positive attitude because they hope it will provide employment and improve the standard of living - Some have negative attitude to Project as they believe deforestation will have bad effect on climate
Zaozernoye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is support base? How long will it be set up for? - Will the roads in the community and the federal road be paved with asphalt? - When will construction start? - Where should people go to learn about employment opportunities? - Are there any age limits to employment with the project? - What measures will be taken to restore land after construction? - How long is the construction process expected to last? - How will the pipeline be laid across the river? Will it affect spawning? - Have the seismic conditions on Sakhalin been taken into account? What works were conducted? - Where will building and domestic waste be collected? - What measure will be taken to clean up land oil spills? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project land needs - Business development - Change in infrastructure - Increase in income and widening of income gap - Increase in crime and social tension - Price increases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asphalt the roads and build a pavement - Prohibit fishing by SEC workers - Introduce time restriction for traffic during the construction - Set up road inspection centre or police station to keep order and monitor roads during the construction - Enforce strict discipline among the workers - Make allocation of land process more open - Continue to inform population of employment policy - Set up charitable activities in the community - Set up ecological monitoring in Makarov District and keep population informed - Set up body to control distribution of project revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents had little idea about Project but wished to be involved in consultations - Head of Porechye rural district administration did not know where the territory for supporting base in Porechye and Zaozernoye would be and what it was - Most have a positive attitude because they hope it will provide employment and improve the standard of living - Some had a negative attitude to Project as they believed community would not benefit at all, and there would be environmental damage
Pugachevo (Farm, Fish Hatchery, Railroad Station)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will the roads in the community and the federal road be paved with asphalt? - When will construction start? - Where should people go to learn about employment opportunities? - Are there any age limits to employment with the Project? - What measures will be taken to restore land after construction? - How long is the construction process expected to last? - Will the residents have an opportunity to be treated in the camp first aid post? - How will the pipeline be laid across the river? Will it affect spawning? - Where the seismic conditions on Sakhalin taken into account? What works were done? - Where will building and domestic waste be collected? - What measures will be taken to clean up oil spills on land and in the river? - Will it be possible to use the camp after construction is completed? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project land needs - pipeline ROW safety protection zone will affect agricultural land and two individual hay meadows - Business development - Change in infrastructure - Increase in income and widening of income gap - Increase in crime and social tension - Price increases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pay attention to the place of fill for a dead-end siding - Asphalt the roads - Lay the pipeline above water-level - Establish own shop on the territory of the camp or to support local businessmen - Prohibit SEC workers from fishing, gathering berries and wild plants - Introduce limit on mushroom and berry gathering and their removal - Introduce time restrictions for traffic during the pipeline construction - Set up road inspection centre or police station to keep order and monitor roads during the construction - Enforce strict discipline among workers - Make allocation of land process more open - Continue to inform population of employment policy - Set up charitable activities in the community - Set up ecological monitoring in Makarov District and keep population informed - Set up body to control distribution of project revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents had general idea about Project and wished to be involved in consultations - Most have a positive attitude because they hope it will provide employment and improve the standard of living

Settlement	Questions	Impacts	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Comments - Need for Ongoing Consultations
Dolinsk District				
Sovetskoye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which roads will be used? - Will the roads be improved? - What are the sites for pipelines, camp and a laydown area within the Sovetskoye area? - Will the pipeline be laid underground or on the surface? - When will construction start? Has the Project been postponed? - Is a pump station going to be built in Sovetskoye? - What qualified personnel does SEC need? - Is there any age limit for those seeking construction and operation work with the Project? Could the limit be increased to include village residents? - Where do people go to seek employment with the Project? - Are there any special language requirements? - What documentation is required for employment? - Will SEC provide gas for the community? - How is the withdrawn land going to be compensated? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Withdrawal of land - Change in infrastructure - Business development - Increase in income and widening of income gap - Employment and business opportunities - Migration - Increase in crime rate and social tension - Impact on health and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recommend SEC ensure its employees are aware of fishing regulations - Let employees in camp attend village events - Restrict access to camp - Camp infrastructure to be handed over to community on completion of construction - Set up camp in the village. - Water the road in order to reduce dust - Repair a bridge - Build pavements - Keep residents informed of job vacancies - Give preference to the residents when hiring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents had limited idea of what Project was about, but wished in being involved in consultations - Most have a positive attitude because they hope it will provide employment and improve the standard of living and infrastructure - Residents believed more people should be involved in consultations, and more information should be provided
Dolinsk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will a by-pass road be built or will an existing road be used? - Within what time frame will the roads be used? - Will the bridge be rebuilt? - What measures will be taken to mitigate the possible negative effects of road use on the secondary school # 2, the polyclinic and a number of other institutions located along the road? - What measures will be taken to reduce the following road-use nuisances: gas contamination, noise, and deterioration of road condition? - Will workers be trained? - What are the employment requirements? - Which specialist personnel are needed? - How will young people be involved? - Will there be a need for security personnel? - Will knowledge of English be a prerequisite for employment? - What can SEC do to mitigate against the possible resignations of highly qualified workers from local enterprises? - Will the reinforced-concrete plant in Dolinsk be used? - Is there a need to create a database for enterprises that might be involved in the Project? - Has a decision been made on a contractor for construction in Sovetskoye? - Will any facilities in construction camps be transferred to municipal property or be demolished? - Does SEC have any competitors? - What will the camps look like? - Will SEC set up an information campaign geared to young people? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change in infrastructure - Business development - Increase in income and widening of income gap - Employment and business opportunities - Migration - Increase in crime rates and social tension - Impact on health and security - Price increases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulate traffic by volume and time limits - Consideration closeness of a number of institutions to the road - Water the road in order to reduce dust - Support Development of the local business - Use the potential of the local agriculture (Agricultural Enterprise Sokolovsky) and bread production plant. - Involve municipal agencies in any matters related to entrepreneurs. - It is necessary to arrange for advanced qualification for workers - Work together with the Employment Service - There is no need to prohibit fishing, gathering of wild plants and berries or hunting in the Dolinsk District - Contribute to developing of recreation and leisure time activities to prevent increase of crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents had general idea about Project and wished to be involved in consultations - Most want more information on the Project - Most entrepreneurs have positive attitude as they expect it to help business development, improve standard of living and infrastructure - Most have a positive attitude because they hope it will provide employment and improve the standard of living and infrastructure - Some have neutral attitude, as they do not see any real benefit to themselves - Some participants (administration employees, managers of enterprises) said further consultations were needed - More residents need to be involved, and need to be better informed of upcoming consultation sessions

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Settlement	Questions	Impacts	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Comments - Need for Ongoing Consultations
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk				
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Should a database be set up for local entrepreneurs interested in participating in Project activities? - Will any business associations be informed of Project activities? - Is SEIC vendor's database confidential? - Is there an opportunity to place a link to other databases on SEIC site? - Is there any training planned for the personnel? - Is there an age limit for employment opportunities? - Which recruitment agencies is SEIC working with? - Where can residents find out about employment opportunities with SEIC and what qualifications are required? - Are companies already involved with the Project expected to register as SEIC vendors? - Can provision of information on the vendors be treated as subject of a work contract? - Other than construction, transport, catering and supply, in what other areas are there employment opportunities? - What are the opportunities for small businesses not involved in construction to get involved with the Project? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Withdrawal of land - Change in infrastructure - Development of business - Increase in income and widening of income gap - Employment and business opportunities - Migration - Increase in crime rate and social tension - Impact on health and security - Price increases - Highly qualified workers will resign from the local enterprises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep businesses informed of tender results - Ensure free access to information - Continue similar consultations - Arrange insurance for possible accidents - Ensure professionalism of Project workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Businesses are aware of the Project - Residents wished in being involved in consultations - Most entrepreneurs have a positive attitude to the Project as they expect development of business and improvements of standards of living and infrastructure - Many have a positive attitude because they hope it will provide employment and improve the standard of living and infrastructure - Some have negative attitude, expecting that construction will damage the environment and provoke social tension - Some small businesses believed they would not be able to be involved in the Project - Participants suggested further consultations be carried out at different stages of Project development
Aniva District				
Mitsulevka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How will withdrawn land be compensated? - Are there likely to be gas leaks? - Which roads in the community will be used? - Is there a discharge of water at Molikpaq, is it an environmental hazard and what protective measures have been taken to reduce this? - What is the range of salaries for SEIC workers? - Will there be training for workers? - How many people from the community will be employed/involved? - What are the age limits for employment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Withdrawal of land - Business development - Impact on health and security - Increase in social tension - Increase in secondary employment - Environmental damage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upgrade road leading to the village that will be used - Set up recreation centre for SEIC employees - Restrict access to the camp - Only work during the day-time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents have a general idea of the Project, and expect its impact to be minor - Many have a positive attitude because they hope it will provide employment and improve the standard of living and infrastructure

Settlement	Questions	Impacts	Suggested Mitigation Measures	Comments - Need for Ongoing Consultations
Korsakov District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is use of Prigorodnoye beach going to be restricted? - How will SEIC compensate residents for the loss of the beach? Will it be able to provide another site? - How will withdrawn land be compensated? - Will traffic increase, if so on which streets? Are there time limits for use of city roads? - Which roads are going to be used in the district? What measures are planned to prevent traffic congestion? - Will Korsakov port be used? - Are there plans to build a bypass or will any existing roads be extended? - What measures has SEIC taken to prevent any damaging effects of hydrocarbon extraction and possible earthquakes caused by the extraction? - Is there a discharge of water at Mollkpaq? What measures have been taken to ensure safety? - Is an LNG plant going to be built? Are there any similar plants in the world, if so, where? - Could the LNG plant be built elsewhere? - What negative impact might the plant have on health and environment? - Could a slide show be arranged to show how an LNG plant is built? - Where is the equipment for construction of the plant from? How long will the plant be in operation? - What is the range of salaries for Project workers? Is there any training planned for workers? - Will there be a training institution to prepare specialists for the construction and operation of the plant? - Who will cover the costs of reducing the impact of the Project on the community? - Will the city be provided with a supply of gas? - Where will the workers live? - How is SEIC planning to provide medical support to the employees? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Withdrawal of land. - Change in infrastructure - Development of business - Increase in income and widening of income gap - Employment and business opportunities - Migration - Increase in crime rate and social tension - Impact on health and security - Price increases - Highly qualified specialists will resign from local enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asphalt and extend roads to be used and ensure adequate drainage - Take road capacity into consideration - Install traffic light with signal control button by school # 1 - Give preference to local entrepreneurs for supplies - Better inform Association of Businessmen of the Project - Recommend Existing Korsakov Enterprises to Contractors - Have employment quotas for local residents - Assist in providing opportunities for workforce to update and enhance skills - Provide alternative to beach, e.g., behind Ozerskiy community, within city behind bread production plant, at the last bus stop of the route # 3. Area needs to be cleared of industrial waste - SEIC to ensure its employees are aware of the fishing regulations - Set up recreation facilities for SEIC employees - Restrict access to the camp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents had general idea about Project and wished to be involved in consultations - Most entrepreneurs have positive attitude to Project as they anticipate a positive impact on business development, standard of living and improvement of social and transport infrastructure - Most had negative attitude to LNG pipeline construction because of the restriction of the use of the beach at Prigorodnoye and the potential damage to the environment - Many residents expected that the infrastructure would be improved - Participants suggested that further consultations be carried out - More participants need to be involved in discussions, so pre-publicity for consultations needs to be improved

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TABLE 5-14: COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TO THE NO FISHING, GATHERING AND HUNTING POLICY

District	Community	Prohibit or Limit All Three	Permit		Educate Workers	
			Purchase From Local Residents	Use of Licenced Tourist Companies	Conduct in Woods	Fishing Regulations
Nogliki	Val	X	X			
	Nysh	X	X			
	Katangli	X	X			
	Nogliki	X	X	X		
Tymovsk	Ado-Tymovo	X				
	Palevo	X	X			
	Argi-Pagi	X			X	
	Yasnoye	No			X	
Smirnykh	Onor	X			X	
Poronaisk	Gastello	X	X			
	Leonidovo	X	X			
Makarov	Cornoye/Tumanovo	X				
	Pugachevo	X				
	Zaozernoeye	X				
	Porechye	X				
Dolinsk	Sovetskoye	No				X
Aniva	Mitsulevka	No				
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	No	X	X		
Korsakov	Korsakov	No	No			X

TABLE 5-15: COMMUNITY NEEDS

Administration		Population
Argi-Pagi		
Infrastructure	- Road improvement (widening) (H)	- Separate ambulance station from Nursing Home (a separate building for paramedic station) (H) - Widen road (H) - House the library (H) - Set up more convenient bus schedule (H) - Install heating in the club (L)
Community	- Jobs (H) - Delivery of firewood for the local people (H)	- Provide job opportunities (H) - Supply educational materials in English: dictionaries, videos and audio equipment (H) - Provide educational materials (including sports equipment, globes, maps) (L) - Improve qualifications of existing medical staff - Provide services of a surgeon, dentist, paediatrician
Val		
Infrastructure	- Road improvement (H) - School building repair - Library building repair - Residential housing repair	- Upgrade community roads (H) - Repair local paramedic station premises - Repair local hockey court roof - Re-establish local in-patient hospital (H) - Rebuild premises of 'Olenevod' collective farm gift shop. Develop sports school for children at the renovated premises - Improve funding of local fire fighting division (only one vehicle is currently operational, fuel use is limited)
Community	- Jobs (H) - Improvement of professional qualification for local people	- Buy chairs for local club - Set up more convenient bus schedule (the bus is only available two times a week), lower bus ticket prices - Provide qualified doctors (H)

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Nysh		
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road improvement (H) - Community residential housing repair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build sports centre - Improve local transport system (inconvenient bus schedule, high ticket price) - Upgrade/repair water inlet (currently supplied water smells of gas and cannot be used for drinking/cooking) - Upgrade roads (H) - Repair community housing - Organise food waste disposal
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to solve unemployment problem (H) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organise better financing of local healthcare system (medicine, equipment) (H) - Provide toys for the local nursery school - Supply reference literature, teaching aids, sports equipment, computers, video equipment for the local school - Provide job opportunities (H) - Supply film projector for the local club - Develop crediting system for farmers
Nogliki		
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of swimming pool repair - Construction of gyms - Provision of cinema or film projector for district recreation centre - Repair of local hospital building (H) - Repair of local school buildings (H) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete repair of former museum - Improve roads inside the community (clean roads in winter) - Supply film projector for the district club - Repair Central District Hospital premises (H) - Set up nursery school in the centre of the community
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welfare for socially deprived people (disabled, veterans, low-income people) - Employment for local people (H) - Sports equipment for children's sports school, and secondary education schools - Qualified staff for schools, cultural establishments - Better financing of local schools - Equipment for Children's Creative Arts Centre - Modern dental equipment - Repair of residential housing and water supply system, which are almost worn-out (H) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update equipment at Central District Hospital - Employ qualified doctors - Provide job opportunities (H)
Katangli		
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road repairs (H) - Jobs (H) - Improvement of professional skills of local people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build public bath house (H) - Repair local nursery school heating system (H) - Repair school roof - Repair healthcare facilities (hospital, out-patient clinic) - Improve local telephone communication system (difficulties reaching district centre and other communities) - Site fire-fighting service and emergency ambulance in the community
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repair of dilapidated housing (H) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supply toys for nursery school - Provide educational literature for school (reference materials, aids, text books) - Employ qualified educational and medical staff - Provide out-patient hospital with medical equipment
Yasnoye		
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve professionalism of local medical staff (H) - Jobs (H) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve professionals in local medical staff (H) - Rebuild inpatient hospital (H) - Improve heating at school, gym and nursery school (L) - Repair dilapidated housing (H) - Improve quality of telephone communication - Improve quality of local water (replace rusty pipes) (L)
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Video, audio equipment and aids for schools' English lessons - Manufactured goods and grocery supply (H) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional sports equipment in the gym (L) - Jobs for women - Supply of wood - Russian-English phrasebook for local library

Chapter 5 Potentially Affected Communities

Palevo		
Infrastructure	- Manufactured goods and grocery supply (H)	- Improve transport links with district centre (H) - Improve quality of medical services (L) - Improve road safety (there is a sharp and dangerous turn near the community) (L)
Community	- Connection to centralised power supply or improvement of local diesel station operation (H)	
Onor		
Infrastructure	- Jobs (H) - Firewood supply for local people (L)	- Centralised power supply (H) - Nursery school (H) - Improve transport links with district centre (the bus is very small) (H) - Set up in-patient facilities at the local ambulance station or at least two beds for serious cases (L)
Community	- Restoration of telephone communication with public services (library, medical centre, local club) (H)	- Jobs (H) - Teaching materials for English lessons (dictionaries, video, audio aids, text books) (H) - Additional materials on Sakhalin II Project for the library (L)
Gastello		
Infrastructure	- Rebuild/re-establish nursery school - Repair of municipal housing - Solutions to unemployment problem (H) - Upgrading of professional qualification of local people (only one qualified welder available in the community)	- Repair community roads (H) - Re-establish nursery school - Repair local nursing home(H) - Repair the local club - Repair the paramedic station - Restore telephone communication with public services (library, medical centre, local club) (H)
Community	- Establishment of recreation centre (H)	- Solve unemployment problems (H) - Improve funding of nursing home - Replenish library stocks (H) - Reference materials, aids and sports equipment for school - Equipment for the local recreation centre (Dom Kultury) - Help provide firewood and coal for those not employed at local forestry
Leonidovo		
Infrastructure	- Jobs (H)	- Refurbish paramedic station (H) - Improve roads - Establish recreation centre (H) - Repair housing - Build public bath house
Community	- Regular power supply for houses located behind the bridge in the community (H)	- Jobs (H) - Replenish school library stock (text books, modern literature, periodicals) - Qualified doctors, dentist (H) - Toys, teaching aids for nursery school - Improve transport to Poronaisk (more convenient bus schedule, availability of bus after midnight) - Facilitate coal supply for local people
Tumanovo		
Infrastructure	- Improvement of transport links to Gornoye and Makarov (H)	- Supply centralised power to houses behind the bridge in the community (H) - Supply centralised power to houses behind the bridge in the community (H) - Set up/improve transport links to Gornoye and Makarov. (H) - Set up telecommunications system (H)
Community	- Road improvement (grading, filling) (H)	- Provide emergency medical services (H) - The well of a local farmer, Aleksey N. Ozerov, is regularly covered with earth during road works (L)
Gornoye		
Infrastructure	- Housing repairs (L) - Jobs (H)	- Improve transport for schoolchildren to Makarov (H) - Open a secondary or at least nursery school. (H) - Improve water supply. Current well water supplies are inadequate (L)
Community	- Public transport to Pugachevo and Makaro and better bus service to Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk (H)	- Jobs (H)

Chapter 5 Potentially Affected Communities

Pugachevo		
Infrastructure	- Jobs (H)	- Set up public transport to Makarov. Improve bus service to Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk (H) - Repair dilapidated housing (H) - Improve quality of water (L)
Community	- Laying out of phone line (H)	- Jobs (H) - Improve availability of medical supplies (H) - Base policeman in the community, especially during fishing season (L)
Zaozernoeye		
Infrastructure	- Improvement of public transport to Porechye, Makarov and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk (H) - Jobs (H)	- Supply telephone line (H) - Improve public transport to Porechye, Makarov and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk (H) - Take measures to combat dust on roads in summer, especially on the federal road
Community	- Repair of housing (H)	- Jobs (H) - Supplier of manufactured goods and groceries (H)
Sovetskoye		
Infrastructure	- Improvement of roads (H) - Facilitation of winter fuel delivery (H) - Improved/updated Project-related information (L) - Jobs (H)	- Improve roads (L) - Set up transport to the North of Sakhalin (L) - Facilitate winter fuel delivery (L) - Improve telephone communication (L)
Community	- Support for socially deprived people (H) - Repair of the access road to the community from the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk-Korsakov road (H)	- Dentist services (H) - Jobs (H) - Improved/updated Project-related information (L) - Books for the local school (L) - Improve access to Korsakov for medical specialists' consultation (H)
Mitsulevka		
Infrastructure	- Repair of water pipeline (H) - Improved telephone links (there are only two phones - at the paramedic station and in the shop - and they have one-way communication) (H) - Repair of the paramedic station (it has no utilities and is in urgent need of repair) (L) - New jobs and enterprises (H) - Better support for the socially deprived	- Repair the access road to the community from the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk - Korsakov road (H) - Repair water pipeline which feeds domestic taps (H) - Install heating in the paramedic station (H) - Improve telephone communication(H) - Repair the paramedic station (L) - Improve roads (L) - Repair and install heating in local arts centre (L) - Set up a sports and recreation complex (L)
Community	- Improved water supply system, currently in a dilapidated condition negatively affecting tap water quality and quantity (H)	- Dental service (H) - Bus to school in Dachnoye (H) - New jobs and enterprises (H) - Replenish library fund (H) - Solve healthcare issues - polyclinics and hospitals are a long way from the community, transport costs are high (L) - Increase financing for popular cultural activities (there are attempts to raise funds by putting on children's discos) (L)

Chapter 5 Potentially Affected Communities

Korsakov		
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved city roads (H) - Street cleaning (H) - Better quality sewage system (H) - Improved inner-city transportation (running on a regular basis and more frequently) (L) - Better organisation of supply of Project-related information (L) - Set up communication channels between administration and local population (L) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve water supply, currently in a dilapidated condition (H) - Improve roads (H) - Organise street cleaning (H) - Improve sewage system (H) - Improve centralised heating system (H) - Rebuild city recreational park (L) - Improve inner-city transportation (running on a regular basis and more frequently) (L) - Repair out-patient hospitals (L) - Improve city sports infrastructure (hockey, soccer grounds, gyms) (L) - Improve/repair housing (L)
Community		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce unemployment (H) - Improve medical service (lack of specialists, dentists, appointments with doctors, modern equipment) (H) - Reduce high crime level (H) - Improve funding of cultural, sports, social protection and healthcare institutions (H) - Set up channels of communication between District Administration and general public (H) - Solve problem of homeless children (L) - Replenish library stock (L) - Organise more sports events (L) - Improve/update Project-related information (L) - Development of additional business funding facilities (L)