

APPENDIX F

ANNEX I PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE PLAN - BTC AND SCP PROJECTS, GEORGIA

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Azerbaijan Republic, Georgia and the Republic of Turkey have come to an agreement to support the implementation of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) pipeline and the South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP) projects. The BTC oil pipeline extends from the Caspian terminal of Sangachal in Azerbaijan, through Georgia, into Turkey. It will supply international markets through the Marine Terminal in Ceyhan. The SCP gas pipeline runs from Sangachal to Erzurum where it will feed the Turkish domestic gas market.

Having completed the Basic Engineering Phase, the Pipeline Projects have reached the Detailed Engineering Phase. One of the main objectives of this phase is to undertake a full Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)¹ of each proposed pipeline in accordance with national and international standards and practices. Within this context, extensive Public Consultation will be carried out according to World Bank standards.

1.1 THIS DOCUMENT

This document is a Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP) for the ESIA's for both pipelines. Although there are two pipelines, each requiring its own ESIA, the public consultation element has been combined wherever possible to ensure a consistent and coordinated approach to stakeholders, particularly the pipeline affected communities² which are identical along the length of the route. The PCDP is designed to outline a plan for consultation which will: provide timely information about the projects and potential impacts to people living in pipeline affected communities and other stakeholders³; provide opportunities to those groups to voice their opinions and concerns in a way which is most appropriate to their circumstances; and provide an opportunity for feedback to and discussion with those communities concerning measures proposed.

The PCDP presents the plan for public consultation through the project planning, construction, operation and decommissioning stages of the pipelines. The PCDP is a 'living' document and may be revised over time to reflect information gained through the consultation process. This draft has been developed for release to stakeholders as part of the ESIA disclosure process in May 2002.

Given the size, nature and complexity of the project and the issues, BTC Owners and SCP Partners (hereafter the sponsor companies) are committed to undertaking public consultation on three levels: international, national, and local. Because of the potential interactions between, and

¹ An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is undertaken to examine the potential impacts of a project on the physical and human environments, to develop measures to reduce the potential negative impacts and enhance the positive ones. The process is undertaken in such a way as to ensure the implementation of those measures through changes in project design and the development of an environmental and social action or management plan for use during project implementation.

² Pipeline affected communities are defined as those that are likely to experience and be affected by the activities of construction, operation and decommissioning of the pipeline and around potential construction camps, pipe yards and AGIs. For the purpose of this project those are considered to be those communities located within 2km of the pipeline ROW or a pipe yard, within 100m of an access road, or within 5km of a large AGI (eg pump station) or construction camp.

³ For the purposes of this project, stakeholders are defined as any persons or parties with an interest in the project as follows: 'Local' refers generally to the pipeline affected communities and other interested parties including local government; 'National' refers to interested parties within Georgia who are not 'local' including regional and national NGOs, academics, Government, media, etc; 'International' includes international NGOs, World Bank and other IFIs, UN Agencies, etc.

cumulative effects of, the various oil and gas projects in the Caspian region, separate terms of reference have been prepared for an independent macro level study titled “Environmental and Social Aspects of the ACG Full Field Development and Export in a Regional Context”. This additional study addresses the overall regional costs and benefits of the offshore and export developments, and includes some international consultation on related issues. Record of this consultation is included in this document.

Information gathered through the consultation process at both the route level and the international level will be shared as far as possible within the timetables for the two studies. Significant policy developments emerging from the macro level study will influence the implementation of commitments in the ESIA report.

This document outlines consultation undertaken or planned at the national (including international NGOs operating at the national level) and local levels to address route level issues relating directly to the BTC and SCP pipelines including:

- Identification of key stakeholders, and mechanisms for stakeholder feedback and information sharing
- An overall plan for consultation at the local and national levels, starting at the project planning stage, and continuing throughout construction, operation and decommissioning of the pipeline
- Processes to ensure that issues raised by key stakeholders are addressed in the ESIA report as well as in project decision-making and design phase
- Resources required to implement the plan, and procedures to monitor implementation
- Grievance mechanisms for local stakeholders

This PCDP contains the following sections:

- Section 2: Brief description of the project and the project participants
- Section 3: Summary of the regulatory context for public consultation
- Section 4: Consultation Plan for ESIA and pre- construction phases
- Section 5: Consultation Plan for construction and operational phases
- Section 6: Summary table of consultation and disclosure activities
- Section 7: Resource issues related to implementation of the plan
- Section 8: Grievance mechanism

1.1.1 Attachments

- Attachment 1: Public Consultation Materials
- Attachment 2: Stakeholder Listing

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

BP is leading work on the BTC and SCP projects, on behalf of the sponsor companies (BTC Owners and SCP Partners respectively) for each project.

The sponsor companies contracted international consultants to carry out the ESIA's, in association with a national partner. As part of this, the national and international consultants are supporting them in carrying out consultation throughout the development of the ESIA's. While the environmental and social components of the ESIA's have been contracted separately, consultation on environmental and social issues has been integrated wherever appropriate, including in the production of a single ESIA report for each pipeline.

The international consultants for the social component of the ESIA's are the Social Strategies division of Environmental Resources Management (ERM). ERM's role is to assist in the co-ordination of the social impact assessment (SIA) and consultation process, and to ensure that they meet the required international standards. ERM's national partners, GORBI and IPM, as well as being integrally involved in the SIA, coordinate and facilitate village meetings close to the pipeline route.

The EIA contractor (URS Dames & Moore) and their national partner (Dzvelka), in association with the sponsor companies, carry out consultation on environmental impacts. These organisations meet with stakeholders at the national level, and participate in community consultation at the mitigation and disclosure stage.

2.2 PROJECT COMPONENTS

The Georgian section of the two pipelines will start from the Azerbaijan-Georgia border in Gardabani District and finish at Naokhrebi in Akhaltsikhe District, a total distance of about 240km. They will cross five other Districts in between: Marneuli, Tetrtskaro, Tsalka, Borjomi, and Adigeni. The pipeline route is shown below.

Figure 2-1 Map of pipeline route

The following temporary and permanent facilities will be considered in the ESIA's and supporting consultation process:

- Permanent facilities and other Above Ground Installations for the oil pipeline (eg pump stations, radio masts, block valve stations, intermediate pigging stations, permanent access roads)
- Permanent facilities and other Above Ground Installations for the gas line (eg valve stations and permanent access roads)
- Temporary facilities (eg temporary access roads and construction facilities such as material or pipe yards, and worker worker camps)
- Effects on existing infrastructure and resources (eg use of existing roads, extraction of construction materials, use of water and disposal of waste)

2.3 PROJECT TIMETABLE

During the Basic Engineering Phase ⁽¹⁾, potential route options were analysed. Consideration of financial, security, technical, environmental and social factors led eventually to the identification of a preferred 500-metre pipeline corridor.

The next phase, Detailed Engineering ⁽²⁾, will continue until June 2002. Environmental and social impacts are being assessed and fed into the detailed engineering process through the ESIA's.

(1) Select Engineering Phase

(2) Define Engineering Phase

Construction of the pipelines is scheduled for commencement in early 2003, with facilities construction starting in January 2003. The BTC pipeline is owing to be constructed first with SCP following approximately one year later. The design life of the pipelines will be 30-40 years.

3 REGULATORY CONTEXT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Public consultation activities identified in this PCDP, and undertaken to support development of the pipelines projects in Georgia, will conform to:

- Georgian regulations, including the Host Government Agreements
- Guidelines established by international financing institutions, specifically the World Bank, International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
- European Commission Directives (though not required by Georgian law)
- International Conventions for Public Participation

The main requirements are set out in the following sections.

3.2 HOST GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS

Both the BTC and SCP projects are primarily governed by separate (and slightly differing) Host Government Agreements (HGAs) which formally stipulate a contract between the project proposer (BTC owners and SCP Partners respectively) and the host country (Georgia). The HGAs refer to specific social and environmental standards for the project and to a broader range of international standards and guidelines. In the case of SCP, the HGA specifically requires the project to meet World Bank standards, which include the consultation and disclosure activities outlined below.

3.3 NATIONAL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The primary legislation that relates to the BTC and SCP projects is the Law of Georgia on Environmental Permits.

3.3.1 Participation in environmental permitting process

Articles 16 & 17 of the Law of Georgia on Environmental Permits, which came into force from January 1st 1997, state that public participation and providing access to information are obligatory procedures of the environmental permitting process. This is conducted in the form of public discussion of the activity with the participation of the investor, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia, and local administrative bodies ⁽¹⁾. It includes the following provisions:

- Government representatives are entitled to provide the project proponent (the BTC owners and SCP Partners) with their considerations and comments on first category activities. These are defined as those, which according to size (scale), allocation and

(1) The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia has published a list of activities for which public participation in the permitting process could be restricted (May, 13, 1997). Along with military/defence information, other economic data can also be classified as secret eg production capacities, forecasted production of strategic raw materials (gold, radioactive substances), scientific and technical information on new technological processes, etc.

substance, can create serious negative and irreversible effects on the environment, mineral resources and human health

- The project proponent is obliged to familiarise himself with public representatives' written considerations and comments on their activity, and address their arguments in the process of final issuance of evidential documentation
- The results of independent environmental impact assessment should be taken into consideration during the decision-making process on the issue of environmental permits
- If a public representative deems that his rights have been violated, he is entitled to apply to Court

The Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia is obliged to hold a public discussion of the activity with the participation of the investor, the Ministry, local bodies and public representatives within two months, at most, after the receipt of the application.

In addition, the permitting framework for Oil and Gas Transportation Projects in Georgia is defined by two Presidential Decrees:

- Decree No. 43, dated February 4th, 1999 "On Setting up Commission for Caspian Oil and Gas Transportation Projects through Georgia"
- Decree No 447, Dated July 19th, 1999 On Amendments and Additions to Presidential Decree No 43

These decrees give substantive authority to the Georgian International Oil Corporation Joint Stock Company (GIOC). This includes the authority to undertake expert examination of project proposals and documentation (including EIAs) submitted by oil and gas companies and other interested parties in coordination with relevant ministries and departments, collect information required and develop Master Plans on the basis of the obtained data.

3.4 INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON PUBLIC CONSULTATION

3.4.1 World Bank Group (including the IFC)

The World Bank Group's Environmental Assessment policy (OP 4.01, January 1999) requires that project-affected groups and local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) be consulted during the ESIA process about the project's potential environmental and social impacts. The purpose of this consultation is to take local views into account in designing the environmental and social management plans as well as in project design. For complex projects where the environmental impacts and risks are high, the policy requires public consultation at least twice. Firstly, consultation is required shortly after environmental screening and before the terms of reference for the ESIA's are finalised and secondly, when a draft ESIA Report has been prepared. Consultation during project execution is also required. Section 6 of this PCDP summarises the consultation programme for the ESIA's and confirms the project requirements.

The IFC's manual 'Doing Better Business Through Effective Public Consultation and Disclosure: A Good Practice Manual' provides action oriented guidelines aimed at ensuring that consultation is both effective and meaningful. The guidelines emphasise the need for the project sponsor to ensure that the process of public consultation is accessible to all potentially affected parties, from national to local level. Emphasis is placed on the engagement of local

stakeholders, namely people who are likely to experience the day-to-day impacts of a proposed project. On a practical level, the sponsor has to ensure that: i) all stakeholders have access to project information; ii) the information provided can be understood; iii) the locations for consultation are accessible to all who want to attend; and iv) measures are put in place which ensure that vulnerable or minority groups are consulted.

The consultation requirements for projects requiring physical or economic displacement are covered by World Bank 'Operational Directive 4.30: Involuntary Resettlement' and outlined in the IFC's 'Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan.' The pipelines do not involve any physical resettlement, but the project is developing a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to address the economic resettlement associated with the projects.

The project sponsor is required to initiate and facilitate a series of consultations with project stakeholders throughout the planning and implementation of the RAP. The objective of these consultations is to ensure the participation of affected parties in their own resettlement planning and implementation. In particular, the following areas require consultation:

- Alternative project design
- Assessment of project impacts
- Resettlement strategy
- Compensation rates and eligibility for entitlements
- Choice of resettlement site and timing of relocation
- Development opportunities and initiatives
- Grievance redress procedures and dispute resolution
- Methods and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation and implementing corrective actions

Other relevant World Bank Group policies include:

- Operational Policy 14.70: Involving Non-Government Organisations in Bank-Supported Activities
- Operational Policy 4.04: Natural Habitats
- Operational Policy 4.11: Safeguarding Cultural Property

These policies also include provisions for public consultation. The requirements focus on early consultation with affected people and NGOs, early disclosure of information, and providing information in a way that allows informed consultation with stakeholders.

In addition to the requirement for consultation with stakeholders, the World Bank Group has specific requirements for disclosure of documentation relating to the ESIA on projects seeking international financing. This includes:

- Preparation and publication of a Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP) for consultation
- Disclosure of the draft ESIA in public places, in-country and to the World Bank Infoshop (at least 60 days prior to the IFC board date¹), including a non-technical summary in the local language to local stakeholders

(1) The Pelosi amendment to the World Bank procedures for disclosure require 120 day disclosure period at the World Bank Info Shop prior to the project Board date to ensure a positive vote at the board from the US Executive Director.

- Preparation of an Environmental Action Plan (EAP) containing social as well as environmental measures designed to manage, mitigate and monitor the impacts identified during development of the ESIA. This also has to be released to the World Bank Infoshop and made available locally, prior to presentation of the project to the IFC board

3.4.2 European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

The EBRD's principles of public consultation are documented in the Bank's Environmental Policy (EP), Environmental Procedures (EPr), and the Public Information Policy (PIP). While the EBRD requirements reflect some of the other IFI requirements (eg World Bank for public sector and IFC for private sector), there are some important additional requirements with reference to European Union regulations and international conventions and treaties.

The EBRD standards require that projects be held to the more stringent national standards and European Union standards. For those areas where there are not European Union standards, the EBRD relies on the more stringent national and World Bank Group standards. In the area of public consultation, the European Union requirements are set out in the EIA Directive. In addition, EBRD requires that the Espoo Convention's Public Information Policy and Environmental Policy, for any project that may have trans-boundary impacts be followed, regardless of whether the countries involved are party to the convention or are members of UNECE. This is in line with EU standards. EBRD also concurs with the principles of the Aarhus Convention, which is specifically mentioned in the Public Information Policy.

3.4.2.1 A-level requirements

In the case of significant "greenfield", major expansion or transformation-conversion operations which have been classified as requiring an A-level EIA, those potentially affected must have the opportunity to express their concerns and views about issues such as operation design, location, technological choice and timing before a decision on EBRD financing is made. At a minimum, sponsors must ensure that national requirements for public consultation are met and that EBRD's own public consultation procedures are met. The Bank's Board of Directors will take into account the comments and opinions expressed by consultees and the way these issues are being addressed by sponsors, when considering whether to approve an operation.

Both the EBRD Environmental Procedures and the Public Information Policy require a thorough scoping procedure for all A-level operations, which will involve the Project Sponsor consulting with representatives of the locally affected public and with government agencies, as well as with other organisations.

3.4.2.2 Disclosure of EIA documentation

Following the completion of environmental investigations, EBRD requires that the public be provided with adequate information on the environmental aspects of the operation to enable them to provide the Project Sponsor with comments on the proposals. To facilitate this, the Project Sponsor must make the EIA and an Executive Summary publicly available in accordance with relevant national legislation and allow sufficient time for public comment prior to the Bank's Final Review of an operation and its consideration by the Board. For private sector operations there will be a minimum of 60 days between the release of the EIA and the date of Board consideration.

EBRD strongly encourages project sponsors to place EIAs on their websites to improve public accessibility to the documents and to otherwise release information in electronic, as well as written format. Where an EIA has been released on a website, the EBRD's website will provide a direct link to the project sponsor's website.

EBRD encourages project sponsors to leave EIAs in the public domain indefinitely, and at least for the life of the Bank's involvement with the project. In no case should the EIA be removed from the public domain prior to Project Completion. It will remain permanently in the public domain through EBRD offices in London and the country in which the project is located.

3.4.2.3 Project summary documents

A Project Summary Document (PSD) will be prepared for each project and will be released on the Bank's website with an Environmental Annex, which summarises the results of environmental due diligence and the environmental action plan, at least 30 days prior to consideration by the Board of Directors.

3.4.2.4 On-going consultation and disclosure

For projects that have raised significant environmental or health and safety issues, or which have aroused the particular interest of the public or NGOs, the EBRD encourages the commitment to on-going information and communication programmes. For example, the Bank may require the results of ongoing environmental monitoring to be made available to the public.

3.4.3 European Commission

Although European Commission legislation does not apply in Georgia, it is included as best practice and as a requirement for EBRD financing. European requirements for stakeholder involvement in the EIA process are specified in the 1985 Directive (85/337/EEC) on Environmental Assessment, as amended by Directive 97/11/EEC. The review of the implementation of the Directive 85/337/EEC is provided in Directive 85/337/EEC.

The 1985 Directive ensures that the Member States make information on proposed activities available to the public. The public concerned is given the opportunity to express an opinion before the project is initiated. The Directive requires that the Member States determine detailed arrangements for such information and consultation including identification of the public concerned, places where the information can be consulted, ways in which the public can be informed and consulted, and timeframe during which the consultation should be conducted.

The 1997 Directive supports the requirements put forward in the 1985 Directive and adds a requirement to conduct public consultation for projects that are likely to have significant transboundary environmental effects. The Directive specifies that it is the responsibility of both a Member State in whose territory the project is intended to be carried out, and a Member State likely to be affected by the proposed project, to inform the public of the Member State likely to be affected by the proposed project.

3.5 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

3.5.1 Aarhus Convention: Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters

The Convention was signed in Aarhus, Denmark in 1998 by the European Commission and governments of 36 countries. It has been ratified by Georgia. The objective of the Convention is to guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters, in order to protect people's rights to a healthy environment.

The Convention obliges public authorities to make sure that environmental information is available to the public upon request without discrimination and without having to state an interest. Although provisions are made for limitation of access to certain types of environmental information this limitation is not strict and should take into account the public interest served by the disclosure. The Convention encourages public authorities to collect environmental information regularly and disseminate it in the form of a computerised and publicly accessible database.

The Convention entitles the public to participate in environmental decision-making concerning a wide range of economic activities, not only those covered by environmental impact assessment procedures. Public authorities ensure that the public is involved at as early a stage of the project planning as possible and that various project options are open for discussion. Any activities that may lead to environmental deterioration are to be subject to consideration in public, and to the public's consent. Public participation also takes place in the preparation of environmental plans and programmes and, with a lesser degree of commitment, in the preparation of policies.

Under the Convention the government ensures that anyone who considers that his or her request for information has been inadequately dealt with has access to court for a review procedure.

3.5.2 Espoo Convention: Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context

The Convention was signed in Espoo, Finland in 1991 by governments of European Countries, the United States, and European Community. Other countries have joined since, but not Georgia. The main objective of the Convention is to promote environmentally sound and sustainable economic development through the application of environmental impact assessment, especially as a preventive measure against transboundary environmental degradation. Under the terms of this Convention, countries are required to notify other states if there is a potential impact upon their environment resulting from a development on their territory including its waters.

Although the Convention does not specifically deal with public participation in environmental decision-making, it includes the requirement for a country conducting a proposed activity to

provide an opportunity to the public of a country(ies) likely to be affected to participate in the process of environmental impact assessment regarding the proposed activity.

The Espoo Convention is only applicable if both the party conducting a proposed project and the affected party have ratified the Convention - currently Armenia and Azerbaijan in the Caucasus.

3.5.3 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes

The main objective of this Convention is to prevent, control or reduce any transboundary impact resulting from the pollution of transboundary waters caused by human activity. Article 16 of the Convention contains requirements for public information. Under these requirements, the Parties have to ensure that information on the conditions of transboundary waters, measures taken to control, reduce and mitigate transboundary water pollution, and effectiveness of these measures are made available to the public. The information that has to be made available to the public includes:

- Water quality objectives (see Guidelines for Developing Water Quality Objectives and Criteria in Annex III of the Convention)
- Permits issued and the conditions required to be met
- Results of analysis of water sampling carried out for monitoring and assessment, and results of checking compliance with water quality objectives

The Parties have to ensure that the information is made immediately available to the public of their States, and is free of charge. Copies of the information will be provided to the riparian Parties for reasonable payment.

Table 3-1 International standards on public consultation

	World Bank Group (including the IFC)	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	European Commission
Policy Requiring Public Consultation Requirements	Operational Directive 4.01 Environmental Assessment and its successor documents. Operational Directive 4.30 Involuntary Resettlement	Public Information Policy for the private sector (guided by the IFC practice in information disclosure)	Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Assessment, as amended by Directive 97/11/EEC and Directive 90/313/EEC on Freedom of Access to Information on the Environment
Who should be consulted?	Directly and indirectly affected stakeholders, and those with an interest who feel they may be affected	The public should be informed of ongoing project developments supported by EBRD	Directly and indirectly affected stakeholders, or representatives of affected groups
Why involve the public?	Minimises conflict and delays, increases transparency, empowers people ensuring that their views are taken into account during project design and development of environmental and social management plans	Minimises conflict and delays, increases transparency, empowers people ensuring that their views are taken into account during project design and development of environmental and social management plans	Improves the quality and effectiveness of EIAs and project design and operation
When should stakeholders be involved?	At a minimum, during scoping and screening stages, before the ToR for the ESIA are finalised and on the draft ESIA. For complex projects where the environmental impacts and risks are high consultation during project execution is also required	A project summary document (PSD) must be prepared for each private sector project and released at least 30 days prior to the consideration by the Board of Directors An Environmental Impact Statement (EIA) must be prepared for 'A-level' projects (includes offshore gas and oil production) and released at least 60 days prior to consideration by the Board of Directors	As early as possible in the EIA/project process and throughout the EIA/project cycle

**What areas
require
consultation?**

Alternative project design; assessment of project impacts; resettlement strategies; compensation rates and eligibility for entitlement; choice of resettlement sites and timing of relocation; development opportunities and initiatives; grievance redress procedures and dispute resolution; methods and mechanisms for monitoring; evaluation and implementing corrective actions

Transboundary environmental effects

**Responsibilities
for Public
Consultation**

Responsibilities should be allocated clearly and early on. Project sponsor should ensure that:

- All stakeholders have access to project information
- The information provided can be understood
- The locations for consultation are accessible to all who want to attend
- Vulnerable or minority groups are consulted

It must be ensured that:

- The EIA Executive Summary is made available in the local language
- The EIA and EIA Executive Summary are made available in the EBRD's business Information Centre (BIC) in London (notice of this should be posted on the EBRD website)
- Clients are recommended to place EIAs on their own websites

The Member carrying out the project and the Member State(s) likely to be affected by the project must inform the affected public.

It must be ensured that detailed arrangements within the Member States is made for:

- Identifying the public concerned
- Providing places where information can be consulted
- Providing suitable methods for informing and consulting the public
- A suitable timeframe for consultation is developed

**Other World
Bank Group
policies**

- Operational Policy 14.70: Involving Non-Governmental Organisations in Bank-Supported Activities
- Operational Policy 4.04: Natural Habitats
- Operational Policy 4.11: Safeguarding Cultural Property

**Requirements of
these Ops**

Early consultation with affected people and NGOs; early disclosure of information; providing accessible information

Comments

Specific requirements for disclosure of documents relating to the ESIA on projects seeking international funding include:

- Preparation and publication of a Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP) for consultation
- Disclosure of draft ESIA (at least 60 days before IFC board date) including a non-technical summary in public places (in-country and are WB infoshop)
- Preparation of an Environmental Action Plan containing social and environmental measures to manage, mitigate and monitor the impacts identified in the ESIA

The European legislation does not apply to Georgia. It is included as an example of best practice

Table 3-2 International Conventions for Public Participation

	Aarhus Convention: On Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters	UNECE (Espoo Convention): On Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context	Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes
Policy Requiring Public Participation	No explicit policy, entire convention is concerned with public participation. Convention signed in Aarhus, Denmark in 1998 by the European Commission and governments of 36 countries. Georgia is a signatory	Parties to the Convention should take measures to facilitate Public Participation in decision-making Convention signed in Espoo, Finland in 1991 by governments of European Countries, the United States and European Community. Georgia has not yet signed	No explicit policy
Objective	To guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters	To promote environmentally sound and sustainable economic development through the application of EIA, especially as a preventative measure against transboundary environmental degradation	To prevent, control or reduce any transboundary impacts resulting from the pollution of transboundary waters caused by human activity
Requirements Who should be consulted?	The public. This means individuals or groups that request information. They do not have to state an interest	The public. This means individuals or groups, without discriminating on the grounds of citizenship, nationality or domicile	The public

	Aarhus Convention: On Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters	UNECE (Espoo Convention): On Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context	Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes
When should the public be informed?	As early in the project planning as possible; in the preparation of environmental plans and programmes (and to a lesser extent policies)	The responsible authority should inform affected parties in its own country and abroad as early as possible	Information should be made immediately available to the public. It must be free of charge
What areas require participation/provision of information?	The public are entitled to participate in environmental decision-making, including economic activities	The EIA process regarding the proposed activity	Information that must be made available to the public includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality objectives • Permits issued and their conditions • Results of water analysis carried out for monitoring and assessment
Responsibilities for Public Participation	Public Authorities are encouraged to collect environmental information regularly and to disseminate it in the form of a computerised and publicly accessible database	Parties to the Convention. The public also has a responsibility to take participation seriously and to organise itself for this process. Countries must provide an opportunity for the public to participate in the EIA process	Parties subject to the Convention must ensure that information on the conditions of transboundary waters, measures taken to control, reduce and mitigate transboundary water pollution and effectiveness of these measures are made available to the public
Comments		Only applicable if both the party conducting a proposed project and the affected party have ratified the Convention. (In this context, currently Armenia and Azerbaijan in the Caucasus)	

4 CONSULTATION DURING ESIA AND PRE - CONSTRUCTION PHASE

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section outlines the main phases in the ESIA public consultation process for the pre-construction period. Consultation during this period is focused on the development and publication of the ESIA. It is designed to enable communities and other stakeholders to make a meaningful contribution towards the ESIA and hence towards the pipeline project, in particular, through the development of potential mitigation measures. However, many other areas of the project are also engaged in what could be classed as consultation activities, including the engineering team discussing project design issues with State Authorities and the land team who are actively consulting with landowners and users on possible acquisition and compensation.

Table 4-1 Objectives of the consultation process 1

-
1. Ensure all stakeholders have access to project information
 2. Provide information that can be understood
 3. Choose locations for consultation are accessible to all who want to attend
 4. Put measures in place which ensure that vulnerable or minority groups are consulted
 5. Establish a high level of awareness among communities and other stakeholders about the nature of the project, its likely impact and proposed mitigation measures
 6. Secure input from stakeholders on proposed mitigation measures, in particular through consultation with a representative sample of communities along the pipeline route and in relation to specific types of project activities
 7. Manage expectations among communities and other stakeholders
-

A range of materials for use at different stages of community consultation is attached in Attachment 1.

4.2 OVERVIEW OF CONSULTATION PROCESS

The SCP ESIA was initiated through consultation and information disclosure at both national and community level in October 2000. The consultation process was formally expanded to cover the BTC pipeline in August 2001. While many of the issues are common to both projects and almost the same set of communities are affected, additional consultation was undertaken with each community to identify differences in attitudes related to the BTC oil pipeline, and also to the construction of two pipelines instead of just one.

The key consultation milestones are as follows:

(1) Objectives 1 - 4 are those identified by IFC in their guide 'Doing Better Business Through Effective Public Consultation and Disclosure: A Good Practice Manual.'

Identification of stakeholders: October 2000

SCP consultations: October 2000 – April 2001

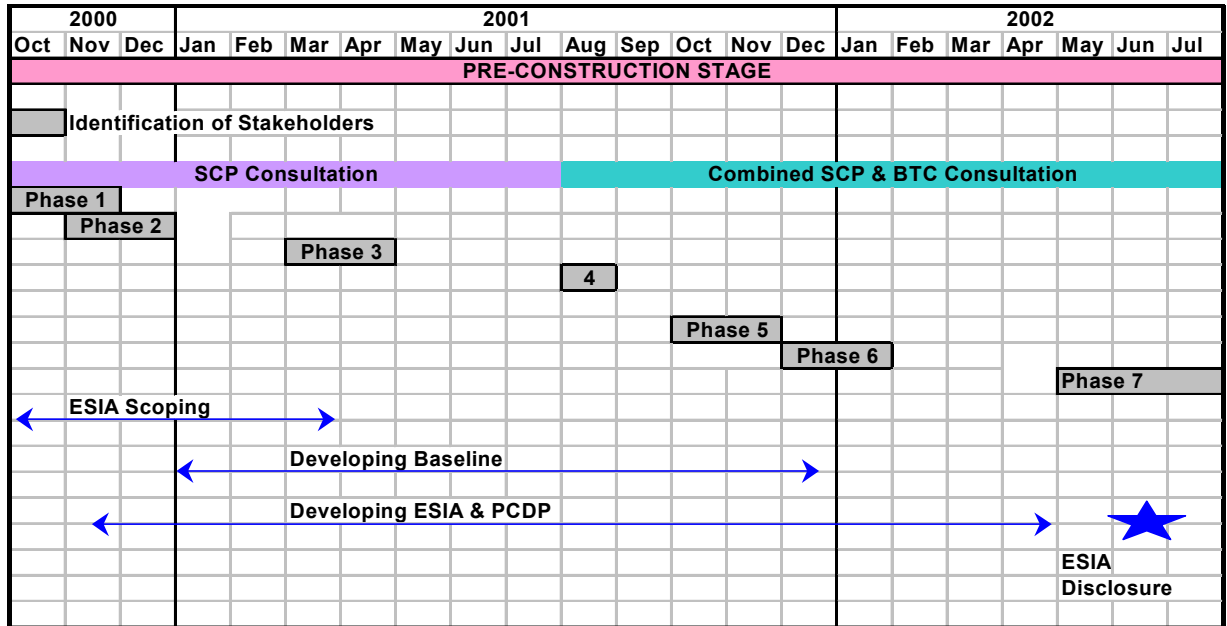
- Phase 1, October 2000 to February 2001
 - Introductory workshop and meetings with NGOs and other stakeholders
 - Focus group and interviews with regional and local government representatives at Poti port
- Phase 2, January to February 2001 – Village level consultations
- Phase 3, March 2001 – National workshop on progress of the ESIA, held in Tbilisi

Combined SCP and BTC consultations: August 2001 – May 2002

- Phase 4, August 2001 – Consultation and baseline data collection with communities in vicinity of potential sites of worker camps and pipe yards, including meetings with village leaders and interviews with a sample of community members.
- Phase 5, October to November 2001 – Pre-ESIA consultation, comprising two parts:
 - Introductory workshop with stakeholders, held in Tbilisi and Akhaltsikhe (Oct 2001)
 - Community visits to raise awareness of the additional BTC pipeline, to carry out consultation and baseline data collection (Nov 2001)
- Phase 6, October 2001 - January 2002 – Consultation on proposed mitigation:
 - Meetings with specialist organisations to canvas views on specific mitigation measures (October 2001 – December 2001)
 - One-day workshops, in four villages and two towns (NGOs, officials and villages) along the pipeline route (Jan 2002)
- Phase 7, April to May 2002 – Consultation on ESIA findings, after disclosure of the ESIA (during April 2002). This also comprises two parts:
 - Meetings with national stakeholders, including international NGOs, in Tbilisi (April 2002)
 - One-day road shows at approximately ten communities along the pipeline route (May 2002)

The consultation schedule is illustrated in Figure 4-1.

Figure 4-1 Consultation schedule



4.3 IDENTIFICATION AND TRACKING OF STAKEHOLDERS

From the outset of the ESIA process the sponsor companies have worked with consultants to identify the key stakeholders who should be consulted with at various stages of the project:

- Authorities comprising national, regional and local government bodies, of primary political importance to the project and to the ESIA process
- National and local non-governmental organisations are organisations which have a direct interest in the project, and which may have useful data or insight into the national and local challenges faced by the project
- Interest groups include for example: media, academics, institutions, foundations and community groups
- Residents, landowners and land users of the towns and villages within 5 km of an Above Ground Installation or worker camp, 2km of a pipe yard or on a 4km strip centred on the pipeline route
- IFIs including IFC and EBRD
- BTC/SCP project partners

A full list of the stakeholders identified is presented in Attachment 2 to this PCDP.

The project has established a consultation tracking database that is being used to log all meetings with stakeholders at national, regional and local level. At local level, this is limited to discussions with village leaders and workshops in pipeline affected communities during the

ESIA process, but it will also include meetings with individual land owners at later stages in the pre construction period. The database is held centrally by BP on behalf of the project sponsors.

4.4 SCP CONSULTATION, OCTOBER 2000 TO MARH 2001

4.4.1 Phase 1: Meetings with NGOs and other stakeholders and Focus Group

4.4.1.1 Meetings with NGOs and other stakeholders

An introductory workshop followed by individual meetings with authorities and NGOs took place in Tbilisi between October 2000 and February 2001. These meetings focussed on informing these stakeholders of the status of the SCP project and explaining the ESIA activities and schedule. The views of these key organisations were sought regarding the proposed ESIA process to establish an effective and supportive working relationship throughout the project. The meetings also ascertained which organisations might wish to become actively involved in the consultation process. Detailed minutes of the workshops were circulated to attendees and are available on request¹. The organisations that attended the scoping workshop and those that were involved subsequently in individual meetings are presented in Table 4-2 and Table 4-3, respectively.

Table 4-2 Attendance at the scoping workshop, 27th October 2000

Organisation
Caucasus Environmental NGO Network – CENN
Ecobiomonitoring Association
Georgia Energy Brigades/FoE Georgia
Georgia's Protected Areas Development Centre - GPADC
Horizonti: Foundation for the Third Sector
International Federation for the Red Crescent and for the Red Cross - IFRCRC
International Orthodox Christian Charities - IOCC
NACRES - Centre for Species Conservation
USAID
UNDP

(1) Details can be obtained from Irine Samavashvili at BP in Tbilisi

Table 4-3 Organisations attending individual meetings (October 2000 to February 2001)

Organisation
Academy of Sciences
Bird Conservation Union
CARE International in the Caucasus
Caucasus Environmental NGO Network - CENN
Caucasian Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development
Ecological Law Club
Foundation for Development of Human Resources
Georgia Energy Brigades/FoE Georgia
Georgia Greens Movement
Georgia's Protected Areas Development Centre - GPADC
Horizonti: Foundation for the Third Sector
IBRD
International Committee of the Red Cross - ICRC
NACRES - Centre for Species Conservation
PA Consulting Group
Regional Environmental Centre for Caucasus - RECC
Save the Children
Tbilisi State University
UNDP
UNICEF
UNV
USAID
World Bank
WWF Georgia

4.4.1.2 Focus Group and interviews in Poti Port

In depth interviews and a focus group were held with regional and local government representatives in Poti port in November 2001. The discussions focussed on attitudes to and issues surrounding the pipeline construction, including the information that should be provided to the general public.

4.4.2 Phase 2: Community consultations

Prior to the start of any village-level consultation, representatives of the project sponsors and ERM met two key Regional Governors to explain the proposed consultation process and seek their support and assistance. In January 2001, ERM embarked on the detailed village level consultation, as part of the scoping process. All 69 villages within the pipeline corridor were visited.

ERM and the local consultants (GORBI) consulted with village leaders and a sample of individual householders which own, use or have rights to land on the potential ROW or in the construction zone. In this phase 620 household interviews were conducted, in addition to 158 in depth interviews with Gamgebeli and other village representatives such as teachers and nurses, on the pipeline route. Village level stakeholders were provided with written information about

the project in Georgian or Russian as appropriate. They were asked a range of quantitative demographic questions, as well as qualitative questions designed to solicit their views and attitudes to pipeline construction, and to identify their key concerns. The questionnaires used for the village level scoping consultation are attached in Attachment 1. The responses to these questions were systematically documented to inform the Scoping process and baseline and stored in a database, linked to a GIS. This data was then analysed as part of the process to understand the impacts and develop mitigation measures, which were then fed into project design and the Social Mitigation and Monitoring Plan for project implementation, as well as for the ESIA report.

ERM worked with the local consultants to ensure that the methods of consultation were culturally acceptable and socially appropriate and adapted to local circumstances and constraints¹. All local consultants were trained and able to communicate in all local languages, and were a suitably balanced group in terms of gender. All project information was provided in Georgian and Russian.

Information obtained via consultation in these Phases 1 and 2 was used to:

- Establish a route level baseline
- Develop appropriate mitigation measures, which were then tested with communities and NGOs in subsequent rounds of consultation
- Define socio-economic clauses needed in the Construction Contractor Invitation to Tender

4.4.3 Phase 3: National workshop on progress of ESIA

A follow up NGO workshop was held by the project sponsors and ERM in Tbilisi, during March 2001. The workshop was undertaken following the completion of the village level consultation activities, and analysis of the data collected, to report on progress and obtain any feedback on the issues that arose, the methodology that was used, and to listen to any suggestions for the next steps. The attendees at the workshop are shown in Table 4-4.

(¹) 1. For example, before approaching individuals in villages we made sure that their "daily context" was normal, ie no big festivals, holidays, religious celebrations, or funerals

2. When interviewing people we approached the "representative" of the household first, which in Georgia means the senior male except in female headed households
3. When interviewing groups, or in workshops, materials were presented in an appropriate language to ensure understanding of a level of technical information, or in two or three languages where necessary (Georgian, Russian, and Greek).
4. In villages with Azeri minorities we paid special attention to giving male and females separate opportunities to express their views since cultural and religious traditions require this approach
- 5 Village leaders were always informed of our presence and the aims of our interview prior to starting the interview process. Where the village leader was absent, other officials were consulted
6. All comments and views expressed in specific villages were kept confidential along the route, despite frequent questions
7. Individuals were always given the option to refuse an interview, or to refuse to answer questions if they felt that questions were too sensitive or difficult
8. We purchased local goods and services in communities where we stayed during field work and maintained good relationships with the villagers

Table 4-4 Attendance at the Tbilisi workshop, 19th March 2001

Organisation
Academy of Sciences
CARE International in the Caucasus
Caucasus Environmental NGO Network - CENN
Caucasian Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development
Elkana - Association of Biological Sciences
Georgia Energy Brigades/FoE Georgia
Georgia Greens Movement
Georgian Centre for Conservation of Wildlife – GCCW
Green's Party
Horizonti: Foundation for the Third Sector
International Committee of the Red Cross - ICRC
International Orthodox Christian Charities - IOCC
Orkhisi - Union of Georgia's Nature Researchers
PA Consulting Group
Poseidoni - Marine Association
Regional Environmental Centre for Caucasus - RECC
USAID

4.5 COMBINED SCP/BTC CONSULTATIONS AUGUST 2001 TO JULY 2002

4.5.1 Phase 4: Community consultation on pipe yards and worker camps

Additional consultation was carried out with the communities potentially affected by pipe yards and worker camps, during August 2001. Villages within two kilometres of potential locations of pipe yards, and villages up to five kilometres from a potential site for a major worker camp were consulted. The consultation focused on gathering information on respondents' knowledge of, and attitudes to, worker camps and pipe yards. 126 interviews were held with a combination of village leaders and villagers in locations impacted by AGIs. For a list of villages consulted, see Table 4-5.

Table 4-5 Settlements consulted regarding potential pipe yards and worker camps

Map Ref.	Settlement	District	Site
5	Gardabani Town	Gardabani	Pipe Yard (x2)
9 & 10	Gatchiani (=Akhtagla & Karatagla)	& Gardabani	Pipe Yard
13	Marneuli Town	Marneuli	Pipe Yard
17	Kotishi	Tetritskaro	Pipe Yard & worker camp
25	Tetritskaro Town	Tetritskaro	Pipe Yard
37	Tsalka	Tsalka	Pipe Yard (x2) & worker camp
50	Bakurianis Andeziti	Borjomi	Pipe Yard & worker camp

Map Ref.	Settlement	District	Site
51	Tsikhisjvari	Borjomi	Pipe Yard
52	Borjomi	Borjomi	Pipe Yard
59	Atskuri	Akhaltzikhe	Pipe Yard
66	Akhaltzikhe Town & Suburb of Akhaltzikhe	Akhaltzikhe	Pipe Yard & worker camp
71	Vale & Vale Train Station	Akhaltzikhe	Pipe Yard

4.5.2 Phase 5: Introduction to BTC/update on SCP

This phase was composed of two parts

4.5.2.1 National level – stakeholder workshop

At national level, introductory workshops for the BTC pipeline were held in Tbilisi and Akhaltzikhe, in October 2001. Each workshop involved a presentation to stakeholders on the BTC project and the ESIA, and discussions in working groups on specific issues of concern to the project and stakeholders. Detailed minutes of the workshops were circulated to attendees and are available on request. The attendees at the two workshops are listed below in Table 4-6 and Table 4-7.

Table 4-6 Stakeholders participating in the Tbilisi workshop

Organisation
World Concern
Tbilisi State University
InterAlert
Foundation for the Development of Human Resources
World Bank
PA Consulting Group
Mercy Corps
Elkana
Institute of Development of Georgian Economy
Georgian Resources and Steady Development
Tbilisi State University
ICRC
GIOC
Georgia greens movement
Children and Environment
Regional Environmental Centre for Caucasus
Poseidoni –Marine Association
Georgia's Protected Areas Development Centre
EIA Dutch-Georgian Commission
USAID
UNDP

Table 4-7 Stakeholders participating in the Akhaltsikhe workshop

Organisation

“Recreation of Borjomi”
Social Development Centre of Akhaltsikhe
Association of Democratic Development of Samtskhe-Javakheti
Armenian National Public Association of Akhaltsikhe
Regional self-governmental and developmental association of Samtskhe-Javakheti
Association “Native Meskheti”
Association of “Sakrebulo” of Samtskhe-Javakheti Region “Sakrebulo” (Local Government)
of Akhaltsikhe District
Akhaltsikhe branch of Tbilisi State University
International Orthodox Christian Charity
Centre of conflict regulation and management.
Main Advisor of the Deputy Representative of the President of Georgia in Samtskhe-
Javakheti Region

4.5.2.2 Community level – community visits

The BTC ESIA process was initiated at community level through a visit to each of the communities potentially affected by the BTC pipeline in November 2001 ⁽¹⁾. These visits were used to raise awareness of the BTC project and specifically the SIA among affected communities, and also to carry out consultation and baseline data collection on specific BTC issues. This built on community consultation carried out in relation to the SCP SIA in January 2001 and August 2001.

It comprised:

- Provision of project information to all communities on the pipeline route, through a 1 - 2 hour visit to each community. This involved a semi-structured meeting with the village leader and distribution of a leaflet on the project and the ESIA to villagers by other members of the consultation team
- Consultation on specific BTC issues with the village leader and individual villagers in a sample of eight communities along the pipeline route (74 interviews in total) ⁽²⁾
- Consultation with the village leader and a sample of villagers close to the two pump stations

4.5.3 Phase 6: Consultation on mitigation

The consultation process was designed to enable discussion by interested stakeholders on proposed mitigation measures at national, regional and local levels.

(1) The pipeline projects have identified all those villages that are located within two kilometres of the route of the pipelines as being potentially affected by the project. In addition, villages that are within two kilometres of a pipe yard have also been included. Finally, those villages that are up to five kilometres from a proposed site for a major construction camp or Above Ground Installation have also been defined as potentially affected by the project(s).

(2) The eight communities were selected such that at least one community in each of the six regions was represented, and to provide a representative range of village sizes and ethnicity.

4.5.3.1 Community consultation

One day workshops were held in six communities along the pipeline route in January 2002. The locations were chosen using the following criteria:

- Pipeline affected communities
- Major administrative centres close to the pipeline (Tetritskaro /Akhaltzikhe)
- Communities close to the possible location of worker camps
- Communities representative of the various ethnic groups, of differing sizes and likely to be affected by different types of construction activity

They involved presentations and discussion of the proposed environmental and social mitigation measures. Representatives of the project sponsors were present at all the meetings.

Each workshop involved approximately twenty people. The audience varied between locations, with two workshops involving interested stakeholders and four workshops involving villagers. The workshops took place in mid January 2002 in the following locations:

- Akhaltzikhe (stakeholder meeting)
- Tsikhisjvari (village meeting)
- Bashkoi (village meeting)
- Tetritskaro (stakeholder meeting)
- Patara Durnuki (village meeting)
- Kesalo (village meeting)

Attendees at these workshops are shown in Table 4-8.

Table 4-8 Attendance (by organisations) at community workshops, January 2002

Organisation
Akhaltzikhe Invalids' Association
Armenian National Public Association of Akhaltzikhe
Association "Ecokhedva"
Association "Meskhi"
Association "Native Meskheti"
Association "Progress"
Association "Samkaro"
Association of Democratic Development of Samtskhe-Javakheti
Association of environmental monitoring and stable development
Association of Independent lawyers
Democratic Meskhs' Association
Eco-association of Samtskhe Javakheti
Foundation "Horizonti"- Akhaltzikhe branch ?
Greek association of Akhaltzikhe
Greek Association of Borjomi - "Anatoli"
Melioration service association "Nergi"
Mtsvane Jvari
Recreation of Borjomi
<u>Regional Self-governmental and Developmental Association of Samtskhe-Javakheti</u>

Organisation

Sharl Aznavur Charitable Organization
 Sirgva Community Organization
 Social Association "Khurotmodzgvari"
 Social Development Centre of Akhaltsikhe
 Vale Community Organization
 Water user's association "Khvna"
 Youth association of Progress "World"

4.5.3.2 Meetings with specialist organisations (national and international)

The project sponsors met with specialist organisations in December 2001 and January 2002 to canvas views on mitigation measures for particular issues, both environmental and social. Table 4-9 below identifies organisations that have been identified and met to date.

Table 4-9 Specialist organisations

Social Consultees	Environmental Consultees
Akhaltsikhe Invalids' Association	'Aquamedia'
Armenian National Public Association of Akhaltsikhe	Association 'Campester'
	Association of environmental monitoring and stable development
	Association "Ecokhedva"
Association "Meskhi"	Bird Conservation Union
Association "Native Meskheti"	Care International
Association "Progress"	Centre for Environmental Research
Association "Samkaro"	Department of Employment and Labour Relations
Association of Democratic Development of Samtskhe-Javakheti	Eco-association of Samtskhe Javakheti
Association of Independent lawyers	Ecological Law Club
Association for the Protection of Landowners Rights	
Care International	Environmental Information and Sustainable Development Centre - 'Rio'
Democratic Meskhs' Association	European Commission Delegation
Department of Employment and Labour Relations	Georgia Energy Brigades/FoE Georgia
Foundation "Horizonti" - Akhaltsikhe	Georgia Greens Movement
Greek association of Akhaltsikhe	Georgian Centre for Conservation of Wildlife - GCCW
Greek Association of Borjomi - "Anatoli"	Georgian Mountain Federation

Social Consultees	Environmental Consultees
Horizonti	Green Alternative
International Orthodox Christian Charities	Green Earth
International Red Cross	GRID Tbilisi
Melioration service association "Nergi"	Horizonti
Mercy Corps	International Orthodox Christian Charities
Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare	International Red Cross
Mtsvane Jvari	Mercy Corps
Recreation of Borjomi	Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare
Regional Self-governmental and Developmental Association of Samtskhe-Javakheti	NACRES - Centre for Species Conservation
Save the Children	Save the Children
Sharl Aznavur Charitable Organization	UNDP
Sirgva Community Organization	UNICEF
Social Association "Khurotmodzgvari"	UNV
Social Development Centre of Akhaltsikhe	USAID
UNDP	World Bank
UNICEF	
UNV	
USAID	
Vale Community Organization	
Water user's association "Khvna"	
World Bank	
Youth association of Progress "World"	

4.5.4 Phase 7: Disclosure of draft ESIA, May to July 2002

The draft ESIA's will be published in May 2002. They will be made available in printed form in key Ministries, libraries and public offices and will also be available on the worldwide web. Precise locations will be advertised in advance. The Executive Summaries of the documents will be disclosed and discussed with interested stakeholders, including communities, at national, regional and local level, in order to raise awareness of the project and obtain a final round of feedback on the proposed projects. This consultation process will include discussion of both environmental and social issues.

4.5.4.1 Involvement of national stakeholders

The sponsor companies will hold two public meetings, one in Tbilisi and one in Rustavi, to discuss the findings of the draft ESIA. These meetings will take place in June 2002. Precise dates and locations will be publicised through national media, including radio and printed media.

The sponsor companies will hold two workshops in Tbilisi to discuss the findings of the draft ESIA's and the proposed mitigation measures with all interested organisations that participated in previous workshops. The workshops will take place in June 2002, one focussing on environmental issues and the other on social issues.

One to one meetings will also take place with government representatives.

4.5.4.2 Community level

The project will conduct a "road show" to highlight and discuss the findings of the draft ESIA's in June 2002. It will visit approximately ten locations along the route. The objective of the road show will be to enable representatives of all communities affected by the project to participate in the meetings. Hence, it will spend one full day in each of the 10 locations, including a presentation and a display with information on the project. Materials will be prepared in Georgian and Russian.

An advance team will visit all communities to raise awareness of the date and nearest venue for the forthcoming road show and provide colour brochures about the project. This advance party will ensure that public meetings at the disclosure stage are accessible to all affected parties. Should this prove problematic the project will consider other options for enabling village representatives to attend these meetings wherever possible, such as the provision of transport.

4.5.4.3 Additional consultation

There may also be consultation on specific issues that were not fully defined prior to the first phase of community consultation in November 2001. This will take place either prior to or during the disclosure phase of the consultation. This will be determined in early 2002 and is dependent upon the level of definition achieved by the project engineers / construction contractor in their work on these issues and the likely extent of the impacts. It may include the following:

- Construction of access roads
- Sourcing of construction materials
- Waste disposal sites

4.5.5 Documentation of disclosure process

All comments on the ESIA during disclosure, whether written or oral, through meetings or Road Show events, will be dealt with according to the procedure below. Comments during meetings will be systematically recorded by the team (ie ERM and the sponsor companies) leading the work.

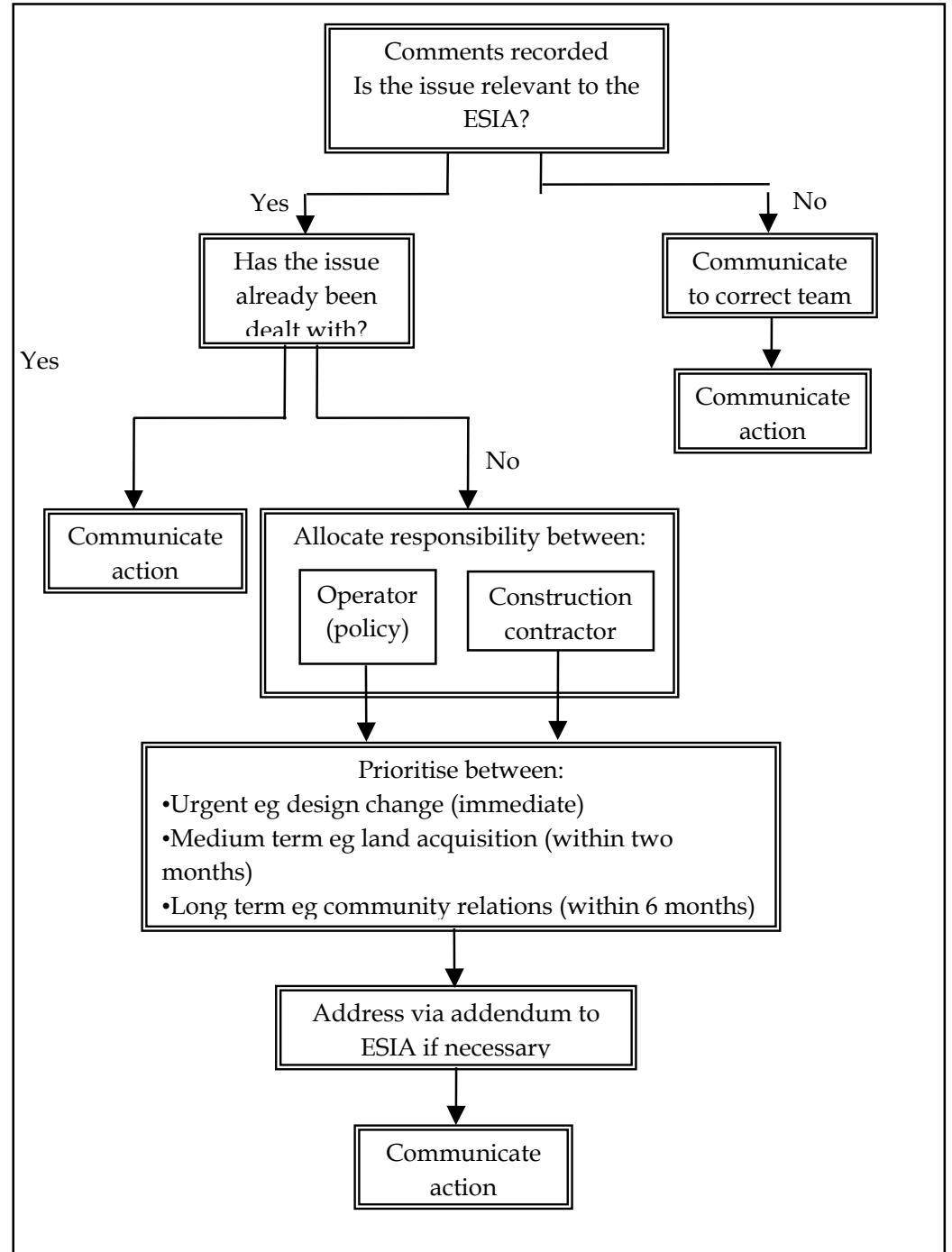
These comments will be assessed on whether they fall within the scope of the project. If comments don't fall within the scope of the project but relate to community investment they will be passed on to the community investment team. Explanation will be provided to respondents whose comments are not relevant to either the ESIA or the project's community investment.

Where project relevant comments are raised, they will be checked to ascertain whether already dealt with. If not, they will be included in the consultation tracker and responsibility for them will be allocated between the ESIA team, sponsor companies/operator or the construction

contractor. Where the responsibility lies with the ESIA team, comments will be addressed during the revision of the ESIA. Where comments are not addressed, reasons for this will be recorded within the consultation tracker.

For comments that are the responsibility of the operator or the construction contractor, issues will be prioritised for required actions in the immediate, medium term or long term.

Figure 4-2 Summary of documentation of disclosure process



4.5.6 Revision of ESIA

The project sponsors and their consultants will revise the draft ESIA's and Management Plans in July/August 2002, on the basis of comments received. The final ESIA will summarise the results of the consultation and how comments were addressed. This report will then be submitted to the Government of Georgia, for review and approval.

4.6 CONSULTATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS & NGOS

The involvement of international NGOs is an essential component of an ESIA. Consultation with specialist organisations (including international organisations and NGOs) took place during the initial development stages of the ESIA and will take place during disclosure. These consultations have been described in the preceding sections.

In addition to these consultations, there will be consultation with international NGOs on macro issues related to the project. This will take place through an independent regional review.

5 ONGOING CONSULTATION AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

5.1 COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN CONSTRUCTION PHASE

This section set outs the proposed objectives, mechanisms and responsibilities for liaison with communities affected by the project during the construction phase. It identifies the approach to, and frequency of, consultation with affected communities.

The pipeline operators will be ultimately accountable for relations with the pipeline affected communities. The primary responsibility for daily liaison with communities will be borne by the construction contractor. The sponsor companies will require the contractor to develop its own plan and more detailed proposals for community liaison. This will build on the approach outlined in this section. All potential contractors will be required to draw up this plan as part of the tender process, and the review of the plan by the sponsor companies will form part of the bid-evaluation process.

In the event that the project faces serious issues in its relationships with communities, which it cannot resolve using the mechanisms set out below, solutions will be sought in cooperation with the designated Government partner, GIOC.

5.1.1 Objectives and division of responsibility

The objectives of the community relations programme will be to:

- Provide communities affected by the project with regular information on the progress of work and implications for these communities
- Inform the pipeline operator of any community related issues that may impact on construction
- Monitor implementation of mitigation measures and the impact of construction via direct monitoring and feedback from communities
- Identify any significant new issues that may arise during the construction period
- Manage any complaints against the sponsor companies/ contractors and communities

Table 5-1 below sets out the number and role of community liaison staff that will be employed in Georgia.

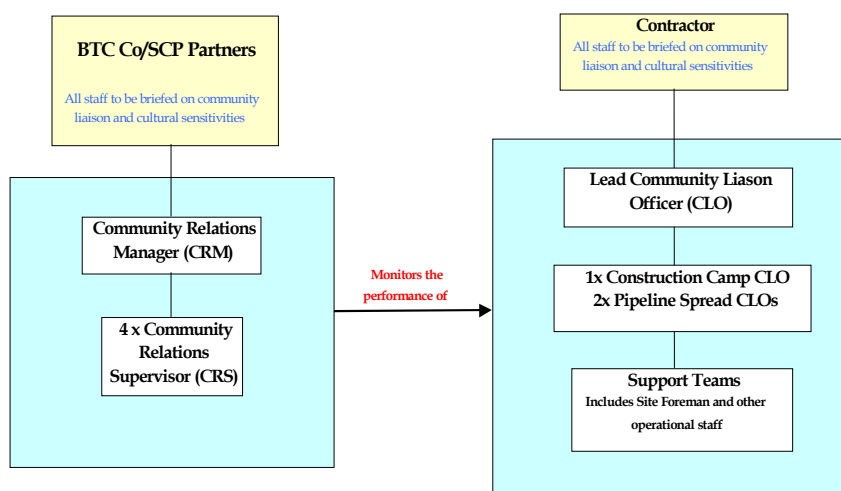
Table 5-1 Community liaison teams

Company	Management	Spread	Spread	Worker Camps	Total
		1	2		
Operator	1	0	0	2	3
Construction contractor	0	1	1	4	4

The construction contractor will be the first point of contact with affected communities. The contractor will appoint a team of four dedicated Community Liaison Officers (CLOs), supported

by a team of operational staff with specific responsibilities in Community Liaison. This team will comprise two Worker Camp CLOs (one of whom will be the lead CLO) and 2 Pipeline spread CLOs.

The sponsor companies will monitor the contractor's performance. This team will appoint a Community Relations Manager (CRM), with overall responsibility for liaison with affected communities (see Section 5.1.3 below), and two Community Relations Supervisors (CRSs).



5.1.2 Recruitment and training

The Community Liaison team will predominantly comprise country nationals. The positions for CRM and the lead CLO will be open to both national and international applicants.

The CRM will be appointed when preparatory work with a significant construction impact begins. The lead CLO will be appointed once the construction contract is in place. All other members of the Community Liaison team will be in post at least two months prior to commencement of construction. This will be necessary in order to enable them to be fully briefed, integrated into the project team, given adequate training and be in a position to provide training for other staff with community liaison responsibilities.

The sponsor companies and the construction contractor will brief all staff on community liaison and cultural sensitivities as part of the overall project induction training.

5.1.3 The operators' role in community liaison

The CRM will have overall responsibility for community liaison during the construction period ensuring that the contractor carries out their responsibilities in relation to the social impacts of the project and that smooth relations with communities are maintained. As part of this role the CRM's responsibilities will include:

- Collecting and analysing the reports submitted by the CLOs and dealing with issues arising, alerting the operator's management as appropriate

- Tracking the overall levels of complaints reported and ensuring that the processes for dealing with those complaints and other related disputes are prompt and effective
- Organising pipeline attitude surveys (as required by the project management and monitoring programme) and ensuring that the results are analysed and appropriate management responses implemented
- Ensuring that there is an appropriate balance in community liaison between the pipeline spread itself and the worker camps and pipe yards, encouraging the reallocation of resources by the contractor as appropriate

The role of the CRSs, based at two of the worker camps will be as follows:

- Provide regular information to the project team for communication to external audiences on the social impact of the project and community liaison activities
- Monitor implementation of the management plans for community relations, worker camps and traffic, through liaison with the contractor and meetings with communities
- Identify breaches of management plans and recommend corrective action
- Represent the operator at community meetings on occasion, as requested by the construction contractor
- Provide support to the contractor in the development of their Community Liaison teams, in particular prior to construction
- Agree a dispute resolution process between the operator, the contractor and communities, based on the grievance procedure attached
- Develop community relations procedures consistent with the operator's and project social and security policies and ensure that CLO training is consistent with this approach

5.1.4 The construction contractor's role in community liaison

The construction contractor will be required to produce a Community Relations Plan that sets out, in detail, their community relations strategy. This will be reviewed and finalised by the operator.

Successful community liaison will be achieved through sharing this responsibility throughout the construction contractor's team. Each work team will allocate primary responsibility for community liaison to an individual. These individuals will liaise with the team of four dedicated CLOs (including lead CLOs), and involve them as necessary.

Lead CLO

The lead CLO will have overall responsibility for the following:

- Implementation of the management plans for community relations, worker camps and traffic
- Training of all contractor staff with community liaison responsibilities
- Communication with communities affected by the project
- Provision of reports to the operator
- Management of contractor CLOs to carry out roles listed below

5.1.4.1 Worker camp CLOs

The project currently anticipates that there will be five worker camps in Georgia. This will be finalised following the appointment of the construction contractor. There will be one CLO attached to two of these worker camps. Their role will be to:

- Hold regular meetings with communities throughout the lifetime of their host camp, and a second camp closest to their host camp (and a third if necessary)
- Support implementation of the worker camp management plan
- Support the Spread CLO as necessary in liaison with communities along the pipeline route
- Advise the lead CLO, and worker camp management, on changes required to the camp management plan
- Meet with communities close to smaller camps and AGIs on a monthly basis and advise contractor management and the lead CLO on issues arising from these meetings
- Produce monthly reports on implementation of the camp management plan, specific incidents and action taken to address community concerns

The pipe yards will be the major focus of traffic associated with the project, since line pipe and other project materials will be stored at the pipe yards and transported to the point of use. The project currently envisages that there will be approximately 12 pipe yards in Georgia, and that three yards will be operational at any one time. These will be alongside the major railway running from Poti Port to the Azeri border. As with the worker camps, the numbers and locations of yards will be finalised following appointment of the construction contractor. The worker camp CLO(s) will therefore be responsible for:

- Monitoring implementation of the traffic management plan, through liaison with other contractor staff
- Implementing the dispute resolution and grievance procedures where required
- Holding meetings, on a monthly basis, with communities identified in the traffic management plan as most affected
- Producing a quarterly report on implementation of the traffic management plan
- Raising issues of concern in relation to the implementation of the traffic management plan on a fortnightly basis

5.1.4.2 Pipeline spread CLOs

The construction teams in each spread will be working approximately along a 50-kilometre length at any one time. One CLO will therefore be required on each spread to liaise with communities along the pipeline route. Their role will be to:

- Meet village leaders and speak at village meetings prior to arrival of construction teams in a given locality, to inform them of the nature and length of activities in their area
- Hold regular meetings with village leaders and communities while construction teams are present in their area
- Liaise with contractor staff with primary responsibility for community liaison in each work team
- Provide a focus for negotiation and resolution of specific complaints from communities if / when they arise, using the dispute resolution or grievance procedure
- Provide short weekly updates to the Community Relations Manager

- Liaise with the management of the spread team on major issues arising and provide feedback to communities on responses to these issues

5.2 COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN OPERATIONAL PHASE

The objective of the community relations programme in this phase will be to:

- Maintain constructive relationships between communities and the pipeline operators, to assist in the operation of the pipeline
- Maintain awareness of safety issues among communities along the pipeline route
- Ensure compliance with land use constraints among land owners along the pipeline route
- Monitor community attitudes to the pipeline and operating company

There will be a telephone “hotline” that any one with concerns about the pipeline can call. There will also be email and a postal address, to which written comments or complaints can be sent. Clearly, however, the telephone, email and postal contacts will be of limited use to residents outside Tbilisi and larger settlements. The CLO will therefore be an important link for individuals at the village level, both for registering opinions and comments and for keeping communities informed of developments, up-coming meetings and consultations.

The operator will maintain a Community Liaison team during the operational phase. The precise nature of this team has not yet been finalised. It is currently envisaged that the team will be managed by a staff member based in Tbilisi and that field members of the team will be recruited from villages along the pipeline route to perform a dedicated Community Liaison role. Members of this team during the operational phase will be required to:

- Hold quarterly meetings with communities along the pipeline route, reducing to six monthly or annual as appropriate
- Patrol the pipeline route, to ensure compliance with land use constraints
- Provide monthly reports to the pipeline operating company on issues arising from liaison with communities
- Inform the operating company immediately of major breaches of safety or land use constraints, or serious complaints from communities along the pipeline route
- In the event of decommissioning of the pipeline, liaise with communities in the 3 – 5 years prior to de-commissioning. This role would complement work carried out by the operating company and community investment team to reduce the negative impact of pipeline de-commissioning

6 SUMMARY TABLE: CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE TIMETABLE

Table 6-1 below summarises the consultation and disclosure activities that will be carried out in the period up to July 2002, prior to the final submission of the ESIA to the Georgian government. These are broken down for each stakeholder group. The table includes major consultation activities that have been carried out on the SCP pipeline, since these provided much information that is relevant to the BTC project. Consultation activity includes both the BTC and SCP pipelines, unless otherwise mentioned.

Table 6-1 Summary table of consultation and disclosure activities

Stakeholder Type	Environmental	Social
Authorities	<p>Monthly review of BTC ESIA with GIOC throughout the ESIA process, from October 2001 – June 2002</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical workshop with GIOC on 19th May, 2001 • Technical workshop with GIOC on 7th November 2001 • Technical workshop with GIOC on 12th December 2001 • Technical workshop with GIOC on 8th March 2002 • Meetings with GIOC during draft ESIA disclosure process • One-to-one meetings to discuss mitigation with Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection, State Department of Protected Areas, Reserves and Hunting Farms, State department of Forestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIOC participation in Introductory workshop (October 2001) • GIOC observer present in each phase of ESIA consultation at community level • One-to-one meetings with key stakeholders. ie Ministry of Labour, Health & Social Welfare, Department of Employment and Labour Relations
National and Local NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One to one meetings to discuss proposed mitigation measures (October to December 2002) • One-to-one meetings with Georgia's Protected Areas Development Centre , Centre for Archaeological Studies of Georgian Academy of Sciences • Workshop to discuss findings of draft ESIA (June 2002) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in Introductory workshop (October 2001) • One-to-one meetings (October to February 2001) on SCP project

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Stakeholder Type	Environmental	Social
Interest Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One to one meetings to discuss proposed mitigation measures (October to December 2002) • Workshop to discuss findings of draft ESIA (June 2002) • Public meeting to discuss findings of draft ESIA (June 2002) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on progress of SCP SIA (Tbilisi, March 2001) • Introductory workshop (October 2001) • One-to-one meetings (October to November 2001) on SCP project • Social issues integrated in workshop and public meeting on draft ESIA (June 2002)
Residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental issues addressed in four workshops at community level on proposed mitigation measures (January 2002) • Environmental issues addressed in "Road Show" to ten locations on the pipeline route to discuss findings and proposals in draft ESIA (June 2002) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation on SCP at community level (Jan – Feb 2001, and August 2001) • Consultation on BTC with all affected communities (November 2001) • Workshops in four communities to discuss proposed mitigation measures (January 2002) • "Road Show" to ten locations on the pipeline route to discuss findings and proposals in draft ESIA (June 2002)

7 RESOURCE ISSUES: STAFF TIME AND COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH CONSULTATION

This section sets out the estimated resource implications of the proposals set out in this PCDP, as required by World Bank standards. It identifies staffing levels and resourcing associated with consultation during the pre-construction and the construction and operational phases.

7.1 PRE CONSTRUCTION

The focus of consultation in this period is the development of the ESIA. Section 5 outlined the specific consultation activities carried out as part of this process.

7.1.1 Staff time

The project sponsors employ seven staff during the pre-construction phase to manage environmental and social issues for both projects, including the ESIA process and related project activity and decisions. Three of these are Georgian nationals. This team devotes a significant proportion of their time to involvement in and support for the public consultation process. BP leads consultation on environmental issues on behalf of the project sponsors, with input from specialists, and participates in consultation on social issues at national and local level, led by the SIA consultants.

The project sponsors employ a team to deal with issues relating to land acquisition and consultation during the pre-construction phase. This team, which comprises 90% Georgian nationals, takes the lead in liaising and negotiating with individual landowners in the period immediately prior to construction. The team has been recruited at this early stage to be trained, to carry out preparatory work and to familiarise themselves with affected communities. A specialist organisation has also been employed to develop a Resettlement Action Plan, which includes consultation on land compensation issues.

7.1.2 Resource implications

The SIA consultants are responsible for co-ordinating public consultation on behalf of BP at the local level, and also for consultation on social issues at national level. Section 4 contained details of the community level consultation. The level of resource allocated to public consultation cannot easily be separated from the SIA, since public consultation is integral to the entire SIA process.

The total time spent in consultation at community level as part of the SIA is approximately eight weeks. The community level consultation involves a team of one expatriate and four to six Georgians at any one time, plus a full time team of between one and three according to the stage of the process.

There is also a resource commitment from the project sponsors in allocating staff to participate in this consultation and providing vehicles for this activity.

7.2 CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONAL PHASES

Section 6 outlined the consultation and public information activities that have been identified to date for the construction and operational phases. The approximate resource implications of this activity are summarised below.

7.2.1 Staff time

Liaison with affected communities will be a priority for the project sponsors during the construction phase. It is envisaged that this will require a team of seven Community Liaison officers, three employed by the project sponsors and the construction contractor, as discussed in Section 5, will employ four. It is estimated that two of these will be expatriates, and that the remainder will be Georgian nationals.

The precise staff implications for the operational phase have not yet been defined. BP, as the operator, is committed to maintaining a presence along the pipeline route through a (reduced) Community Liaison team. The current analysis is that this team will employ approximately 10 staff, of whom one will be an expatriate and the remainder will be Georgian nationals recruited from communities on the pipeline route. This level of local recruitment is consistent with the approach and staffing levels on the Western Route.

7.2.2 Resource implications

The resource implications of the above activities are the employment of the staff proposed above. The appropriate rates of remuneration for these staff have not yet been determined.

8 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

8.1 LOCAL COMMUNITIES COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

8.1.1 Purpose & scope

To ensure all complaints from local communities are dealt with appropriately with corrective actions being implemented and the complainant being informed of the outcome. It will be applicable to all complaints received from any pipeline affected communities.

8.1.2 Responsibilities

The Community Liaison Officers will be responsible for collating written complaints and co-ordinating responses to all complaints.

8.1.3 Procedure

8.1.3.1 General complaints

All complaints shall be handled in accordance with the flowchart shown in Figure 4 below. Both verbal and written complaints are to be entered on the Complaints Log and the Complaints Action Form.

Upon receiving a complaint all employees shall refer the complainant to the CLO or the HSE department. Any members of the HSE department receiving a complaint shall ensure that a Complaint Action Form is completed. The form shall then be forwarded to the CLO who will assign it a number. The CLO shall ensure that all actions are made to close out the complaint.

If the CLO is not able to respond to or deal with a complaint directly, he/she will refer the complaint to the appropriate person through the CRM, or to the Construction Contractor, via the lead CLO. However, the CLO remains responsible for tracking the complaint and ensuring that it is dealt with.

8.1.3.2 Complaints log

The complaints log ensures that each complaint has an individual number and that tracking and recording actions are carried out. It also contains records of who is responsible for an individual complaint and records dates for the following actions:

- Date the complaint was reported
- Information on proposed corrective action sent to complainant (if appropriate)
- The date the complaint was closed out
- Date response sent to complainant

8.1.3.3 Complaints action form

This specifies the information required to ensure the complaint is dealt with. The form is split into four parts:

- **Part A:** Information about the complainant, the number of the complaint (taken from the Complaints Log)
- **Part B:** The complaint section, where all the details relevant to the complaint are recorded
- **Part C:** For recording the immediate action required and identifies the long term corrective action (if required)
- **Part D:** Details how the corrective action shall be verified and signed off

8.1.4 Responding to a complaint

All complaints shall be responded to in writing, though a verbal response will be provided as well if this is more appropriate in the circumstances (eg where the complainant can not read)

All complaints must be responded to within two weeks of being received, even if the response is just a summary of what is planned and when it is likely to be implemented. Further correspondence should be given once the complaint is closed out.

8.2 MONITORING COMPLAINTS

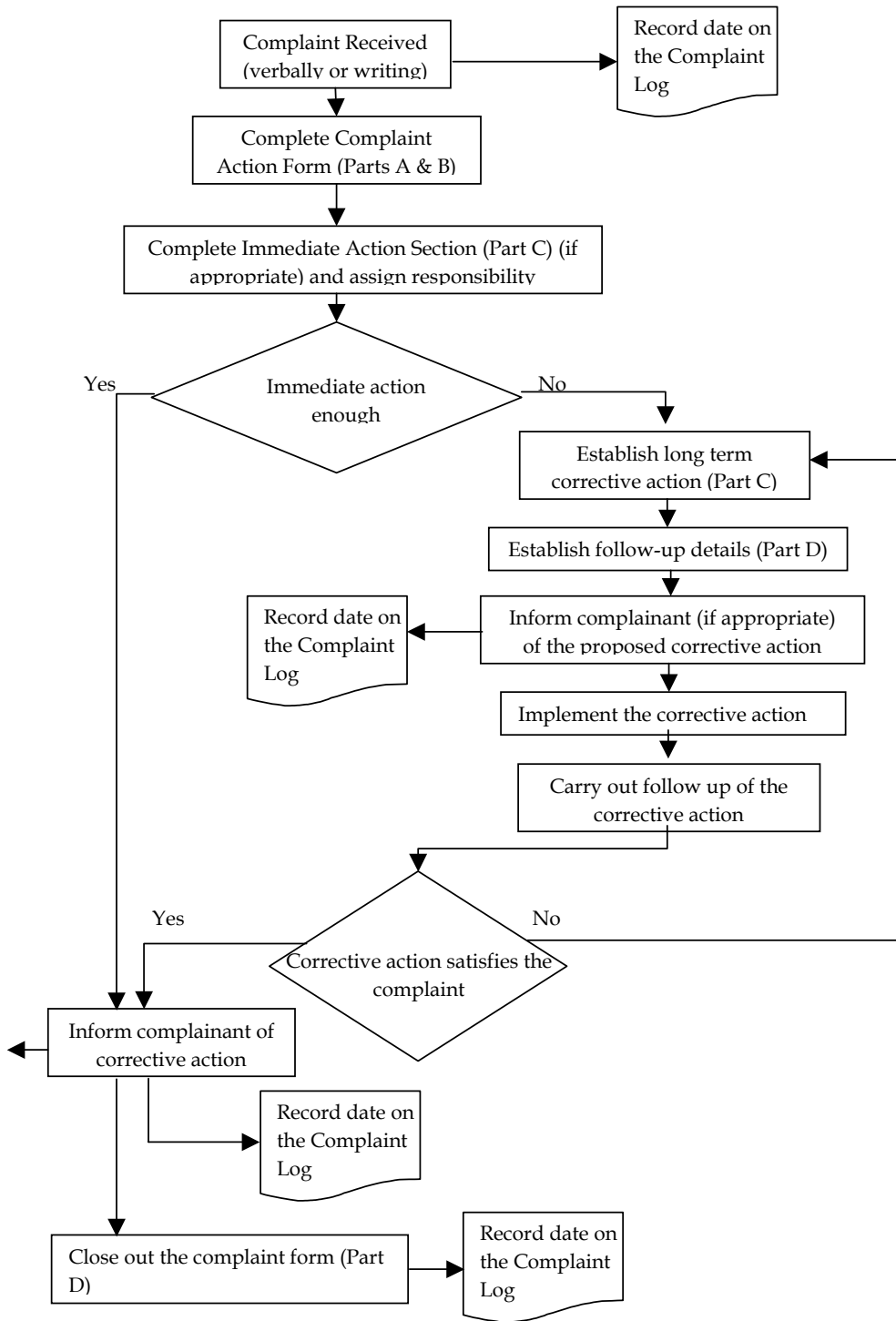
The lead CLO will be responsible for providing the sponsor companies with a weekly report detailing the number and status of complaints and any outstanding issues to be addressed. He/she will also be responsible for producing monthly reports including an analysis of the types of complaints, levels of complaints and action taken to reduce them.

8.3 RECORDS

The Community Liaison Officer shall file all documentation related to complaints in a file in his office. All complaint documentation shall be kept on file for two years then archived.

Levels and types of complaints will be monitored through the Social Management and Monitoring Plan, as well as the speed with which complaints are dealt.

Figure 8-1 Complaints procedure flowchart



Attachment 1

Public Consultation Materials

EXAMPLE INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRES

A total of seven interview questionnaires were used during the course of the SCP and BTC community consultations. This consultation was conducted over the period from January 2001 - January 2002 by a team of Georgian nationals, with one international consultant from the SIA contractor (ERM). The questionnaires were used as protocols around which to structure and record consultation interviews, and included both quantitative and qualitative methodologies and tools. The full list of interview questionnaires was as follows:

- Quantitative random household survey: (706 conducted) aimed at examining existing social and economic conditions in the districts
- Qualitative in-depth interview: (158 conducted) aimed at assessing people's knowledge of and attitude towards the proposed pipelines
- In-depth interviews with a focus on worker camps
- In-depth interviews with a focus on pipe yards
- Gamagebeli (Village Leader) Interviews: aimed at gaining information about the villages from a leader's perspective and assessing the village leaders' attitude towards the pipelines
- Focused Oil Interviews: (74 conducted) aimed at assessing people's knowledge of and attitude to the BTC oil pipeline in particular
- Focused BTC Above Ground Installation (AGI) Interviews: (97 conducted) aimed at the communities who will be affected by engineering facilities ie pump stations

Two questionnaires are included in this Attachment in order to illustrate the approach taken. The first is a questionnaire used during the SCP consultation to gain information on views relating to a broad range of aspects of the pipeline construction. The second is an oil interview protocol, used to consult a sample of eight communities on issues relating to the oil pipeline and the cumulative impact of the construction of two pipelines.

IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW GUIDE SOUTH CAUCASUS

Introduction

The Government of Georgia and BP have been discussing the possibility of constructing oil and natural gas pipelines near your village. Before any decisions can be made it is important for all involved to learn more about life in your and others' villages along the proposed pipeline route. This interview is part of a study being done in Georgia that looks at both environmental and social issues and concerns.

During construction supporting infrastructure will be required in the form of pipe yards (for the equipment) and camps for the construction workers. Although actual locations for these have not been chosen, we are consulting with the local residents in areas that may prove suitable.

Before any decisions can be made it is important for all involved to learn more about life in your and others' towns/villages both near to the suitable sites and close to any adjoining roads.

Your input will be very valuable to the decision-making process, and because any information you provide will be kept anonymous, all of your answers will be strictly confidential.

General Information

First, I'd like to ask you a few questions about yourself, your household, and your village.

1. How long have you been living in this village? Have people left or come to the village during the last 5 years? Is either migration or immigration a problem here? Do you or any other members of your household temporarily or permanently live or work outside of the area?
2. Are there any separate houses in the vicinity of this village? If so, where?
3. How would you describe your household's financial situation? Do you think you're doing better, worse, or about the same as most other households here in this regard?
4. What do you consider to be the main sources of income for households in this village? Is one of these your household's main source of income? If not, what is?
5. What are your main items of expenditure?
6. Are there any cultural or historical sights here? Or, does your village offer any special nature sites? Are you concerned about their conditions?
7. What do you consider most problematic about your village? Why? What is your household's biggest problem? How so?

Infrastructure

Now, I'd like to ask you about your opinions on local services and infrastructures.

8. What do you consider to be the best sources of information about local and national issues here? Do you think you have good access to media or other sources of information? How do you like to receive information? How would you like to receive information about the possible pipeline and its construction? Do you think you or any members of your household would like to participate in distributing information about pipeline issues?
9. How do villagers here usually communicate with members of the local government? And with each other?
10. What types of things cause conflict in the village? How are disputes normally resolved?
11. How are decisions that affect the whole village made?
12. In general, do you think the local government is doing a good job? Why?
13. Do you have regular access to electricity? If so, what do you use it for (cooking, heating, etc.)? If not, how problematic is the lack of electricity? What does your household do to get by when there is no electricity?
14. Do you have regular access to natural gas? If not, can you buy gas canisters? If you use gas, what do you use it for (cooking, heating, etc.)? What other energy sources do you use for heating and cooking? Is wood a major source of heat in your village? How do the households here obtain their fuel wood? Would you use alternative heating (gas) if it were available? If gas were available, how much would it need to cost before you would prefer to use it?
15. How do you usually pay for energy sources (ie in cash or kind)?
16. Do you regularly receive water? Or does your household get its water from wells, etc.? How would you describe your water situation: do you have enough for household purposes?
17. What about water for agricultural purposes -- do you have enough? How important is irrigation for agriculture in this area? Do most people depend on temporary/seasonal irrigation canals? If so, are these dug in the same place every year?
18. How would you describe the conditions of roads in and around your village? Are roads or the lack of them a problem for your household? Why? Would you like to rebuild some of the roads and which of them in particular?
19. What kind of medical service is available in the area? Are you satisfied with available services and what is the main problem regarding the issue?
20. How well are fires dealt with in your area? Who usually puts out local fires?
21. Is there a school in the village? What is the main problem of the school?
22. Is there a sewerage system in your area of residence? If not, is this a problem?

23. Where do you dispose of garbage/waste? Is this a problem? How do you deal with waste/garbage issues?
24. Overall, what would you say the biggest infrastructure problems are in your village? What are the things that work the best?

Land Issues

Let's talk about local land - I'd like to ask you about how you and other households here use local lands, both traditionally and currently.

25. How do the people usually use land in the village?
26. Do people in the villages obtain more of their food from the land or from stores? If the household grows or raises foodstuffs, does it serve for household needs or to sell?
27. Is there a forest in the vicinity of your village? How do people use the forest resources (eg mushrooms, berries, herbs, wood, hunting, etc)?
28. Do you or any members of your family hunt or fish? If so, where?
29. What do you consider to be the biggest economic potential of your village? What do you think is the most important natural resource in your village? Why?

As I mentioned earlier, it is possible that pipeline construction will begin in your area in the near future. If such construction were to take place, temporary workers based in worker camps could be living in or around your village for extended periods of time. It is also possible that pipe yards (for the equipment) could be built in or round your village. Furthermore, it is possible that such workers and construction activities would come here more than once. I would like to ask you about your opinion in regard to potential construction process, worker camps, pipe yards and the idea of the pipeline itself.

General Questions

30. Aside from what I've told you, have you heard anything about plans for building a pipeline in your area? What kinds of things have you heard? Where have you heard them?
31. In general, would you support the presence of an oil and/or natural gas pipeline in your area? Why or why not?
32. If such a pipeline were already in place, what would be your biggest environmental concerns about it?
33. If a worker camp or pipe yard were to be built near you village/town, area what would be your biggest concerns about it? What problems and advantages do you think camps and pipe yards could bring to this village town area or to yourself?
34. What would be your biggest concerns about the presence of pipeline workers in the village? How do you think they could benefit you or your village?

35. During the construction period there will be different kinds of transportation and heavy machinery, (for both the workforce and transporting pipes) round your village/town area. Would it be problematic or would it have a bad impact on roads? How so? What are the ways to avoid the problem?
36. Would you be worried about safety, accidents or any other aspect during the construction process and activities? What suggestions would you have regarding the issue? Would you be worried about excessive noise or anything like that? Why?
37. If a pipeline were to be built here, how do you think you or others in your village could participate? Would you be interested in renting out your house, or rooms in your house, to workers? What other ways can you think of participating?

About Possible Worker Camps and Pipe Yards

38. For successful construction, contractors will use several different types of worker camps. The size and type of camps will be varied. What type of camp would you consider most appropriate for your village – (temporary, permanent or mobile)? What do you consider the most appropriate number of workers the camp in your village can house? What duration for camp allocation would you consider most reasonable?
39. What would be the main problems of construction personnel living in your settlement? What actions might be made to solve those problems?
40. Are there any places around you village or town/area you think are not feasible for worker camps or pipe yards? If so, why? Which places would you consider most appropriate (take down the name and location). What are these land plots used for currently (pastures, corn rising, etc)?
41. What would be the main problems of camps/pipe yards locating close to your settlement?
42. Generally how do you usually overcome security issues in the region? Do you feel secure enough? As I already mentioned, during the construction period there will be significant transport of different kinds of workforce and pipes. Would you be worried about security round camps and of your houses? What could be a problem? Why?
43. What would be your major concerns regarding possible waste/garbage from dumps/yards or from camps? What do you consider the possible way to avoid the problem?
44. How do you think your settlement might benefit from camps/pipe yards?
45. How would you like to receive information in future about the project ?

Thank you very much for your time,

46. Do you have any further comments about any of the things we've discussed today?

BTC OIL INTERVIEW PROTOCOL

BP is currently carrying out a series of studies in relation to the construction of the BTC Oil pipeline. This pipeline would be built from the Caspian Sea in Azerbaijan to Turkey, including approximately 240 kilometres in Georgia. This interview is being undertaken in order to assist BP and their partners to identify and address the social impacts of this project. This is part of the overall programme of environmental and social impact assessment that is being carried out by BP. The construction of the BTC oil pipeline would start in Spring 2003. The pipeline would be buried following construction. Further information on the pipeline is included in the project leaflet, of which you will be given a copy.

Table 1 Background information on respondent

Issue	Response
District	
Village	
Gender	
Ethnic Group	
Age	
Occupation	

1. Do you have any experience of an oil pipeline? (eg construction in your area, employment, information on construction elsewhere)

If so, please give details.

2. How would you describe your attitude to the potential construction and operation of an oil pipeline in this area?

-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Highly Negative	Slightly Negative	Neutral	Slightly Positive	Highly Positive

3. Why?

4. How would you describe your attitude to the potential construction and operation of a gas pipeline in this area?

-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Highly Negative	Slightly Negative	Neutral	Slightly Positive	Highly Positive

5. Why?

6. What do you think would be the general attitude in the village to the potential construction and operation of an oil pipeline in your area?

-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Highly Negative	Slightly Negative	Neutral	Slightly Positive	Highly Positive

7. What do you think would be the most significant impact of the oil pipeline for Georgia? Please give details.

8. What do you think would be the most significant impact of the oil pipeline for your village during construction? (Rank top three impacts)

1.	Increase employment	
2.	Receive compensation for use of land	
3.	Receiving oil	
4.	Improve infrastructure	4.1 Roads
		4.2 Access to energy
		4.3 Communications
		4.4 Water supplies
		4.99 Other (specify)
5.	Would disturb land	
6.	Construction would not be safe	
7.	Would cause dust	
8.	Would increase traffic	
9.	Would create noise	
10.	Would take away jobs away from locals	
11.	Would increase crime	
12.	Other (specify)	

9. What do you think would be the most significant impact of the oil pipeline for your village during operation? (Rank top three impacts)

1.	Increase employment	
2.	Receive compensation	
3.	Receive oil	

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4.	Improve infrastructure	4.1 roads	
		4.2 access to energy	
		4.3 communications	
		4.4 water supplies	
		4.99 other (specify)	
5.	Would disturb land		
6.	Construction would not be safe		
7.	Would cause dust		
8.	Would increase traffic		
9.	Would create noise		
10.	Would take away jobs away from locals		
11.	Would increase crime		
12.	Other (specify)		

10. What do you think would be the most significant impact of the oil pipeline for you personally during construction?

Please give details.

11. What do you think could be the main positive benefits of the oil pipeline for your village(s) during construction?

1.	Increase employment		
2.	Receive compensation for use of land		
3.	Receiving oil		
4.	Improve infrastructure	4.1 Roads	
		4.2 Access to energy	
		4.3 Communications	
		4.4 Water supplies	
		4.99 Other (specify)	
99	other (specify)		

12. What do you think could be the main negative impacts of the oil pipeline for your village(s) during construction?

1.	Would disturb land	
2.	Construction would not be safe	
3.	Would cause dust	
4.	Would increase traffic	
5.	Would create noise	
6.	Would take away jobs away from locals how can it take jobs away if there are no jobs to begin with	
7.	Would increase crime	

99 other (specify)

13. What do you think would be the main concerns in your village(s) in relation to the use of land during the construction phase?

14. Do you think that members of the village could participate in construction?

1.	2.
Yes	No

15. If so, what skills or experience do they have?

16. BP may construct two pipelines in your area. This would involve construction activity at specific periods in your area over a period of two to three years. What do you think the main impacts would be (positive and negative) if two pipelines are constructed?

17. What do you think the main impacts would be (positive and negative) if the use of land in the pipeline corridor for construction of the pipeline continues for up to three years?

18. How could the impact of the construction of two pipelines be improved?

EXAMPLE LEAFLET USED IN BTC AND SCP CONSULTATION

Community consultations and interviews were conducted by an international consultant and a team of local consultants. During their visits to the affected communities, the consultants distributed information leaflets containing information about the project and its possible impacts. By way of example, the leaflet describing the environmental and social impact assessment for the BTC project follows in this Attachment (1) .

(1) The term 'AGT', meaning the Azerbaijan Georgia Turkey pipelines project, was previously used to describe the BTC and SCP projects combined.

Some common concerns:

Will the pipeline be safe?

Yes. The pipeline will be built to international engineering and safety standards.

Will the pipeline be visible after it has been built?

No. The pipeline will be buried and the land will be restored. There will be some above-ground engineering facilities on the pipeline route such as pump stations. BP will consult and inform communities if they are close to these facilities.

What will happen to the land following construction of the pipeline?

The land will be restored to minimise environmental impacts along the route. Land holders will be able to use the land for most purposes, such as planting crops. However, no trees or large shrubs will be allowed to grow on the pipeline route. BP will carry out monitoring to ensure that the restoration is adequate and effective.

Will there be more information and consultation?

Yes. BP will distribute more information and hold public meetings on the pipeline in Spring 2002. We welcome your comments and views, at the address opposite.

Contact BP:

For further information, please contact the following BP representative.

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General Manager**

or

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Public Affairs Officer**

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(BP switchboard)**

About BP:

BP is one of the world's largest petroleum and petrochemicals groups, with well-established operations in over 100 countries in Europe, North and South America, Asia, Australasia and Africa.

BP is committed to operate in an environmentally and socially responsible way. Your comments will help us to act in accordance with the laws of Georgia and with our own policies and high standards.



**BP
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the
Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) Oil Pipeline Project.**

BP is currently undertaking a series of studies in relation to construction of the BTC Oil pipeline in Georgia. This leaflet is part of BP's programme of public information and consultation in relation to the pipeline project in Georgia. This consultation is being undertaken as part of an overall programme of environmental and social impact assessment on the pipeline.



Description of Pipeline Project

A consortium of companies led by BP are planning to build an oil pipeline from the Caspian Sea, via Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey, to the Mediterranean Sea. The pipeline will be 1700 kilometres long, including a 240 kilometre section in Georgia. The proposed route is shown in the diagram opposite.

The pipeline will supply crude oil to the international market via a marine terminal in Ceyhan in Turkey. Construction of the supporting infrastructure for the oil pipeline is owing to start in Spring 2003. We aim to complete construction of the pipeline in 2004.

Will there be one pipeline or two?

- It is likely that there will be two pipelines: the BTC oil pipeline and the Shah Deniz gas pipeline. The Shah Deniz gas pipeline is likely to be constructed following completion of the BTC oil pipeline.

Will the pipelines follow the same route?

- YES.** It is expected that the pipelines will run parallel throughout Georgia. The construction corridor will be approximately 45 metres wide.



Will land owners in the pipelines corridor receive compensation for the use of their land?

- YES.** BP will produce information in advance of construction on the proposed compensation process. This process will ensure that all landowners and users affected by the project are fully compensated for the impact of the project. BP will meet with all land owners and users prior to construction to discuss this issue in detail.

BP's policy on social and environmental protection:

BP aims to operate in a socially and environmentally responsible way, respecting the cultures and rights of individuals in all the countries in which we work.

- We seek to build constructive relationships with local people and non-governmental organisations with an interest in our business and concerns about its impact on individuals, society and the environment.

Will an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA?) be undertaken

- YES.** BP has commissioned a study on environmental and social impact of the pipeline project, which will be approved by the government of Georgia. The project participants are committed to delivering the BTC project being an environmentally sound oil export route and will not sacrifice safety or environmental and social responsibility.

How many workers will be involved?

Approximately 1500 - 2000 workers will be employed in the construction process. This will include qualified international and Georgian workers. In addition, there will be many employment opportunities created by the associated work needed to support the project activities.

Attachment 2

Stakeholder Listing

Stakeholder Organisation

Academy of Sciences of Georgia
Akhaltsikhe Invalids' Association
Armenian National Public Association of Akhaltsikhe
Association "Campester"
Association "Ecokhedva"
Association "Meskhi"
Association "Native Meskheti"
Association "Progress"
Association of Environmental Monitoring and Stable Development
Association for Farmers Rights Defence
Association for Protection of Landowners Rights

Association "Samkaro"

Association of "Sakrebulo" of Samtskhe-Javakheti Region "Sakrebulo"
(Local Government) of Akhaltsikhe District
Association of Democratic Development of Samtskhe-Javakheti
Association of Independent Lawyers
Aquamedia
Bird Conservation Union
Birdlife International
Borjomi, Akhaltsikhe, Tsalka, Tetrtskaro and Marneuli
Care International
CARE International in the Caucasus
Caucasian Institute for Peace, Democracy & Development
Caucasus Environmental NGO Network
Centre of Conflict Regulation and Management.
Centre of Archaeological Studies
Centre for Environmental Research
Children and Environment
Conservation International
Democratic Meskhs' Association
Department for International Development
Department of Employment and Labour Relations
Ecobiomonitoring Association
Ecological Law Club
Eco-association of Samtskhe-Javakheti
EIA Dutch-Georgian Commission
Elkana – Association of Biological Sciences
Environmental Information and Sustainable Development Centre – 'Rio'
European Commission Delegation

Stakeholder Organisation

Flora Fauna International
Foundation for the Development of Human Resources
Georgia Greens Movement
Georgia's Protected Areas Development Centre
Georgian Centre for Conservation of Wildlife
Georgian Ecological and Biological Monitoring Association
Georgia Energy Brigades/Friends of the Earth Georgia
Georgian Glass & Mineral Water Company
Georgian International Oil Corporation
Georgian Mountain Federation
Georgian Resources and Steady Development
Georgian Gas International Company
Greek association of Akhaltsikhe
Greek association of Borjomi -“Anatoli”
Green Alternative
Green Earth
Green's Party
GRID Tbilisi
Horizonti – Foundation for the Third Sector
IBRD
Institute of Development of Georgian Economy
InterAlert
International Committee of the Red Cross
International Federation of the Red Crescent and Red Cross
International Orthodox Christian Charity
IUCN
Kvemo Kartli Region (Deputy Regional Governor)
Law Company (Bakradze-Kinteraya)
Main Advisor of the Deputy Representative of the President of Georgia
in Samtskhe-Javakheti Region
Melioration service association – “Nergi”
Mercy Corps
Meshket-Javakhetia
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection
Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs
Ministry of Urbanisation and Construction
“Mtsvane Jvari”
Noah's Ark Centre for the Recovery of Endangered Species – NACRES

Stakeholder Organisation

Orkhisi – Union of Georgia’s Nature Researchers

Petroleum Advisor Consulting Group (PA Consulting Group)

Poseidon –Marine Association

Regional Environmental Centre for Caucasus

Recreation of Borjomi

Regional self-governmental and developmental association of Samtskhe-Javakheti

Samtskhe-Javakheti Region (Deputy Regional Governor)

Save the Children

Sharl Aznavur Charitable Organization

“Sirgva” Community Organization

Social Development Centre of Akhaltsikhe

Social Association “Khurotmodzgvari”

State Department for Hunting & Reserves

State Department of Forestry

State Department of Geology

State Department of Land Management

State Department of Protected Areas, Reserves and Hunting Farms

Tbilisi Law & Economy Institute

Tbilisi State University

The Caucasian Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development

UNDP

UNICEF

UNV

USAID

“Vale” Community Organization

Water users’ association “Khvna”

Wetlands International

World Bank

World Concern

WWF (Georgia)

WWF (International)

Youth Association of Progress “World”
