

## **Appendix A5 - Baseline Data Collection for Social Aspects**

# 1 OVERVIEW OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE DATA COLLECTION

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Section provides a detailed outline of the methodology adopted for consultation and baseline socio-economic data collection at firstly for the pipeline, Above-Ground Installations (AGIs) (pump stations, pressure reduction station and block valves), construction camps and the marine terminal development. For both the pipeline AGIs and marine terminal the consultation activities conducted with national and local NGOs and relevant governors and sub-governors are covered in Appendix A1.

## 1.2 OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH

The approach adopted for the socio-economic data collection for all components of the BTC Project was designed to fulfil the following objectives:

- To *understand* key social, cultural, economic, and political conditions in areas potentially affected by the pipeline and marine terminal;
- To *provide data* to predict, explain and substantiate possible impacts;
- To *understand* the expectations and concerns of a range of stakeholders (e.g., impacted settlements, authorities and NGOs) of the development of the pipeline marine terminal, associated Above Ground Installations (particularly the pump stations) and temporary facilities (particularly the construction camps);
- To *inform* the development of mitigation measures; and
- To *benchmark* future socio-economic changes/ impacts and assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures.

In order to meet the objectives, a process was adopted which allowed for the gathering of both quantitative and qualitative information. Key components included:

- Consultation:
  - community meetings with local settlements;
- Survey:
  - settlement level questionnaires administered with the Muhtar<sup>1</sup> (or other key representatives) of each settlement; and
  - household level questionnaires administered at the household level in the settlements.

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<sup>1</sup> A Muhtar is the settlement head responsible for overseeing settlement affairs. He or she is elected by the village assembly for a term of five years, is responsible for handling local administrative issues and represents the local government at the settlement level.

### Box 1: Definition of Settlements and Household Level Questionnaires

#### SETTLEMENT LEVEL QUESTIONNAIRES

Settlement level questionnaires allowed for the gathering of information on the settlement as a whole. These interviews targeted *Muhtars* and, where necessary, other authorities or key representatives within the rural settlement (e.g., members of the Council of Village Elders, teachers, *Imams* (head of the mosque) and health workers). These questionnaires sought to gain quantitative information about the settlement, for example, total population, total area of land, total number of plots, extent of immigration etc.

#### HOUSEHOLD LEVEL QUESTIONNAIRES

Household questionnaires allowed for the gathering of in-depth information at the household level. All the information gathered, from each surveyed household, was then aggregated to create a baseline for the settlement as a whole. These questionnaires explored both quantitative information (e.g., monthly income, amount of land owned, levels of literacy etc) and qualitative information (e.g., what benefits do you expect to derive from the BTC Project? What are your main concerns about the Project?). Doing this allowed links to be made between socio-economic conditions / status and areas of concern. The household questionnaires were administered through face-to-face interviews. On average, 60% of the questionnaires (qualitative and quantitative sections) were administered solely with the household / family head (largely male). In order to ensure female contribution to the data gathered, a target on the number of women to be interviewed on the qualitative/perception questions was introduced<sup>2</sup>, namely 40% (women to be >15 years and resident in the settlement). Vulnerable households, as identified by the *Muhtar*, were also targeted, comprising 50% of the total number of households.

## 1.3 APPROACH TAKEN FOR PIPELINE, AGIS AND CONSTRUCTION CAMPS

### 1.3.1 Pre-Fieldwork Activities

Prior to the fieldwork activities in late August 2001, a formal Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Induction Training Workshop was held for the national consultants. This three-day workshop was facilitated by the international and national consultants and the Project and had the following aims and objectives:

- To generate a common understanding of the BTC Project;
- To share experience and knowledge on SIA;
- To review proposed consultation methodologies and tools; and
- To design the settlement level and household level questionnaires.

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<sup>2</sup> The target relates specifically to the qualitative/perception section of the questionnaire and not the quantitative section. It was decided that the household head (largely male) would have better access to the information required in the quantitative section (e.g., income levels, ownership of land, percentage of land under irrigation, input and output costs, main sources of livelihood, etc.). This target did not preclude women from undertaking the full questionnaire, but did ensure that at least 40% of all perception sections administered were answered by female respondents. The qualitative/perception section dealt with issues such as quality of services (e.g., education and health), main settlement problems and attitudes towards the proposed marine terminal.

The workshop combined formal presentations with small focus group discussions and covered the following issues.

- Project description (project construction and operation);
- The environmental and social impact assessment process;
- Generic socio-economic impacts associated with pipeline projects and marine terminals.;
- Data collection process (design, review and familiarisation of questionnaires and survey methodologies);
- Health and safety training (including driver training);
- Role play of settlement level consultation meetings;
- Overview of field team communication and responsibility; and
- Outline of report back formats and consultation materials.

A Field Survey Response Pack was developed for the field survey teams to provide them with information about the Project and help them to respond to local concerns or queries.

Following the Induction Training Workshop, a pilot study was undertaken to ‘road test’ the effectiveness of the household and settlement level questionnaires prior to settlement level consultation. The study was undertaken in two sample settlements close to Ankara. Following the pilot study, the questionnaires were revised to reflect feedback from the study.

### **Box 2: Field Survey Response Pack**

#### **RESPONDING TO QUESTIONS RECEIVED FROM THE PUBLIC**

A **Field Survey Response Pack** was developed for field survey leaders undertaking field surveys during the Detailed Engineering phase of the BTC Pipeline Project. The **aim** of the pack is to ensure that a consistent message about the Project is given to the public and any individual concerns are recorded and a response provided. The pack will help field teams gain further knowledge of the Project and the importance of responding to comments and concerns from local settlement.

**Why is this important?** Providing a written or verbal response to residents concerns is a critical part of the public consultation process because of the potential for development projects such as this to affect people’s lives in some way. By enabling the public to raise concerns and ask questions about the project, a greater understanding of the opinions, perceptions and concerns of the public is achieved by the project team.

This process was developed to help avoid potential conflict with the public, reduce risks of misinformation and to identify potential social and environmental impacts and concerns e.g., construction impacts including noise, traffic, dust, influx of construction workers, pressure on existing resources and infrastructure, possible temporary employment etc.

**What does the Field Survey Response Pack include?**

- Copies of the project leaflets to be handed out if survey teams are approached by members of the public;
- A copy of the ESIA Information Pack detailing some background to the project (for the benefit of the field survey leaders and their teams);
- Copies of a proforma record sheet to document specific comments from the public, which includes details of where the completed record sheet should be forwarded; and
- A series of Questions and Answers related to the project to enable field survey teams to provide additional information to the public while in the field.

#### **Sign-off Prior to Field Work**

All field survey teams were required to sign a term demonstrating their acceptance of the aims and objectives of this process prior to commencing any fieldwork. Both BOTAŞ and BTC Co., and their contractors participated in this process to ensure a consistent approach to ensuring good community relations and communication associated with the Project.

### **1.3.1.1 Selection of settlements**

#### *Pipeline*

248 settlements (rural settlements and district centres) within the four kilometre pipeline corridor (i.e., two kilometres either side of the centreline) were initially identified from maps.<sup>3</sup> Determined firstly to align with the surveys in Georgia and Azerbaijan, but more importantly because it was assumed a sufficient width to capture the majority of impacted settlements.<sup>4</sup>

Of these (248 settlements), 102 settlements were selected for consultation (94 rural settlements and eight district centres) and 88 settlements (80 rural settlements and eight district centres) for the survey. Selection of settlements also took into account population size, settlement location and settlement structure (i.e., the socio-economic and cultural composition of a settlement).

The 102 settlements *consulted via community meetings*, represent 41% of the total settlements in the pipeline corridor. However, in terms of percentage of the population, the 102 settlements *consulted* represent 89% of the total corridor population. Further analysis of these figures indicates the following:

In terms of settlements surveyed, the 80 rural settlements surveyed represent 34% of *all rural settlements* in the pipeline corridor, and 71% of the *total rural population*.

#### *Additional settlements*

Following the initial pipeline consultation and survey activities, a list of 301 settlements whose land is likely to be intersected by the pipeline corridor was prepared.<sup>5</sup> Of this total, 72 of the settlements had been consulted previously. The remaining 229 rural settlements were therefore targeted for additional data gathering. Of these, 210 were reached. Due to weather conditions (and associated logistical constraints) these activities were conducted by telephone with the *Muhtars* of these rural settlements.

#### *AGIs*

The proposed locations of the four pump stations (PT) and one pressure reduction station (PRS) were determined in December 2002. The proposed locations are in the following provinces and districts:

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<sup>3</sup> The 248 settlements represent *all* settlements (rural settlements and district centres) within the 4 km pipeline corridor, based on the routing of the pipeline at the time of the survey.

<sup>4</sup> Settlements that were not within the 4km corridor, but had land intersected with the pipeline were also included into the study and the muhtars were interviewed by telephone.

<sup>5</sup> There are two reasons why this total differs from the initial 248 settlements identified: 1) due to re-routing of the pipeline and thus additional settlements affected and 2) due to settlements outside of the 4km corridor whose land is intersected by the pipeline corridor.

- PT1: in Ardahan province, Posof district, near the Georgia/Turkey border at Posof;
- PT2: in Erzurum province, Pasinler district;
- PT3: in Erzincan province, Cayirli district;
- PT4: in Sivas province, on the border of Altinyayla and Ulas district; and
- PRS: in Kahramanmaras province, Andirin district.

A discrete study was undertaken between 4<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> December 2001 to consult and survey settlements within approximately 5km of the pump stations and pressure reduction station.

Community meetings and socio-economic surveys were held in 13 settlements within a 5km radius of the pump station and pressure reduction station locations, with representatives from 27 settlements attending. This included four community meetings in the vicinity of PT1 in Ardahan province, six in the vicinity of PT2 in Erzurum province, three in the vicinity of PT3 in Erzincan province, five in the vicinity of PT4 in Sivas province and three in the vicinity of the pressure reduction station in Kahramanmaras province.

An additional community meeting was held in the settlement of Sogutlukaya, Ardahan in April 2002 (in the vicinity of PT1) to further discuss concerns raised during the initial meetings and surveys.

The locations for the 52 block valves along the pipeline route were determined in March 2002. Settlements within 2km of the proposed block valves and associated access roads were identified and a desk top study undertaken, based on aerial photos. Due to their location within the existing pipeline corridor, no consultation or socio-economic surveys were undertaken. Their locations and associated impacts (although of low significance) will be disclosed as part of the disclosure process.

#### *Construction Camps*

The proposed locations of the three primary construction camps were determined in January 2002. These camps are located in the following provinces and districts:

- Erzurum province, in Pasinler district, (Lot A / Camp 1);
- Sivas province, in Zara district, (Lot B / Camp 2); and
- Kahramanmaras province, in Goksun district, (Lot C / Camp 3).

The community meetings were held with residents of 16 settlements attended 13 meetings located within a 5km radius of the proposed construction camp locations. This included five community meetings in the vicinity of the proposed construction camp in Erzurum province, four in the vicinity of the proposed construction camp in Sivas province and seven in the vicinity of the proposed construction camp in Kahramanmaras province. In addition to the community meetings, socio-economic surveys were undertaken with settlements within 2km of each construction camp and held with relevant local and provincial authorities.

Two additional community meetings were held in April 2002 with residents in two settlements (Mehmetbey and Mahmutbey) in the vicinity of the construction camp in Kahramanmaras to discuss and get concerns on a change in the proposed camp location.

### **1.3.1.2 Consultation**

#### *Pipeline*

The objectives of consultation were to:

- Share information about the project;
- Solicit the views and attitudes of residents to the pipeline; and
- Identify key issues of concern.

All consulted and surveyed settlements were first visited by an organisational team, typically several days prior to the planned consultations. Their job was to: liaise with the Muhtar (or other local authorities where necessary); to arrange the consultation meetings; to identify any conditions that might hinder data collection (e.g., local bazaars, weddings, etc.) and to distribute the consultation materials, namely, an ESIA Information Package and leaflet (for Muhtars and local residents respectively). These materials are provided in Appendix A3.

The consultation activities were then held a minimum of two to three days prior to the survey. This staggering gave local residents time to consider the information that was provided to them in the consultation process, and allowed for more informed discussions when gathering views on the BTC Project during the socio-economic survey. It also ensured that the survey teams were able to respond to any findings or gaps identified in the consultation meetings.

Consultation and survey activities along the pipeline route took place over a six-week period, from the 3rd September 2001 to 20th October 2001.

The format of the meetings, which were facilitated by the national consultants, comprised a presentation on the BTC Project and a question and answer open forum session, enabling attendees to raise issues of concern or clarify areas of uncertainty. The meetings were generally held either in the local school, the Muhtars room or another communal meeting place such as the coffee house or grounds of the mosque. Separate community meetings were held for men and women, where required, to ensure the participation of the latter group

#### *AGIs*

This study had a number of objectives:

- To inform local residents of the preferred locations of the pump stations and pressure reduction station;
- To solicit the views and attitudes of residents on the establishment of a station adjacent to their settlement; and
- To identify and understand the potential socio-economic impacts associated with the establishment of the station.

The format of the meetings was the same as those held for pipeline consultation, including separate meetings being held for men and women, where necessary.

### *Construction Camps*

A discrete study was undertaken between 26<sup>th</sup> January and 8 February 2002 to consult and survey settlements potentially affected by the proposed camps. The first phase of consultation, conducted during September and October 2001, indicated mixed reactions to the location of construction camps in the vicinity of local settlements. The study for the construction camp therefore aimed to inform local residents and solicit their comments on the proposed locations and to identify the specific socio-economic impacts associated with the proposed locations.

The format of the meetings was the same as those held for pipeline consultation, although information pamphlets, prepared specifically for construction camp consultation, were distributed. Where necessary, separate meetings for men and women were held to ensure the participation of the latter.

#### **1.3.1.3 Socio-economic Survey**

##### *Pipeline*

After the consultation meetings, survey field teams visited 88 settlements and applied both the settlement level questionnaire and the household level questionnaire (see Appendix A4). A total of 1,328 household questionnaires were completed from the 88 settlements (446 in the 8 district centres and 882 questionnaires in the 80 rural settlements) (see Boxes 3 and 4 below for rationale). The Muhtars from all 88 settlements were interviewed using the settlement level questionnaire. Other authorities or key representatives within the rural settlements, such as members of the Council of Village Elders, the *Imam* (head of the mosque) or the school head, were also asked relevant questions (e.g., on religious or education matters).

#### **Box 3: Reliability of Data**

An total of 1,328 household level questionnaires were administered in order to attain a 95% Confidence Level in survey findings for the whole pipeline corridor (with an associated 'Sampling Error' of +/- 2.69%). On average, 10 questionnaires were conducted per settlement surveyed. This even distribution allowed for comparison between settlements and prevented a bias in quantity of information from the larger settlements.

For each settlement, households were selected through a combination of three sampling techniques: 1) purposive sampling, 2) systematic random sampling and 3) quota sampling. These techniques are explained in more detail in the box below. All information was recorded and analysed using the computer software, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, Version 11.0 (SPSS). (See Box 5).

#### Box 4: Sampling Techniques

**Purposive Sampling:** this technique involves the use of judgement on the part of the researcher. The researcher forms a sample by selecting specific groups within the population (in the case of this study, poor households were selected as they were identified as being potentially more vulnerable to the impacts of the pipeline). This method is viable if the boundaries of a study population are impossible to define or, as with this study, the time available is too limited to allow probability sampling. Thus, the Muhtar was asked to identify the poor households using his own criteria (e.g., households without land or access to subsistence livelihoods or households with no male head). On average, 50% of the household questionnaires (for each settlement) were conducted with vulnerable households.

**Systematic Random Sampling:** this technique randomly selects interviewees (households) based on a criteria which does not introduce any biases into the sample. For example, selecting the third house on the right hand side of randomly selected roads within a settlement will give you an unbiased, random sample group. Interviewees (households) are selected at random until the desired sample size is reached. Within the random and purposive sample groups, a quota sampling technique was introduced.

**Quota Sampling:** this technique aims to obtain a cross-section of the population by setting a quota for number of questionnaires per category identified. A quota sample can be based on either one or a combination of variables (e.g., gender, levels of income, ethnicity). A designated number of respondents for each category is then selected from the population. In the socio-economic survey for this project, a quota on the number of vulnerable households to be interviewed was introduced (50% of the questionnaires). In addition, a target for the number of women to be interviewed on the qualitative/perception questions was set (i.e., 40%).

#### Box 5: Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS)

SPSS is a computer software package utilized by market research organizations and social research bodies to undertake statistical analysis of socio-economic data. The package is designed to aid entry, access and management of data. SPSS also enables analytical data preparation and reporting through statistical procedures such as aggregation, counts, cross tabulations etc. SPSS also has graphical functions (e.g., for the development of charts). SPSS was used in the EIA through the establishment of a database to manage and analyse the results of the household and settlement level questionnaires. Statistical procedures such as cross tabulations were also used to analyse baseline data and graphical tools were used to produce bar and pie charts to visually represent the baseline data collected at the settlement level.

#### *Additional Settlements*

The objectives of these activities were as follows:

- To ensure that all potentially affected populations in close proximity and with land intersected by the to the pipeline were aware of the project prior to disclosure; and
- To gather information for the 'walk down the route' which comprises tables and corresponding maps highlighting specific socio-economic characteristics, impacts and mitigation measures at the settlement level.

The Muhtars of the additional settlements were interviewed by telephone between 11<sup>th</sup> January and 20<sup>th</sup> January 2002. The socio-economic survey for the additional settlements targeted the Muhtars or other authorities (e.g., *Imam*, member of the Council of Village Elders, etc.) of the 210 rural settlements. The survey was conducted via telephone interviews in the form of a

shortened, targeted questionnaire (see Appendix A4). Seventeen of the 210 Muhtars were unable to be reached and two rural settlements could not be located<sup>6</sup>.

The telephone interview comprised an introductory explanation of the purpose of the interview and the provision of general project information, followed by a questionnaire that included key socio-economic questions taken from the original settlement level pipeline questionnaire.

The Muhtars were given the opportunity to ask questions or provide additional feedback at the conclusion of the questionnaire and were provided with the contact details of project representatives should they have additional queries.

#### *AGIs*

The socio-economic survey involved administering shortened household and settlement level questionnaires which focussed on questions that gathered data necessary for understanding the potential impacts of pump stations, and pressure reduction station and associated construction camps. All settlements within a 2km radius of the four pump stations or one pressure reduction station were selected for the household questionnaire (unless previously interviewed). A target of 15 questionnaires per settlement was set. This is higher than the target set for the pipeline survey (10 questionnaires) since additional information, related specifically to settlements potentially impacted by the pump station, needed to be collected. The settlement level questionnaire was administered in 17 settlements within 5km.

As with all other consultation activities, a target for the number of women to be interviewed on the qualitative/perception questions was introduced, namely 40% (women to be >15 years old and resident in the settlement).

#### *Construction Camps*

The socio-economic survey involved administering shortened household and settlement level questionnaires that focussed on questions that gathered data necessary for understanding the potential impacts of construction camps. These questionnaires were administered to settlements within an approximate 2km radius of the proposed construction camps (unless previously surveyed).

All eight settlements within the 2km radius were selected for the household questionnaire. A target of 15 questionnaires per settlement was set. This is higher than the target set for the pipeline survey (10 questionnaires) since additional information, related specifically to settlements potentially impacted by the construction camps, needed to be collected. However, due to a number of very small settlements and other variations,<sup>7</sup> the overall target size of 120 questionnaires was not met. Thus, only 77 households were surveyed, with an average of 9 household questionnaires per settlement. Eight settlement level questionnaires were administered across the three provinces.

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<sup>6</sup> The reason two settlements were not found during the telephone interview process was either because they were registered under a different name to that provided on the map or the local residents migrate elsewhere during the winter period and were therefore unavailable at the time of the survey.

<sup>7</sup> For example, Kadiriye village in Sivas had no winter population, with the Muhtar residing in Zara district during winter. Camkopru, Buyuk Pinar and Gumgum in Kahramanmaraş also have very small populations, with 6, 3 and 5 households, respectively.

As with all other survey activities, percentage targets for female contribution to the qualitative/perception section of the questionnaire (i.e., 40%) and targets for number of vulnerable households interviewed (50% of total) was adhered to. The settlements surveyed provided in Appendix B6 at the end of this section.

The relevant governors, sub-governors and mayors administering the provinces or districts in which the proposed camps are to be located and any major settlements within one-hour driving distance were notified by telephone of the proposed construction camp locations. The process for this consultation was: to provide the governors, sub-governors and mayors with information on the Project and the proposed construction camps; to ask questions specific to the construction camps; and to provide authorities with an opportunity to raise issues of concern. A total of 10 authorities were interviewed telephonically from the districts of: Pasinler, Horosan and Askale in Erzurum province; Zara, Hafik, Ulasli and Imranli in Sivas province; and Andirin, Goksun and Pinarbasi in Kahramanmaras.

## **1.3.2 Approach taken for the Marine Terminal**

### **1.3.2.1 Selection of Settlements**

The community meetings and socio-economic survey took place over a two week period, from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> October 2001 with nine settlements. Key steps in this process were as follows.

- An initial area of influence and associated stakeholders were identified for the marine terminal.
- Following interviews with key stakeholders, a preliminary understanding of the potential socio-economic impacts of the marine development was gained. Based on this understanding, those settlements that are likely to be directly impacted by the proposed development were identified. These settlements are directly adjacent to the existing and proposed marine terminals and are referred to as neighbouring settlements in this study. They include the following: Golovasi, Sahil Sitesi, Karatepe and Incirli. All are located within 1.5km of the marine terminal.
- Five other settlements were also selected for survey and consultation. Three of these are located within 6km of the marine terminal and are referred to as non-neighbouring settlements. They include the following: Sogozu, Karayilan<sup>8</sup> and Hamzali. The two remaining settlements, Haylazli and Devecikusagi, are located between 6 and 30km from the terminal. For the purposes of this study, all five additional settlements surveyed are jointly referred to as non-neighbouring settlements.

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<sup>8</sup> Although Karayilan is 1.5km north of the marine terminal, it is not directly adjacent to the proposed development and is therefore not categorised as a directly impacted settlement.

### Box 6: Definition of Neighbouring and Non-neighbouring Settlements

**Neighbouring Settlements:** these are defined as those settlements that are likely to be the primary receptors of impacts associated with the marine terminal. These settlements neighbour the marine terminal development and receive priority focus in both the baseline section and in the subsequent assessment of impacts.

**Non-neighbouring Settlements:** these are defined as those settlements that are likely to be affected by secondary impacts associated with the marine terminal development (a secondary impact is a 'knock-on' effect (e.g., a change in diet) resulting from a direct impact (e.g., a decrease in fishing)). These settlements are located up to 6km from the marine terminal. For the purposes of this study, two settlements within the broader project area (Haylazli and Devecikusagi) are also included in this category. Although the likelihood of these settlements being indirectly impacted is considered minimal, data from these settlements contribute towards an understanding of the Iskenderun Gulf area, in which the marine terminal is located.

An additional study was conducted on the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> February 2002 to verify data and gather additional information on fishing activities within the settlements of Golovasi, Sahil Sitesi and Incirli. Data was gathered through focus groups and mapping exercises aimed at understanding issues best explained visually (e.g., extent of fishing grounds, frequency with which they are used by local fishermen, marine resources per fishing grounds, etc.).

#### 1.3.2.2 Consultation

The objectives of consultation were to:

- Share information about the project;
- Solicit the views and attitudes of residents to the marine terminal development; and
- Identify key issues of concern.

To meet these objectives, consultation in the rural settlements comprised community meetings. The format of the meetings, which were facilitated by the national consultants, comprised a presentation on the BTC Project and a question and answer open forum session, enabling attendees to raise issues of concern or clarify areas of uncertainty. The meetings were generally held either in the local school, the Muhtars room or another communal meeting place such as the coffee house or grounds of the mosque. Separate community meetings were held for men and women, where required, to ensure the participation of the latter group.

Consultation meetings were conducted with the following groups of stakeholders:

- Local authorities, including the Governor of Yumurtalik, the Sub-governor of Yumurtalik and Ceyhan district, the mayors of Yumurtalik and Ceyhan district centres, and the Muhtars<sup>9</sup> of all settlements in the broad project area;
- Local fishermen, fishing associations and commercial fishermen in Yumurtalik, Incirli and Golovasi; and

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<sup>9</sup> A *Muhtar* is a village head, democratically elected by residents of the rural settlement.

- Residents from the settlements of Karatepe, Incirli and Golovasi, including secondary homeowners in Sahil Sitesi and residents in the BOTAŞ property.<sup>10</sup> Where possible, separate consultation meetings were arranged for men and women to ensure the participation of the latter.

The additional consultation meetings conducted on the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> February 2002 were held with the following stakeholders:

- Local fishermen from Golovasi and Sahil Sitesi;
- Local authorities, including a representative of Yumurtalik Municipality, the Muhtars of Incirli and Golovasi and a representative from Petro-Trans Security Office in Incirli;
- Local tradesmen from Yumurtalik and Incirli; and
- Non-local fisherman.

### **1.3.2.3 Socio-Economic Survey**

After consultation, the field teams visited all nine settlements and carried out both settlement level and household level questionnaires. The Muhtar from each settlement was interviewed using the settlement level questionnaire. Members of the Council of Village Elders, the Imam (head of the mosque) or the school head were interviewed if the Muhtar was not available or when clarity on specific matters (e.g., religious or educational matters) was required.

A total of 200 questionnaires were administered within the survey area, distributed evenly between the nine settlements. Thus, on average 22 interviews were conducted in each settlement of varying population size. The 200 questionnaires administered allowed for a confidence level of 95% and a sampling error of +/- 4%. For each settlement, households were selected through a combination of three sampling techniques: 1) purposive sampling, 2) systematic random sampling and 3) quota sampling. These sampling methodologies are explained in more detail in Box 4.

The household questionnaires were administered through face-to-face interviews. Sixty percent of the questionnaires (quantitative and qualitative sections) were administered with the 'family head', defined as the *'person who provides and distributes income for the family'* (largely men). In order to ensure female contribution to the data gathered, a target of the number of women to be interviewed on the qualitative/perception questions was introduced, namely 40% (women to be >15 years old and resident in the settlement). Where the family head was not resident in the settlement (e.g., if working at a district centre), another household would be selected in order to meet the targets for men and women interviewed. Vulnerable households, as identified by the Muhtar, were also targeted, comprising 50% of the households. All information was recorded and analysed using the computer software, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, Version 11.0 (SPSS).

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<sup>10</sup> Due to the difficulty in interviewing secondary homeowners, information packages were sent to their primary home. Information packages were also distributed to BOTAŞ residents.