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BANDIRMA NATURAL GAS COMBINED CYCLE POWER PLANT PROJECT SOCIAL BASELINE REPORT



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**BANDIRMA NATURAL GAS COMBINED CYCLE POWER
PLANT PROJECT
SOCIAL BASELINE REPORT**

PROJECT NUMBER: 058.16

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ABBREVIATIONS

DOKAY	DOKAY Engineering and Consultancy Ltd.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
IFC	International Finance Corporation
NGCCPP	Natural Gas Combined Cycle Power Plant
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PROJECT	Bandırma NGCCPP
PROJECT OWNER	Enerjisa Energy Generation Inc.
SBR	Social Baseline Report

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1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Enerjisa Energy Generation Inc. (PROJECT OWNER) is planning to construct a natural gas combined cycle power plant (NGCCPP) with 930.75 MW installed capacity in Bandirma District of Balıkesir Province in Turkey.

Since the Bandirma NGCCPP Project (PROJECT) will be partially financed by International Finance Corporation (IFC), the PROJECT is also required to comply with the IFC Performance Standards on Social and Environmental Sustainability. These Performance Standards stipulate comprehensive requirements in terms of social issues such as continuous community consultation and a thorough social impact assessment which are only partially addressed in the relevant Turkish legislation.

The Public Participation Meeting, as a component of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process, was held on November 27, 2007 in Bezirci Village. As seen from the attendance list (Appendix-A), the participation of the local residents was relatively low and there was no participation of other stakeholders in the meeting. Hence, further and more effective consultations were required in order to:

- Assess the current level of information of the local residents and other stakeholders about the PROJECT,
- Inform the local residents and other stakeholders about the PROJECT,
- Gather baseline information about the stakeholders,
- Obtain feedback from the stakeholders about the PROJECT,
- Learn major concerns (if any) of local residents and other stakeholders about the PROJECT,
- Provide an adequate database for the identification of the social impacts of the PROJECT and its auxiliary facilities (i.e. access roads, transmission lines and construction camp site), and
- Provide an adequate database for the review of the PROJECT with respect to IFC Performance Standards on social issues.

Within this framework, a field survey has been conducted in Bandirma between September 17-25, 2008. The primary stakeholders for the PROJECT were defined as the local residents inhabiting the “Impact Area”¹ of the PROJECT. There exists three villages within the Impact Area; namely:

¹ During the EIA process, based on the potential environmental impacts of the PROJECT, the “Impact Area” was defined as a 5-km radius circle around the power plant.

- Sirincavus
- Hidirkoy
- Bezirci

The secondary stakeholders, on the other hand, comprised local authorities, currently active Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) as well as local press agencies which can be listed as follows:

- Bandırma Sub-governorship
- Marmara Livestock Research Institute in Bandırma ("*Marmara Hayvancılık Enstitüsü*")
- Misya Environment Association in Balıkesir ("*Misya Çevre Derneği*")
- Genç Bayrak Local Newspaper
- Bances Local Newspaper

The following activities were carried out during the field survey:

- Questionnaire implementations with the Muhtars of the three villages,
- Separate Focus Group Meetings with men and women of each village,
- Consultations with active local NGO's, and
- Consultations with local press.

The purposes of this Social Baseline Report (SBR) prepared for the PROJECT are as follows:

- To give the baseline demographic and socio-economic data on project-affected settlements;
- To compile the findings regarding the Muhtar questionnaires;
- To compile the findings regarding the focus group interviews; and
- To compile the findings regarding the interviews with local authorities, NGO's and local press.

2 DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

This section has been prepared based on the findings from 2000 National Population Census, which is the latest official census conducted in Turkey.

2.1 Population by Sex and Age

Among the three project-affected settlements, Bezirci is the most populated. According to the results of the 2000 Population Census, the populations of Sirincavus, Hidirkoy and Bezirci villages are 249, 129 and 368, respectively. All villages have almost equal distributions of male and female populations (Table 1).

Table 1 Populations of Project-Affected Villages by Sex

Villages	Male	Female	Total
Sirincavus	134	115	249
Hidirkoy	70	59	129
Bezirci	183	185	368

With regard to the profiles of the villages by age distribution, Hidirkoy has the youngest age structure with a median age of 25.0, followed by Bezirci (35.2) and Sirincavus (36.6), respectively. In accordance with Table 2, the proportions of the working age population (aged 15-64) in the total village population are 65% for Sirincavus, 74% for Hidirkoy and 69% for Bezirci. Among the three villages, Sirincavus has the highest dependency ratio (54.7%), followed by Bezirci (44.3%) and Hidirkoy (35.8%).

Table 2 Populations of Project-Affected Villages by Age Distribution

Villages	0-14	15-64	65+	Total
Sirincavus	53	161	35	249
Hidirkoy	25	95	9	129
Bezirci	77	255	36	368

2.2 Educational Characteristics

Bezirci has the highest literacy rate (94%) followed by Sirincavus (91%) and Hidirkoy (85%). The proportions of the population (aged six and above) who have completed at least primary school are 77% for Bezirci, 69% for Hidirkoy and 67% for Sirincavus (Table 3).

Table 3 Populations (aged six and above) of Project-Affected Villages by Educational Attainment

Villages	Total	Illiterate	Literate				
			Not completed any school	Primary School Education	Secondary School Education	High School Education	Graduate and Post-Graduate Education
Sirincavus	235	20	58	136	7	12	2
Hidirkoy	118	18	19	64	7	8	2
Bezirci	342	19	58	218	21	15	11

2.3 Employment Characteristics

Table 4 shows the current employment status of the village populations (aged twelve and above). As seen from the table, majority of the village populations are currently employed (88.6% for Sirincavus, 87.0 for Hidirkoy and 82.4 for Bezirci). The distribution of the currently employed population by type of employment is given in Table 5. As indicated by the data, most of the currently employed village populations are engaged in unpaid family work. Among the three villages, Bezirci has the highest ratio of the employed population currently working in a regular job (16.2%).

Table 4 Populations (aged twelve and above) of Project-Affected Villages by Employment Status

Villages	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Sirincavus	210	186	-	24
Hidirkoy	108	94	-	14
Bezirci	307	253	4	50

Table 5 Populations (aged twelve and above) of Project-Affected Villages by Type of Employment

Villages	Total	Regular job with a salary	Self-employed	Unpaid family worker
Sirincavus	186	12	66	108
Hidirkoy	94	5	32	57
Bezirci	253	41	98	114

2.4 Household Characteristics

All the three project-affected villages have similar average household sizes. The average household sizes are respectively 3.9, 3.8 and 3.6 for Hidirkoy, Bezirci and Sirincavus villages.

Table 6 Households by Household Size

Villages	Total no. of households	Household Size						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Sirincavus	64	4	12	15	20	6	2	5
Hidirkoy	73	10	8	9	15	15	10	6
Bezirci	186	14	29	40	38	35	18	12

3 FIELD SURVEY

3.1 Muhtar Interviews

3.1.1 General Information

The power plant will be constructed between the three villages namely; Sirincavus, Hidirkoy and Bezirci and the general information about the villages are summarized in Table 7. The air distances of the villages to the power plant are 3.5, 3.5 and 5.5 kilometers respectively. The villages are 30, 17 and 12 kilometers to the nearest province center, Bandirma respectively. The most populated village is Bezirci with 130 households and an approximate population of 350. The smallest village Hidirkoy has 40 households and c. 135 people. The other village Sirincavus has 70 households and an approximate population of 310. All the three villages are consisted of Muslim Turkish residents. There are no other spoken languages or any other religious affiliations.

Table 7 General Information on Villages

	Sirincavus	Hidirkoy	Bezirci
Air Distance to the power plant (km)	3.5	3.5	5.5
Distance to Bandirma (km)	30	17	12
Number of households	70	40	130
Approximate population	310	135	350
Ethnicity	Turkish	Turkish	Turkish
Languages	Turkish	Turkish	Turkish
Religious affinity	Muslim	Muslim	Muslim

3.1.2 Social Problems

During the interviews, the muhtars of Hidirkoy and Bezirci mentioned that they have been dealing with the problem of water shortage. Bezirci village is about to solve the problem with a new well. On the other hand, a part of Hidirkoy still does not have piped water. Another problem reported by the Muhtar of Hidirkoy is unemployment. There are no other reported social problems by the muhtars (Table 8).

Table 8 Social Problems of Villages

	Sirincavus	Hidirkoy	Bezirci
Natural resource shortage (e.g. water, energy, raw materials)	-	✓	✓
Land	-	-	-
Economic (e.g. employment)	-	✓	-
Cultural differences	-	-	-
Conflict between families	-	-	-

3.1.3 Economy

All the three muhtars said that the living conditions in the villages have deteriorated for the last five years. They have been complaining about the increasing prices of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, fuel oil etc. and the decreasing productivity in agriculture. The muhtars of Sirincavus and Hidirkoy have pointed out the cooperative system as an opportunity of development and the muhtar of Bezirci has emphasized the need for irrigation.

There are not any industrial facilities located in the vicinity of the three villages.

The people working in the villages are mostly farmers, self-employed workers and housewives. The main economic activities are agriculture and animal husbandry.

There is a lack of previous work experience in large-scale investments like power plants and there exists a relative shortage of qualified labor in the nearby settlements. The available skills are presented in Table 9.

Table 9 Availability of Skills to be Utilized for the Project

	Sirincavus	Hidirkoy	Bezirci
Engineer	✓		
Repairer		✓	
Heavy Vehicle Driver		✓	
Security	✓	✓	✓
Heavy Machine Operator			
Driver	✓	✓	✓
Welder			✓
Food Service	✓	✓	✓
Lather man		✓	

3.1.4 Agriculture

The lands in the villages are mostly owned by the villagers. Almost 30% of the lands in Şirincavus are communal land used as village pasture, while this proportion is about 8% in Bezirci. There are no communal lands in Hidirkoy. There is no usage of temporary or seasonal irrigation in the subject villages.

The main agricultural products are olive, sunflower and milk and the products are mostly sold in local markets.

3.1.5 Infrastructure

The information on the infrastructure of the villages is presented in Table 10. Roads are poor quality asphalt in the three villages and there has not been any road construction or improvement for the last five years.

The villages all have electricity infrastructure. However, the muhtars and the village communities were complaining about the recent cut-offs which they supposedly attributed to the construction of the power plant. This issue was also one the main debates during the village meetings which will be mentioned in the following sections.

The three villages have piped water. However, the muhtar of Sirincavus village said that they are receiving water with cut-offs. Moreover, a neighbourhood in Hidirkoy still does not have piped water. The people in this neighbourhood are having their water from their private wells or from the community wells.

There is a sewage system in all the three villages but there is not any treatment and the sewage is discharged into the sea.

The biggest infrastructure problem in the three villages is about garbage disposal. Sirincavus and Bezirci villages have their own village dumps. However, the dumps are not far enough from the settlement areas and there is not a collection system for the garbage. On the other hand, Hidirkoy does not have a village dump. The people are burning, burying or spreading the garbage into the fields.

The three villages all have telephone lines and most households have telephones. Moreover, all the villages are in the coverage of mobile phone operators. Almost all of the people in Hidirkoy and Bezirci, and almost half of the people in Sirincavus have mobile phones.

Table 10 Infrastructure of the Villages

	Sirincavus	Hidirkey	Bezirci
Roads	Poor quality asphalt	Poor quality asphalt	Poor quality asphalt
Electricity	✓	✓	✓
Piped water	With cut-offs	✓ ^(*)	✓
Sewage system	✓	✓	✓
Garbage problem		✓	✓
Telephone	✓	✓	✓
Coverage of mobile phone operators	✓	✓	✓
Mobile phones	Half of the population	Almost all of the population	Almost all of the population

* Except a neighbourhood

3.1.6 Education

As reported by the muhtars, almost all the people are literate in the three villages and all the children aged 6-15 are going to school.

There are not any schools in the villages. There is a primary school building in Bezirci village, however it has not been used for a year since there are not enough students. For primary school education, the students are going to the nearest town, Edincik and for high school education, they are going to Bandirma (Table 11).

Table 11 Educational Indicators

	Sirincavus	Hidirkey	Bezirci
Literacy (%)	100	95	100
Primary school	-	-	- ^(*)
Nearest primary school (km)	18	10	7
High School	-	-	-
Nearest high school (km)	30	17	12
Children going to school between ages 6-15 (%)	100	100	100

* There is a primary school building but it is not used since there are not enough students

3.1.7 Health

There are not any major health problems reported by the muhtars of the three villages. However, the reach for any health services is very hard. The nearest health services are in Edincik.

3.1.8 Perceptions about natural gas combined cycle power plants

The muhtars of Sirincavus and Bezirci said that they have no idea about natural gas combined cycle power plants and the muhtar of Hidirkoş said that he knows some about natural gas combined cycle power plants but does not have much idea about the environmental impacts of these power plants.

When muhtars were asked about the perceptions of the village community members, the muhtar of Sirincavus mentioned that the people are concerned about the olive trees and agricultural fields due to any adverse impacts on agriculture. The muhtar of Hidirkoş stated that there are people with both positive and negative attitudes towards the power plant and the muhtar of Bezirci said that people do not know much about the natural gas combined cycle power plant and instead, they think that the proposed plant will be a coal-fired power plant.

3.2 Village Focus Group Meetings

3.2.1 Scope of the Meetings

During the field survey, community meetings were held in the three villages which are in the Impact Area of the PROJECT, namely Sirincavus, Hidirkoy and Bezirci.

Focus group meetings were held separately with men and women. The scope of the meetings was as follows:

- a. Feedback on the current knowledge of the audience about the PROJECT
- b. Power Point Presentation on the PROJECT
 - Information on the PROJECT OWNER
 - Information on the PROJECT
 - Potential Impacts and Associated Mitigation Measures
 - Benefits of the PROJECT
 - Social Management System (Community Relations Activities, Community Meetings, Complaint Procedure etc.)
- c. Explanation on the purposes and importance of community consultation process
- d. Feedback on the concerns and expectations of the audience about the PROJECT
- e. Q/A Session

All meetings were recorded by a video camera in order to help decoding during forthcoming stages where necessary. The photos from the meetings are presented in Appendix-B.

3.2.2 Feedbacks and Concerns

- The main concern among both men and women was about the potential adverse impacts on agricultural activities as well as possible hazards to health. Villagers were hesitant about the environmental impacts such as air pollution, noise, acid rains, climate change and associated carcinogenic effects. Villagers are very anxious towards a new industrial facility particularly due to the unpleasant experiences with the fertilizer factory "BAGFAS", the stone quarry facilities and the garbage dump of Edincik.

- Both men and women mentioned about the recent electricity cut-offs which they supposedly attributed to ongoing construction activities.
- The male participants were worried about the possibility of conversion of the PROJECT into a coal-fired power plant in case of unavailability of natural gas.
- The main expectation of the both female and male members about the PROJECT is the employment opportunities.

3.2.3 Needs and Requests

- The female participants in the villages mentioned about the hassle regarding the transportation to nearby districts, Edincik and Bandirma, and emphasized the need for a service bus especially for the village students going to Bandirma for high school education.
- The female participants also expressed that they would be grateful in consideration of any supports (e.g. computers etc.) to the primary school in Edincik.
- The inhabitants of Bezirci Village mentioned about the need for a health center which shall be established for the common use of four neighbouring villages.
- The women in Sirincavus stated about the need for a shelter for the fishermen of the village.
- The men of Sirincavus declared that they would like to see the Project Site.

3.3 Interviews with Local Authorities

3.3.1 Interview with Bandirma Sub-Governor

An interview was held with Bandirma Subgovernor, Mr. Salih Keser. The details of the interview are as follows and the photo from the interview is presented in Appendix-C.

- Mr. Keser was informed on both the ongoing works of the PROJECT and the associated environmental monitoring and social assessment works.

- He is very much interested in and feels responsible about the environmental issues. However, except for his general optimism towards the natural gas plants, he declared that he did not know much about the potential environmental impacts of the natural gas combined cycle power plant. He was briefly informed during the interview about these issues and upon his close interest, he was asked whether he would like to review the EIA Report. Mr. Keser told that he would be very much pleased as he wants to know about the Project further. This request was conveyed to the PROJECT OWNER, and upon their confirmation, the EIA Report was sent immediately to Mr. Keser on the day of the interview.

3.4 Interviews with NGO's

Prior to the field survey, a list of NGO's was made by DOKAY in cooperation with the PROJECT OWNER comprising 11 NGO's. It was decided that this list shall be susceptible to further revisions at site depending on the current status of the subject NGO's as well as the probability of existence of any additional NGO's.

Out of a total of 11 NGO's, seven could not be reached from their contact details since they are not active any more. Among the two that were contacted; one of them was not interested in the PROJECT and told that their main scope of activity was education and the other was found to be a club house/restaurant used for entertainment purposes.

Only two of the NGO's were identified to be active and interviews were held the details of which are given below. The photos from the interviews are presented in Appendix-D.

3.4.1 Interview with Marmara Livestock Research Institute

Marmara Livestock Research Institute (MLRI) is an institute making researches about large and small animal breeding to improve productivity and product quality since 1943. An interview was held with the Deputy Director of the Institute, Mr. Cuneyt Kaptan.

- Mr. Kaptan briefed DOKAY representatives about the current situation of animal husbandry in Bandırma. He said that there is a great recession in especially small animal breeding in the region due to the increasing costs.
- Mr. Kaptan stated that he did not know much about the PROJECT. He added that he has some hesitations due to the recent harms of nearby industrial facilities. Mr. Kaptan also emphasized that he is worried about the rapid industrialization process Bandırma has been going through.

- Detailed information about the PROJECT, its potential impacts and associated mitigation measures was given to Mr. Kaptan. After being informed, he became more convinced about the PROJECT. Mr. Kaptan emphasized that MLRI can assist the PROJECT OWNER in social responsibility projects.

3.4.2 Interview with Balikesir-Misya Environment Association

An interview was held with the head of Misya Environment Association (MEA) and current vice dean of Arts and Sciences Faculty of Balikesir University, Assistant Professor Dilek Turker Cakir and founder members of MEA, Ms. Aylin Yarmaz and Ms. Cansu Balaban.

MEA was established recently after the abolishment of Green Nature Association, which managed projects with the Life Plus Youth Program of Coca-Cola. Green Nature Association was abolished due to some legal reasons and renamed as MEA.

MEA is mostly consisted of biology graduate students. This year “Life Plus Youth Program” funded two projects of MEA.

- Mrs. Cakir, the head of MEA, said that she was already informed about the marine ecology survey for the PROJECT. She said that she had read the report and emphasized that she totally trusts the expertise of the marine ecology survey team.
- Mrs. Cakir also told her concerns about the greenhouse gases that may be released from the natural gas combined cycle power plants. After a briefing on the PROJECT, her concerns largely disappeared and she added that she would like to read the EIA in detail when she has time.
- On the other hand, Mrs. Cakir also added that sometimes the commitments in the EIA reports are being violated. As such, she complained about the violations of the poultry farms around Lake Manyas. Nevertheless, after having detailed information about the strict measurement and monitoring works associated with the PROJECT, she stated her pleasure.
- Members of MEA are complaining about the lack of civil action about the environmental issues in Balikesir and Bandirma. Despite many serious environmental problems in the region, they said that there is only a few NGO's studying on these issues.
- MEA comprises young people with considerable project experiences. They have the potential to become a good partner in the social responsibility projects.

3.5 Interviews with Local Press

Interviews were held with two local newspapers, Genc Bayrak and Banses. The details of the interviews are as follows and photos from the interviews are presented in Appendix-E.

3.5.1 Interview with Genc Bayrak Local Newspaper

An interview was held with the director, Mr. Ahmet Turkmen and correspondent, Mr. Ibrahim Aldemir.

- The interviewees also stated about their concerns on the potential environmental impacts of the PROJECT and complained about the harms induced by the “BAGFAS” fertilizer factory. Both representatives were informed about the PROJECT, the possible impacts and the associated mitigation measures.

3.5.2 Interview with Banses Local Newspaper

An interview was held with the director, Mr. Mehmet Tolunay Akinci.

- Mr. Akinci is positive towards natural gas plants, and he is in support of the PROJECT. He gave some information on the industrial developments in the region. As an important remark, he pointed out the increasing cancer rates in the region and especially in “Çalışkanlar” village which is in the neighbourhood of “ETI” sulfuric acid factory.

4 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The three villages around the PROJECT have similar characteristics. The average socio-economic level in the villages is rather low since the main economic activity, agriculture is in a recession and people are experiencing difficulties in terms of both production and marketing of their crops. It seems that the villages do not have much development opportunities, hence, the construction of the proposed PROJECT can be a chance of development for the villages.

The communities of project-affected villages were all very hospitable. It was observed that people had very little information about the PROJECT. Female participants were generally aware of the ongoing construction activities, but they did not have any precise information. While some of them have heard that the purpose of the facility will be electricity generation, some women had no idea about the scope of the project. Most of the male participants, on the other hand, supposed that the project is a coal-fired power plant project.

Main concern of the villagers was about the potential impacts of the PROJECT on agricultural activities and public health. Moreover, there was a great misinformation about the environmental impacts of a natural gas combined cycle power plant such as climate change and a great increase in temperature. Participants were also hesitated about the possibility of conversion of the PROJECT into a coal-fired power plant in case of unavailability of natural gas. The villagers were informed about the natural gas combined cycle power plants and the potential impacts as well as the associated mitigation measures were explained in detail. It was noted that all the possible impacts on land, air and the sea will be monitored periodically by DOKAY and no project-associated adverse impact is expected. After the villagers were clarified on these issues, and due to the reputation of the “Sabancı” brand, the concerns have largely disappeared.

Another frequently mentioned topic was the recent electricity cut-offs and it was explained that the experienced cut-offs are not resulted from the ongoing construction works.

The main expectation about the PROJECT is the employment opportunities. The participants mentioned that there is a shortage of qualified labour force in the villages, but they could provide skills for other tasks. The representatives of the PROJECT OWNER stated that those seeking employment shall submit their CV's to the muhtars and these CV's shall be considered in case of need.

Despite a long list of NGO's, there have been only a few meetings in Bandırma. Although further efforts have been made to consult with more NGO's, no additional NGO could be

identified. Suggestions were asked during the interviews with the Bandırma Sub-governor and local press representatives. Both parties confirmed that Bandırma is not an active location in terms of civil society movements due to its socio-economic status. They mentioned that an understanding of civil society is lacking in the local people not only for environmental issues but also for diverse civil actions. It was emphasized that Bandırma is a rapidly industrializing region and this is welcomed by the local people since they perceive it as an opportunity of further development rather than a threat to the environment or social life.

Civil movements were rather popular in Bandırma in 90's. There had been several environmental associations but they were abolished successively till 2000. This condition was due to the general conjuncture about the civil action in Turkey -and also in the world-. The NGO's of 90's in Bandırma were all volunteer organizations. As a result of the deterioration of volunteer civil action and the emergence of the new civil action that is more professional and project-oriented, these "old-fashioned" NGO's could not survive further. The newly established "Misya Environment Association" is an excellent example of new civil action which is project-oriented and working with a smaller and professional team.

Media members have similar concerns about environment as the other stakeholders. On the other hand, it was observed that they were well informed and very optimistic about the PROJECT. They said that they have been informed by the PROJECT OWNER periodically.

It can be concluded that the field survey has been highly useful in terms of reaching a broader audience and carrying out a more effective stakeholder consultation. Detailed information has been provided to the concerned stakeholders, their feedbacks have been obtained and concerns due to previously circulated misinformation as well as former unpleasant experiences with other industrial investments in the area have been largely clarified. It is recommended that the stakeholders shall be informed about the progress of the PROJECT on a regular basis in order to prevent any unrest due to lack of or inaccurate information.

APPENDIX-A Minutes and Attendance List of Public Participation Meeting

(pg 1/5)

T.C. BALIKESİR VALİLİĞİ İl Çevre ve Orman Müdürlüğü	BALIKESİR / / 2007
SAYI : B.18.4.İÇÖ.2.10.00.03-228-06- KONU : Doğalgaz Kombine Çevrim Santrali.	
ÇEVRE VE ORMAN BAKANLIĞI'NA (Çevresel Etki Değerlendirmesi ve Planlama Genel Müdürlüğü) ANKARA	
Enerjisa Enerji Üretim A.Ş.' tarafından, Bandırma İlçesi, Şirincevü Köyü Hacılibey mevkinde yapılması planlanan "Bandırma Doğal Gaz Kombine Çevrim Santrali" projesi ile ilgili olarak, ÇED Yönetmeliği'nin 9. maddesi gereğince düzenlenen Halkın Bilgilendirilmesi ve Görüşlerinin Alınmasına Yönelik Toplantı, 27.11.2007 tarihinde saat:14:00'da Bandırma İlçesi, Bezirci Köy Kahvehanesinde, yapılmıştır. Söz konusu toplantıya ait tutanaklar ve katılımcı Listesi yazımız ekinde sunulmuştur. Bilgilerinizi ve gereğini arz ederim.	
Mustafa ERDOĞAN Vali a. Vali Yardımcısı	
EKLER: EK-I Toplantı ve ilan Tutanağı EK-II Toplantı Katılım Listesi	
Verilecek cevapta yazımızın tarih ve numarasının yazılması	
Tel : 0266 261 62 84 Fax : 0266 261 60 30	Bigadiç Yolu 8.km. BALIKESİR

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TUTANAK

Enerjisa Enerji Üretim A.Ş.' tarafından, Bandırma İlçesi, Şirinçavuş Köyü Hacıhalibey mevkiinde yapılması planlanan "Bandırma Doğal Gaz Kombine Çevrim Santrali" Projesi için ÇED Yönetmeliği'nin 9. maddesi gereğince düzenlenecek Halkın Bilgilendirilmesi ve Görüşlerinin Alınmasına Yönelik toplantı 27.11.2007 Tarihinde Saat 14:00'de Bandırma İlçesi Bezirci Köy Kahvehanesinde gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Proje Sahibi ve raporu hazırlayan şirket tarafından faaliyet ile ilgili bilgi verilmesi ile toplantı başlamış, daha sonra halkın görüşlerinin alınmasına geçilmiştir.

- Velâttin Deveci: Yöneye yönelik her proje olarak değerlendirilmeli. Doğal gaz kullanılması için.
- Hüseyin ATA: Jeneratörlerin çalışma alanları nasıl belirlenecek. En yakın yerleşim köyüne mesafesi nedir.
- Mehmet SAKARYALI (Enerji): Jeneratörler kapalı ortamlarda çalışacak. Jeneratörlerin çalışırken çıkardığı sesin yüksekliği belirlenmeli. Standartlar karşılanmalıdır.
- Hüseyin ATA: Dışarıdan sesin duyma süresi alınarak kullanılacak. Sesin duyma süresi belirlenmeli. Sesin duyma süresi belirlenmelidir.
- Mehmet SAKARYALI: Yönelimlilikte belirlenmelidir. Sıcaklık -20 m. altında su alacak. Sıcaklık 35°C'ye düşmüştür. Bu durumda su alanı dışarıdan verilecek.
- Çoşkun ÖRÜK: Suğun debisi ne olacak.
- Mehmet SAKARYALI: 40.000 m³/saat.
- Şirinçavuş köyü muhtarı: Yakından yapılacak olan binaların faaliyetlerine zarar olup olmayacağı konusunda bilgi verilmeli.
- Mehmet SAKARYALI: Tesisin kısıtlı bir yer olması olmaktadır. Baza gazından dolayı bir etkiyle etkileyecek şekilde olmaktadır. Doğal gazın alınması ile etki olacaktır.

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Enerjisa Enerji Üretim A.Ş.' tarafından, Bandırma İlçesi, Şirinçavuş Köyü Hacıalibey mevkiinde yapılması planlanan "Bandırma Doğal Gaz Kombine Çevrim Santrali" projesi için Halkın Bilgilendirilmesi ve Görüşlerinin Alınmasına Yönelik 27.11.2007 Tarihinde Saat 14:00'de Bandırma İlçesi, Bezirci Köyü Kahvehanesinde yapılan toplantı katılımcı listesi.

ADI-SOYADI	KURUMU/İKAMET YERİ	İMZA
Saban ALI KAYA	Bandırma Köyü	
Arçan Ay	Şirinçavuş Köyü	
Sabri Eken	Hıdır köy	
İbrahim Çakmak	Bezirci köyü	
Ueli Tien	Bezirci köyü	
Ömer Alkın	Bezirci köyü	
Cemal Bakarı	Bezirci köyü	
Bedri Salar	Şirinçavuş köyü	
Turgut Karatetin	Bezirci köyü	
H. Färho n ilcen	Şirketleri Genel Müdürü	
Cüpdem TETİK	Afet Riskleri Eni. Md.	
Hilseyin ARABACI	Devlet Meteoroloji İşleri Genel Müdürlüğü	
Halil DÖNMEZ	Gevirce Orm. Bak. (G.EDP)	
Mehmet Süleyman Sahıncı	Enerjisa	
Halit Dedecikayogullu	Bezirci	
Emrah APOĞAN	Bezirci	
Sedat Kalaçlıoğlu	Bezirci	
Barış Eken	Hıdır	
Tuncay Bakan	Bezirci	
Ergün Acar	Yeni Yenice	
Ali Tuncay	Bezirci köyü	
Turhan GÜNGÖR		

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Kemal Cizturk	Bezirci Köyü
Ramazan ulutaş	Bezirci Köyü
malik KAN	Bezirci Köyü
Tuncay ACET	il Tarım Müd.
Pethi Rodegi	Jeonkıl
Coskun ORUÇ	il Tarım Müd.
Ahmet BILDİR	il Tarım Müd.
Jabr EROL	il Tarım Müd.
Aytunç Zafer Avcı	- Enerjisa
Necebet ince	- Enerjisa ulaşım sorumlusu
Abdullah Dede	Bezirci Köyü
Hürmen Koolu	
Ahmet Pirle	
Ahmet Ato	
Alparslan ON	Genç Halk T. Bölge Md.
Meltem Perdeci	Enerjin
Gülşen Efe	Enerjin
Aray KAPLAN GELİ	il Özel İdare / DALIKTAK
Mustafa TANRISEVEN	"
Günay BERK	il Genç ve Or. Md. / Sö. Md.
Kadir BORATAY	Bingöl

(pg 5/5)

- Eysip kısıtlı: Türkiye hükümeti her 100 milyar dolarlık yatırım için 20 milyar dolarlık enerji olma şartı. Bu konuda yapılan Bakanlar Kurulu toplantılarında da bu şartın da çok dikkat çektiği ve tartışıldığı bir enerji bir enerji olma şartı. Ancak 2014 yılı için enerji konusunda enerji kazanımı yapılmıştır.
- Enerji sektörü hazırlanan raporla ilgili gelişmeler hakkında hususunda tartışmalar var.
- Cöplüğe Mithet: Türkiye Enerji Bakanlığı, enerji sektörü. Bu programın kurulmasında yarar vardır.

Tepelerde başka güç ve enerji bulunan olmadıktan sonra enerji.

Coşkun ORUÇ

Ueli TİM

Abdullah ATA

Mehmet SAKARALLI

Özcan AY
Sınırda köyünde

Ezgi KAYA
Sınırda köyünde

Saban Ali KAYA
Cöplüğe köyünde

Günay BERK
CED ve Pl. Sınırda

APPENDIX-B Photos of Village Focus Group Meetings



Figure 1 Photo from Sirincavus Women's Meeting

Date & Time: September 18, 2008-14:00

No. of participants: 18

Duration: 50 minutes



Figure 2 Photo from Sirincavus Men's Meeting

Date & Time: September 18, 2008-15:00

No. of participants: 46

Duration: 80 minutes



Figure 3 Photo from Hidirkooy Women's Meeting

Date & Time: September 19, 2008-15:00

No. of participants: 18

Duration: 40 minutes



Figure 4 Photo from Hidirkooy Men's Meeting

Date & Time: September 19, 2008-16:00

No. of participants: 16

Duration: 60 minutes



Figure 5 Photo from Bezirci Women's Meeting

Date & Time: September 19, 2008-13:30

No. of participants: 38

Duration: 50 minutes



Figure 6 Photo from Bezirci Men's Meeting

Date & Time: September 19, 2008- 21:30

No. of participants: 35

Duration: 50 minutes

APPENDIX-C Photos of Interviews with Local Authorities

Figure 7 Photo from the interview with Bandırma Sub-governor

Date & Time: September 19, 2008-09:30

APPENDIX-D Photos of Interviews with NGO's



Figure 8 Photo from the interview with the MLRI

Date & Time: September 19, 2008-11:30



Figure 9 Photo from the interview with the MEA

Date & Time: September 24, 2008-15:00

APPENDIX-E Photos of Interviews with Local Press



Figure 10 Photo from the interview with the Genc Bayrak Representatives

Date & Time: September 22, 2008-15:00



Figure 11 Photo from the interview with the Banses Representative

Date & Time: September 22, 2008-19:00

APPENDIX-F Photos of BAGFAS and ETI Factories



Figure 12 Photo from the BAGFAS Fertilizer Factory



Figure 13 Photo from the ETI Sulphuric Acid Factory

APPENDIX-G Consultation Materials

B.1. Muhtar Questionnaire (pg 1/11)

MUHTAR QUESTIONNAIRE	
Date	
Name of the Province	
Name of the District	
Name of the Village	
Name and surname of the Muhtar	
Phone number of the Muhtar	

Distance from the nearest provincial centre _____ km

Name of nearest the provincial centre _____

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1. No. of households in the village _____

2. Estimated total population _____

3. Has the population of the village changed over the past 5 years?

☐ Increased ☐ Decreased ☐ No Change

4. What is the reason for this change?

ETNOGRAPHIC DATA

5. What is the ethnic composition of the village community?

6. What languages are spoken in the village?

7. What is the religious affiliation of the village community?

1

B.1. Muhtar Questionnaire (pg 2/11)

SOCIAL SITUATION

8. During the past 5 years, has there been any conflict or tension over the following issues ?

	Yes	No
Natural resource shortage (eg water, energy, raw materials)		
Land		
Economic (eg employment)		
Cultural differences		
Conflict between families		
Other (specify)		

9. How do disputes get resolved?

- ☐ Help of local authorities (sub-governors)
- ☐ Through the muhtars and elders
- ☐ Village meetings
- ☐ Other (specify) _____
- ☐ There are conflicts still unresolved (specify) _____

ENVIRONMENT

10. Are there sites of particular significance in the village or nearby?

- ☐ Yes (specify) _____
- ☐ No

ECONOMIC DATA

11. Has there been any change to the living conditions in the village over the past 5 years?

- ☐ Improved ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Same

Please explain.

B.1. Muhtar Questionnaire (pg 3/11)

12. Are there any possibilities for economic development within the village?

☐ Yes (specify) _____

☐ No (specify) _____

13. Are there any industrial facilities in your village? If so, please specify the nature of these facilities and whether they are currently operational.

☐ Yes (specify) _____

☐ No

14. What is the approximate percentage of villagers of working age (15-64) that are in the following types of employment?

Status	Approximate Percentage
Regular job with a salary	
Seasonal employee	
Unpaid family worker	
Self employed	
Farmer	
Housewife	
Student	
Unemployed-short term (less than 1 year)	
Unemployed-long term (more than 1 year)	
Retired	

15. What are the main economic activities within your village?

ACTIVITIES	Yes	No
Agriculture		
Animal husbandry		
Beekeeping		
Fishing		
Hunting		
Forestry		
Mining/quarrying		
Manufacturing/processing		
Construction		
Transportation and communication services		
Trade (eg shops/craft)		
Education/healthcare, social services		
Tourism		
Local government		
Electricity, gas and water		
Other (specify)		

B.1. Muhtar Questionnaire (pg 4/11)

16. Has anyone in the village had experience working in other large development projects?

☐ Yes (specify) _____

☐ No _____

17. What skills are available in the village that could be useful during power plant construction?

☐ Engineer

☐ Repairer

☐ Heavy vehicle driver

☐ Security

☐ Heavy machine operator

☐ Driver

☐ Welder

☐ Food service

☐ Other (specify) _____

AGRICULTURE

18. What is the form of land ownership in your village?

LAND OWNERSHIP	% of Total
State owned	
Owned and used by villager	
Used but not owned by villager	
Communal land (eg village pasture, forest, agricultural)	
Share cropping	

19. What are the main agricultural products and livestock in the village?

PRODUCT	Yes	No
Grain (maize, barley, wheat)		
Vegetables and herbs		
Sugar beet		
Timber harvesting		
Fruit tree		
Wine grapes		
Cotton		
Nuts and seeds		
Forage for animals		
Cattle		
Sheep		
Goats		
Horses		
Poultry		
Honey		
Other (specify)		

B.1. Muhtar Questionnaire (pg 5/11)

20. What happens to most agricultural products in the village?

- ☐ Mostly used by the household
- ☐ Mostly sold in the village
- ☐ Mostly sold in local markets

21. Does the village use temporary or seasonal irrigation?

22. Is seasonal grazing and farming practised in or around the village?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

INFRASTRUCTURE

23. Have any new roads been constructed in the vicinity of your village during the last 5 years?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

24. How would you describe the conditions of roads in and around your village?

- ☐ High quality asphalt ☐ Poor quality asphalt
- ☐ Compacted gravel ☐ Poor quality gravel
- ☐ Other (specify) _____

25. Is your village inaccessible by road during the winter months?

- ☐ Yes (specify) _____
- ☐ No

B.1. Muhtar Questionnaire (pg 6/11)

26. Is there electricity infrastructure in the village?

☐ Yes ☐ No

27. Does your village receive piped water ?

☐ Yes, we always receive water

☐ Yes, but with interruptions

☐ No, we do not receive water from a communal supply

28. If your village does not have piped water, which of the following is the main source

☐ Household well

☐ Community well

☐ Stored water supply

☐ Local spring, lake, river etc.

☐ Community well

☐ Other (specify) _____

29. Is there a sewage system in the village?

☐ Yes ☐ No

30. Is the sewage system operational?

☐ Yes ☐ No

31. Is garbage/waste disposal a problem in your village?

☐ Yes ☐ No

B.1. Muhtar Questionnaire (pg 7/11)

32. Where/how do villagers dispose garbage/waste?

	Yes
Burning	
Village dump	
Collected by a garbage truck	
Buried	
Recycled	
Other (specify)	

33. Is your village connected to a telephone line?

- ☐ Yes, most households have a telephone connection
- ☐ Yes, but only at communal points (eg muhtar's office, school)
- ☐ No

34. Is the village in the coverage of mobiles?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

35. Approximately, how many people have mobile phones?

- ☐ Almost everyone ☐ Almost half ☐ Few

EDUCATION

36. What percent of the total village is literate? _____ %

37. Is there a primary school in the village?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No (where is the nearest? distance?) _____ km

38. Is there a high school in the village?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No (where is the nearest? distance?) _____ km

B.1. Muhtar Questionnaire (pg 8/11)

39. Do all children aged 6-15 go to school?

☐ Yes ☐ No

40. If No, what percentage of children (aged 6-15) are not attending school? _____ %

41. What are the main reasons that they do not go to school?

- ☐ They work
- ☐ The school is too far away
- ☐ Educational expenses
- ☐ Poor school facilities
- ☐ Because they are female
- ☐ Other (specify) _____

42. How many teachers do you have in the schools in your village? _____

HEALTH

43. Which of the following major health problems are frequently seen in your village?

	Yes	No
Communicable disease		
Sexually transmitted disease		
Physical disability		
Mental disability		
Malnutrition		
Problems related to pregnancy		
Infant mortality		
Age related problems		
Mother health		
Child health		
Other (specify)		

B.1. Muhtar Questionnaire (pg 9/11)

44. What do you think are the main reasons for these health problems?

	Yes	No	Don't know
Malnutrition			
Inadequate sanitation			
Poor quality drinking water			
Inadequate housing			
Inadequate waste collection			
Poor health care			
Poverty			
Poor health of domestic animals affecting human health			
Illnesses due to consanguineous marriages			
Other (specify)			

45. What health services are available in your village?

	Yes	No	Number
Midwife			
Health center			
Doctor			
Other (specify)			

46. What are the major problems with health care in your village?

PUBLIC SERVICES

47. What other services are there in the village and what is the quality of these services?

	Yes	Quality of Service		
		Good	Moderate	Poor
Coffee houses				
Shops				
Library				
Local government (Muhtar)				
Market				
Post office				
Financial (eg banks, ATM, exchange offices)				
Gendarme Office				
Transport (eg minibus, bus)				
Support services for farmers (agricultural credit coop)				
Sports facilities				
Other (specify)				

B.1. Muhtar Questionnaire (pg 10/11)

INFORMATION SOURCES

48. Which are the **THREE** main important sources of information on local and national issues for the village?

	Yes
Television	
Radio	
Newspaper	
Internet	
Family/friends/neighbours	
Muhtar	
Imam	
School	
Other (specify)	

49. How do villagers usually communicate with the local government?

VILLAGE PROBLEMS

50. What are the top **THREE** priority problems faced by your village? (Tick one option for each column)

	Top priority	Second priority	Third priority
Unemployment			
Low income			
Delays in salary, pension			
Delays in payment from the sale of agricultural products			
Political instability			
Poor roads, inadequate access			
Inadequate health care			
Inadequate access to water			
Poor drinking water quality			
Hardships incurred by ethnic or religious conflict			
Inadequate or unsafe sanitation			
Inadequate energy supply			
Heating problems			
Inadequate housing			
Inadequate access to land			
Inadequate child care services			
Inadequate schools			
Poor quality foods			
Insufficient food			
Waste disposal			
Telecommunications			
Other (specify)			

B.1. Muhtar Questionnaire (pg 11/11)

PERCEPTION QUESTIONS

51. Do you have any idea about "natural gas combined cycle power plants"?

- ☐ Yes (specify) _____
☐ No

52. Do you think community members will, in general, be positive about any changes brought by the power plant?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

Please explain

B.2. Presentation on the PROJECT (pg 1/10)



PROJECT OWNER

➤ **EnerjiSA Energy Generation Inc. ("EnerjiSA")**, was established in 1996 by Hacı Ömer Sabancı Holding ("Sabancı").

➤ EnerjiSA currently has;

- Four hydroelectric power plants of 85 MW; and
- Four natural gas combined cycle power plants of 370 MW in operation.

➤ It currently meets 2% of the energy demand in Turkey.

B.2. Presentation on the PROJECT (pg 2/10)



PROJECT OWNER





- In May 2007, Verbund, the leading energy generation and transmission company of Austria, became partner of EnerjiSA with a 50% share.
- The main goal of the partners is to make EnerjiSA the leader company of Turkey in energy generation.



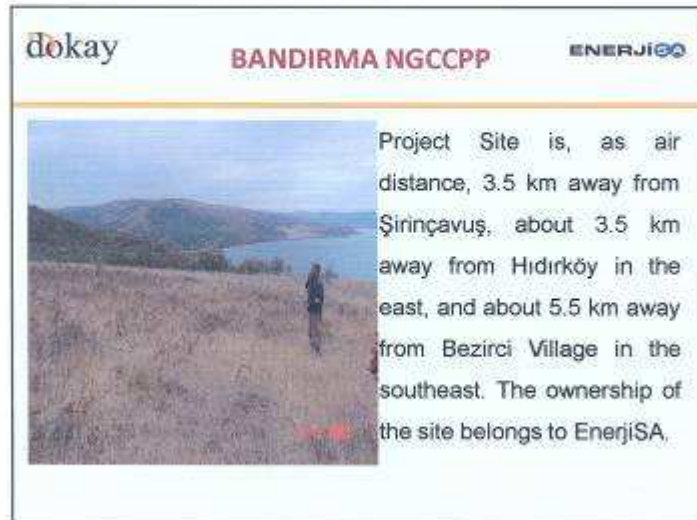
BANDIRMA NGCCPP





EnerjiSA is planning to establish and operate "Bandırma NGCCPP" in Balıkesir Province, Bandırma District, Şirinçavuş Village, Hacıalibey Location.

B.2. Presentation on the PROJECT (pg 3/10)



B.2. Presentation on the PROJECT (pg 4/10)



BANDIRMA NGCCPP



Bandirma NGCCPP will;

- Have an installed capacity of about 930 MW.
- Generate an annual total energy of 7.3 billion kWh.
- Be established on a 20 ha area of a total 204 ha area.
- Comprise two natural gas fired gas turbine-generator sets, one condensation type steam turbine-generator set, two units of heat recovery steam generator with three pressure stages as well as other auxiliary systems and units.



BANDIRMA NGCCPP



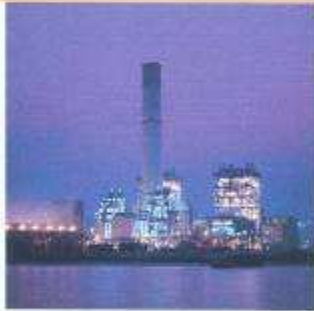
The natural gas to be used at the Plant as fuel shall be supplied from Turkey-Greece Natural Gas Main Transmission Line constructed by BOTAŞ and passing from 3 km south of the Project Site. The natural gas shall be transferred the Power Plant by means of a connection pipeline.



B.2. Presentation on the PROJECT (pg 5/10)

dokay
BANDIRMA NGCCPP
ENERJİ

The main product of the plant shall be the electricity. The generated electricity shall be given to TEİAŞ network by means of a 380 kV transmission line connecting the transformer center to the current electricity network. The distribution of this electricity shall be done by TEİAŞ.



dokay
BANDIRMA NGCCPP
ENERJİ

Criteria for the selection of Project Site:

- Proximity to locations with high energy demand;
- Proximity to natural gas pipeline route;
- Position with respect to transportation system;
- Topographical conditions;
- Land ownership pattern; and
- Options for connection to the energy transmission system.

B.2. Presentation on the PROJECT (pg 6/10)

 CONSTRUCTION PHASE  POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	
POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
Dust and Air Emissions	✓ Watering of work sites in dry and windy weather conditions ✓ 30 km/hr speed limit on non-paved roads ✓ Top of the trucks to be covered when carrying the excavations ✓ Regular maintenance of heavy machinery ✓ Regular measurement, control and record of the exhaust emissions
Noise and Vibration	✓ Regular maintenance of heavy machinery ✓ Construction works which create excessively high noise levels in the nearby receptors to be carried out during the day time period (07:00-19:00) as stated in the relevant regulation
Excavation	✓ Storage of excavated materials at the Project Site ✓ Use of excavated materials in backfilling, site arrangement and leveling

 CONSTRUCTION PHASE  POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	
POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
Vegetative Top Soil	✓ Vegetative top soil of the Project Site to be stripped prior to excavation works and stored at the construction site separately to be used in landscaping
Domestic Solid Waste	✓ Wastes to be collected in the closed containers at the Project Site and handled by related municipalities
Hazardous Waste, Waste Oil, Waste Batteries and Accumulators	✓ Disposal of these wastes to a proper landfill or collection by a company certified by the MoEF for collection and disposal
Domestic Wastewater	✓ Wastewater to be treated in package treatment plant installed at the Project Site ✓ Regular analysis and disposal of the insignificant amount of excess sludge

B.2. Presentation on the PROJECT (pg 7/10)

 CONSTRUCTION PHASE  POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	
POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
Erosion and Sedimentation	✓ Prevention of landslides, surface erosion and sedimentation transport by means of best management practices ✓ Revegetation and restoration to be performed where applicable ✓ Preparation of an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan
Public Health	✓ A speed limit of 30 km/hour for drivers of the vehicles carrying materials to construction site ✓ Storage of hazardous materials away from the residential areas and construction sites
Occupational Health and Safety	✓ Compliance with relevant regulations ✓ Use of Personal Protective Equipment ✓ Preparation of an Emergency Response Plan ✓ A safe, healthy and reliable working and living environment by means of best management practices

 OPERATION PHASE  POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	
POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
Noise and Vibration	✓ Warning signs to be located at the units where the noise level of 80 dBA is exceeded ✓ Use of earplugs and ear protectors by the personnel working in these areas ✓ Minimization of noise at the source with proper installation of noise barriers and isolation
Gas Emissions	✓ Natural gas is the most clean source of energy ✓ Minimization of gas emissions (e.g. nitrogen oxide) by advanced combustion technology and high efficiency ✓ Compliance with relevant national and international legislation and standards ✓ Periodical monitoring

B.2. Presentation on the PROJECT (pg 8/10)

 OPERATION PHASE  POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	
POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
Domestic Solid Waste	✓ Wastes to be collected in the closed containers at the Project Site and handled by related municipalities
Hazardous Waste, Waste Oil, Waste Batteries and Accumulators	✓ Disposal of these wastes to a proper landfill or collection by a company certified by the MoEF for collection and disposal
Domestic Wastewater	✓ Wastes to be collected in the closed containers at the Project Site and handled by related municipalities ✓ Discharge to the sea together with cooling water in compliance with the WPCR ✓ Regular analysis and disposal of the insignificant amount of excess sludge

 OPERATION PHASE  POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	
POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
Cooling Water and Process Wastewater	✓ After passing through an oil retainer, process water to be discharged together with cooling water and treated domestic wastewater in compliance with the WPCR
Occupational Health and Safety	✓ Compliance with relevant regulations ✓ Use of Personal Protective Equipment ✓ Preparation of an Emergency Response Plan ✓ A safe, healthy and reliable working and living environment by means of best management practices

B.2. Presentation on the PROJECT (pg 9/10)

dokay

POSITIVE IMPACTS

ENERJİ

- Employment of locals
- Local supply of goods and services, economical improvement
- Community investment projects
- Contribution to regional development

dokay

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

ENERJİ

- Establishing and sustaining good neighbouring relations with the local communities throughout the life-time of the Project is crucial. Various community relations activities will be carried out within the scope of the Project to inform the communities about the Project on an ongoing basis and to ensure their participation.

B.2. Presentation on the PROJECT (pg 10/10)



COMMUNITY RELATIONS





➤ **Community Meetings:**

Regular meetings will be held with the neighbouring communities to inform them about the progress of the Project and to gather any feedbacks.



COMMUNITY RELATIONS



➤ **Grievance Mechanism:**

The local communities will convey any concerns and complaints to the Project Owner by:

- free-phone line,
- contacting with the Project Office, or
- informing Community Relations Supervisor.

The complaints will immediately be recorded and resolved as soon as possible.



B.3. Video Records of Community Meetings