

APPENDIX K

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

K. SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

During the studies for the preparation of the EIA Report for the Yusufeli Project, several consultation sessions and meetings were held to obtain the opinions of the related governmental and non-governmental agencies and the affected parties since first environmental studies had been started. In addition to these, some agencies and persons were contacted to obtain data. A list of these persons and agencies, their opinions related to the project and the EIA studies, and the brief records of the meetings and communication notes are provided in this Appendix. The consultation activities performed during the previous studies (before 2004) and during the recent studies (after 2004) are provided separately.

During the recent studies (performed in 2004 and 2005) all public consultation and disclosure efforts for the Yusufeli Project were carried out in an integrated fashion together with resettlement planning studies. Since Yusufeli Project is a large-scale development project for Turkey, resettlement issue has been given primary importance and comprehensive public consultation and disclosure activities have been carried out, notwithstanding the laws and regulations related to resettlement, which do not include any provisions about public consultation but only mention about public disclosure. The public consultation and disclosure plan for the Yusufeli Project covers both resettlement and environmental issues. The relevant issues (i.e. environmental and socio-economic concerns and concerns about the Project) raised are summarized in the following sections. Details pertaining to the scope and methods employed in public consultation and disclosure, as well as the records can be found in the Yusufeli RAP report (ENCON, 2005).

K.1. Regulatory Background

The Turkish Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation (*first published in February 1993, most recent revision in December 2003*) sets out the procedure for public participation, among other issues, for projects for which an EIA report is required. The EIA Regulation in force requires a formal public participation meeting following the submission of a brief report, summarizing the characteristics of the project and the impact area, and the potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures, prepared according to the format provided in Annex III of the EIA Regulation to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. This meeting has to be announced in a national newspaper available all over Turkey and a local newspaper. Also announcements via the local governorship and municipality (if any) are done. In this meeting the project owner, consultant preparing the EIA report and the representatives of the Provincial Directorate of Environment and Forestry have to participate.

According to this regulation, storage dam projects and run-off river projects of a certain size (Annex 1, Items 14 and 33 of the EIA regulation) are subject to EIA. By its dimensions Yusufeli Project would fall under the applicability criteria. However, according to the provisional Article 3, provisions of the EIA regulation do not apply to those projects; (i) whose final design was approved, or (ii) for which permission, license or approval was obtained pursuant to environment and other related

legislation, or (iii) expropriation decision was taken, or (iv) site selection was made based on relevant legislation, or were (v) taken into investment program, before February 7, 1993. With reference to this provisional Article, the Ministry of Environment, by letter to DSI dated 2 March 1999, exempted Yusufeli Project from EIA requirements.

K.2. Agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations and Persons Contacted before 2004

During the studies before 2004, some of the agencies are consulted through meetings, personal communication or via written application. In this context the official opinions of some of the governmental agencies were obtained in written form as well. The list of the agencies and persons consulted before 2004 is provided below:

Governmental

- Ministry of Environment, General Directorate of EIA and Planning, Ankara
- Ministry of Environment, Special Environmental Protection Committee (OCK), Ankara
- Ministry of Culture, General Directorate of Cultural and Natural Wealth Preservation Committee (TKVKK), Ankara
- Ministry of Culture, Directorate of Trabzon Cultural and Natural Wealth Preservation Committee, Trabzon
- Ministry of Forestry, General Directorate of National Parks and Wildlife, Ankara
- Ministry of Tourism, Ankara
- Regional Directorate of Forestry, Artvin
- Regional Directorate of Mining Exploration and Research (MTA), Trabzon
- Regional Directorate of State Highways, Trabzon
- Regional Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSI), Artvin (formerly 22nd Department of the Trabzon Regional Directorate of DSI)
- Artvin Governorate, Artvin
- Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, Artvin
- Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Settlement, Artvin
- Provincial Directorate of Rural Affairs (KH), Artvin
- Provincial Directorate of Tourism, Artvin
- Artvin Directorate of Turkish Electricity Distribution Authority (TEIAS), Artvin
- Department of Seismic Research, Ankara
- Electricity Works Survey Administration (EIE), Ankara
- General Directorate of State Meteorological Works (DMI), Ankara
- State Statistics Institute (DIE), Ankara

Non-governmental

- Artvin Environmental Protection Foundation, Artvin
- The Chamber of Environmental Engineers (CMO), Ankara
- Turkish Society for the Conservation of Nature (DHKD), Istanbul
- World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF) Turkey, Istanbul
- Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects (TMMOB), Ankara

Affected Settlements

- Village headmen and project affected persons (PAPs) living in the completely affected villages

During these consultations the persons contacted were informed about the Yusufeli Project and the studies being performed prior to the meetings. Also, the main characteristics of the Yusufeli Project were explained at the beginning of the meetings. In the case of written applications, a brief summary containing objectives of the project, project characteristics and maps of various scales showing the project area and vicinity were attached. The opinions related to the project were asked and these were taken into account in the course of the EIA studies and preparation of this report. The opinions obtained are summarized below.

From: The Ministry of Environment, General Directorate of EIA and Planning, Ankara

Date: February 2, 1998

Subject: In this letter it is stated that the Yusufeli Project is listed in Annex 1 of the EIA regulation (projects requiring an EIA report) as a water impoundment project having reservoir volume over $100 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$ or reservoir surface area over 15 km^2 . The General Directorate of EIA and Planning stated that the Yusufeli Project will be considered under the provisions of the temporary Article 1 of the EIA Regulation which states that an EIA is not required for those projects for which site selection has been finalized or investment plan has been approved prior to 7 February 1993, upon receiving an official letter from the project owner (DSI) declaring that the project has been approved by them prior to February 1993.

From: The Ministry of Environment, General Directorate of EIA and Planning, Ankara

Date: March 2, 1998

Subject: In this letter to the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSI), the General Directorate of EIA and Planning confirms that the Yusufeli Project does not require an EIA report to be prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Environment for approval, according to temporary Article 1 of the EIA Regulation.

From: The Ministry of Environment, Special Environmental Protection Committee (OCK), Ankara

Date: December 30, 1997

Subject: OCK stated that the project area is not within the coverage of any Special Environmental Protection Area declared by the Cabinet, and therefore out of their authority. That is to say that, there is no inconvenience in the realization of the project with regard to the concerns of OCK.

From: The Ministry of Culture, General Directorate of Cultural and Natural Wealth Preservation Committee (TKVKK), Ankara

Date: January 18, 2002

Subject: The related local authority to the conduct necessary studies to determine the presence of cultural and/or natural wealth in the Yusufeli project area is the Directorate of Trabzon Cultural and Natural Wealth Preservation Committee, Trabzon, of the Ministry of Culture. A written application had been made to initiate these studies in 1997. Upon their studies this Committee reported with this letter that only Tekkale Citadel, which is a registered historical monument since 1993, would be affected by the Yusufeli Reservoir. No other historical or archeological sites or assets were identified in the project area according to the official letter of the above-mentioned Committee. The related studies of DSI revealed that Tekkale Citadel would be inundated by the impoundment, since the highest point of this citadel has an elevation of 697 m ASL. Therefore, necessary studies will be carried out for the relocation of this monument and Tekkale Citadel will be relocated to a proper place by DSI in coordination and with the approval of this Committee and the Ministry of Culture.

From: The Ministry of Culture, Directorate of Trabzon Cultural and Natural Wealth Preservation Committee, Trabzon

Date: January 29, 2001 and January 18, 2002

Subject: In the first letter (dated 2001), the Directorate of Trabzon Cultural and Natural Wealth Preservation Committee reported that Tekkale Citadel, which is a registered historical monument by their decision of November 20, 1993, is located within the boundaries of the proposed Yusufeli Reservoir. In the second letter, this authority stated that Yusufeli Project can be constructed under the condition that the water elevation of Yusufeli reservoir shall adjusted to be two meters below the bottom of Tekkale Citadel to make it easily visible.

From: The Ministry of Forestry, General Directorate of National Parks and Wildlife, Ankara (today; The Ministry of Environment and Forestry, General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks)

Date: March 4, 1998 and March 9, 1998

Subject: In these two letters, the General Directorate of National Parks and Wildlife of the Ministry of Forestry expresses concerns on the probable adverse impacts of the Yusufeli Project on the Coruh Valley Wildlife Protection Area in Yusufeli, Artvin. The General Directorate noted that the project would inundate 459 hectares of the 8700-hectare wide wildlife protection area, obstruct the passage of faunal species and affect the aquatic life in the Coruh River. It was stated that the probable impacts on the environment and on the wildlife protection area during both the construction and the operation of the project should be discussed in the EIA report. These concerns and views of the General Directorate of National Parks and Wildlife were taken into consideration in the EA studies, and the above mentioned probable impacts were addressed in relevant sections in both versions of the EIA report (Turkish and English) as required by the General Directorate.

From: Ministry of Tourism, Ankara

Date: January 9, 1998

Subject: In this letter, the Ministry confirms that the Yusufeli project area is not within the coverage of any tourism area or center protected by the Tourism Act No: 2634. There is also the information that, in 1994 a project was founded by the Ministry for the development of tourism and recreation in the Coruh River Valley.

From: Regional Directorate of Forestry, Artvin

Date: December 31, 1997

Subject: The Regional Directorate of Forestry stated that, according to investigations carried out for the project area there is no inconvenience in the realization of the Yusufeli Project on condition that the project owner follows the necessary procedures for obtaining a permit for the forest areas within the Yusufeli project area, as required by their agency's regulations and policies.

From: Regional Directorate of Mining Exploration and Research (MTA), Trabzon

Date: December 30, 1997

Subject: MTA Regional Directorate reported that no mineral, thermal, or geothermal resources had been determined in the project area

according to studies and surveys carried out in the area. Therefore, the Regional Directorate stated that there is no inconvenience in the realization of the Yusufeli Project from the aspect of mining.

From: Regional Directorate of State Highways, Trabzon

Date: January 05, 1998

Subject: In this letter, Trabzon Regional Directorate of the General Directorate of State Highways gave information on the state of the art of the studies conducted to determine the new route for the state highway, which will be flooded upon realization of the hydroelectric projects proposed in the Coruh River valley, including the Yusufeli Project. It is stated that the investigations to determine the new route for the state highway passing through the Coruh River valley were started in October 1997. It is also noted that, these studies are presently in progress and an environmental impact assessment study is also being carried on in coordination with these studies, which are undertaken by the contractors of the General Directorate of State Highways. The Regional Directorate added that these issues should be considered in relevance to the hydroelectric projects proposed in the Coruh River valley. The concerns of the Regional Directorate of State Highways were taken into consideration in the EA studies, and these issues were addressed in relevant sections in the EIA report.

From: 22nd Department of the Regional Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSI), Artvin (today; Artvin Regional Directorate of DSI)

Date: December 30, 1997

Subject: The 22nd Department of the DSI Regional Directorate stated that, according to investigations carried out for the project area there is no inconvenience in the realization of the Yusufeli Project with regard to their agency's regulations and policies.

From: Artvin Governorate, Artvin

Date: January 15, 1998

Subject: This is the letter stating the official opinion of the Artvin Governorate on the Yusufeli Project according to the Turkish EIA Regulation. Article 8 of the EIA Regulation states that the local governorate investigates whether there are any problems related to the project in question with regard to the regulations and policies of the affected local agencies. As a result of the investigations carried out by the related local agencies, it was determined that there is no inconvenience in the realization of the project with regard to the relevant regulations and policies. The Artvin Governorate therefore stated that they are in favor of the Yusufeli Project. Attached to this letter were the official comments of the local agencies, which the Governorate had contacted.

From: Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, Artvin

Date: January 06, 1998

Subject: In this letter, the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture first gave general information about the availability of agricultural land in the region in relevance to topography. It is noted that the province of Artvin is surrounded by precipitous mountain ranges that extend out to the future Yusufeli reservoir area with the Coruh River flowing in a deep and steep valley, and that this steep topography limits the agricultural activities to the terraces established on the valley slopes. The Provincial Directorate reported that the agricultural activities practiced on such limited land are far from providing satisfactory income to the local people. It is also reported that the agricultural land to be inundated by the Project makes up a very small percentage of the total agricultural land in the Province. The Provincial Directorate of Agriculture stated that, for the above reasons, there is no inconvenience in the realization of the Yusufeli Project with regard to their agency's regulations and policies.

From: Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Settlement, Artvin

Date: January 06, 1998

Subject: The Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Settlement stated that, according to investigations carried out for the project area there is no inconvenience in the realization of the Yusufeli Project with regard to their agency's regulations and policies.

From: Provincial Directorate of Rural Affairs (KH), Artvin

Date: January 06, 1998

Subject: The Provincial Directorate of Rural Affairs stated that, according to investigations carried out for the project area there is no inconvenience in the realization of the Yusufeli Project with regard to their agency's regulations and policies.

From: Provincial Directorate of Tourism, Artvin

Date: January 05, 1998

Subject: As in their letter to ENCON, dated December 30, 1997, the Provincial Directorate stated that the project area is not within the coverage of any tourism area or center protected by the Tourism Act No: 2634. It is noted also in this letter that the realization of the project will inundate the rafting area between Yusufeli and Sebzeciler Village, which will adversely affect the rafting tourism in the region. The concerns and views of the Provincial Directorate of Tourism were taken into consideration in the EA studies, and these issues were addressed in relevant sections in the EIA report.

From: Artvin Directorate of Turkish Electricity Distribution Authority (TEIAS), Artvin

Date: December 29, 1997

Subject: TEIAS Artvin Directorate stated that, according to investigations carried out for the project area there is no inconvenience in the realization of the Yusufeli Project with regard to their agency's policies.

Contact: Department of Seismic Research, Ankara

Date: November 3, 1997

Subject: Information about the seismicity in Turkey and in the project area was obtained from a representative from the Department of Seismic Research. The representative stated that Turkey is located in an area with high seismic activity. An application had been made to obtain the seismic records of the vicinity of the project area. The records obtained, show the earthquakes that took place in the 20th century in the vicinity of the project area. The maximum magnitude of earthquakes recorded in the vicinity of the site was smaller than 6.0. The representative stated that the earthquakes with magnitudes less than 6.0 (on Richter Scale) are classified as moderate sized earthquakes.

Contact: Electricity Works Survey Administration (EIE), Ankara

Date: April 15, 1998

Subject: In this session, the responsibilities of the EIE, the collection of hydrological data (who collects them and how they are collected), and the planning process for water resources projects and their development were discussed. Flow and water quality data were also obtained from this agency. EIE is one of the basic administrations that starts and develops projects, such as dams and hydroelectric power plants, on rivers. This agency has several sampling stations on rivers gauging the flow rates and the quality of water and the data from some of these stations were used in the report.

Contact: General Directorate of State Meteorological Works (DMI), Ankara

Date: April 15, 1998

Subject: In this session, the available meteorological data in the vicinity of the project area had been discussed with a representative of DMI. The representative stated that Artvin and Yusufeli stations are the closest ones to the project area. A written application and a fee are required to obtain data from the General Directorate of State Meteorological Works. The data recorded in Artvin and Yusufeli stations were obtained after the payment of the necessary fee upon a written, formal, request.

Contact: State Statistics Institute (DIE), Ankara

Date: January 12, 1998

Subject: In this session the information that can be obtained from DIE was determined. The importance of data collection and the availability of some baseline data were discussed. The EA study was described briefly. Then, some of the baseline data (especially socio-economic) required for the project were obtained, after paying the required fee, from DIE.

From: Artvin Environmental Protection Foundation, Artvin

Date: January 05, 1998

Subject: In this letter, the Artvin Environmental Protection Foundation stated that they had carried out investigations about the project in line with their policies. They reported that according to their investigations for the project area there is no serious concerns regarding the realization of the Yusufeli Project.

Contact: The Chamber of Environmental Engineers (CMO), Ankara

Date: January 29, 2003

Subject: The chairman of the board of directors was contacted by I. Haluk CERIBASI. First of all, brief information related to the project and the studies being conducted were provided, including the aim of this consultation. Also, questions regarding the project and the environmental assessment studies were answered and finally their opinion was asked. The deputy chairman stated that their opinions would not be directed to a single project, but they support the use of domestic energy resources, such as lignite and hydraulic, for energy production. He stated that Turkey is on the crossroad of energy transportation as well, as known by everybody. However, all energy production in the country shall not depend on external resources. Then, he added that their concern related to development of these resources (or energy projects) is basically about planning process. CMO states in various platforms and requires that environmental issues should be considered as early as possible in the planning process and all mitigation measures regarding to any adverse consequence (environmental, social, or technical) should be utilized properly. Preparation of EIA reports for this purpose is found to be a significant tool, and considered as a plus for the Yusufeli Project as well, since an EIA report is being prepared although it was not required by the Ministry of Environment. Finally, it was mentioned that they would like to have the completed EIA report as further information.

Contact: **Turkish Society for the Conservation of Nature (DHKD), Istanbul
World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF) Turkey, Istanbul**

Date: January 31, 2003

Subject: The head of the environmental conservation department of this NGO is contacted by I. Haluk CERIBASI. First of all, brief information related to the project and the studies being conducted were provided, including the aim of this consultation. Then, the representative provided the opinion of DHKD and WWF, Turkey starting from their goals, field of studies and approach. It was stated that they are supporting the approach presented in the recent report of the World Commission on Large Dams. He mentioned that for significant infrastructure projects, such as Yusufeli Project a more comprehensive approach than that is being used in Turkey is needed. For water resources and hydro-development projects this can be done on the basis of a basin planning and management. In accordance with this approach their opinion is that principally Yusufeli Project, or any other on Coruh River, should not be realized. First of all a comprehensive regional assessment is required for deciding on the realization of this project and other projects. Furthermore, he stated that Coruh River Basin is located in an area that is among 200 globally important ecological regions determined by WWF. The region including Coruh River Basin covers all Georgia and the northeast part of Turkey and extends further even into Iran. It was also mentioned that Turkish Energy Policy should be reevaluated and changed such that planning in the energy sector should consider all aspects (economics, environmental, social, technical, etc.) and alternatives. Then, projects should be proposed accordingly and implemented with the same approach, after all necessary comprehensive studies are conducted if the projects are found to be viable based on the results of these studies.

Contact: **Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects (TMMOB), Ankara**

Date: January 28, 2003

Subject: A member of the board of directors, who is related with the environmental issues, was contacted by I. Haluk Ceribasi. Brief information related to the project and the studies being conducted were provided first, including the aim of this consultation. Also, questions regarding the project and the environmental assessment studies were answered and finally their opinion was asked. It was mentioned that TMMOB would not provide a formal opinion regarding a single project, such as Yusufeli Project. However, their general approach was stated. The basics of this approach can be given as:

- professional planning for development projects,

- employing competent professionals at every stage of development,
- considering all aspects of the development, including social aspects, and public interest.

It was also mentioned that energy projects should be planned after comprehensive multidisciplinary studies that take all the alternatives and facts into account. Finally, it was stated that they would like to have a copy of the EIA report for Yusufeli Project, when completed as further information and reference.

Contact: Villagers living in the project area

Date: April 1998

Subject: In addition to the informal contacts with the locals, socio-economic field surveys were carried out in the project area by a team of 2 researchers and 10 interviewers. Prior to the surveys, the headmen of the villages close to the project area were informed to increase the participation of the locals. The locals were all informed about the aim of the meeting and studies being carried out.

A total of 289 household questionnaires were completed in this study. Of the 289 respondents, 90.3 % was male and 9.7 % was female.

The survey consisted of four sections and a total of 46 questions. There are 8 demographic questions in the first section. The second section inquired about the individual's opinions about his/her environment. The third section focused on the individual's opinion concerning wildlife. In the last section, there were 23 questions, which aimed at capturing the individual opinions about the Yusufeli Project. A brief explanation of the Yusufeli project is given prior to the surveys. The positive and negative opinions, and expectations about the project are asked in the fourth section.

Above 70% of the respondents were in the ages between 20 and 50. The respondents included tradesmen, farmers, governmental officials and retired persons. Primary school and high school graduates formed the 42% and 32% of the respondents. About 90% of the surveyed population stated that they are already informed about the project. In addition, 35% of the respondents thought that the project would be beneficial to them, while 62% did not think that the Yusufeli Project would be beneficial for them. On the other hand 50% of the surveyed household heads thought that the project would be beneficial for their grandchildren and 40% thought the vice versa. The ones that believe that such a project is needed in the area and that have opposite opinion were 44% and 50%, respectively. The results of the survey showed that about 85% was preferring self-resettlement and 15% government assisted resettlement. Among these 55% preferred urban resettlement outside the area and 27% in the Yusufeli district. Almost all of the ones choosing rural resettlement wanted to stay in the same area.

K.3. Public Consultation and Disclosure Activities (2004-2005)

As noted previously, the public consultation and disclosure efforts in 2004 and 2005 for the Yusufeli Project have been carried out an integrated fashion together with the resettlement planning studies. Various tools and methods were used in public consultation and disclosure. The information obtained from those related to the environmental and socio-economic issues are summarized here. Details related to the resettlement planning and public consultation and disclosure can be found in the RAP report (ENCON, 2005). It should be noted here that the concerns of the villagers were found to relate mainly to resettlement issues; the villagers had few, if any, environmental concerns.

Targeted Stakeholders and Communication Channels

Reliable information was disclosed to the public during the studies by distribution of published booklets and brochures, opening and maintaining a Project Information Office (PIO) and a project dedicated phone, and displaying of related maps at the PIO. All relevant stakeholders were consulted by conducting meetings, forums, key informant and household questionnaires. Amongst the stakeholders, the information disclosure and consultation studies have targeted the most interested ones, which are:

- Directly and indirectly affected persons
- Relevant governmental organizations
- Interested NGOs
- The media

The various tools used to date in disclosure of information to project affected persons (PAPs) and public consultation are summarized in Table K.1. Detailed information about these activities and the methodologies employed can be found in the Yusufeli RAP report. Both the EIA and RAP reports will be available on the internet, at the General Directorate of DSI, at Artvin Directorate of DSI and Yusufeli Governorate (at PIO) for the review of locals and interested persons.

Table K.1. Summary of Information Disclosure and Public Consultation Activities

Information and Consultation Tools	Explanation	Main Purpose	Targeted Stakeholder(s)
Project Information Office (PIO) and a project dedicated phone	The office was opened at Jan 17, 2005 at the Yusufeli District Governorate House and operated for 4 months by ENCON. A total of 938 people have visited the office. The office was transferred to DSI and the local governorate at the end of the four months.	Information & Consultation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To keep affected people fully informed of their rights and responsibilities. • To increase participation of the PAPs in resettlement action planning and environmental assessment studies. • To provide timely and accurate information for all the stakeholders related to the project, environment and social issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAPs • Local government representatives • Governmental organizations • Interested NGOs • The media
Distribution of published booklets and brochures, display of maps at the PIO	A total of 4,000 information booklets were distributed to the PAPs during the field studies, made available at the PIO and posted to various other interested parties (mostly NGOs). These booklets contained information about the project, and covered both resettlement and environmental issues. Related maps of the reservoir area and vicinity were also displayed at the PIO.		
Public Participation Meeting	Realized at February 08, 2005 at Yusufeli District Center. Approximately 500-600 people and most of the local representatives have attended the meeting.		
Village Information Meetings	19 village information meetings were held. A total of approximately 1,000 people have attended the meetings.		

Table K.1. Summary of Information Disclosure and Public Consultation Activities

Information and Consultation Tools	Explanation	Main Purpose	Targeted Stakeholder(s)
Village Meetings (Forums) (Held with men and women separately)	In 7 villages a total of 14 village meetings were held for men and women separately. The participation to these meetings was very satisfactory.	Information & Consultation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine the direct and indirect effects of the project. To seek stakeholders' views about the project and/or components of the Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs and particularly vulnerable groups. Interested NGOs
Focus Group Meetings	Three focus group meetings were held for youth, women and NGOs in the district center.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To obtain information about the need and priorities of PAPs. Take the opportunity to crosscheck information with a large number of people in a short period of time. 	
Painting and Composition Competition	99 paintings and 25 compositions entered the competition.	Consultation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To gather information about feelings and thoughts of children related to the Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children
Formal and Informal Stakeholder Meetings and Interviews	Both in Yusufeli and in Ankara, several formal and informal meetings and interviews were held with relevant governmental organizations, political party leaders, interested NGO's and PAPs.	Information and Consultation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To disperse information about the resettlement planning and environmental assessment studies. To obtain deeper information about the social lives and socio-economic status of the local people and their attitude towards the Project. To gather information on the stakeholders' views about the Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs Governmental organizations Interested NGOs Political parties The media

Table K.1. Summary of Information Disclosure and Public Consultation Activities

Information and Consultation Tools		Explanation	Main Purpose	Targeted Stakeholder(s)
Questionnaires	Socio-economic Questionnaire, Physical Assets Inventory, Land Assets Inventory	A total of 3,031 households were surveyed at the settlements, which will partially or totally be inundated.	Consultation Besides obtaining socio-economic data, the questionnaire is designed to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the direct and indirect effects of the project. • Seek stakeholders' views about the project and/or components of the Project. • Obtain information about the need and priorities of PAPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAPs
	Key Informant Questionnaire	Totally 50 questionnaires are undertaken in 46 villages and 4 hamlets of Yusufeli.	Consultation Besides obtaining general information about the villages and the availability of social facilities, the questionnaire is designed to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain information about the need and priorities of the villages. • Identify vulnerable groups. • Seek key informants' views about development opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAPs and particularly vulnerable groups
	Street-peddler questionnaire	15 Street-peddler questionnaires are applied	Consultation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To gather information on how street peddlers will be affected by the Project. • To consult on the mitigation measures to be applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indirectly affected people (street peddlers)
Letters of Notification		A total of 79 people, who are living in other cities though they have assets in the study area and 14 NGOs are notified about the resettlement and EIA studies via letters and their	Consultation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To obtain information on the view's of migrated people via correspondences. • To develop of measures to provide means for improving the livelihoods of displaced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who have migrated from the area • Interested NGO's

Table K.1. Summary of Information Disclosure and Public Consultation Activities

Information and Consultation Tools	Explanation	Main Purpose	Targeted Stakeholder(s)
	participation were asked.	populations. • To obtain their opinion and concerns related to the Project. • To obtain their opinion for the environmental assessment studies and their concerns about the environmental consequences. • To develop mitigation measures for the environmental/social impacts with their contribution.	

Agencies Involved

Numerous meetings were held related to the Project to which several governmental agencies in various levels participated to achieve coordination. In addition, a public participation meeting and a number of consultations were held with the local NGOs and other relevant agencies in addition to the PAPs. The agencies and stakeholders that were consulted, provided information and which provided data for the studies are:

Governmental

- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA), Ankara
- Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ankara
- Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR), Ankara
- Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR), Ankara
- Ministry of Finance, Ankara
- Ministry of Health, Ankara
- Ministry of Public Works and Settlement (MPWS), Ankara
- Undersecretariat of Treasury, Ankara
- General Directorate of the Bank of Provinces, Ankara
- General Directorate of National Property, Ankara
- General Directorate of State Highways, Ankara
- General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSI), Ankara
- General Directorate of State Meteorological Works (DMI), Ankara
- General Directorate of Title Deed Registry and Cadastre (TKGM), Ankara
- Artvin Regional Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSI), Artvin
- Artvin Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, Artvin
- Artvin Regional Directorate of Forestry, Artvin
- Trabzon Directorate of Cultural and Natural Wealth Preservation Committee, Trabzon
- Trabzon Regional Directorate of State Highways, Trabzon
- Provincial Directorate of Rural Affairs, Artvin
- Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, Artvin
- Directorate of Seismic Research, Ankara
- Housing Development Administration (TOKI), Ankara
- Electricity Works Survey Administration (EIE), Ankara
- State Planning Organization (SPO), Ankara
- State Statistics Institute (DIE), Ankara
- Turkish Electricity Production Corporation (EUAS), Ankara
- Turkish Electricity Generation and Transmission Corporation (TEIAS), Ankara
- Turkish Standards Institute (TSE), Ankara
- Governorship of Artvin, Artvin
- District Governorship of Yusufeli, Yusufeli
- Yusufeli Municipality, Yusufeli
- Kilickaya Municipality, Kilickaya

Non-Governmental

- Turkish Society for the Conservation of Nature (DHKD), Istanbul
- World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF) Turkey, Istanbul
WWF (Caucasian Project)
- Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion, for Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Habitats (TEMA), Istanbul
- Turkish Environment Foundation, Ankara
- Association of Research on Ecology (EKAD), Ankara
- The Chamber of Environmental Engineers, Ankara
- Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects, Ankara
- Development Foundation of Turkey (TKV), Ankara
- Artvin Environmental Protection Foundation, Artvin
- Green Artvin Association, Artvin
- Association of Artvin People, Artvin
- Culture and Solidarity Association of Artvin, Artvin
- Artvin Cultural, Promotion, and Solidarity Association, Kocaeli
- Yusufeli Cultural and Solidarity Association, Ankara
- Yusufeli Cultural and Solidarity Association, Bursa
- Yusufeli Cultural and Solidarity Association, Istanbul
- Yusufeli Cultural and Solidarity Association, Kocaeli
- Artvin Agriculture Association, Artvin
- Yusufeli Nature and Water Sports Association, Yusufeli
- Association for raising Awareness of the Hunters, Yusufeli
- Association for the Renovation and Sustaining Yusufeli District and Conserving its Cultural assets, Yusufeli
- Kilickaya Culture, Mutual Aid and Solidarity Association, Kilickaya
- Yusufeli Culture, Tourism and Dam Association, Yusufeli

Other Agencies

- Eastern Black Sea Region Development Project, UNDP and SPO, Ankara
- Minimization of Social Risk Project, Prime Ministry, Ankara
- Regional Environmental Center (REC Turkey), Ankara

Affected Settlements

- Village Headmen and Elderly Council of the villages which will partially or completely be inundated
- Village Headmen and Elderly Council of the villages which will not be inundated
- Partially or completely affected PAPs (household basis)

Concerns Related to the Project

Major issues raised by the PAPs during the surveys were the place of the new district center and 37% of the consulted population raised this issue as a concern. This issue was followed by the concerns about the expropriation values (20% of the consulted population) and the starting and completion dates of the dam construction (13% of the consulted population). Any other concerns of the consulted population about the project and consequences were raised by less than 10% of the participants in consultations. Among these main ones were; job opportunities during and after construction, relocation roads (alignment and timing of construction), and rural resettlement sites.

The environmental issues were considered by 4% of the participant, who expressed their concerns about the environment, cultural heritage, and agriculture. The main points raised by these people were dust and noise in the short term, during construction. They were also asking question if the environment would be contaminated in the long term due to the project. Their questions were answered with the available information, using the data obtained from baseline studies where appropriate. In addition, their responses were recorded and taken into consideration during the EIA and RAP studies.

Furthermore, among the NGOs contacted through written application, Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion, for Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Habitats (TEMA) responded to the letter sent to their address with information documents. In their response it was stated that they would like to see the prepared reports and then they may give any opinion.