

**The Residents of the Village of Berezovka, Kazakhstan
Consider Resettlement Necessary
Given the Harmful State of the Environment**

Sociological Research Results

November 2005

CRUDE ACCOUNTABILITY

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Introduction

In 1998, the consortium Karachaganak Petroleum Operating (KPO, B.V.), comprised of British Gas, ChevronTexaco, ENI/Agip and LUKoil, began to develop the Karachaganak Oil and Gas Condensate Field in the Republic of Kazakhstan's Western Kazakhstan Oblast. In 2002, the International Finance Corporation, the private lending arm of the World Bank Group, granted a \$150 million loan for the project.

Approximately five kilometers to the south of the Karachaganak Field is the village of Berezovka, home to more than 1300 people. Berezovka is one of ten villages that surround Karachaganak, and, following the relocation of the village of Tungush in 2004, the population point closest to the Karachaganak Field.

Since the start of active field development, the health of Berezovka residents has deteriorated rapidly. According to their own analysis, forty-five percent of the population suffers from chronic health problems, which they attribute to the increase in toxic emissions from the Karachaganak Field.

In 2002, Kazakhstan's Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection sent a letter to the Berezovka villagers stating that because of their proximity to the Karachaganak Field they were entitled to relocation. According to Kazakhstani law, because the village was located at the perimeter of the Sanitary Protection Zone (SPZ) around Karachaganak (5 kilometers when the letter was written), they were legally entitled to be relocated. On January 1, 2004, without any explanation to the local population, the perimeter of the Sanitary Protection Zone was decreased to 3 kilometers, effectively leaving Berezovka outside the protected area. Subsequently, KPO and the local administration stated that due to "superior" technology, the SPZ had been reduced.

KPO, governmental bodies and the IFC state that the environmental pollution in the region of the village of Berezovka does not exceed the permissible level and does not create a health threat to the local population. However, independent research indicates the opposite. Analysis of air samples, taken by the residents of Berezovka in 2004-05 within the limits of their village, demonstrate dangerous concentrations of hydrogen sulfide, carbon disulfide, toluene, methylene chloride, acrylonitrile and other toxins in the air, posing health threats. Laboratory analysis of water, taken from the Berezovka water pipe in December 2004, revealed that, based on its chemical composition, the water does not meet the standard for "drinking water". An independent study of blood from a control group of Berezovka residents, conducted in December 2004, revealed a high concentration of leukocytes in the majority of those studied. According to the doctor who conducted the study, there is a link between the symptoms that have been revealed and the environmental pollution in the field's area of impact.

Considering all of the facts, the Berezovka Initiative Group began a campaign to defend their rights: to attain compensation for their health problems and resettlement to a safe location.

In a similar case, for many years the residents of the village of Tungush expected to be relocated. In May 2003, this village was hastily relocated to high-rise apartment building in Uralsk, though many of the residents would have preferred to live in houses. The issue of job placement for town residents moved to an urban environment also was not resolved during the relocation of Tungush.

Keeping in mind the unfortunate resettlement experience of its neighbors, the Berezovka Initiative Group decided in 2005 to conduct sociological research considering the issues related

to its relocation. The international, nongovernmental organization Crude Accountability provided organizational and methodological support to this research.

A sociological survey was developed by Russian sociologist, Polina Malysheva from Moscow State University, and residents of Berezovka, trained in sociological interview techniques, conducted door-to-door interviews with decision-makers of 258 households in Berezovka during the spring and summer of 2005. The surveys were then sent to Moscow-based independent sociologists, I.Yu. Belov and I.A. Khalii of the Russian Academy of Sciences for analysis. The full results of their analysis are presented in their report, which follows.

An overwhelming majority—90% of Berezovka residents stated that they were in favor of relocation of their village, with only 7.8% opposed to relocation. When asked their reasons for wanting to relocate, 53.6% of respondents stated environmental conditions as the primary reason compelling them to make this decision. Thirty percent stated health as their primary reason. Unemployment was the reason given by 13% of the interviewees. When asked about a timeline for relocation, 70.9% of respondents stated that they could leave immediately, 15.5% said they could be ready in the near future. Eight percent of respondents said they did not want to leave the village. According to the survey analysis, “of the twenty who do not wish to relocate, **no more than ten of the respondents truly want to remain in the village...**” Among those who want to relocate, over 60% would like to conduct resettlement negotiations collectively.

This survey is an attempt to understand the nature of the demands of Berezovka residents in relation to relocation and compensation due to the environmental and health concerns they have about Karachaganak. The main conclusion: “the local residents consider living in this territory a problem and demand a prompt resolution, for they do not have sufficient strength or resources on their own to cope with the situation. A delay in resolving this problem or, worse yet, ignorance of the problem may lead to social tension, capable of developing into protest activity, conflict situations or apathy.”

Belov and Khalii draw the following recommendations for action as a result of their survey analysis:

1. Resettlement must take into account the fact that although many respondents indicated they are interested in moving to the city, they, in fact, want to live in houses rather than apartments. According to the analysis: “if it is considered necessary or desirable to preserve these citizens as a rural population, then it makes sense to provide them with a rural location in which to live with urban amenities, so that the resettlement does not cause social tension.”
2. “A large portion of the respondents would like to retain their current professional positions and status following relocation, and therefore it makes sense to not simply ensure jobs for the resettled, but to obtain their agreement to the new work conditions.”
3. Citizens should be consulted prior to relocation to determine how many of them are interested in moving together to a new location.
4. “It is absolutely necessary to provide people with housing and, in fact, to organize the relocation process.”
5. “Resettlement conditions must be discussed with the people who have expressed readiness to create a group for conducting negotiations.”

More detailed information about the situation surrounding the Karachaganak Field is available at www.crudeaccountability.org.

Analysis of the Sociological Research “Resident Opinions: Living Conditions in the Village of Berezovka and Future Scenarios”

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With organizational and methodological assistance from Crude Accountability, the Berezovka Initiative Group conducted sociological research in the form of a population survey, which revealed the attitude of residents of the village of Berezovka toward moving to another location. Associates of the “Civil Society and Social Strategies in Russia’s Regions” Division of the Russian Academy of Sciences’ Institute of Sociology analyzed the resulting data in 2005.

The purpose of the research was to reveal the attitude of the village residents regarding the necessity, desirability and their readiness to relocate, as well as to reveal the reasons for these attitudes.

The survey consisted of 11 questions concerning attitudes towards moving, the reasons for these attitudes, conditions and requirements, etc. (Please see Attachment 1). It also included a biographical snapshot in which age, gender and livelihood were indicated.

Because of the pilot nature of this research, there is the possibility that the respondents and the analysts could have interpreted certain survey questions differently. Nevertheless, the survey representation (displayed below) and the answers to the fundamental questions addressing the research goals enable a sufficiently objective examination of the conclusions; that is to say, they reflect reality. This research (field work and data analysis) may be also be considered pilot research upon which to continue studying the problems of relocating the residents of a population point, in those situations in which resettlement is necessary for various reasons.

I. Portrait of the Respondents

During the course of this research, 258 people were surveyed, each of whom represents an individual household. This means that the survey included 258 out of the 370 households of the village on record by the local administration. (The interviewers who conducted the survey counted a total of 286 households in the village.)

In order to accomplish the research goal, it seemed necessary to identify the positions on moving held by the socially active portion of the population and those held by the socially vulnerable layer of the population.

Therefore, when analyzing the age categories of those surveyed, we divided them into two groups. The first group is comprised of those 18 to 50 years of age; they are of a socially active age, in the majority of cases they have dependents, and they represent a large portion of the employed. The second group is comprised of those 51-81 years of age; they have reached or are close to pension age and, most often, have adult children who now have their own families and live on their own.

Table 1: Age

Age	Number of Responses	%
18-50	129	50.0
51 and higher	119	46.1
No response	10	3.9
TOTAL	258	100.0

The respondents were divided into two, almost equal, groups in terms of gender. This is significant for the survey as male and female points of view are equally represented.

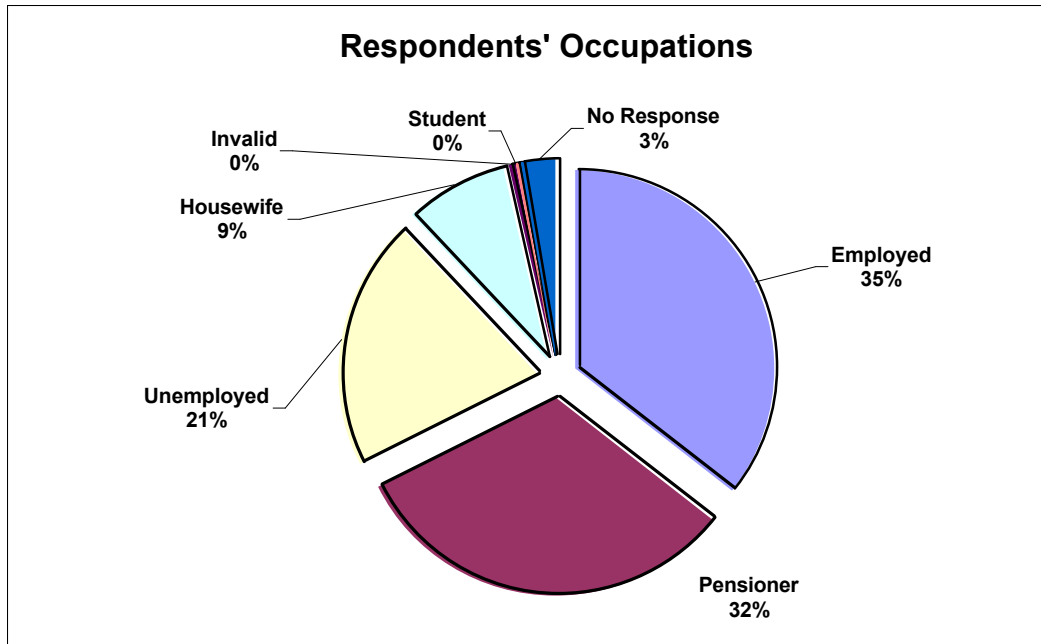
Table 2: Gender

Gender	Number of Responses	%
Male	124	48.1
Female	123	47.7
No response	11	4.3
TOTAL	258	100.0

In order to reveal the level of the population's mobility, it was important to obtain information about the level of the respondents' material security or, more precisely, to identify those who receive regular monetary resources and those who do not. It was discovered that more than two-thirds of the population (the employed and pensioners) may be counted in the first category, while the unemployed and housewives, who do not have regular monetary earnings to contribute to the household budget, account for nearly 30 percent.

Table 3: Occupation

Respondents' Occupations	Number of Respondents	%
Employed	92	35.7
Pensioner	82	31.8
Unemployed	53	20.5
Housewife	22	8.5
Invalid	1	0.4
Student	1	0.4
No response	7	2.7
TOTAL	258	100.0



As a whole, the survey may be considered representative, as it included the overwhelming majority of households and was balanced in the age and gender categories.

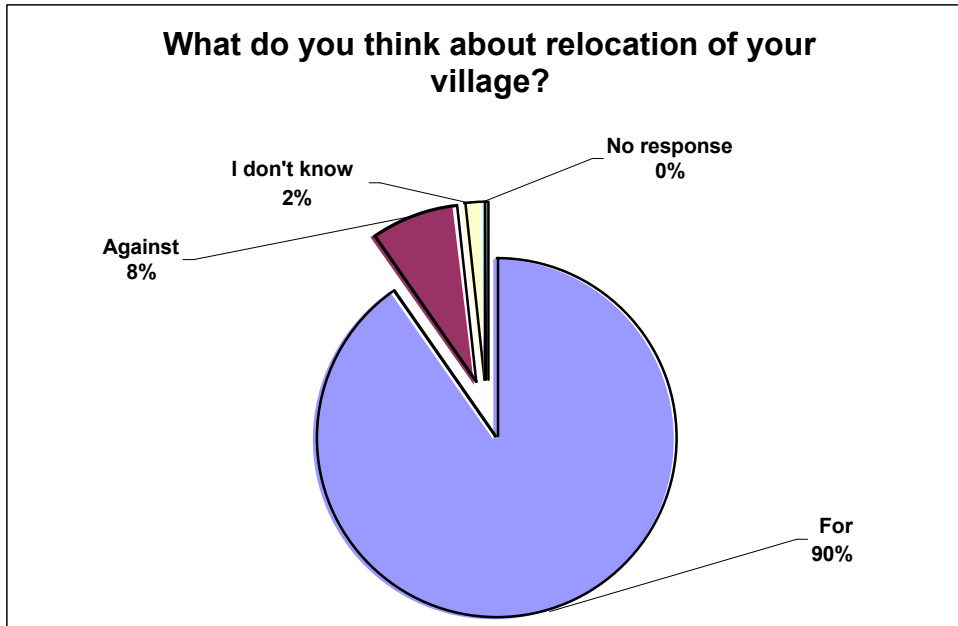
II. Data Analysis

In seeking an answer to the main question “whether people intend to move”, the answers to several survey questions were analyzed.

The question “What do you think about relocation of your village?” identified those who wish to move as the fundamental majority (90.3%). Twenty people said they were against moving, of whom there were 14 pensioners, 5 employed individuals, and one housewife (the reasons for and solidity of this answer will be tested in the analysis of several of the following survey questions). There were a total of 5 people who were uncertain (those who did not respond or answered “I don’t know”). The results of the answers to the given questions clearly demonstrate an already formed attitude among the village residents.

Table 4: For and Against Resettlement

What do you think about relocation of your village?	Number of Responses	%
For	233	90.3
Against	20	7.8
I don't know	4	1.6
No response	1	0.4
TOTAL	258	100.0

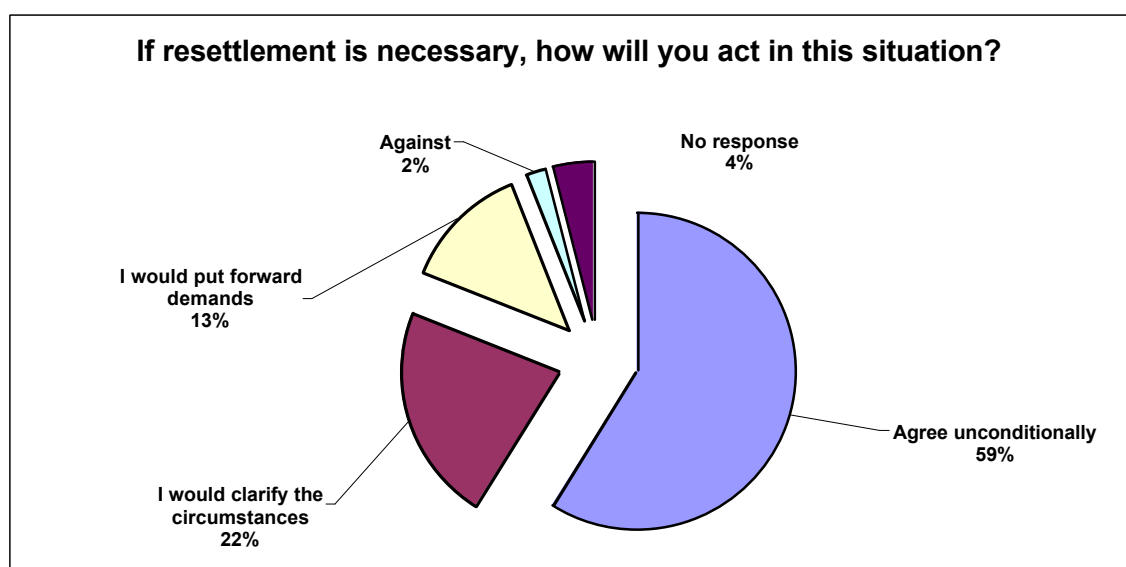


The unequivocal nature of the revealed attitude "we wish to leave" is confirmed by the answers to the question "If resettlement is necessary, how will you act in this situation?". Here only five people came out against resettlement (the total number of those against resettlement is likely higher given that several of those who did not answer this question came out against resettlement in the previous question). This is evidence that there are people who have an unconditional attitude towards resettlement, that is, who do not consider it necessary. However, three of those would agree to monetary compensation in place of resettlement, allowing us to presume that people are opposed to resettlement not because there are no problems with their place of residence, but because of other, possibly personal, reasons. As a result, four people came out decisively against moving by refusing to move even in the case of necessary resettlement. And still six out of twenty respondents opposed to moving (see Table 4) did not respond to the majority of the other questions, allowing us also to presume their categorical desire not to relocate. Among all of those opposed to resettlement, twelve answered "yes" to the question about the need to demand compensation, two responded "no", and six did not answer. Regardless, four of those respondents refusing relocation are prepared to relocate immediately or in the course of a month in the event that certain conditions are met (see Table 6), and, in the same way, they all noted that environmental factors are of concern to them. Thus, the survey data provides evidence that of the twenty who do not wish to relocate, **no more than ten of the respondents truly want to remain in the village**, nine of whom are pensioners.

An absolute majority of the respondents (93.8%) confirm their desire to relocate in the event of a necessary relocation, although, from all appearances, a portion of those will, given such a development in events, formulate their conditions for relocation and put forward certain demands.

Table 5: If resettlement is necessary, how will you act in this situation?

If resettlement is necessary, how will you act in this situation?	Number of Responses	%
Agree unconditionally	152	58.9
I would clarify the circumstances	57	22.1
I would put forward demands	33	12.8
Against	5	1.9
No response	11	4.3
TOTAL	258	100.0



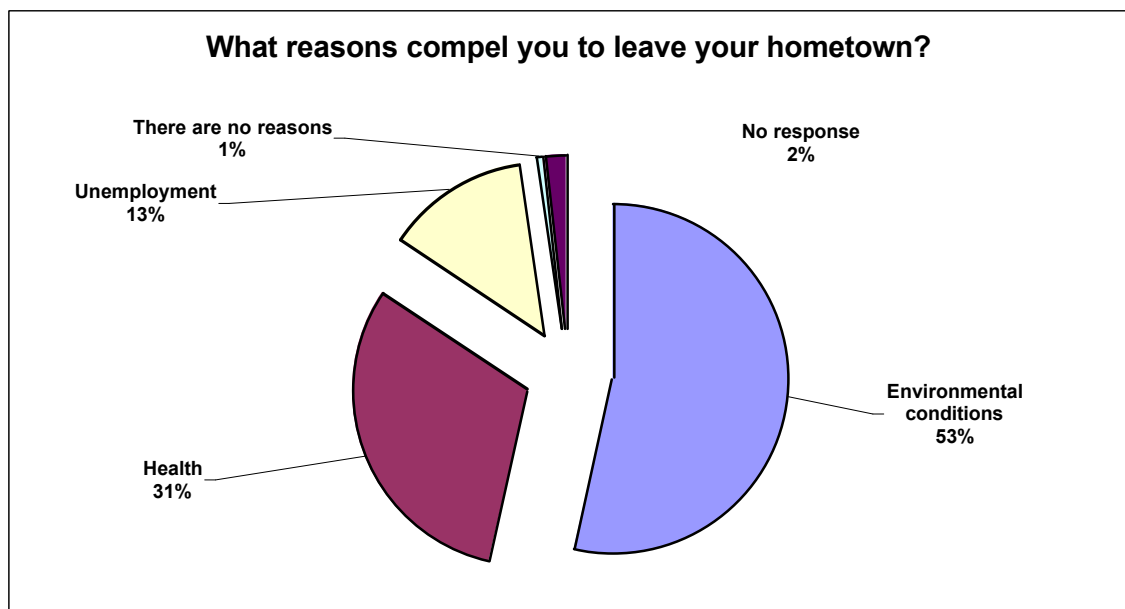
The respondents who agree with the need to relocate are divided into three groups: those who are reconciled to the idea, the doubters (or “investigators”) who intend to clarify the associated circumstances before making a decision, and those who hold an active position, that is, those who intend to raise some sort of demand in response to the need to relocate. It is necessary to note that there are a sufficiently large number of respondents in the latter group, which suggests the possibility of a conflict situation arising in the event of actions not thought through by the parties involved in resettlement. This group is represented by 4 employed people, 1 student, 11 housewives, 10 pensioners and 6 unemployed people.

What exactly compels people to seek resettlement? The answer is presented in Table 6, in which the number of answers does not correspond to the number of respondents, as they had the opportunity to choose several reasons at once. Unconditionally, the environmental status of their immediate surroundings was put forth as the main reason (direct references were made to the gaseous conditions of the air in 152 answers, poor quality drinking water in 105 answers, disturbances to soil conditions in 51 answers, and the environment as a whole in 118 answers). Ranking second among the reasons necessitating relocation was deteriorating health status, which was not explicitly connected with the environmental situation, but judging by the overall mood of the population, noted by the interviewers, such a connection was understood. The

real socio-economic status of the village was reflected in that the third reason identified for moving was unemployment (82 answers). The grounds for needing to move were observed even by those who came out against moving: of the twenty respondents against moving, five identified concrete problems (environmental, unemployment, health), four respondents confirmed the lack of any reasons, and the remaining did not answer this question. Thus, neither the state of the environment nor the social conditions provide the population with the grounds to remain living in the village, precisely the opposite, all of this leads to the need for and even the inevitability of relocation.

Table 6: What reasons compel you to leave your hometown?

What reasons compel you to leave your hometown?	Number of Responses	%
Environmental conditions	335	53.6
Health	192	30.7
Unemployment	82	13.1
There are no reasons	4	0.6
No response	12	1.9
TOTAL	625	100.0



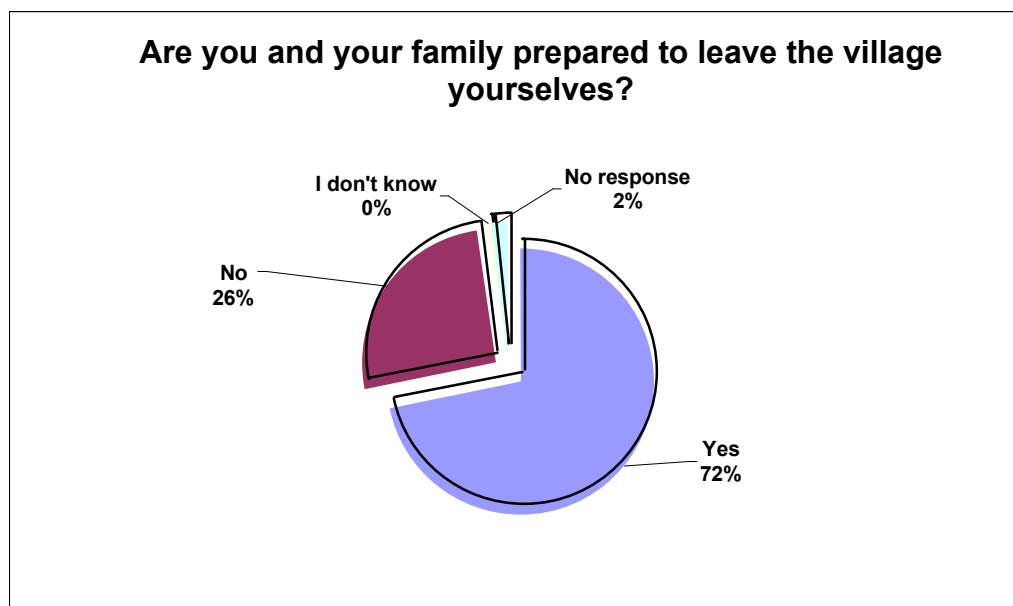
The pilot nature of the research predetermined that it would be impossible to provide a single interpretation of the answers to the question "Are you and your family prepared to leave the village yourselves?" It is evident that for a number of the respondents the key word in this question was "yourselves" and that they understood this question as "Are you prepared to leave the village on your own?" (with your own resources). This predetermined the large number of those who answered negatively (67 respondents). Twenty-five of the respondents in this group explained their answer because of a lack of resources for moving and purchasing a residence in a new place. This allows us to confirm that the respondents answering "no" to this question were not prepared to move on their own due to economic factors. At the same time, those who answered positively,

likely answered the question of whether they are ready to leave from a moral, principled point of view and did not take into consideration their own economic possibilities when answering the question.

This conclusion is corroborated by comparing the answers to this question with those from the question "What do you think about relocation of your village?" (See Table 4), which demonstrates that of the 67 respondents who are not prepared to carry out a move on their own, only 15 came out "against" the idea of village resettlement as such.

Table 7: Are you and your family prepared to leave the village yourselves?

Are you and your family prepared to leave the village yourselves?	Number of Responses	%
Yes	185	71.7
No	67	26.0
I don't know	1	0.4
No response	5	1.9
TOTAL	258	100.0



Having revealed, based on the analysis of the collected data, that the majority of the respondents want, are prepared, consider it necessary and have identified the reasons for resettlement, it remains necessary to clarify under what circumstances the relocation may take place, in the opinion of the village residents. This topic is connected to the following block of survey questions. The question "Under what conditions are you prepared to be relocated?" allowed for the possibility of multiple answers, therefore the overall number of responses is larger than the number of respondents. During the analysis, a number of the answers were grouped together. As such, answers with direct mention of housing ("housing", "well-equipped housing", "house", "apartment", etc.) were placed in the category "housing guarantee". Similarly, the answers "plumbing", "gas", "roads", "kindergarden" were grouped as "infrastructure". Answers in which the respondents put forth demands for improving their living conditions or for monetary

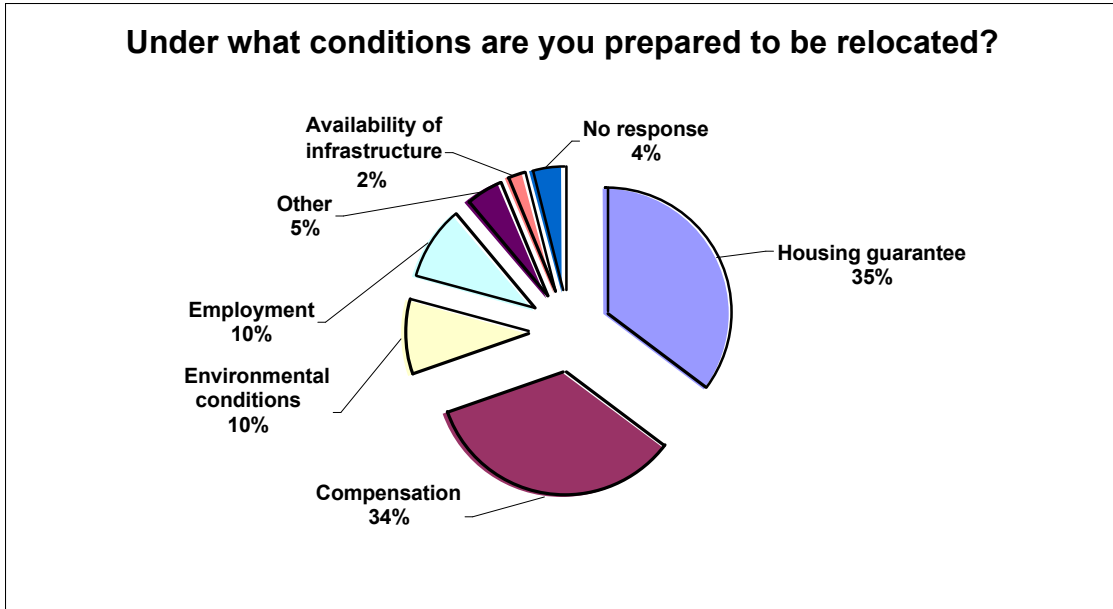
compensation (for housing and land, for moving) were grouped in the category of "compensation".

In addition to this, the results analysis, answers were grouped together because the respondents interpreted the question in two ways. One group described quality conditions for resettlement as the basic characteristics of the new place of residence; the other group described that which they consider necessary for the relocation to occur. In order to conduct future research and further develop the survey, it would be necessary to keep this factor in mind, dividing this question in two.

Analyzing the answers on the expected quality of the new location, it is possible to conclude that people are concerned first of all with its environmental state: the new location, in the option of nearly 10% of the respondents, must be environmentally clean, people must have opportunities for job placement (9.6%), and only a few people mentioned the need for the development of infrastructure. In answers regarding that which is necessary for people to relocate, the leading positions (nearly 70%) were occupied by "housing guarantee" and "compensation", in other words, people established the fact that it is absolutely impossible for them to relocate with their own resources, and it is absolutely evident that they require assistance. Given this, only three respondents put forth "the whole village relocating to one place" as a condition for resettlement (included in the "other" category). The small number of those wishing to continue living all together likely speaks, in our opinion, not to the lack of community among the village residents (See Table 11 for information on the self-identification of the residents with the local community), but to the fact that the priority is to put forth the need for individual family survival and their desire to leave an economically and environmentally unfavorable region.

Table 8: Under what conditions are you prepared to be relocated?

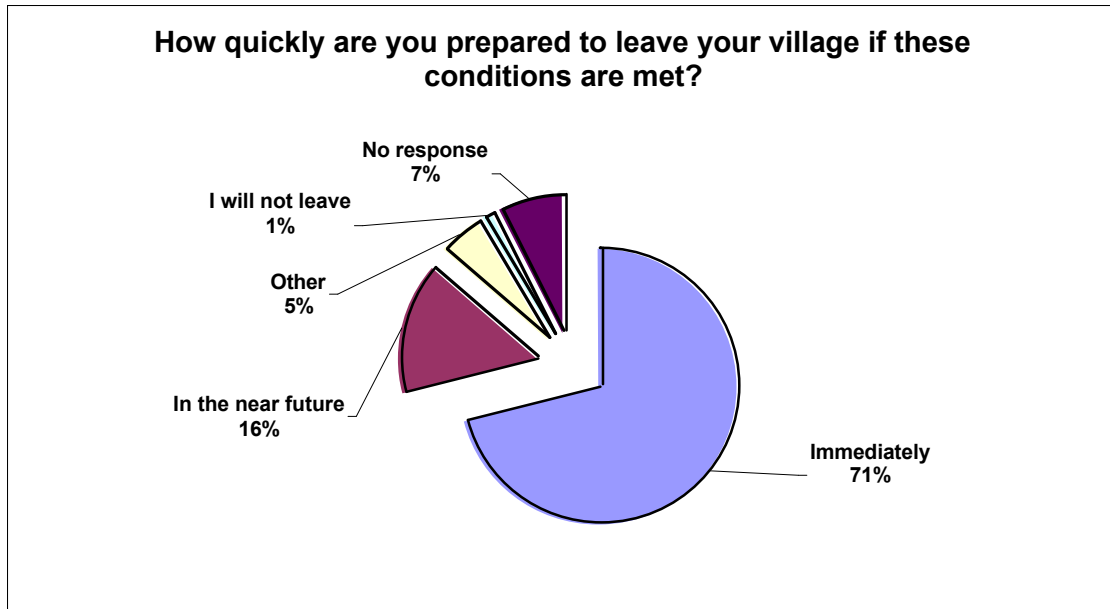
Under what conditions are your prepared to be relocated?	Number of Responses	%
Housing Guarantee	125	35.2
Compensation	122	34.4
Environmental conditions	35	9.9
Employment	34	9.6
Other	16	4.5
Availability of infrastructure	8	2.3
No response	15	4.2
TOTAL	355	100.0



The answers to the question "How quickly are you prepared to leave your village if these conditions are met?" attest to the fact that people not only consider resettlement necessary, but are prepared to move as quickly as possible: more than 70% of the respondents are ready to move immediately, and 15.5% are ready to move in the near future.

Table 9: How quickly are you prepared to leave your village if these conditions are met?

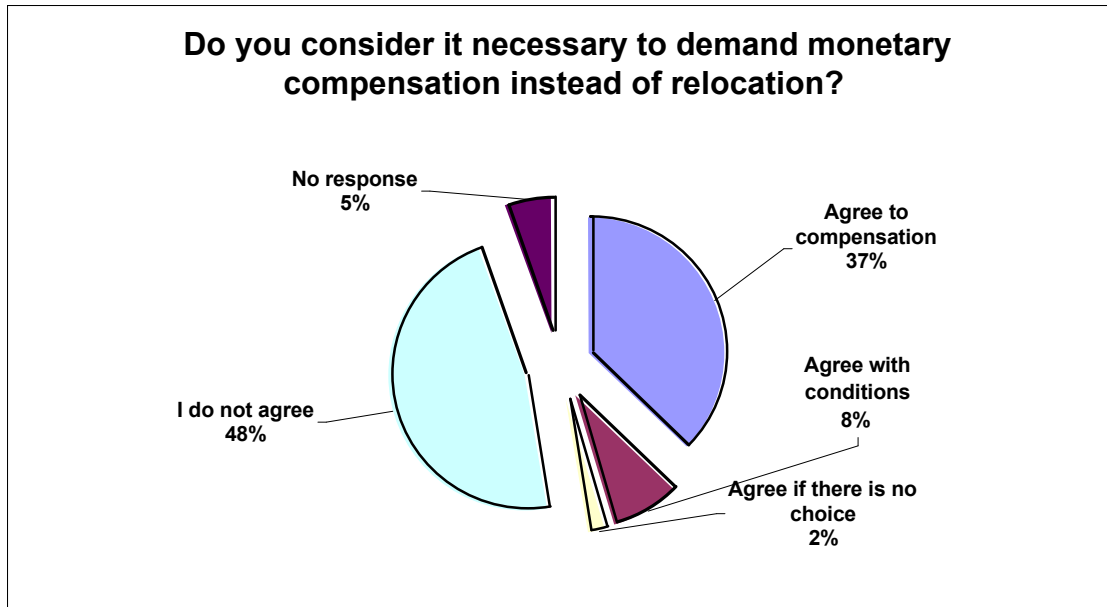
How quickly are you prepared to leave your village if these conditions are met?	Number of Responses	%
Immediately	183	70.9
In the near future	40	15.5
Other	13	5.0
I will not leave	3	1.2
No response	19	7.4
TOTAL	258	100.0



The question "Do you consider it necessary to demand monetary compensation instead of resettlement?" was understood differently by different respondents. Those responding "I do not agree" (48%) expressed a refusal to choose between compensation and resettlement, in favor of resettlement. Those who agreed to compensation (37%) evidently proceeded on the assumption that there would not be resettlement and, therefore would demand compensation for living in the village of Berezovka. Such an understanding of the question confirms the answers of those who spelled out their positions: "agree with conditions" (if there is enough money to move independently) and "agree if there is no choice" (there were a total of 10% of such answers).

Table 10: Do you consider it necessary to demand monetary compensation instead of relocation?

Do you consider it necessary to demand monetary compensation instead of relocation?	Number of Responses	%
Agree to compensation	96	37.2
Agree with conditions	21	8.1
Agree if there is no choice	5	1.9
I do not agree	122	47.3
No response	14	5.4
TOTAL	258	100.0



The next set of questions, in our opinion, should be connected to the problem of how the residents plan to achieve resettlement. The survey question "If you consider it necessary to attain resettlement, how do you want to conduct the negotiations?" opens this topic. Since a direct question about the manner in which to proceed in order to attain resettlement was not asked of the respondents, they answered two different questions—how to conduct the negotiations and with whom. Thus, we grouped the answered accordingly in our analysis.

The answers to the question "how do you want to conduct the negotiations" demonstrate that the residents, united by a shared problem, consider themselves part of a certain community, on behalf of whom these negotiations should be conducted. The answers "as one village", "collectively" and "in a group" (in total comprising 97.6% in Group A or 64.7% of the total answers) attest to this fact. Only two people are prepared to conduct individual negotiations. Notably, more than half of those opposed to resettlement also answered the question of how the negotiations should be conducted, making it possible to interpret this as their readiness to participate in this process.

A large portion of the respondents who answered the question "with whom" consider their challengers in the negotiating process to be the people and structures that make the decision (more than 60% of Group B, or 13% of the total number). Slightly less than 40% (Group B) of the respondents consider that it is necessary to appeal to those who are ready to help, keeping in mind not only and not so much the authorities, but those who are skilled in the negotiating process and are themselves interested in its occurrence (most likely, this would be the more educated and active representatives of the local community). The remaining responses (Group B, slightly more than 14% of the total number of respondents) attest to the fact that people have a weak vision of how to proceed.

Table 11: If you consider it necessary to attain resettlement, how do you want to conduct the negotiations?

A. If you consider it necessary to attain resettlement, how do you want to conduct the negotiations?	Number of Responses	% in Group	%
In a group	77	46.1	29.8
Collectively	64	38.3	24.8
As one village	22	13.2	8.5
Individually	2	1.2	0.8
By a selection of delegates	2	1.2	0.8
B. With whom do you wish to conduct negotiations?			
With those who make the decisions	34	63.0	13.2
With those who may help	20	37.0	7.8
C. Other			
By law	7	18.9	2.7
I don't know	5	13.5	1.9
It makes no difference	2	5.4	0.8
To defend the interests of village	1	2.7	0.4
I do not wish to	1	2.7	0.4
No response	21	56.8	8.1
TOTAL	258		100.0

In summary, it is possible to establish with certainty that the overwhelming majority of those surveyed are not simply for resettlement, but are consciously so, understanding and interpreting the reasons why this is a necessity, realizing the obstacles standing in their way, and suggesting means to overcome these obstacles. The absolute minority is composed of those who refute the need for resettlement. The most resolute, who do not even see any reason for resettlement, number no more than 10 people, those who were consistent in their negative answers to all questions. The principality and awareness of the positions taken by the respondents indirectly confirms the extremely low percentage of "I don't know" and "no response" answers, which amounts respectively to 0.4% and 12.8% of the total number of answers (the respondents who answered negatively to the first questions about resettlement and did not consider it necessary to answer the other questions increased the second number significantly).

The main conclusion: the local residents consider living in this territory a problem and demand a prompt resolution, for they do not have sufficient strength or resources on their own to cope with the situation. A delay in resolving this problem or, worse yet, ignorance of the problem may lead to social tension, capable of developing into protest activity, conflict situations or apathy.

III. Recommendations for those who will (must) make the Decisions

1. In the given situation, a large portion of the population wishes to replace their lifestyle and become residents of a city or more urban towns.

Table 12: Where would you like to be resettled?

Where would you like to be resettled?	Number of Responses	%
City lifestyle	161	62.4
Village lifestyle	70	27.1
Other	12	4.7
Not to be resettled	3	1.2
No response	12	4.7
TOTAL	258	100.0

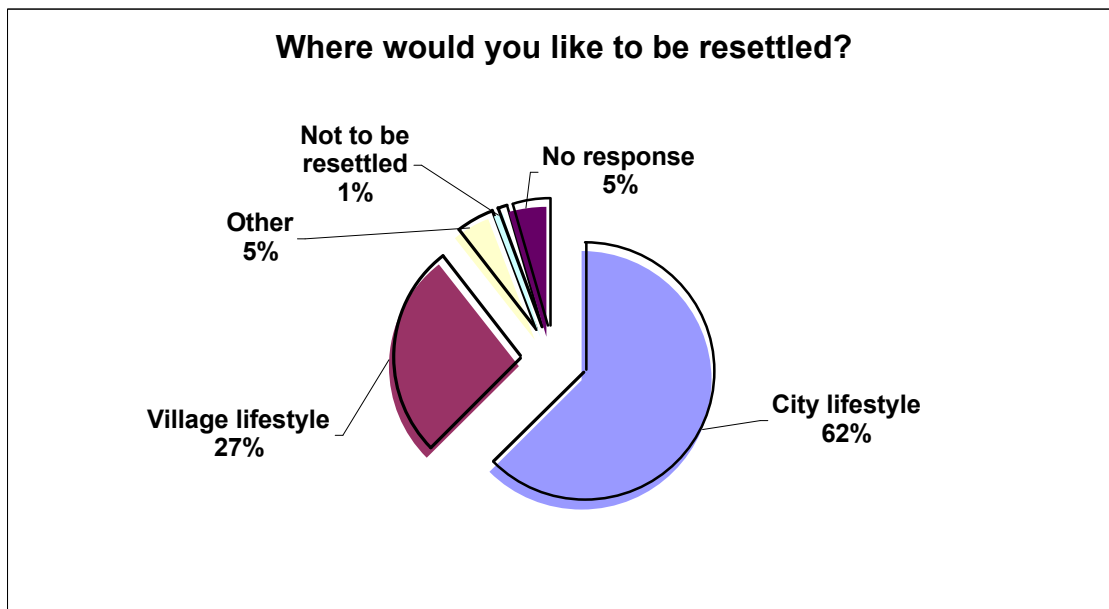


Table 13: What type of housing should be provided for you?

What type of housing should be provided for you?	Number of Responses	%
Apartment	84	32.6
House	115	44.6
Other	41	15.9
No response	18	7.0
TOTAL	258	100.0

However, a cross comparison of the answers to questions 12 and 13 demonstrates that only 60% of those wishing to move to a city or suburb wish to live in an apartment, the remainder wish to live in a house. At the same time, those who wish to move to a town or village overwhelmingly chose a house (See Table 14).

Table 14: Village or City?

What type of housing should be provided for you?	Where would you like to be resettled?		
	City/Suburbs	Village	Total
House	54	57	111
Apartment	82	1	83
TOTAL	136	58	194

It follows that, despite the large number of those wishing to replace their rural lifestyles with city living, by no means are they all prepared to make a radical departure from their accustomed conditions and, likely, with their garden lifestyles. And if it is considered necessary or desirable to preserve these citizens as a rural population, then it makes sense to provide them with a rural location in which to live with urban amenities, so that the resettlement does not cause social tension (dissatisfaction).

2. A large portion of the respondents would like to retain their current professional positions and status following relocation, and therefore it makes sense to not simply ensure jobs for the resettled, but to obtain their agreement to the new work conditions.

Table 15: Professional Orientation following Relocation

Type of Occupation	Do you want to keep your current place of work after resettlement?			
	No Response	Yes	No	TOTAL
-		6	1	7
Unemployed		14	1	15
Housewife		4	11	15
Invalid		1		1
Pensioner		9		9
Employed	8	81	3	92
Student	1			1
TOTAL	9	115	16	140

Thus, a comparison of the answers to the questions about type of occupation and desire to keep places of employment in the event of resettlement demonstrates that nearly 88% of the employed wish to retain their professional orientation. A total of 8% of the respondents had a difficult time answering this question and only 3% are prepared to change jobs.

3. It is not considered absolutely necessary to resettle all of the residents to one location since there was not a firm indication of their desire to live closely. However, it is possible that there are a number of families (relatives, friends, good/close neighbors) who may put forth the desire to live in one place, therefore it is necessary to ask them to reveal this during the negotiations.

4. Compensation. It is absolutely necessary to provide people with housing and, in fact, to organize the relocation process. Provided that employment is provided to all in

the new location, it may be possible to not allocate supplementary funds, in order to ensure the motivation for the resettled to become actively included in the social life of the new location. Exceptions may be made for families with many children, families with single mothers and single pensioners, to demand work for their exposure, because the survey that was conducted does not supply these data. The survey itself shows that families in the village consist of up to 10 people.

Table 16: Family Size

Size of Family	Number of Responses	%
1 person	24	9.3
2 people	45	17.4
3 people	51	19.8
4 people	56	21.7
5 people	43	16.7
6 people	22	8.5
7 people	9	3.5
8 people	5	1.9
9 people	2	0.8
10 people	1	0.4
TOTAL	258	100.0

5. Resettlement conditions must be discussed with the people who have expressed readiness to create a group for conducting negotiations.

Translation by Crude Accountability

Attachment 1

SURVEY

This sociological survey is being conducted with the goal of revealing the local population's readiness to relocate from their population point, and the necessary conditions for resettlement. This survey is anonymous.

1. **What do you think about relocation of your village?** (After an answer is given, it is necessary to clarify the following.) **Let's try to clearly formulate your opinion. Do you consider it necessary for the village to be relocated? Yes or No**
2. **Are you and your family prepared to leave the village yourselves?**
3. **Under what conditions are you prepared to be relocated?**
4. **If resettlement is necessary, how will you act in this situation?** Please state whether your whole family is in agreement with you or whether someone thinks differently. Does anyone (depending on the answer to question #2) wish (or not wish) to be relocated?
5. **How quickly are you prepared to leave your village if these conditions are met?**
 - In a month
 - In six months
 - In a year
 - Longer than a year
6. **What reasons compel you to leave your hometown?** (Arrange the following in order of priority for you. The most important reason should be given first place.)
 - Unemployment
 - Gaseous conditions of the air
 - Stress
 - Poor drinking water quality
 - Soil degradation
 - Concerns for health and the future for children
 - Other
7. **Do you consider it necessary to demand monetary compensation instead of relocation?**
8. **If you consider it necessary to attain resettlement, how do you want to conduct the negotiations?**
 - In a group
 - Individually
9. **Where would you like to be resettled?**
 - To a village location
 - To a city

10. What type of housing should be provided for you?

An apartment

A house

11. Do you want to keep your current place of work after resettlement?

Personal Information

Gender and age of interviewee

How many people are in your family?

Your occupation?