

Annex A

Public Participation Report



Mozambique Gas Development Project, Cabo Delgado Province

Public Participation Report (PPR)
 Scoping (EPDA) and Impact Assessment Phases

Project ref: 0133576

February 2014



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February 2014

Project Ref: 0133576

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Date: 24 February 2014

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ACRONYMS

AMA1	Anadarko Moçambique Area 1, Lda
CRT	Comments and Responses Table
DIPREME	Direcção Provincial dos Recursos Minerais e Energia (Provincial Directorate of Mineral Resources and Energy)
DNAIA	Direcção Nacional de Avaliação do Impacto Ambiental (National Directorate of Environmental Impact Assessment)
DPCA	Direcção Provincial para Coordenação da Acção Ambiental (Provincial Directorate for Coordination of Environmental Affairs)
DPOPH	Direcção Provincial das Obras Públicas e Habitação (Provincial Directorate for Public Works and Housing)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Study
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ENH	Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos
eni	Eni East Africa S.p.A
EPDA	Estudo de Pré-viabilidade e Definição do Âmbito (Environmental Pre-feasibility Report and Scope Definition)
ERM	Environmental Resources Management
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
I&AP's	Interested and Affected Parties
INP	Instituto Nacional do Petróleo (National Petroleum Institute)
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
MICOA	Ministério para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental (Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PC	Public Consultation
PP	Public Participation
PPPR	Public Participation Process Report
ToR	Terms of Reference

Anadarko Moçambique Area 1, Lda (AMA1) and Eni East Africa S.p.A. (eni) are joint proponents for the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Project (hereinafter referred to as 'the Project') which involves the development of the offshore gas fields in Areas 1 and 4 in the Rovuma Basin and an LNG Facility onshore on the Afungi Peninsula.

AMA1 holds exploration rights to explore and develop natural gas reserves in Area 1 Offshore in the Rovuma Basin. Likewise, eni holds rights to explore and develop natural gas reserves in Area 4 of Rovuma Basin. These areas are positioned adjacent to one another and a number of gas reservoirs or gas fields (including both standalone reservoirs and one connected reservoir) have been discovered within each of the areas. AMA1 and eni will each coordinate the development of their natural gas reservoirs in compliance with the applicable Mozambican laws and regulations. With a view towards optimizing the development, construction and operation of the initial liquefaction facilities, AMA1 and eni have entered into a Term Sheet that provides for the coordinated development, construction and operation of the LNG Facility. The Project will be implemented by means of one or more coordinated Development Plans which will be approved by the Government of the Republic of Mozambique.

On 22 August 2011, the Project was classified as a Category A project by the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Action (MICOA) through the Provincial Directorate for the Coordination of Environmental Action of Cabo Delgado (DPCA). The project is therefore subject to a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

Environmental Resources Management Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd, (ERM), in association with Projectos e Estudos de Impacto Ambiental, Lda. (IMPACTO), was commissioned to undertake the EIA process for this Project in April 2011 on behalf of the project proponents.

The need to undertake a Public Participation (PP) process for a Category A projects is a legal requirement under the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation (Decree 45 / 2004 of September 29). In addition, Public Consultation (PC) is an integral part of the EIA process for projects classified as Category A as laid out in Article 19 of the Environmental Regulations for Petroleum Operations. The PP process undertaken for this project has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned decree and regulations as well as the General Directive for the Public Participation Process in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process (Ministerial Order 130 / 2006 of July 19).

This document describes the PP process activities undertaken as part of the EIA process for this project. It details the public meetings undertaken at a local

(Palma District), regional (Pemba) and national (Maputo) level during the various phases of the EIA process.

In addition, it details the focus group meetings also carried out in Maputo and Pemba during the impact assessment phase. These meetings were facilitated by the Environmental Impact Study (EIS) Team to provide a forum for providing project information and findings of specialist studies to key and address concerns and comments as the EIS progressed.

Integral to public consultation is the solicitation of the views of the communities and other Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP's) on the potential impacts of the planned project on their lives and livelihoods. The involvement of I&AP's is a right embedded in legislation, namely the Regulation on the Environmental Impact Assessment Process (Decree No.45 / 2004) and the General Directive for Public Participation in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process (Ministerial Order 130/2006).

The General Directive for the Public Participation Process in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process (Ministerial Order 130 / 2006 of July 19) has been developed to standardize public participation processes. The Ministerial Order sets out a five-step public participation process that should be followed:

1. Stakeholder identification;
2. Information dissemination;
3. Stakeholder dialogue;
4. Assimilation of points of view and concerns; and
5. Feedback to stakeholders

The main goal of public consultation is to understand the concerns of the I&AP's on key matters that affect - or may affect - the project in each phase of the EIA process, and to guarantee that their questions are recorded and considered by the EIA Team, providing them the opportunity to comment on the results of the studies. It also enables opening a communication channel between the public and the Consultant, as well as between the public and the Proponents, to be used throughout the EIA process in a comprehensive, open and transparent manner.

PC activities were carried out during each of the phases of the EIA process:

- EPDA (Estudo de Pré-viabilidade e Definição do Âmbito - Environmental Pre-feasibility Report and Scope Definition); and
- Impact Assessment phases.

The PC for the EPDA phase was carried out taking into consideration the fulfilment of the following specific goals:

- Provide general information on the project description and the Proponents to the I&AP's, potential environmental and socio-economic impacts and the respective mitigation measures;
- Present an overview of the draft EPDA report and the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the EIS;

- Outline the EIA process and the EIA and project schedule;
- Collect questions and concerns on the project by the I&AP's;
- Establish / disclose the communication channels between the Consultant, Proponents and I&AP's;
- Create an opportunity for the I&AP's to comment and present suggestions on key issues to be considered during the EIS; and
- Update the EPDA and ToR in accordance with the relevant suggestions made by the I&AP's.

The public consultation conducted for the EIS phase had the following goals:

- Provide updated information on the project description;
- Present the findings of the specialist studies and the Draft EIA Report: environmental and socio-economic impacts identified and assessed, and mitigation, management and monitoring measures proposed; and
- Provide the I&AP's an opportunity to comment on the findings of the EIS, namely the evaluation of impacts and identification of mitigation measures, to contribute toward improving content and consequently, the project's environmental sustainability.

Focus group meetings were held with key stakeholders, during the EIS phase with the following objectives:

- Provide information on the progress of the technical studies and the project in order to keep the main sectors of the central and provincial government, including tour operators, informed on the progress of the technical studies (Environmental Impact Study and Resettlement Studies) which were being carried out and/or would soon be carried out.
- In these meetings, consultants from the EIS Team and Proponents team were present to deliver the brief report and reply to questions asked of them.

This section describes the approach taken for the preparation of the PP activities undertaken during the EPDA and EIS phases, including the legislated public consultation meetings, and other meetings held with focus groups and communities.

Copies of all relevant documentation such as the I&AP's stakeholder database, letters of invitation, the advertisements and notices published, meeting minutes and comments and response tables (CRT's), the attendance registers and the written comments received by the I&AP's can be found in *Appendix A - F* of this report.

A five stage approach was undertaken during the public consultation process to achieve the goals set out in Section 2, as follows:

- Identification of Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP's)
- Dissemination of Information and Involvement of the I&AP's
- Convening Public Consultation Meetings
- Collection and Recording of Contributions by the I&AP's
- Preparation of the PP Process Report

These steps are further detailed below.

3.1

IDENTIFICATION OF THE I&APs

During the initial phase of the project, a preliminary list of I&AP's was developed based on similar or previous projects undertaken in the area (eg AMA1's onshore exploration EIA and AMA1 and eni's offshore exploration EIA's). Key to a successful public participation process is the involvement of stakeholders from all levels, particularly those likely to be affected at a local level ie Palma District and local communities within the area affected (Afungi Peninsula). Given the nature and scale of the project, a decision was made to involve those interested at a provincial level as well as at a national level ie Pemba and Maputo respectively.

In summary, the following I&AP's were identified as applicable to engage during the project:

Table 3.1 Identified Interested and Affected Parties

Level	Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP's)
	Maputo
National	Government Institutions (Ministries, National Directorates, Government Institutions, etc.) Environmental and developmental Non-Government Organizations (NGO's) Teaching and research organizations Social communication agencies Civil society
	Cabo Delgado
Provincial	Provincial Government Government authorities in the sectors of the Environment, Mineral Resources and Energy, Fisheries, Tourism, Public Works and Housing, Agriculture, Labor, etc Local and international NGO's active in the environmental field NGO's involved in activities within the project area Existing tourism operators at the project's sites of influence and implementation Teaching and research organizations Social communications organizations Civil society
	Palma
District	District Government Local Council of the Palma Administrative Post Owners of concessions in the project area Civil society
	Palma / Afungi Peninsula
Community	Villages covered by the project: Maganja, Nfunzi, Kibunji, Mpaia, Nsemo, Quitupo, Milamba 1, Milamba 2, Barabarane, Simo, Senga, Macala, Mangala, Patacua and Quitunda

The preliminary list of I&AP's was updated as a live document throughout the EIA process. For example, radio and newspaper advertisements informed the public of the project (and various draft reports available for public comment) and requested them to register as I&AP's if they would like to participate in the EIA process. I&AP's that responded to such advertisements were included on the project database. In addition, I&APs identified by the Project Proponents were added to the database.

The exhaustive list of the project I&AP's is detailed in *Appendix A* of this report.

3.2 DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION AND INVOLVEMENT OF THE I&AP'S

3.2.1 Disclosure of Documents

Information Documents

The documents disclosed for public consultation were the Draft EPDA and EIS Reports, and the respective Non-Technical Summaries (NTS's). All documents were distributed fifteen days prior before holding the public consultation meetings, along with the letters of invitation (in accordance with the Regulations). Additional copies of the NTS's were made available at the public consultation meetings.

For community meetings, during the EIS phase, the NTS was simplified and translated into the main local language (Kimwani), understandable to most people. It was distributed in Portuguese and Kimwani. Furthermore, copies of the NTS, in both languages, were placed with the District Administration and delivered to the key persons in the community, such as the heads of the Nkutanos (People's Newspaper) and local leaders, for consultation by people who had not received a copy. Finally, the notices were placed in Nkutanos included a telephone number that people could call to ask questions about the Draft EIS Report and the NTS.

After providing information on the Proponents, the proposed project, the goals of the Public Consultation, the EIA process, the main potential environmental impacts identified for the project and the project's mitigation, environmental and social mitigation measures, the EIS Team hoped to create a mechanism for gathering questions, comments and suggestions related to the EIA process, encouraging I&AP's to participate in the process.

Consultation of the EPDA and EIS Reports

The draft EPDA and EIS reports were made available for public consultation at the relevant locations:

Table 3.2 *Locations for Consultation of the EIS Report for the Public*

	Institution
Maputo	DNAIA - Direcção Nacional de Avaliação do Impacto Ambiental (National Directorate of Environmental Impact Assessment)
	INP - Instituto Nacional do Petróleo (National Institute of Petroleum)
	IMPACTO offices AMA1 offices
Pemba	DPCA - Direcções Provinciais para Coordenação da Acção Ambiental (Provincial Directorate for Coordination of Environmental Affairs)
	DIPREME (Direcção Provincial dos Recursos Minerais e Energia)- Provincial Directorate of Mineral Resources and Energy / INP Delegation
	AMA1 offices
Palma	Offices of the Palma District Administration At the AMA1 camp

Electronic copies of the EPDA report in Portuguese and English, were also made available for consultation by I&APs on IMPACTO's website: <http://www.impacto.co.mz>.

Electronic copies of the EIS report were made available at the following websites:

- In Portuguese: <http://www.impacto.co.mz/relatorios.html>
- In English: <http://www.erm.com/EIA-LNG-Rovuma-Basin>

3.2.2 *Disclosure Methods*

Opportunities for involvement of I&AP's, disclosure of information documents, the invitation to monitor the entire EIA process and the invitation to participate in the public meetings were disclosed by the following means:

Newspapers and Radio Advertisements

The disclosure of the draft EPDA and EIS reports were publicized through notices in Newspapers and Radio Stations with the greatest national and provincial coverage, namely the Notícias, Diário de Moçambique and Rádio Moçambique, the main provincial station in Cabo Delgado, on the dates appearing in the table below.

Table 3.3 *Notices Published*

Phase	Means of communication	Date
EPDA	Notícias and Diário de Moçambique newspapers	09-12-2011 & 09-23-2011
	Rádio Moçambique (Cabo Delgado)	09-12-2011 & 09-23-2011
EIS	Notícias newspaper	08-27-2013 & 09-06-2013
	Rádio Moçambique (Cabo Delgado)	08-27-2013 & 09-10-2013
	Notícias newspaper	10-02-2013
	Nkutanos (People's newspaper)	As of 10-02-2013 until the day of the meetings
	Notícias newspaper	10-08-2013 & 10-11-2013
	Rádio Moçambique (Maputo and Cabo Delgado)	10-08-2013 & 10-11-2013

The purpose of placing newspaper and radio advertisements or notices was to disclose information about the EIA process, invite people to register their interest in the project (as an I&AP), inform I&AP's of the public meeting dates, times and venues, disclose information on where information documents could be consulted prior to the meetings. The first notification is typically published 15 days before a public consultation meeting is convened (in

accordance with the Regulation). Follow up notifications were made as detailed in the table above to remind the I&AP's of the upcoming meetings.

After the public consultation meetings for the EIS phase, in order to give the I&AP's more time read the Draft EIA Report, the deadline for comment submissions was extended by over thirty days. Notices announcing this extension were made in the Notícias and Diário de Moçambique newspapers and over the radio on Rádio Moçambique, the national (Maputo) and provincial (Cabo Delgado) radio station.

In the EIS phase, disclosure of the community meetings to be held was made through a notice in the Notícias newspaper on 02/10/13 and disclosure by the Internet (website: <http://www.impacto.co.mz>). It was translated into the local language (Kimwani) and posted to the Nkutanos, a popular newspaper found in the local communities. Furthermore, a team of the Community Liaison Office (CLOs) for the Project undertook community information and awareness campaigns in order to cause the information to reach the widest number of people possible.

Proof of publication of the notices appears in *Appendix B* of this report.

Letters of Invitation Sent Out

Distribution of personalized letters of invitations were submitted to all the I&AP's on the project database, by post, e-mail and fax. Confirmation of receipt was done through telephone where necessary (see *Appendix C*).

For the meeting at the district level, a letter of invitation addressed to the Administrator was sent out, and the remaining participants (members of the District Government living in the capital and the members of the Local Council of the Administrative Post of Palma) were invited by the Administrator. The Administrator was asked to extend the invitations so as to include relevant entities at his own discretion, as well as other interested parties.

All letters of invitation were accompanied by the Information Document the (NTS for the EPDA and for the EIS).

3.3

CONVENING PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

The PP process extends throughout the EIA process. It creates a forum for discussion and negotiation between the parties involved in the development process, enables impartial discussion and analysis of the impacts that can be caused by an activity, in which matters of an environmental, and socio-economic nature as considered as a whole, helping to achieve the sustainable development of the EIA.

Involvement of I&AP's, including communications with the local community, is a critical part of the EIA process, and for this reason meetings were held at key stages of the process to ensure that the concerns and comments of the interested parties were covered in the EIA. Meetings were held with interested parties during the EPDA and EIS phases, as well as meetings with focus groups at the start of the impact evaluation phase, and community meetings towards the end of the process.

Further details about the public consultation meetings are provided in *Section 4*.

The public consultation meetings held at the central, provincial, district and community level during the EPDA and EIS phases of the project are outlined in the table below.

Table 4.1 *Public Consultation Meetings Held*

Phase	Type of Meetings	Level	Date	Location
EPDA	Meeting - District Consulting Council	District	09-27-2011	Palma
	Open public meeting	Provincial	09-28-2011	Pemba
	Open public meeting	Central	09-30-2011	Maputo
EIS	Focus group meeting - Provincial Government	Provincial	01-30-2012	Pemba
	Focus group meeting - Tourism operators	Provincial	01-30-2012	Pemba
	Focus group meeting - Central Government	Central	02-01-2012	Maputo
	Open public meeting	Central	09-09-2013	Maputo
	Focus group meeting - Tourism and Fisheries	Provincial	09-10-2013	Pemba
	Meeting - District Consulting Council	District	09-11-2013	Palma
	Open public meeting	Provincial	09-12-2013	Pemba
	Open public meeting	Community	10-17-2013	District of Palma – Seat of the Village of Maganja (including Villages of Nfunzi, Kibunji, Mpaia and Nsemo)
	Open public meeting	Community	10-17-2013	District of Palma – Seat of the Village of Quitupo (including Villages of Milamba 1, Milamba 2, Barabarane and Simo)
	Open public meeting	Community	10-18-2013	District of Palma – Seat of the Village of Senga (including Villages of Macala, Mangala, Patacua and Quitunda)

A total of 13 public consultation sessions were held as part of the EIA public participation process between the District of Palma, Pemba and Maputo.

Public Consultation meetings were facilitated by IMPACTO. The public consultation team consisted of the EIS Team (ERM and IMPACTO) and by the Proponents (AMA1 and eni). Attendance register sheets were signed by participants at the beginning of each meeting (see *Appendix D*).

Table 4.2 shows the level of participation by I&AP's and their contributions at the meetings.

Table 4.2 *Participants by Meeting Place and Number of Contributions*

Phase	Type of Meeting	Location	No. of Participants	No. of Contributions
EPDA	Meeting - District Consulting Council	Palma	36	13
	Open public meeting	Pemba	44	40
	Open public meeting	Maputo	61	15
EIS	Focus group meeting - Provincial Government	Pemba	25	14
	Focus group meeting - Tourism operators	Pemba	8	13
	Focus group meeting - Central Government	Maputo	21	15
	Open public meeting	Maputo	85	36
	Focus group meeting - Tourism and Fisheries	Pemba	6	13
	Meeting - District Consulting Council	Palma	85	26
	Open public meeting	Pemba	64	31
	Open public meeting	District of Palma - Seat of the Village of Maganja	Representatives of the communities and local population (see photos in section 4.4. below)	13
	Open public meeting	District of Palma - Seat of the Village of Quitupo	Idem	25
	Open public meeting	District of Palma - Seat of the Village of Senga	Idem	16

Both during the EPDA and the EIS phases, meetings at the central and provincial levels were held in Portuguese, as well as English by means of simultaneous translation from Portuguese to English or vice versa. The exception to this was the focus groups, which were carried out only in

Portuguese. At the district-level meetings, a translator was present who translated all information conveyed into Kimwani, the local language; so that all participants could understand the information being shared and participate actively to ensure they could then transmit the information to the other members of their communities.

PowerPoint presentations were prepared and given for each of the meetings by both the EIS Team and the Proponents. Presentations were prepared taking into consideration the participants of each meeting and the most relevant information to be disseminated with such an audience. For example, the district-level meeting presentations were structured to be simple and clear, using non-technical language and illustrations where possible to facilitate understanding by the audience.

At the community level however, presentation was done by means of posters. In addition, the non-technical summaries (NTS) of the Draft EIS Report were made available at the all public meetings for the EIS phase.

At each of the meetings, the Proponents typically introduced themselves, and presented the project description. The EIS Team then presented the findings of the EIS (ie summaries of the Draft EPDA and Draft EIS reports), including the public consultation process (as described in Section 2). This is summarized in *Table 4.3*.

Table 4.3 Presentations at the EPDA and EIS Phases

Phase	Information presented by Proponents:	Information presented by EIS Team:
EPDA	<i>Presentation meetings for the Draft EPDA Report</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AMA1’s activities globally and in Mozambique • The success of offshore exploration in Area 1 • Main elements of the proposed project and the challenges for locating the gas pipeline route • Examples of LNG plants • Timelines envisioned for plant operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criteria and various stages of the site selection process • Potential biophysical and socio-economic impacts expected during the construction and operation phases of the project • Specialist studies to be carried out in the EIA phase • Conclusions of the EPDA
EIS	<i>Information meeting with Focus Groups</i>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA status report • Information about the project • Specialist studies underway • Activities undertaken as part of the EIA process in 2012 • Resettlement process
EIS	<i>Presentation meetings for the Draft EIS Report</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of activities currently underway • Discovery of gas offshore • Site selection for the LNG plant • General overview of the project development process • Inclusion of partners • Outline of facilities work • Development Plan Proposal - offshore; onshore; and near shore • Work schedule of activities • Basic principles of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study area • Evaluation of environmental and socio-economic, unplanned events and cumulative impacts – classification of significance • Summary of key environmental impacts offshore, near the coast and onshore and mitigation • Summary of socio-economic impacts and mitigation • Summary of cumulative impacts and mitigation • Summary of unplanned events and mitigation • Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

At the district level meetings, the respective Administrator was invited to make the official opening and closing.

Preparatory or dry-run meetings were held before each round of meetings with the EIS Team and Proponents in attendance. Before the event, preparatory work was also carried out with translators to familiarize them with the technical terms to be used during the meetings.

Following presentations, time was allocated for question and answer sessions to provide opportunity for all participants to address questions / concerns to the EIS Team or Proponents, and / or share information. Minutes were taken and all the questions raised, as well as the responses provided by the EIS

Team and the Proponents, were recorded in tables known as the Comments and Response Tables (CRT). These are included in the *Appendix E* of this report.

The meeting facilitator provided the website links for downloading the reports prior to closure of the meetings. The dates and contact details for submitting comments on the reports were also provided. All written comments received prior to or following the public consultation meetings by I&AP's are included in *Appendix F*.

Details and photographs of each of the meetings held during the EPDA and EIS phase are presented below.

4.1 EPDA PHASE - PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

4.1.1 Meeting – District Consulting Council, Palma

Date	Time	Location	No. Of Participants	No. of Contributions
09-27-11	09:00 - 12:00	The Palma Club	36	13
Participants				
District Government				
Members of the Local Advisory Board of the Palma Administrative Post				



4.1.2 Open Public Meeting, Pemba

Date	Time	Location	No. of Participants	No. of Contributions
09-28-11	09:00 - 12:00	Pemba Beach Hotel	44	40
Participants				
Provincial Government				
Delegations from government institutions				
Local environmental groups, local and international NGOs				
Teaching and research institutions				
Tour operators				
Social communication bodies				



4.1.3

Open Public Meeting, Maputo

Date	Time	Location	No. of Participants	No. of Contributions
30-09-11	09:00 - 12:00	Hotel Girassol	61	15
Participants				
Central Government				
Government Institutions				
Environmental and development NGO's				
Teaching and research institutions				
Social communication bodies				



4.2

EIA PHASE - FOCUS GROUP MEETINGS

4.2.1

Focus Group Meeting - Provincial Government of Cabo Delgado

Date	Time	Location	No. of Participants	No. of Contributions
01-30-12	08:30 - 11:30	DPOPH Meeting Room	25	14
Participants				
Provincial Government				



4.2.2

Focus Group Meeting - Tourism Operators in Cabo Delgado

Date	Time	Location	No. of Participants	No. of Contributions
30-01-12	08:30 - 11:30	Pemba Beach Hotel	8	13
Participants				
Tour operators				



4.2.3

Focus Group Meeting - Central Government

Date	Time	Location	No. of Participants	No. of Contributions
01-02-12	09:00 - 12:00	Girassol Hotel	21	15
Participants				
Central Government				



4.3 EIA PHASE - PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

4.3.1 Open Public Meeting, Maputo

Date	Time	Location	No. of Participants	No. of Contributions
09-09-13	09:00 - 12:00	VIP Hotel Maputo	85	36
Participants				
National Government - Ministries and National Directorates				
Government Institutions				
Environmental and development NGO's				
Teaching and research institutions				
Social communication bodies				
Private companies				
Civil society				



4.3.2 Focus Group Meeting - Tourism and Fisheries

Date	Time	Location	No. of Participants	No. of Contributions
09-10-13	11:00 - 12:30	Kauri Hotel	6	13
Participants				
Provincial Government - Fisheries				
Tour operators				



4.3.3

Meeting - District Consulting Council, Palma

Date	Time	Location	No. of Participants	No. of Contributions
09-11-13	09:00 - 12:00	The Palma Club	85	26
Participants				
District Government				
Members of the Local Advisory Board of the Administrative Post of Palma				
Local environmental groups and environmental and developmental NGOs				
Social communication bodies				
Private companies				



4.3.4

Open Public Meeting, Pemba

Date	Time	Location	No. of Participants	No. of Contributions
09-12-13	09:00 - 12:00	Pemba Beach Hotel	64	31
Participants				
Provincial Government				
Delegations of government institutions				
Associations and local environmental groups				
Environmental and local and international development NGOs				
Teaching and research institutions				
Social communication bodies				
Private companies				
Civil society				



4.4 EIA PHASE - COMMUNITY MEETINGS IN THE AFUNGI PENINSULA

4.4.1 Open Public Meeting - Villages of Maganja, Nfunzi, Kibunji, Mpaia and Nsemo

Date	Time	Location	No. of Participants	No. of Contributions
10-17-13	14.00-16.30	Seat of the Village of Maganja	Representatives of the communities and local population (see photos below)	13
Participants				
Villages of Maganja, Nfunzi, Kibunji, Mpaia and Nsemo				



4.4.2

Open Public Meeting, Villages of Quitupo, Milamba 1, Milamba 2, Barabarane and Simo

Date	Time	Location	No. of Participants	No. of Contributions
10-17-13	9.30 -12.30	Seat of the Village of Quitupo	Representatives of the communities and local population (see photos below)	25
Participants				
Villages of Quitupo and Milamba				



4.4.3

Open Public Meeting, Villages of Senga, Macala, Mangala, Patacua and Quitunda

Date	Time	Location	No. of Participants	No. of Contributions
10-17-13	09.00 -12.05	Seat of the Village of Senga	Representatives of the communities and local population (see photos below)	16
Participants				
Villages of Senga, Macala, Mangala and Patacua				



RECORD OF ISSUES DISCUSSED IN THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

The opportunities for I&AP's to provide questions, comments and suggestions were provided throughout the EIA process. In particular, requests were made by the EIS Team at the following stages:

- Following distribution of information documents (NTS of the EPDA and the EIS reports);
- On release of the draft EPDA and EIS reports;
- At public consultation meetings held at the central, provincial, district and community level (Maputo, Pemba and Palma) – verbally or through written comments and comment record sheets distributed during the meetings; and
- Throughout public consultation periods - opportunity to make comments directly to the 'Public Consultation Office' at IMPACTO's office in Maputo.

A record of questions, contributions and comments received from I&AP's throughout the consultation meetings and the consultation period, and the respective responses provided by the EIS Team and the Proponents have been captured in CRT's.

5.1

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES TABLES (CRT'S)

Each of the questions, suggestions, critiques, concerns, comments and requests for clarification / further information raised by the participants at the public consultation meetings, and the respective responses provided by the EIS Team and the Proponents, were compiled into CRT's.

A CRT for each meeting held is found in *Appendix E*. The CRT's do not present a transcript of the questions and responses raised, but rather a summary of the questions made and the respective responses provided. Following the meetings, where the EIS Team felt that responses could be improved or more detail provided, this was done to make them clearer.

At a high level, key issues raised by I&AP's relate to:

- Displacement (physical and economic).
- Land acquisition (process followed and communication).
- Job creation and training for local communities.
- Economic benefits and community development.
- Impacts on livelihoods (tourism, fishing and agriculture).

- Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems (marine and terrestrial).
- Impacts on health, safety and security.
- Implementation of mitigation and management measures (effectiveness of mitigation or capacity of authorities to monitor).

5.2 COMMENTS RECEIVED

Written comments were obtained from the distribution of Comment Register Sheets to record comments, distributed during the public consultation meetings. Some written comments were turned in by the participants at the end of the meetings and others were sent to the Public Consultation Office, located at IMPACTO's offices in Maputo, by fax and / or e-mail. Both the Comment Recording Sheets and the comments submitted to the Public Consultation Office can be found in *Appendix F*.

All comments sent to the Public Consultation Office were included in the written CRT's in *Appendix F*. These were analyzed and answered by the EIS Team with input from the Proponents where applicable. Any issues deemed pertinent and relevant to the EPDA and EIS were addressed and the reports were updated.

The public comment period or the period allocated for receiving questions and comments was 30 days. This period begins fifteen days before meetings are held, on publication of advertisements and release of the notices (with the places where reports could be consulted) and with the distribution of the letters of invitation to meetings (along with the NTS's). A period of 15 days following meetings is allocated to allow people to submit any further comments.

The Draft EIS Report was originally made available for public comment between 23 August and 27 September 2013. At the request of MICOA (following request from NGO's), the commenting period was extended by approximately one month to, 31 October 2013. This was to provide I&AP's with additional time to effectively review the Draft EIA Report given the documents size and complexity.

**APPENDICES OF THE PUBLIC
PARTICIPATION REPORT**

**SCOPING (EPDA) AND ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT (EIS) PHASES**

APPENDIX A

LISTS OF THE PROJECT INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES (I&AP's)

AMA1 - MOZAMBIQUE GAS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CABO DELGADO PROVINCE

TABLE: LIST OF I&AP's FROM MAPUTO – CITY AND PROVINCE OF MAPUTO

I&AP's Group	Company / Institution	Name	Position	Address	Telephone	Fax	Celular	E-Mail
Ministers	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT							
	Ministério dos Recursos Minerais	Esperança Bias	Ministra	Av. Fernão de Magalhães, 34, 1º Andar	21314843	21320620	823125030	
		Mário Marques	Assessor				821530580	mario.marques@mirem.gov.mz
	Ministério para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental	Alcinda Abreu	Ministra	Rua de Kassuende, 167	21492403	21496108	823063020	reinaldo.mendiate@micoa.gov.mz
	Ministério das Pescas	Víctor Borges	Ministro	Rua Marquês de Pombal, 285	21357100	21325087	823074150	daf@mozpescas.gov.mz
	Ministério do Turismo	Carvalho Muária	Ministro	Av. 25 de Setembro, 1018	21306210	21306212		
	Ministério da Indústria e Comércio	Armando Inrouga	Minister	Praça 25 Junho, 300, 8º	21352600	21352669		info@mic.gov.mz
		Carlos	AMA 1 SC member					
	Ministério da Agricultura	José Pacheco	Ministro	Praça dos Heróis Moçambicanos	21460011/6	21460055		
	Ministério da Planificação e Desenvolvimento	Aiuba Cuereneia	Minister	Av. Ahmed S. Touré, 21	21495477	21495477	823024993	mpdinf@mpd.gov.mz
		Jonas Tembe	AMA 1 SC member					jtembe@mpd.gov.mz
	Ministério dos Transportes e Comunicações	Paulo Zucula	Ministro	Av. Mártires de Inhaminga, 336	21430152		823106140	
		Ambrósio Siteo	Director				828600470	ambrosioadolfo@yahoo.com.br, f.gemo@yahoo.com.br
	Ministério do Trabalho	Helena Taipo	Ministro	Av. 24 de Julho, 2351	21428301	21421881		
Alcino Dias		Assessor	Av. 24 de Julho, 2341, 1º			828832460	alcindias@yahoo.com.br	
Ministério da Energia	Salvador Namburete	Minister	Av. 25 de Setembro, 1218, 3º	21303265	21313971			

	Jorgina Manhengane	Advisor for Fuel Area (AMA 1 SC Member), Assessora do Ministro				82 3275350	jfm@me.gov.mz, jorginam@yahoo.com,	
Ministério das Obras Públicas e Habitação	Cadmiel Muthemba	Ministro	Av. Karl Marx, 606	21430028	21421369			
	Calado Ouana	Director of Planning (AMA 1 SC member)				82 3115750	couana@ane.gove.mz	
Ministério das Finanças	Manuel Chang	Ministro	Praça da Marinha Popular	21315000	21306261			
	Roberto Hamilton de Sousa	AMA 1 SC member						
Ministério da Educação	Augusto Luís	Ministro	Av. 24 de Julho, 167	21492006	21492196			
National Directorates	Governo da Província de Maputo	Maria Elias Jonas	Governadora	Praça do Município, 152, Matola	21720440	21720440	maria.jonas@maputo.gov.mz	
	Conselho Municipal da Cidade de Maputo	David Simango	Presidente	Praça dos Trabalhadores				
	Direcção Nacional de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental	Rosa Cesaltina Benedito	Directora	Av. Acordos de Lusaka, 2115	21466245	21466245	827505955	cesaltin@gmail.com, igasheva@km.ru, ronaife@yahoo.com.br
		Josefa Jussar	Chefe de Departamento de LA (AMA 1 SC member)	Av. Acordos de Lusaka, 2115			82 4304070	josefajussar200@yahoo.com.br, magaya9@yahoo.com.br, frosana@gmail.com
	Direcção Nacional de Gestão Ambiental	Anselmina Liphola / Sidónio Contage	Directora / Técnico	Av. Acordos de Lusaka, 2115	21465622	21465847	mualymz@yahoo.com.br, sidocontage2008@yahoo.com.br, almeidaalmeid@yahoo.com.br	
	Direcção Nacional de Planeamento e Ordenamento Territorial	Isabel Senda, Inês Santos	Directora / Técnica	Av. Acordos de Lusaka, 2115	21485275	21469210	floramole2002@yahoo.com, lintfe@hotmail.com	
	Projecto de Gestão de Biodiversidade Marinha e Costeira			Av. Acordos de Lusaka, 2115	21465626			
	Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentável	Jacinta Carlos	Secretaria Executiva	Av. Acordos de Lusaka, 2115	21466971			
	Direcção Nacional de Áreas de Conservação (Mitur)	Francisco Pariela		Av. 25 de Setembro, 1018, r/c	21303650	21303633	827493500	

	Oraca Elias Guambe	AMA 1 SC member						
Direcção Nacional de Planificação e Cooperação (Mitur)			Av. 25 de Setembro, 1018,1º	21303624				
Direcção Nacional do Comércio								
Direcção Nacional da Indústria	Eriksson Duarte	Técnico	Av. Josina Machel, 57, 1º / Av. 25 de Setembro, 1502	21327892		822923740	erikssonduarte@gmail.com	
Direcção Nacional do Ensino Técnico e Vocação Profissional	Gilberto Antero Botas	Director/AM A 1 SC member	Av. 24 de Julho, 167, 7º andar	21490192		82 3150980	gilberto.botas@mined.gov.mz, luis.tembe@mec.gov.mz	
Direcção Nacional de Serviços Agrários			Praça dos Heróis Moçambicanos	21460195				
Direcção Nacional de Terras e Florestas			Av. Josina Machel, 537	21302555	21321804	823163980	dinatef@yahoo.com	
Direcção Nacional de Transportes de Superfície	Pedro Miguel Paulino- Director		Av. Mártires de Inhaminga, 336, 4º, no M. Trans. Comun.	21305832	21305832	821398510	filipemuejo@yahoo.com.br	
Direcção Nacional de Cooperação e Estudos - Min Trabalho	Eduardo Naftal Chimela	Director				82 33 76 420	edwardochimela@yahoo.com	
Direcção Nacional do Turismo	Jorge Guambe / Eduardo Zuber		Av. 25 de Setembro, 1503, 3º	21313759	21313758		turismo@mitur.gov.mz, edrzuber@gmail.com, gilbertohunguana@yahoo.com.br	
Administração Nacional de Pescas	Armando Cumbane		Rua Consiglieri Pedroso, 347, 1º/5º	21431266	21320335	822526970	ajocu@hotmail.com	
Direcção Nacional de Combustíveis	Pilona Chongo	Directora Nacional Adjunta	Av. 25 de Setembro			825144905	pilona.chongo@yahoo.com.br	
Direcção Nacional de Geologia	Armando Manjate	Técnico de Geologia	Praça 25 Junho, 380	21312082	21429216		dngeologia@teledata.mz	
Direcção Nacional de Minas	Ercília Balengo	Técnica Ambiental	Praça 25 Junho, 380	21320024	21427121		balango75@yahoo.com.br	
Government Institutions	Supervisory and Subordinate Institutions							
	Instituto Nacional de Petróleo	Isabel Chuvambe, Imelda Marques	Administradora (1)	Av. Fernão de Magalhães, 34, 1º Andar	21308906, 21320935			isabel.chuvambe@inp.gov.mz, nataliacamba@inp.gov.mz, imelda.marques@gmail.com
		Arsenio Mabote	Chairman				82 30 08 210	arsenio.mabote@inp.gov.mz

Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos (ENH)	Suraia Imussa	HSE Manager	25 de Setembro			824308420	suraia-imussa@enh.co.mz
Instituto de Desenvolvimento de Pesca de Pequena Escala (IDPPE)	Arménio Silva, Leonor Machiana	Técnica	Av. da Marginal, 141/8 / Rua Tenente General Osvaldo Tazama	21490807	21498812	825365557	idppe@idppe.org, mamatyigon@gmail.com
Instituto Nacional de Investigação Pequena (IIP)	Ana Paula Santana Afonso / Emídio André / Manuel Taque	Directora / Técnico	Av. Mao T Tung, 389	21490307	21492112	824922690	erandre01@hotmail.com, M.Taque@hotmail.com
Administração Marítima de Maputo (ADMAR)	Álvaro Cabral	Administrador Marítimo Adjunto	Rua Marques Pombal, 295	21328502		824380770	
Instituto Nacional de Hidrografia e Navegação (INAHINA)							
Instituto Nacional do Mar e Fronteiras (IMAF)	Miguel Alberto Chissano		Av. Ahmed S. Touré, 61, 6º	21485704	21485707	823116030	marfront@tropical.co.mz
Instituto Nacional da Marinha (INAMAR)	António Ângelo Jopela; Domingos Gomes	Director de Serviços (2)	Rua Marques Pombal, 279	21301963	21324007	823011480	inamar@zebra.uem.mz
Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia (INAM)	Árabe Arcanjo		Rua Mukumbura, 164	21490064	21491150		mozmet@inam.gov.mz
Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (CONDES)	Issufo Ivo	Técnico	Av. Emílio Daússe, 82, 1º andar	21328468	21328470		issufojuma2003@yahoo.com.br
Fundo de Energia (FUNAE)	Miquelina Menezes, Nélsia Manhique	PCA, Técnica Ambiental	Rua da Imprensa, Pr.33 andares, 256, 6º	21304717	21309228	82216550	funae@funae.co.mz, fenergia@zebra.uem.mz, nelsiamanhique@funae.co.mz
Centro de Promoção de Investimentos (CPI)	Dique Bacar, Belarmina Capitine	Analista de Projectos / Coordenadora do SDN	Rua da Imprensa, Prédio 33, 332, r/c	21313295, 21313310	21313325	823062320	cpi@cpi.co.mz, amacamo@cpi.co.mz, Mmendonca@cpi.co.mz, iloforte@cpi.co.mz, dbacar@cta.co.mz, bcapitine@cpi.co.mz
Portos e Caminhos de Ferro de Moçambique		PCA	Praça dos Trabalhadores	21430894	21430903	823193770, 823179340	retagi@cfmnet.co.mz, adfondo@tvcabo.co.mz
Instituto de Investigação Sócio-Cultural (ARPAC)			Rua do Bagamoyo, 201	21431366	21328621		arpac@tvcabo.co.mz
Agência do Zambeze	Armindo Manhica	Técnico	Av 24 de Julho, Predio do INSS			82-3298170	amanhic2000@yahoo.com

	Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades (INGC)			Rua da Resistência, 1746, 10º	21414075				
Companies	Private/Public Entities in the na Area of Trade in Hydrocarbons								
	Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos (ENH)	Nelson Ocuane, Fernanda Cossa	PCA, Engª HSE	Av. 25 de Setembro, 270, 1º andar (Time Square)	21302910	21324808		enhexplo@virconn.com, fernanda_khossa@hotmail.com	
	Petromoc e Sasol			Av. 25 de Setembro, Edif JAT I, 420, 2º andar	21360278, 21306301	21301810, 21328381	823067050	Marta.henriques@sasol.com, hmadeira@pess.co.mz	
	Eni East Africa, SPA	Chiara Cerruti;	HSE & Community Investment Manager	Av. Julius Nyerere, 3504	21497221			843025136	chiara.cerruti@enimozambique.eni.it
		Cristiano Salino	General Manager					843213211	
	SASOL			Av. 25 de Setembro, Edif JAT I, 420, 2º andar	21 357 437	21301810, 21328381, +27 11 219 0422	823067050, 82 155 7630	Marta.henriques@sasol.com, hmadeira@pess.co.mz	
	STATOIL	Helge Håland	Representante em Moçambique	Av. 25 de Setembro, 270, Edif. Time Square, 2º Andar; Escritório 19			84 33 77 890	HGH@statoil.com, HEIME@statoil.com	
	Petronas Carigali Mozambique			Av. 25 de Setembro, 1230, BI 5, 6º andar	21302409	21302409		tania.andrade@petronas.co.mz	
NGO's and Academic and Research Institutions	Environmental NGO's								
	Justiça Ambiental	Daniel Ribeiro		Rua de Marconi, Prédio 110, 1º andar	21496668			daniel@ja.org.mz	
	CTV - Centro Terra Viva	Alda Salomão, Raquel Fernandes		Rua D, 27, Bairro da Coop			825201039	cristinamlouro@gmail.com, rfernandes@ctv.org.mz, pascoaviola@hotmail.com	
	UICN - União Mundial para Natureza	Roberto Zolho		Av. Francisco M.Castro, 23				robertoz.iucn@tvco.co.mz	
	Banco Mundial	José Chembeze		Av. Kenneth Kaunda, 1224				jchembeze@worldbank.org	
	WWF	Britt Zolho		Rua Macombe Macossa, 213, Sommershield	21483121	21490970	823122250	wwfmaz@wwf.org.mz, brzolho@www.org.mz, lmuaves@wwf.org.mz	
Cláudia Manjate			827384631					cmanjate@wwf.org.mz	

Livangingo	António Reina (Dir), Sheila Rati	Director / Oficial de Recursos Naturais	Rua Olivença, 20, 1º andar	21417610	21314439		reina@virconn.com, bongek97@gmail.com
Fórum para a Natureza em Perigo (FNP)	José Zacarias (Dir.Adj)		Rua da Concórdia, 15, 1º andar, flat 2			823065823 843181998	fnp@virconn.com, jm.zacarias@tdm.co.mz
Development NGO's							
ADEL – Agência de Desenvolvimento Económico Local	Fumela Dimas (Presidente)		Rua Sofala, 1067, Matola	21783363			adelmaputo18@gmail.com
CARE Moçambique			Av. Mártires de Mueda, 596	21492064	21492077	823259460	carem@care.org.mz
Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique	Americo Ubisse	Secretario Geral	Av. Agostinho Neto, 284	21485964		823062932	americo.ubisse@redcross.org.mz
OXFAM			Rua Pereira Marinho, 102	21487587			
Fundação para o Desenvolvimento da Comunidade /FDC)			Av. 25 de Setembro, Edif. Time Square Bl 2, 2º	21300810			
Agência Adventista de Desenvolvimento e Recursos Assistenciais (ADRA)			Av. Eduardo Mondlane, 2091	21304422	21320487	823163140	adramozambique@adra.org.mz
KULIMA - Organismo para o Desenvolvimento Socioeconómico Integrado	José Chambal	Técnico de Projectos	Av. Karl Marx, 1452, r/c	21321510			chambalj@gmail.com
Associação de Naturais, Amigos e Simpatizantes de Cabo Delgado (CD em Movimento)	Eduardo Amade Zuber, Jorge Muanahumo	Director de Planificação (2)	Ministério da Função Pública, Av. 10 de Novembro, 110	21780449		824841030 / 823049775	muanahumo@hotmail.com
MUGEDE- Mulher, Genero e Desenvolvimento	Helio Ernesto	Oficial de Projectos Comunitários	Av Amilcar cabral N 903			82-3977767	hodivage@hotmail.com
KEPA - Serviços de Cooperação	Humberto Ossemame	Oficial de Programas	Rua Simões da Silva N 62			82-3051229	humberto.ossemame@kepa.fi
Iniciativa Moçambicana para a Boa Governação	Amadeu Cossa, Stiven Ferrão	Ponto Focal na Plataforma	Av. 24 de Julho			82-3843954	amadeucossa@yahoo.com.br, stivenferrao@yahoo.com.br
IMPROG	Rolando Cuna	Activista	Av. 24 de Julho			82-2427400	
	Sergio Machavae	Activista				82-5724982	

	GTZ – Cooperação Técnica Alemã			Av. Francisco O Magumbwe, 976	21491245			
Academic and Research Institutions								
	Universidade Pedagógica			Av. 24 Julho/Clinica 222			823854060, 845732210, 824195370	helderguilamba@yahoo.com.br, vdchichambe@yahoo.com.br, dercioluisroia@yahoo.com.br
	Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) - Depto de Biologia	Director		Campos Universitário			823133680	adriano@zebra.uem.mz
	Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) - Depto de Geologia	Director						massingue@uem.mz
	Museu de História Natural - Universidade Eduardo Mondlane	Lucília Chuquela	Directora	Praça Travessia do Zambeze	21485401			bentomcarlos@yahoo.com.br, assanogi@yahoo.com.br
	Universidade Técnica de Moçambique	José Luís Cabaço - Reitor		Av Alberto Lithuli, 418/438	21302116	21302107	823216700	rmara@udm.ac.mz
	Instituto Superior Politécnico e Universitário	Lourenço do Rosário - Reitor		Av. Francisco O Magumbwe, 438	21497616			
	Instituto Superior de Ciências e Tecnologia de Moçambique			Av. Zedequias Manganhela, 322	21312014	21312993	823094130	isctem@isctem.com
Media	Jornal Notícias			Rua Joaquim Lapa, 55	21320119	21320575		noticias@teledata.mz
	Mediacoop - Jornal Savana			Av. Amílcar Cabral, 1049	21302402	21302402		savana@medcoop.uem.mz
	RTP África			Rua Pero Anaia, 248	21497343	21497347		rtp.a.moc@tv cabo.co.mz
	Soico - STV			Rua Timor Leste, 108	21315217	21301865		
	TVM			Av. 25 de Setembro, 154	21308117	21308122		tvm@tvm.co.mz
	Rádio Moçambique			Rua da Rádio				
	Correio da Manhã	Jaime Ubisse		Av. Filipe S. Magaia			828106890	jaimeubisse@yahoo.com.br
International Organizations	World Bank							
	IFC							
	UNDP							
	Fauna e Flora International (FFI)	Bruno Nhancale	Mozambique Country Representative				82-4755720	www.fauna-flora.org; bruno.nhancale@fauna-flora.org

Interested Parties	Aurecon	Hassane Abechande					82-6937020	habechande@gmail.com
	Girof Construções	Orlando Matos			21 460285			
	Status Consultores de Comunicação	Aunorio Simbine						status.energiamoz@status.co.mz
	Estudante - UP	Leonel Obet					82-7763190	
	Estudante-ISRI	Michel Belarmino					82-5508658	
	Gestor Ambiental -UP	Rogério Daniel Chichambe		Av. 24 de Julho, 223			84-5732210	chichambe@hotmail.com
	ALSTOM	Fernando Carreira	Representante	Rua de Tchamba, 405	21-491765	21-491763	82-3168210	dido.carreira@tdm.co.mz
	Estudante - UEM	Helio Bambo						heliobambo@hotmail.com
	Estudante -UP	Gracinda Vilanculos					82-5976976	
	Estudante - UEM	Minaldo Remane					84-7455578	
	Estudante - ARPAC	Helena Ouana	Estudante				825657364	
	Estudante - ISRI	Michael Belarmino					82-5508658	mijobe5@yahoo.com.br
	Plataforma dos Recursos Naturais e Indústria Extrativa	Nathalie Grimoud, Ámina Pais	Oficial de Comunicação (2)	Rua Macombe Macossa, 213			823634566, 824004503	nathaliegimoud@gmail.com, aminapais@gmail.com
	Fauna and Flora International	Michelle Pfaffenthaler	Technical advisor Mining		+264 64 406041	+264 886 25409	+264 81 208-9444	mish@mweb.com.na
	Corredor de Desenvolvimento de Nacala	Manuel Ruas	Gestor de Projectos	Av. Mártires de Inhaminga (MTC)			823089190	manuelruas@gmail.com
	MISAU	Décio Zita, Ângela Uamusse	Eng ^a Ambiental	Av. Eduardo Mondlane			820591910	derciozita@yahoo.com.br, celena79@gmail.com
Consultor independente	Sean Nazeralli					82-3972000	snazeralli@wwf.org.mz	

AMA1 - MOZAMBIQUE GAS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CABO DELGADO PROVINCE

TABLE: LIST OF I&AP'S OF CABO DELGADO PROVINCE – CITY OF PEMBA & DISTRICT OF PALMA

I&AP's Group	Company / Institution	Name	Position	Address	Telephone	Fax	Celular	E-Mail	
Provincial Government Authorities	PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT								
	Governo da Província de Cabo Delgado	Eliseu Machava	Governador da Província	Av. 16 de Julho, Edif. Governo	272-20850			eliseu.machava@cdelgado.gov.mz	
	Secretaria Provincial de Cabo Delgado	Lina Portugal	Secretaria Permanente	Av. 16 de Julho, Edif. Governo				82-3196166	portugallina@yahoo.com.br
		Ibraimo Carimo	Chefe Depto SP					82-8353670	icarimo@yahoo.com.br
	Direcção Provincial para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental - DPCA	Policarpo Napica	Director Provincial	Rua Comércio, 54	272-20353			82-4394840	pnapica@gmail.com
		Augusto Assane	Técnico					82-6874330	hafsa07@yahoo.com.br
		Delfina Mandanda	Técnica					82-8889700	sashamz@yahoo.com.br
	Direcção Provincial dos Recursos Minerais e Energia - DPREME / INP	Ramiro Nguiraze	Director/Delegado	Rua 1º de Maio, 740	272-21900	272-21900		82-9350250	ramiro.nguiraze@inp.gov.mz
	Direcção Provincial do Turismo - DPTUR	Francisco Loureiro	Director	Rua Comércio	272-21911	272-21912		82 3035939	dpturismo.cd@teledata.mz, floureiro26@gmail.com
		Célia Mtambo	Chefe Depto	Rua Geronimo Romero	272-21860	272-21860		84-9187171	celiazeliamez@yahoo.com.br
	Direcção de Áreas de Conservação - DNAC/DPTUR			Rua Comércio					
	Direcção Provincial da Indústria e Comércio - DIC	Mateus Matusse	Director	Av. Eduardo Mondlane, 239	272-20328	272-20328		824192370	dpiccd@teledata.mz
	Direcção Provincial da Agricultura - DPA	Mario Caetano Jone	Director	Av. Joaquim Chipande				82-6662410	mnavando62@yahoo.com.br
Mariano Matias		Responsável da área da Fazenda do Bravio							
Serviços Provinciais de Geografia e Cadastro / DPA	Achimo Francisco	Chefe dos Serv. Prov.						achimofranc@gmail.com, spgc-cd@teledata.mz, muitikile@gmail.com	
Serviços Provinciais de Florestas e Fauna Bravia /	Nicolau Moisés	Chefe dos Serv. Prov.	Av. 25 de Setembro	272-20156			826887250	nicolas_192001@yahoo.com.br	

DPA							
Direcção Provincial da Mulher e Acção Social	Maria Argentina Simão	Directora	Rua Base Moçambique			829807890	argentina_simao@yahoo.com.br
Direcção Provincial das Obras Públicas e Habitação	Dinó Albino Coutinho	Director	Av. 25 de Setembro				dino_coutinho@yahoo.com.br
Direcção Provincial do Trabalho	João Muti Rodrigues	Director	Av. Eduardo Mondlane, 281			826902270	jomotim@yahoo.com.br
Direcção Provincial dos Transportes e Comunicações	Buanar	Director	Rua do Comércio			823614249	
Direcção Provincial de Saúde	Saozinha Paulo Agostinho	Directora	Av. 16 de Julho, Edif. Governo				
	Cesário Suege	Director Adjunto					
Direcção Provincial de Pescas	Carvalho Mário	Director	Rua Alberto Chipande	272-20666	272-21555; 272-21362	82-7925850	carvalhomar@hotmail.com
	Ruy Cossa	Chefe Depto				82-6600640	ruy.cossa.cdeltado@gov.net, rcossa@mozpesca.gov.mz
	Beatriz Izidoro	Técnica				82-9325290	bibiizidoro@yahoo.com.br
Direcção Provincial de Educação e Cultura	Graziela Tembe	Directora	Av. 16 de Junho, Bairro Cimento			82-3085710	grazielatembe@gmail.com
Direcção Provincial do Plano e Finanças	Raimundo Lázaro	Director Adjunto		272-20946	272-21414	826952680	patricioraimundo@yahoo.com.br
Instituto Nacional de Hidrografia e Navegação - INAHINA	Hilário Nhancale	Delegado Provincial	Rua do Comércio	272-20720		82-1562590	hilario.nhancale@gmail.com
Instituto de Desenvolvimento de Pesca de Pequena Escala - IDPPE	Albino Magona	Director	Av. Marginal, 7682	272-21626	272-21626	82-3010217	amagonaffp@yahoo.com.br
	Marie Sophie Amily					82-9905181	amily.sophie@gmail.com
Instituto Nacional de Investigação Pesqueira - IIP	Henriques Bustani	Delegado Provincial	Complexo da DPA			82-6527870	henbustani@gmail.com, limitedpires@yahoo.com.br
Base Naval de Pemba	Joanito Ismael Hacky		Av. da Marginal			84-7597607	
	Joao Chicango	Chefe das Operações				84-7597607	
Polícia Marítima	Tomás Badae	Chefe das Operações	Pemba			82-5526471	
Força de Guarda Fronteira / PRM	Francisco S. Paulo		Rua 1º de Maio			82-4622410	
Administração Marítima	Luís Manuel	Técnico	Pemba			82-5352365	
Porto de Pemba	Oreo Benzane		Rua do Porto		272-20453	82-6016710	
Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades - INGC (Delegação de CD)	Elizete Manuel	Delegada	Pemba	272-21904	272-21904	82-4468200	

	Instituto de Comunicação Social - ICS (Delegação de CD)	Minós Dausse	Técnico	Rua do Porto	272-21947	272-21892	82-3617376	dauseminos@yahoo.com.br
	Caminhos de Ferro de Moçambique - CFM / Porto de Pemba (Delegação de CD)	Ório Benzane	Delegado Provincial	Rua do Porto	272-20453		82-6016710	oriobenzane@gmail.com
	Administração Nacional de Estradas - ANE (Delegação de CD)	Ernesto Correia	Delegado	Av. Gen. Alberto Chipande, 1654	272-21152, 272-21194	272-21194	82-5643103	delega.cdeldgado@teledata.mz
	DISTRICT GOVERNMENT							
	Palma							
District Government Authorities	Governo Distrital de Palma	Pedro Romão Jemusse	Administrador do Distrito	Palma-Sede			82-6563959 82 2842532	
	Secretaria Distrital de Palma	Abdul Piconês	SP	Palma-Sede			86-4021548	abdulpicones@gmail.com
	Serviços Distritais de Actividades Económicas de Palma	Constantino Munçule		Palma			82-4073500	
	Serviços Distritais de Planeamento e Infra-estrutura de Palma	Verónico Muicatar		Palma			82-7068160	
	IDPPE (Delegação Distrital)		Representante					
Affected Communities, Individual & Vulnerable Groups (Comunities of Fisheries, Women, Young)	Posto Administrativo de Quionga		Chefe do Posto	Palma				
	Posto Administrativo de Olumbi		Chefe do Posto	Palma				
	Aldeia de Nsenga		Líder da Aldeia	Palma				
	Aldeia de Quitupo		Líder da Aldeia	Palma				
	Aldeia de Maganja		Líder da Aldeia	Palma				
	Fundação Contra a Fome (Palma Branch)	Jordão Artur Choé		Palma				jchoe@fh.org
	Fisherman community (Palma)			Palma				
	NGO's / ASSOCIATIONS / PROFESSIONALS ORGANIZATIONS / ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS							
NGO's and Academic and Research Institutions	Parque Nacional das Quirimbas (WWF)	Mark Hoekstra, José Timana	Representante Provincial	Rua do Comércio, 202	272-21332	272-21332	823029251, 82-7219490	dreynolds@wwf.org.mz, jtimana@wwf.org.mz
		José Dias	Administrador				82-4617360	jodias@tdm.co.mz
	WWF	Luís Augusto	Executor de Projectos	Rua do Comércio, 202			82-3807480	laugusto@wwf.org.mz
		João Manuel					82-9722214	jmanuel@wwf.org.mz
	AMA - Associação do Meio Ambiente	Antonia Macanige		Rua do Porto, 1234	272-21415		82-6876100	antoniamacanige007@yahoo.com.br
		Hélio Abrijal	Gestor Comunicação				82-3887842	ama_helio.abrijal@gmail.com

FOCADE - Fórum das ONG's de Cabo Delgado	Imamo Mussa	Secretario do Conselho de Administração	Rua Comércio, 46, r/c			82-0265820	focade.pemba@tdm.co.mz
				272-20348	272-20348		focade@teledata.mz
	Lucia Jófrice					82-3035367	lucia.jofrice@kepa.fi
Médicos Del Mundo Espanha	Eduardo Bastos		Av. 25 de Setembro, 795	272-21509		82-4171340	bastoseduardo@hotmail.com
Liga dos Direitos Humanos de Pemba	Domingos Valentim			272-20083	272-20083	82-3893483	domingosjv@yahoo.com
	Virginia Jesus	Coordenadora	Rua Cª, 132	272-20082		82-6481590	marianomevirginia@yahoo.com.br
Associação Progresso	Consolata Mifoca		Rua Cemitério, 109, 1º	272-20934		82-6488490	progpemba@teledata.mz
Associação Moçambicana para o Desenvolvimento Rural			Av. Eduardo Mondlane, 824	272-21610			
Helvetas	Barbara Kruspan		Rua CI III, nº 2051 (Rua da Marginal)	272-21624 / 21415		82-7198100	barbara.kruspan@gmx.ch
Gecorena	Faquihe Saide Ali / Assane Simão da Silva		Rua Josina Machel	272-21386		82-5525969	faquihesaide@yahoo.com.br
Centro de Pesquisa do Ambiente Marinho e Costeiro - CEPAM	Hermes Pacule	Director	Av. Marginal, Bairro Chuíbo			82-3988020	hermespacule2004@yahoo.com.br
	Eugidio Gobo	Técnico				828976925	eugidiogobo@gmail.com
Fundação Aga Khan	Sonia Maciel	Directora Regional de Programas	Rua do Comércio	272-219718		82-3075770	sonia.maciel@akda.org
Fórum Terra de Cabo Delgado	Assane Simão da Silva	Coordenador Provincial	Pemba			82-6634490	assanedasilva@gmail.com
Fórum Pescadores da Baía	José Domingos		Pemba			823838593	
Fundação Contra a Fome	Alaice Omolo	Director do Projecto	Pemba			82-2503509	aomolo@fh.org
Agencia Espanhola de Cooperação Internacional para o Desenvolvimento	Cristina Esteban	Tecnica	Av 16 de Junho Edifício do Governo, DP Plano e Finanças	27-221614		826556035	cristina.esteban@aecid.org.mz
	Jesús Pérez	Consul Honorário		272-21614		82-3949865	jesus.perez@aecid.org.mz
Rani Resorts	Adelino Adamo Matola	Director RH	Av. Marginal, 5421	272-21770	272-21767	843259390	rhmatala@pembabeach-hotel.co.mz
Organização da Sociedade Civil	José Domingos		Rua do Comércio (IDPPE)			823838593	
GMD - Grupo Moçambicano da Dívida	Manuel Mário	Coordenador Provincial	Av. 16 Junho			845947715	
Núcleo Provincial de Combate ao Sida	Sarangue Atnia		Av. 16 Junho	272-20183			
Iniciativa Local para o Desenvolvimento da Pesca	Isabel Ferreira	Coordenadora	Pemba			82-8501410	iniciativainicial.pemba@gmail.com

	Sustentável na Baía de Pemba							
	KARIBO - Associação dos Naturais e Amigos do Ibo	Imamo Mussa	Delegado				82-0265820	
	Gabinete do Direito Jurídico da Mulher	José Paulino	Administrador	Bairro Cimento			82-7079056	josepaulino.cossa@gmail.com
	ADEL	Diamantino João		Rua do Comércio			82-6853054	
	União Provincial dos Camponeses	Augusto Rasse		Rua Eduardo Mondlane, 30			82-8596997	
	CTV - Centro Terra Viva	Énia de Sousa		Rua Capitão Curado, 1757			82-9856550	
	Universidade Católica de Moçambique	Lúcia Alberto	Docente	Av. 25 de Setembro	272-21969	272-21720	82-6070307	fgti.ucm@teledata.mz; fgti@ucmpemba.ac.mz, lucee52@yahoo.com.br
	Universidade Lúrio	Jorge Ferrão		Pemba				
		Isabel Marques da Silva						
Companies	STATOIL	Helge Håland	Representante em Moçambique	Av. 25 de Setembro, 270, Edif. Time Square, 2º Andar; Escritório 19			84-3377890	HGH@statoil.com, HEIME@statoil.com
	Eni East Africa, SPA	Alexandre Eynard	HSE Manager	Av. A. Tivane, 877				alexandre.eynard@enimozambique.no.it
		Cristiano Salino	General Manager					84-3213211
Media	Rádio Moçambique	Canana	Delegado	Rua Josina Machel	272-21213	272-21213		rmpemba@teledata.mz; epcabodelgado@rm.co.mz
	Rádio Sem Fronteiras	Eleutério Silvestre		Rua 018	272-21315			radiosemfronteiras@tiscalit
	Televisão de Moçambique (TVM)	Vicente Martins		Rua do Comércio	272-20938		82-5508707	tvmpemba@teledata.mz
	Jornal Horizonte	Buanamade Assane	Chefe da Redacção	Av. 7 de Abril, 373	272-21112	272-21112	82-6719060	horizonte.pemba@teledata.mz, buanamadeassane@gmail.com
	Jornal Diário de Moçambique						272-20535	82-8673090
	Jornal Notícias	Jonas Wazik		Av. 25 de Setembro	272-20535	272-20535		
Tourism Operators	HOTÉLS / RESORTS / LODGES							
	Cabo Delgado Biodiversidade e Turismo (CDBT)	José Óscar Monteiro						
	Tecomaji, Lda	Guy Dobinson	Logistics & Administration				825529826	jkgtimbers@gmail.com

	Karen Shoeman	"				844069379	ilhatecomaji@gmail.com	
Pemba Beach Hotel	Alexandre Torrao		Av. Marginal, 5470, Praia de Wimbe	272-21770/90	272-21779		pembabeach@teledata.mz , pembabeach@raniresorts.com;	
Pemba Magic Lodge	Russell Bott					82-6862730	russellbott@yahoo.com.au	
D.E. Beach Resort Lda	Alberto Veleno Sanikkela	Director Adjunto	Pemba Marringuanha	27-229095/9148		82-4970790/84-4848100	welomosany@yahoo.com.br	
Vamizi Island Lodge / Brunswick Investment Services, Ltd.	Oscar Monteiro		Arquipélago das Quirimbas	272-21299		82-3001050	reservation@maluane.com ; oscarjom@yahoo.com;	
	Ryan Pape	Vamizi-resident island manager					823050264	ryan.pape@vamizi.com
	Michael Gera						+44 20 7529 5360	
Rongui Island Lodge								
Cabo Delgado investment Lda. / Bruton Advisors Ltd.	Michael Gera	CEO	2 nd Floor, 14 Bruton Place, London, W1J 6LX, UK	+447917 615800		84-6989238	mgera@brunswick-is.com, mgera@brutonadvisors.com, michael@michaelgera.com	
bluegreenplanning+design	Derek Chittenden	(Consultant CDI Lda)					derek@bluegreenplanning.com	
Quiramimbi Island	Tom Steenkamp, Alberto Velemune	Managing Director (?), Gestor Assistente				82-4970790	jake.tuggy@gmail.com, welenosamy@yahoo.com.br	
Ilha Metundo	Matteo Vaghi	Administrador	Av da Marginal - Pemba			84-3656361	matteo@metundo.com	
Miti, Lda / Ilha Vumba	Faruk Jamal		Av. 16 de Junho, Palma/Ilha Vumba	272-20082		82-3150900		
	Yussuf Adam						yussufmz@yahoo.com	
	Zaide Abubacar	Director	EN106, Muxara, Pemba	26961161 / 26961038	27221920	82/848146946	zaideabubacar@yahoo.com	
Pemba Dive	Radiger Frank					826697050	pembadive@londolodge.com	
Guludo Beach Lodge	Amy / Neil		Parque Nacional das Quirimbas			82-7234470		
Dawi Safaris / Kilaguni, Lda	Ester Ferreira						estermferreira@hotmail.com	
	Russel		Praia de Wimbe			82-6862730		
Interested ans Affected Parties	OHIMYA, Consultoria e Projectos	Mário Jorge Rassul	Director	Av. Marginal, Maringanha		82-3069340	mario.j.rassul@gmail.com	
	Mamari Tecle	Mamari Tecle	Responsável	Rua 034 N 82		82-7021310	makkay10@hotmail.com	

Arco Norte / Speed	Sérgio Uate	Coordenador	Pemba			82-4133410	sergiowate@gmail.com
Activa	Carolina Allany	Coordenadora				82-7361700	carolinaallany@yahoo.com.br
Conselho Comunitário de Pesca de Ruela -CCP-R	Jaime Mario Semedo	Presidente	Bairro Paquitequete			84-4056987	
GAK Lda.	Gulzar A. Karim		Palma (Forestry concession -FC)			823149420	
Companhia Indicos Lda	Pieter Jacobs		Praia de Wimbe	272-20102		82-6822700	cidivers@teledata.mz
Fauna and Flora International	Michelle Pfaffenthaler	Technical advisor Mining		+264 64 406041	+264 886 25409	+264 81 208-9444	mish@mweb.com.na
Cabo Delgado Investments Limitada (CDIL)	Oscar Monteiro, Michael Gera, Derek Chittenden						
Kaskazine	Genevieve		Pemba Beach Hotel	272-20371		82-3096990	info@kaskazine.com

APPENDIX B

NEWSPAPER AND RADIO ADVERTISEMENTS

EPDA PHASE



Mozambique Area 1, Lda



ENH

**ESTUDO DE IMPACTO AMBIENTAL
PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO
DELGADO**

ANÚNCIO DE REUNIÕES DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA

Em Dezembro de 2006 a Anadarko Mozambique Area 1 (AMA 1) e o seu parceiro Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos E.P. (ENH) assinaram um Contrato de Pesquisa e Produção de Hidrocarbonetos (EPCC) com o Governo de Moçambique para a Área 1 da Bacia do Rovuma, no Norte de Moçambique.

Desde então, a AMA1 e seus parceiros adquiriram informações sísmicas com segurança e anunciaram quatro grandes descobertas de gás natural em águas profundas na Bacia do Rovuma. Em virtude deste sucesso extraordinário, a AMA1 está agora a planificar o desenvolvimento comercial. O desenvolvimento proposto poderá envolver a perfuração de poços adicionais em mar aberto, o transporte do gás através de um gasoduto submarino para a costa e a construção de uma fábrica de Gás Natural Liquefeito (GNL) para converter o gás natural em líquido. Prevê-se que o GNL seja transportado através de um gasoduto para um cais em mar aberto e exportado por embarcações concebidas para transportar GNL.

Como parte desse processo de consulta à sociedade civil e para efeitos de apresentação do rascunho do relatório do **Estudo de Pré -Viabilidade Ambiental e Definição do Âmbito (EPDA) e Termos de Referência (TdR) para o EIA**, a ERM e a Impacto, Lda, irão realizar reuniões públicas abertas nas Cidades de Pemba e de Maputo e no Distrito de Palma. São convidadas todas as pessoas interessadas a participar nas reuniões a ter lugar nas horas e locais seguintes:

Distrito de Palma	Cidade de Pemba	Cidade de Maputo
Data: 27/09/11	Data: 28/09/11	Data: 30/09/11
Hora: 09:00 – 12:00	Hora: 09:00 – 12:00	Hora: 09:00 – 12:00
Local: Clube de Palma	Local: Pemba Beach Hotel	Local: Hotel VIP

Informa-se que exemplares do rascunho do EPDA e dos TdR estão disponíveis para consulta nos seguintes escritórios em Maputo: DNAIA, INP, Impacto e Anadarko, nas suas delegações em Pemba e na Administração do Distrito de Palma. Versões do EPDA e TdR em Português e Inglês também estão disponíveis no seguinte portal <http://www.impacto.co.mz>

A AMA1 designou a Environmental Resources Management (ERM) e a Impacto, Lda para efectuarem a Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (AIA) do projecto.

Para se registar e para eventuais esclarecimentos queiram por favor contactar:

Sandra Fernandes
IMPACTO, LDA
A. Mártires da Machava, 968
Tel. 258 21499636
Fax: 258 21493019
Cel. 82 3046650

E-mail: sfernandes@impacto.co.mz



Projectos e Estudos Ambientais



ESTUDO DE IMPACTO AMBIENTAL PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

ANÚNCIO DE REUNIÕES DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA

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Data: 27/09/11	Data: 28/09/11	Data: 30/09/11
Hora: 09:00 - 12:00	Hora: 09:00 - 12:00	Hora: 09:00 - 12:00
Local: Clube de Palma	Local: Pemba Beach Hotel	Local: Hotel VIP

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Para se registar e para eventuais esclarecimentos queiram por favor contactar:

Sandra Fernandes

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Maputo



**ESTUDO DE IMPACTO AMBIENTAL
PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO
DELGADO**

ANÚNCIO DE REUNIÕES DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA

Em Dezembro de 2006 a Anadarko Mozambique Area 1 (AMA-1) e o seu parceiro Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos E.P. (ENH) assinaram um Contrato de Pesquisa e Produção de Hidrocarbonetos (EPCC) com o Governo de Moçambique para a Área 1 da Bacia do Rovuma, no Norte de Moçambique.

Desde então, a AMA1 e seus parceiros adquiriram informação sísmica com segurança e anunciaram quatro grandes descobertas de gás natural em águas profundas na Bacia do Rovuma. Em virtude deste sucesso extraordinário, a AMA1 está agora a planificar o desenvolvimento comercial. O desenvolvimento proposto poderá envolver a perfuração de poços adicionais em mar aberto, o transporte do gás através de um gasoduto submarino para a costa e a construção de uma fábrica de Gás Natural Liquefeito (GNL) para converter o gás natural em líquido. Prevê-se que o GNL seja transportado através de um gasoduto para um cais em mar aberto e exportado por embarcações concebidas para transportar GNL.

Como parte desse processo de consulta à sociedade civil e para efeitos de apresentação do rascunho do relatório do Estudo de Pré-Viabilidade Ambiental e Definição do Âmbito (EPDA) e Termos de Referência (TdR) para o EIA, a ERM e a Impacto, Lda, irão realizar reuniões públicas abertas nas Cidades de Pemba e de Maputo e no Distrito de Palma. São convidadas todas as pessoas interessadas a participar nas reuniões a ter lugar nas horas e locais seguintes:

Distrito de Palma	Cidade de Pemba	Cidade de Maputo
Data: 27/09/11	Data: 28/09/11	Data: 30/09/11
Hora: 09:00 – 12:00	Hora: 09:00 – 12:00	Hora: 09:00 – 12:00
Local: Clube de Palma	Local: Pemba Beach Hotel	Local: Hotel Girassol

Informa-se que exemplares do rascunho do EPDA e dos TdR estão disponíveis para consulta nos seguintes escritórios em Maputo: DNAIA, INP, Impacto e Anadarko, nas suas delegações em Pemba e na Administração do Distrito de Palma. Versões do EPDA e TdR em Português e Inglês também estão disponíveis no seguinte portal: <http://www.impacto.co.mz>.

A AMA1 designou a Environmental Resources Management (ERM) e a Impacto, Lda para efectuarem a Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (AIA) do projecto.

Para se registar e para eventuais esclarecimentos queiram por favor contactar:

Sandra Fernandes
IMPACTO, LDA
Av. Mártires da Machava, 988
Tel. 258 21499636
Fax 258 21493019
Cel. 82 3048650
E-mail: sfernandes@impacto.co.mz
Maputo





Moçambique Área 1, Lda



**ESTUDO DE IMPACTO AMBIENTAL
PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA
DE CABO DELGADO**

ANÚNCIO DE REUNIÕES DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA

Em Dezembro de 2006 a **Anadarko Mozambique Area 1 (AMA 1)** e o seu parceiro **Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos E.P. (ENH)** assinaram um Contrato de Pesquisa e Produção de Hidrocarbonetos (EPCC) com o Governo de Moçambique para a Área 1 da Bacia do Rovuma, no Norte de Moçambique.

Desde então, a AMA1 e seus parceiros adquiriram informação sísmica com segurança e anunciaram quatro grandes descobertas de gás natural em águas profundas na Bacia do Rovuma. Em virtude deste sucesso extraordinário, a AMA1 está agora a planificar o desenvolvimento comercial. O desenvolvimento proposto poderá envolver a perfuração de poços adicionais em mar aberto, o transporte do gás através de um gasoduto submarino para a costa e a construção de uma fábrica de Gás Natural Liquefeito (GNL) para converter o gás natural em líquido. Prevê-se que o GNL seja transportado através de um gasoduto para um cais em mar aberto e exportado por embarcações concebidas para transportar GNL.

Como parte desse processo de consulta à sociedade civil e para efeitos de apresentação do rascunho do relatório do **Estudo de Pré-Viabilidade Ambiental e Definição do Âmbito (EPDA) e Termos de Referência (TdR) para o EIA**, a ERM e a Impacto, Lda, irão realizar reuniões públicas abertas nas Cidades de Pemba e de Maputo e no Distrito de Palma. São convidadas todas as pessoas interessadas a participar nas reuniões a ter lugar nas horas e locais seguintes:

Distrito de Palma	Cidade de Pemba	Cidade de Pemba
Data: 27/09/11	Data: 28/09/11	Data: 30/09/11
Hora: 09:00 – 12:00	Hora: 09:00 – 12:00	Hora: 09:00 – 12:00
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A AMA1 designou a **Environmental Resources Management (ERM)** e a **Impacto, Lda** para efectuarem a Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (AIA) do projecto.

Para se registar e para eventuais esclarecimentos queiram por favor contactar:

Sandra Fernandes

IMPACTO, LDA

Av. Mártires da Machava, 968

Tel. 258 21499636

Fax 258 21493019

Cel. 82 3046650

E-mail: sfernandes@impacto.co.mz

Maputo



ANÚNCIO PARA SER DIVULGADO NA RÁDIO MOÇAMBIQUE

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

CONVITE PARA REUNIÕES

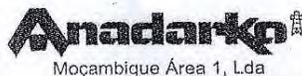
Em Dezembro de 2006 a **Anadarko Mozambique Area 1 (AMA 1)** e o seu parceiro **Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos E.P. (ENH)** assinaram um Contrato de Pesquisa e Produção de hidrocarbonetos (EPCC) com o Governo de Moçambique para a Área 1 da Bacia do Rovuma, no Norte de Moçambique.

Desde então, a AMA1 e seus parceiros adquiriram informação sísmica com segurança e anunciaram quatro grandes descobertas de gás natural em águas profundas na Bacia do Rovuma. Em virtude deste sucesso extraordinário, a AMA1 está agora a planificar o desenvolvimento comercial. O desenvolvimento proposto poderá envolver a perfuração de poços adicionais em mar aberto, o transporte do gás através de um gasoduto submarino para a costa e a construção de uma fábrica de Gás Natural Liquefeito (GNL) para converter o gás natural em líquido. Prevê-se que o GNL seja transportado através de um gasoduto para um cais em mar aberto e exportado por embarcações concebidas para transportar GNL.

A **Environmental Resources Management (ERM)** e a **Impacto, Lda** que foram contratadas para realizar o Estudo de Impacto Ambiental (EIA) do projecto, irão apresentar o rascunho do Estudo de Pré-viabilidade Ambiental e Definição do Âmbito (EPDA) e dos Termos de Referência (TdR) do EIA ao público. Assim, convidam-se pessoas interessadas a participar nas reuniões que terão lugar no Distrito de Palma no dia 27 de Setembro entre as 09:00 e as 12:00 horas no Clube de Palma e na Cidade de Pemba, no dia 28 de Setembro, entre as 09:00 e as 12:00 horas, no Pemba Beach Hotel.

Informa-se que exemplares do rascunho do EPDA e dos TdR estarão disponíveis para consulta nos seguintes escritórios em Maputo: DNAIA, INP, Impacto e Anadarko, nas suas delegações em Pemba e na Administração do Distrito de Palma. Versões do EPDA and TdR em Português e Inglês também estarão disponíveis no seguinte portal da internet: <http://www.impacto.co.mz>. Para eventuais esclarecimentos queiram por favor contactar a IMPACTO, LDA, pelo Telefone 21499636, Fax 21493019, Celular 82 3046650 ou E-mail: sfernandes@impacto.co.mz, em Maputo.

EIS PHASE



ESTUDO DE IMPACTO AMBIENTAL

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

ANÚNCIO DE REUNIÕES DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA

A Anadarko Mozambique Area 1, Lda (AMA1) e a Eni East Africa S.p.A. são os proponentes de um Projecto de Construção de uma Fábrica de Gás Natural Liquefeito, poços de produção em alto mar e infra-estrutura associada na Província de Cabo Delgado, no Norte de Moçambique. Ao abrigo do Regulamento sobre o Processo de Avaliação do Impacto Ambiental e do Regulamento Ambiental para as Operações Petrolíferas, o projecto está sujeito a uma Avaliação do Impacto Ambiental (AIA). A **Environmental Resources Management (ERM)** e a **Impacto, Lda**, foram contratadas para realizar o Processo de AIA deste Projecto, que está próximo da sua conclusão.

A Participação Pública é uma componente chave do processo de AIA. Neste contexto, a ERM e a Impacto, Lda, irão realizar reuniões públicas no Distrito de Palma e nas Cidades de Pemba e Maputo. São convidadas todas as pessoas interessadas a participarem nas reuniões, que terão lugar nos seguintes locais e horários:

Cidade de Maputo	Distrito de Palma	Cidade de Pemba
Data: 09/09/13	Data: 11/09/13	Data: 12/09/13
Hora: 09:00 – 12:00	Hora: 09:00 – 12:00	Hora: 09:00 – 12:00
Local: Hotel VIP Maputo	Local: Clube de Palma	Local: Pemba Beach Hotel

Informa-se que exemplares do rascunho do EIA estão disponíveis para consulta nos escritórios das seguintes instituições: em **Maputo**: Direcção Nacional de Avaliação do Impacto Ambiental (DNAIA), Instituto Nacional do Petróleo (INP) e Impacto; em **Pemba**: Direcção Provincial para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental (DPCA) e Direcção Provincial dos Recursos Minerais e Energia (DPRME); e em **Palma**: Administração do Distrito de Palma. Mais se informa que versões do EIA em Português e Inglês estão também disponíveis no seguinte portal: <http://www.impacto.co.mz>.

Para se registar como parte interessada e para eventuais esclarecimentos, queira por favor contactar:

Sector de Consulta Pública

Impacto, Lda

Av. Mártires da Machava, 968

Tel.: +258 21499636

Fax: +258 21493019

Cel.: +258 82 3046650 / +258 84 3011956

E-mail: consulta publica@impacto.co.mz

Maputo



6/9/13



ESTUDO DE IMPACTO AMBIENTAL

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

ANÚNCIO DE REUNIÕES DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA

A Anadarko Mozambique Area 1, Lda (AMA1) e a Eni East Africa S.p.A. são os proponentes de um Projecto de Construção de uma Fábrica de Gás Natural Liquefeito, poços de produção em alto mar e infra-estrutura associada na Província de Cabo Delgado, no Norte de Moçambique. Ao abrigo do Regulamento sobre o Processo de Avaliação do Impacto Ambiental e do Regulamento Ambiental para as Operações Petrolíferas, o projecto está sujeito a uma Avaliação do Impacto Ambiental (AIA). A **Environmental Resources Management (ERM)** e a **Impacto, Lda**, foram contratadas para realizar o Processo de AIA deste Projecto, que está próximo da sua conclusão.

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Data: 09/09/13	Data: 11/09/13	Data: 12/09/13
Hora: 09:00 – 12:00	Hora: 09:00 – 12:00	Hora: 09:00 – 12:00
Local: Hotel VIP Maputo	Local: Clube de Palma	Local: Pemba Beach Hotel

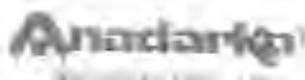
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Para se registar como parte interessada e para eventuais esclarecimentos, queira por favor contactar:

Sector de Consulta Pública
Impacto, Lda

Ay. Mártires da Machava, 966
Tel.: +258 21499336
Fax: +258 21493019
Cel.: +258 82 3046650 / +258 84 3011958
E-mail: consulta publica@impacto.co.mz
Maputo





ESTUDO DE IMPACTO AMBIENTAL PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

ANÚNCIO DE REUNIÕES DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA

No âmbito do Projecto do Gás Natural Liquefeito na Província de Cabo Delgado, proposto pela Anadarko Mozambique Area 1 (AMA 1) e pela Eni East Africa S.p.A (Eni), a Environmental Resources Management (ERM) e a Impacto, Lda, empresas responsáveis pelo Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (AIA) do projecto, pretendem, na sequência das reuniões de consulta pública realizadas em Maputo, Pemba e Sede do Distrito de Palma, apresentar o rascunho do Relatório do Estudo de Impacto Ambiental (REIA) às comunidades residentes na Península de Afungi.

São convidadas todas as pessoas interessadas a participar nas reuniões e ter lugar nas horas e locais seguintes:

Maganja (incluindo Nfunzi, Kibunji, Mpaia e Nsemo)	Quitupo (incluindo Milamba)	Senga (incluindo Macala, Mangala e Patacua)
Data: 16/10/13 Hora: 09:00 – 12:00 Local: Na sede da Aldeia de Maganja	Data: 17/10/13 Hora: 09:00 – 12:00 Local: Na sede da Aldeia de Quitupo	Data: 18/10/13 Hora: 09:00 – 12:00 Local: Na sede da Aldeia de Senga

Informa-se que exemplares do rascunho do REIA estão disponíveis para consulta na Administração do Distrito de Palma e com o Sr. Horácio Gervásio, contactável pelo número 843019160. Exemplares de um Resumo não Técnico do Relatório, em Português e Kimwani, serão antecipadamente distribuídos e estarão disponíveis para consulta junto dos chefes dos Nkulanso.

Qualquer esclarecimento adicional poderão ser encaminhados à equipa de Oficiais de Ligação com as Comunidades, que farão chegar à equipa de consulta pública da Impacto, Lda. Alternativamente, os interessados poderão contactar directamente o sector de consulta pública da Impacto, Lda, através dos seguintes contactos:

Av. Mártires da Mactava, 968
Tel.: +258 21499636
Fax: +258 21493019
Cel.: +258 82 3046650 / +258 84 3011956
E-mail: consulta publica@impacto.co.mz
Maputo





**ESTUDO DE IMPACTO AMBIENTAL
PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO**

ANÚNCIO DE REUNIÕES DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA

No âmbito do Projecto de Gás Natural Liquefeito na Província de Cabo Delgado, projecto da Anadarko Mozambique Area 1 (AMA 1) e pela Eni East Africa SpA (Eni), a Environmental Resources Management (ERM) e a Impacto, Lda, empresas responsáveis pelo Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (AIA) do projecto, pretendem, na sequência das reuniões de consulta pública realizadas em Maputo, Pemba e Sede do Distrito de Palma, apresentar o rascunho do Relatório do Estudo de Impacto Ambiental (REIA) às comunidades residentes na Península de Abungi.

São convidadas todas as pessoas interessadas a participar nas reuniões e ter lugar nas horas e locais seguintes:

Meganja (Incluindo Nfunzi, Kibunji, Mpala e Nemo)	Quitupo (Incluindo Milamba 1, Milamba 2, Barabarano e Simo)	Senga (Incluindo Macata, Mangala, Patacua e Quitunda)
Data: 16/10/13 Hora: 09:00 – 12:00 Local: Na sede da Aldeia de Meganja	Data: 17/10/13 Hora: 09:00 – 12:00 Local: Na sede da Aldeia de Quitupo	Data: 18/10/13 Hora: 09:00 – 12:00 Local: Na sede da Aldeia de Senga

Informa-se que exemplares do rascunho do REIA estão disponíveis para consulta na Administração do Distrito de Palma e com o Sr. Norácio Gervásio, contactável pelo número 843015160. Exemplares de um Rascunho não Técnico do Relatório, em Português e Kimwani, serão antecipadamente distribuídos e estarão disponíveis para consulta junto dos chefes das Ntlanas.

Qualquer esclarecimento adicional poderá ser encaminhado à equipa de Oficiais de Ligação com as Comunidades, que fará chegar à equipa de consulta pública do Impacto, Lda. Alternativamente, os interessados poderão contactar directamente o sector de consulta pública do Impacto, Lda, através dos seguintes contactos:

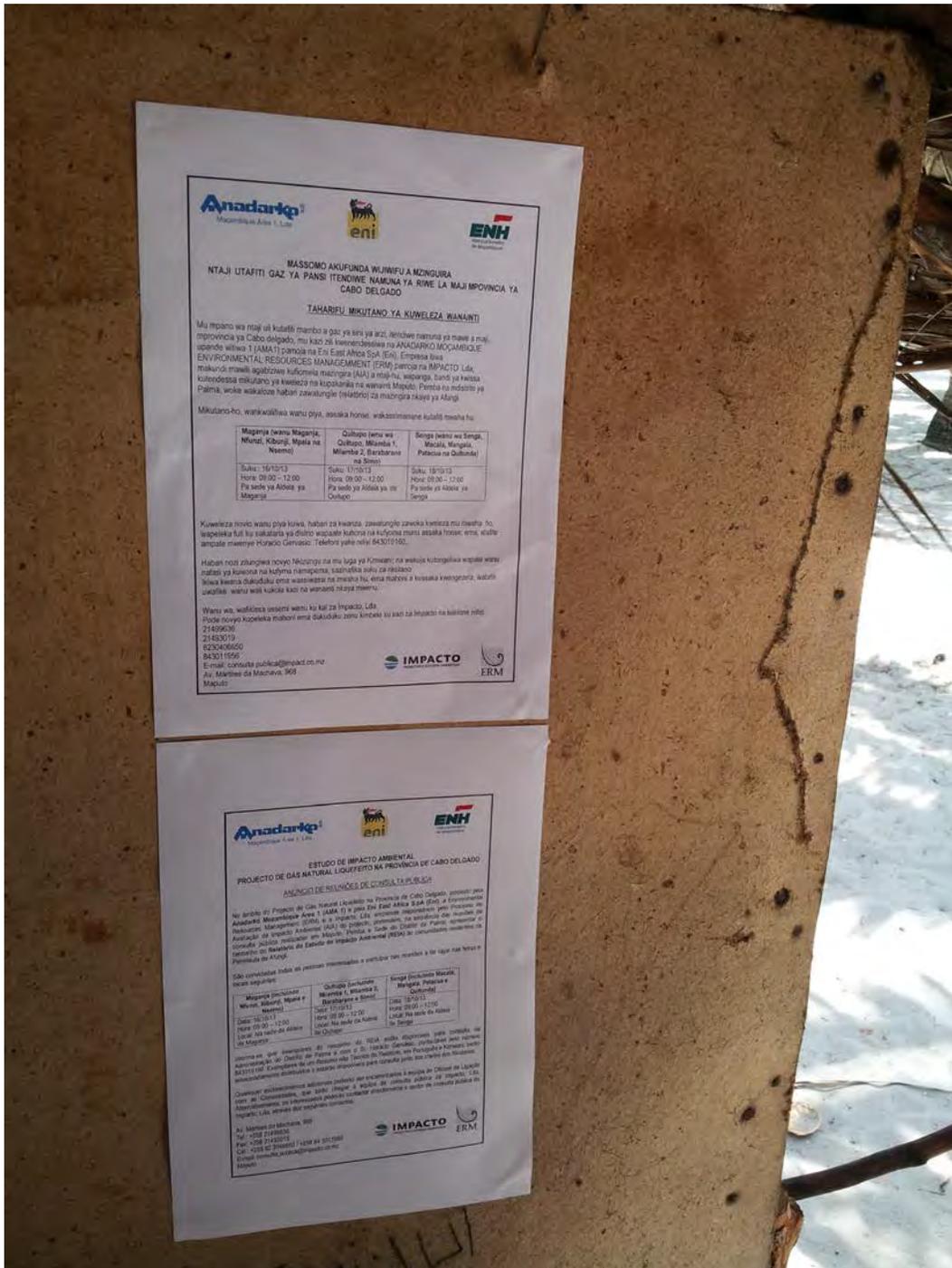
Av. Mártires da Machava, 963
Tel: +258 21499636
Fax: +258 21493015
Cel: +258 82 3046650 / +258 84 3011958
E-mail: consulta publica@impacto.co.mz
Maputo



NKUTANO – MAGANJA



NKUTANO – QUITUPO



Anadarko
Mozambique Area L Ltd

eni

ENH
ENH Engenharia de Recursos Humanos

**MASSOMO AKUFUNDA NYUMFU A MONGURA
NTAJI UTAFITI GAZ YA PANSI ITENDIWE NAMUNA YA RIHE LA MAJI MPOVINCIA YA
CABO DELGADO**

TAHARIFU MIKUTANO YA KUWILEZA WANANI

Mu ripano wa mtaji uli kutafiti mamba a gasi ya kina ya ari, kwenye namna ya mawe a mali, upande wilawa 1 (AMAT) panola na Eni East Africa Sok (Eni - Empresa Iria) ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (ERM) panola na IMPACTO Ltd, makundi mawili agodiwe kuformia maazinga (AAJ) a maha-na, wapanga, bandi ya kuuza kuhudessa mikutano ya kweleza na kupanola na warani Majuti, Pemba ku madirio ya Palma, wote wakatoze habari zawaungie (mhafizi za maazinga) kaja ya Alaga.

Mikutano-ho, wankwafika watu pwa, asaka hono, wakazimane kutafi mwaha fu.

Maganja (watu Maganja, Mundi, Kiboni, Maja na Noemo)	Quitupo (watu wa Quitupo, Mawala 1, Mawala 2, Barchanava na Sioni)	Sanga (watu wa Sanga, Macia, Mangala, Patuca na Quilima)
Siku: 16/12/13 Hora: 09:00 – 12:00 Pa seke ya Adasa ya Maganja	Siku: 17/12/13 Hora: 09:00 – 12:00 Pa seke ya Adasa ya M Quitupo	Siku: 18/12/13 Hora: 09:00 – 12:00 Pa seke ya Adasa ya Sanga

Kuweleza hivi watu pwa kowa, habari za kwanza, zawaungie zawaika kwenza mu dawa fu, wapeleka fali ku sakatara ya distro wapano kutona na kuficha mami asaka hono; ama, wakafu ampele mwenye Horacio Gervasio. Telefoni yake ni: 84307150.

Habari nizi zingwazi novyo Mazonjo na mu kaja ya Kowano; na wawika kutongwika wipate wani wafiki ya kutona na hufima wapano, kutafika waku za mawala.

Njau kwana dukuduku ama wawawata na mwaha fu, ama muviro a kuuza kwengwani, wafiki wafiki, watu waki kuki kati na wapano niyazi mweny.

Watu wa wafiki usami wani ku kaji za Impacto Ltd. Pwote novyo kopeleka muviro ama dukuduku zemu kimbizi ku kaji za Impacto na hufima wafiki.

2149206
21493019
823406650
843015565
E-mail: consulta publica@impacto.co.mz
Av. Martim de Machava, 965
Maputo

IMPACTO **ERM**

Anadarko
Mozambique Area L Ltd

eni

ENH
ENH Engenharia de Recursos Humanos

**ESTUDO DE IMPACTO AMBIENTAL
PROJECTO DE GAS NATURAL LIQUEFETO NA PROVINCIA DE CABO DELGADO**

ANUNCIO DE REALIZACAO DE CONSULTA PUBLICA

No ambito do Projecto do Gas Natural Liquefeto na Provincia de Cabo Delgado, possivel para Anadarko Mozambique Area L (AMAT) e para Eni East Africa Sok (Eni - Empresa Iria) e Environmental Resources Management (ERM) e a Impacto Ltd, servicos associados pelo Projecto de Realizacao, Manutencao (ERM) e a Impacto Ltd, servicos associados pelo Projecto de Realizacao do Impacto Ambiental (AAJ) do projecto, servicos, na avaliacao dos impactos e servicos de avaliacao ambiental em Macia, Pemba e Sanga do Quilima de Palma, servicos de servicos de avaliacao ambiental em Macia, Pemba e Sanga do Quilima de Palma, servicos de servicos de avaliacao ambiental em Macia, Pemba e Sanga do Quilima de Palma, servicos de avaliacao ambiental em Macia, Pemba e Sanga do Quilima de Palma.

Sao convocados todos os passivos interessados a participar nas reunioes a ser lidas nas datas e locais seguintes:

Maganja (incluindo Munda, Kiboni e Noemo)	Quitupo (incluindo Mawala 1, Mawala 2, Barchanava e Sioni)	Sanga (incluindo Macia, Mangala e Patuca)
Data: 16/12/13 Hora: 09:00 – 12:00 Local: Pa seke ya Adasa ya Maganja	Data: 17/12/13 Hora: 09:00 – 12:00 Local: Pa seke ya Adasa ya Quitupo	Data: 18/12/13 Hora: 09:00 – 12:00 Local: Pa seke ya Adasa de Sanga

Informa-se que, de acordo com o Regulamento do NEA, todos os interessados devem contactar a Autoridade do Ambiente de Palma e com o Sr. Horacio Gervasio, encarregado pelo projecto 843015565. Excepcionalmente, os interessados podem contactar directamente os membros do Municipio, Municipios ou servicos de avaliacao ambiental e servicos associados a avaliacao dos impactos de Palma, Pemba e Sanga do Quilima de Palma.

Qualquer interessado adicionalmente pode contactar o Impacto Ltd, servicos de avaliacao ambiental em Macia, Pemba e Sanga do Quilima de Palma, servicos de avaliacao ambiental em Macia, Pemba e Sanga do Quilima de Palma, servicos de avaliacao ambiental em Macia, Pemba e Sanga do Quilima de Palma, servicos de avaliacao ambiental em Macia, Pemba e Sanga do Quilima de Palma.

Av. Martim de Machava, 965
Tel: +358 2149206
Fax: +358 21493019
C.N.I. - 823406650 / 843015565
E-mail: consulta publica@impacto.co.mz
Maputo

IMPACTO **ERM**

NKUTANO – SENGA



Telef.: 23352229 * Fax: 23352228 * Telem.: 823254000/863254000/843254000
E-mail: vr1938@gmail.com

Anadarko
Moçambique Área 1, Lda

eni

ENH
Hidrocarbonetos
de Moçambique

ESTUDO DE IMPACTO AMBIENTAL PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

EXTENSÃO DO PRAZO DE ENVIO DE COMENTÁRIOS

No âmbito do Projecto de Gás Natural Liquefeito na Província de Cabo Delgado, proposto pela Anadarko Mozambique Área 1 (AMA 1) e pela Eni East Africa S.pA (Eni), cujas reuniões de Consulta Pública para apresentação do rascunho do Relatório do Estudo de Impacto Ambiental (REIA) decorreram em Maputo, Pemba e Palma, de 9 a 12 de Setembro de 2013, a Environmental Resources Management (ERM) e a IMPACTO, Lda, empresas responsáveis pelo Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (AIA) do projecto, informam que o **prazo de envio de comentários ao REIA**, inicialmente marcado para 27 de Setembro de 2013, foi **alargado** para o dia **30 de Outubro de 2013**.

Deste modo, quaisquer comentários/questões/sugestões devem ser enviados até 30 de Outubro de 2013 para o seguinte endereço:

Sandra Fernandes
AMA1 LNG Project
ERM/ Impacto Ref: 0133576
IMPACTO Lda – Sector de Consulta Pública
Av. Mártires da Machava, 968
Maputo, Moçambique
Tel: +258 21 499 636; Fax: +258 21 493019
E-mail: consulta.publica@impacto.co.mz;
sfernandes@impacto.co.mz

IMPACTO ERM
PROJECTOS E ESTUDIOS AMBIENTALES

Diário de Moçambique, 08/10/13, pag. 4

O G
empres
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ESTUDO DE IMPACTO AMBIENTAL PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

EXTENSÃO DO PRAZO DE ENVIO DE COMENTÁRIOS

No âmbito do Projecto de Gás Natural Liquefeito na Província de Cabo Delgado, proposto pela Anadarko Mozambique Area 1 (AMA 1) e pela Eni East Africa S.pA (Eni), cujas reuniões de Consulta Pública para apresentação do rascunho do Relatório do Estudo de Impacto Ambiental (REIA) decorreram em Maputo, Pemba e Palma, de 9 a 12 de Setembro de 2013, a Environmental Resources Management (ERM) e a IMPACTO, Lda, empresas responsáveis pelo Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (AIA) do projecto, informam que o **prazo de envio de comentários ao REIA**, inicialmente marcado para 27 de Setembro de 2013, foi **alargado** para o dia **30 de Outubro de 2013**.

Desde modo, quaisquer comentários/questões/sugestões devem ser enviados até 30 de Outubro de 2013 para o seguinte endereço:

Sandra Fernandes

AMA1 LNG Project

ERM/ Impacto Ref: 0133576

IMPACTO Lda – Sector de Consulta Pública

Av. Mártires da Machava, 968

Maputo, Moçambique

Tel: +258 21 499 636; Fax: +258 21 493019

E-mail: consulta.publica@impacto.co.mz; sfernandes@impacto.co.mz



IMPACTO
PROJECTOS E ESTUDIOS AMBIENTAIS



APPENDIX C

MODELS OF LETTERS OF INVITATION TO THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

EPDA PHASE

Maputo, 12 de Setembro de 2011

Para:

Cabo Delgado

Assunto: Convite para reunião de apresentação do rascunho do relatório do Estudo de Pré-Viabilidade Ambiental e Definição do Âmbito (EPDA) e dos Termos de Referência (TdR) do Projecto de Gás Natural Liquefeito na Província de Cabo Delgado

Ex^{mo/a} Sr./Sr^a .,

Em Dezembro de 2006 a **Anadarko Mozambique Area 1 (AMA 1)** e o seu parceiro **Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos E.P. (ENH)** assinaram um Contrato de Pesquisa e Produção de Hidrocarbonetos (EPCC) com o Governo de Moçambique para a Área 1 da Bacia do Rovuma, no Norte de Moçambique.

Desde então, a AMA1 e seus parceiros adquiriram informação sísmica com segurança e anunciaram quatro grandes descobertas de gás natural em águas profundas na Bacia do Rovuma. Em virtude deste sucesso extraordinário, a AMA1 está agora a planificar o desenvolvimento comercial. O desenvolvimento proposto poderá envolver a perfuração de poços adicionais em mar aberto, o transporte do gás através de um gasoduto submarino para a costa e a construção de uma fábrica de Gás Natural Liquefeito (GNL) para converter o gás natural em líquido. Prevê-se que o GNL seja transportado através de um gasoduto para um cais em mar aberto e exportado por embarcações concebidas para transportar GNL.

A AMA1 designou a **Environmental Resources Management (ERM)** e a **Impacto, Lda** para efectuarem a Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (AIA) do projecto.

O processo de consulta à sociedade civil é parte integrante da Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental. Deste modo, como parte desse processo de consulta pública e para efeitos de apresentação do rascunho do relatório do **Estudo de Pré-Viabilidade Ambiental e Definição do Âmbito (EPDA)**

e Termos de Referência (TdR) para o EIA, a ERM e a Impacto, Lda, irão realizar reuniões públicas abertas nas Cidades de Pemba e de Maputo e no Distrito de Palma.

Deste modo, a ERM e a IMPACTO têm o prazer de convidar V. Excia a participar na reunião de Consulta Pública que irá decorrer na Cidade de Pemba no dia 28 de Setembro de 2011, no Pemba Beach Hotel, das 09:00 às 12:00 horas. A sua presença será para nós muito importante.

Informa-se que as versões do EPDA e TdR em Português e Inglês estão disponíveis no portal: <http://www.impacto.co.mz> e exemplares do rascunho do EPDA e dos TdR também estão disponíveis para consulta nas seguintes instituições **em Pemba**:

DPCA – Direcção Provincial para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental

INP/DIPREME – Instituto Nacional de Petróleos (Delegação em Pemba)

ANADARKO – Rua 1, nº 432 (Delegação em Pemba)

Em anexo enviamos o **Resumo Não-Técnico** do EPDA.

Para se registar e para eventuais esclarecimentos queiram por favor contactar o **Gabinete de Consulta Pública**: Impacto Lda, Att: Sandra Fernandes, através dos endereços sfernandes@impacto.co.mz ou pelo Telefone: +258 21499636, Fax: +258 21493019 ou Telemóvel: +258 82 3046650.

Agradecemos a confirmação da participação através dos contactos indicados acima até ao dia 23 de Setembro de 2011. Caso não possa participar solicitamos que se digne considerar fazer-se representar por um técnico dessa instituição.

Sem mais de momento, subscrevemo-nos com elevada estima e consideração.

Atenciosamente,

António Emílio Leite Couto
Director Geral

Para:

Governo Distrital de Palma
Att: Senhor Pedro Romão Jemusse
Administrador do Distrito
Cabo Delgado

Assunto: Convite para reunião de apresentação do rascunho do relatório do Estudo de Pré-Viabilidade Ambiental e Definição do Âmbito (EPDA) e dos Termos de Referência (TdR) do Projecto de Gás Natural Liquefeito na Província de Cabo Delgado

Exmo Sr. Administrador,

Em Dezembro de 2006 a **Anadarko Mozambique Area 1 (AMA 1)** e o seu parceiro **Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos E.P. (ENH)** assinaram um Contrato de Pesquisa e Produção de Hidrocarbonetos (EPCC) com o Governo de Moçambique para a Área 1 da Bacia do Rovuma, no Norte de Moçambique.

Desde então, a AMA1 e seus parceiros adquiriram informação sísmica com segurança e anunciaram quatro grandes descobertas de gás natural em águas profundas na Bacia do Rovuma. Em virtude deste sucesso extraordinário, a AMA1 está agora a planificar o desenvolvimento comercial. O desenvolvimento proposto poderá envolver a perfuração de poços adicionais em mar aberto, o transporte do gás através de um gasoduto submarino para a costa e a construção de uma fábrica de Gás Natural Liquefeito (GNL) para converter o gás natural em líquido. Prevê-se que o GNL seja transportado através de um gasoduto para um cais em mar aberto e exportado por embarcações concebidas para transportar GNL.

A AMA1 designou a **Environmental Resources Management (ERM)** e a **Impacto, Lda** para efectuarem a Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (AIA) do projecto.

O processo de consulta à sociedade civil é parte integrante da Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental. Deste modo, como parte desse processo de consulta pública e para efeitos de apresentação do rascunho do relatório do **Estudo de Pré-Viabilidade Ambiental e Definição do Âmbito (EPDA) e Termos de Referência (TdR) para o EIA**, a ERM e a Impacto, Lda, irão realizar reuniões públicas abertas nas Cidades de Pemba e de Maputo e no Distrito de Palma.

Neste contexto, a ERM e a Impacto solicitam um encontro com V. E^{xcia} e os membros do Conselho Local do Posto Administrativo de Palma, para o dia 27 de Setembro de 2011, no Clube de Palma, das 09:00 às 12:00 horas.

Informamos que o rascunho do relatório do EPDA segue em anexo para essa instituição, para consulta pelas partes interessadas e afectadas, e 10 exemplares do Resumo Não-Técnico.

Esperando a valiosa colaboração de V. Excia, subscrevemo-nos com elevada estima e consideração.

Atenciosamente,

António Emílio Leite Couto
Director Geral

EIS PHASE

From: Mia Couto [mailto:miacouto@impacto.co.mz]

Sent: sexta-feira, 20 de Janeiro de 2012 8:54

To: 'portugallina@yahoo.com.br'

Subject: Reuniao da Anadarko

Exma Sra
Dra. Lina Portugal

Em primeiro lugar, a minha gratidão pelo apoio que tem dado na preparação da reunião de informação sobre o projecto da ANADARKO para a construção de uma Unidade de Liquefacção de Gás no distrito de Palma.

Conforme lhe disse, esse encontro destina-se a manter informados os principais sectores do governo da província sobre o estado e planos dos estudos de impacto ambiental e sobre os estudos de reassentamento. Consultores do consórcio ERM/IMPACTO e quadros da Anadarko estarão presentes para prestar esse breve relatório e responder às questões que lhes forem colocadas. Esse encontro, conforme acertado por telefone, terá lugar no dia 30 de Janeiro, pelas 8:30 e decorrerá nas instalações do Governo Provincial. Gostaríamos de lhe pedir apoio para convidar os membros do governo que considerasse relevantes, estando nós abertos a que essa lista de convidados seja aberta. Os sectores mais importantes a nosso ver são a Coordenação Ambiental, as Pescas, o Turismo, os Recursos Minerais, os Transportes e Estradas, bom como os sectores da Lei e Ordem. Sabemos da existência da Comissão Intersectorial e cremos que seja importante a sua presença.

Gostaríamos de informar que nesse mesmo dia, pelas 14 30 iremos reunir com os operadores turísticos com o mesmo objectivo de os manter envolvidos do processo.

Saudações cordiais

Mia Couto

From: Rosa Alface [mailto:ralface@impacto.co.mz]

Sent: quinta-feira, 19 de Janeiro de 2012 16:33

To: 'jkgtimbers@gmail.com'; 'ilhatecomaji@gmail.com'; 'pembabeach@teledata.mz'; 'pembabeach@raniresorts.com'; 'tratschnig@pembabeach-hotel.com'; 'russellbott@yahoo.com.au'; 'weleamosany@yahoo.com.br'; 'reservation@maluane.com'; 'oscarjom@yahoo.com'; 'ryan.pape@vamizi.com'; 'derek@bluegreenplanning.com'; 'jake.tuggy@gmail.com'; 'amy@bespokeexperience.com'; 'mavula25@yahoo.com.br'; 'matteo@metundo.com'; 'sarjamal23@yahoo.com.br'; 'mafunga1@yahoo.com.br'; 'yussufmz@Yahoo.com'; 'info@londolodge.com'; 'pembadive@londolodge.com'; 'info@kaskazine.com'; 'albertoweleamosany@yahoo.com.br'; 'pemba@guludo.com'

Cc: 'miacouto@impacto.co.mz'

Subject: Convite para a reunião do projecto de instalação de uma Fábrica de gás

Prezados Senhores,

No âmbito do projecto para a instalação de uma fábrica de gás liquefeito a ser desenvolvido pela ANADARKO, é intenção das empresas de consultoria ERM e Impacto manter os operadores turísticos informados sobre o desenvolvimento dos estudos técnicos que estão sendo efectuados. Assim, gostaríamos de convidá-los para um encontro a realizar-se na cidade de Pemba no dia 30 de Janeiro de 2012 nas instalações do Pemba Beach Hotel pelas 14:30 horas.

Para mais informações, entrem em contacto pelos endereços abaixo:

sfernandes@impacto.co.mz & ralface@impacto.co.mz

Agradecemos desde já a vossa colaboração.

Cumprimentos,

Mia Couto.

Para:

Maputo

Assunto: Convite para Reunião de Informação sobre o Desenvolvimento dos Estudos Técnicos e do Projecto de Gás Natural Liquefeito na Província de Cabo Delgado

Ex^{mo/a} Sr./Sr^a.,

No âmbito do projecto para a instalação de uma fábrica de gás liquefeito a ser desenvolvido pela Anadarko na Província de Cabo Delgado, é intenção das empresas de consultoria ERM/Impacto manter informados os principais sectores do Governo Central sobre o desenvolvimento dos estudos técnicos (Estudo de Impacto Ambiental e estudos de reassentamento) que estão sendo efectuados.

Assim, gostaríamos de convidar V. Excia para um encontro a realizar-se na Cidade de Maputo no dia 1 de Fevereiro de 2012, no Hotel Girassol, das 09:00 às 12:00 horas.

Consultores do Consórcio ERM/IMPACTO e quadros da Anadarko estarão presentes para prestar esse breve relatório e responder às questões que lhes forem colocadas.

Agradecemos a confirmação da participação de V. Excia, através dos contactos indicados abaixo, até ao dia 30 de Janeiro de 2012. Caso não possa participar solicitamos que se digne considerar fazer-se representar por um técnico da V. instituição.

Endereço de contacto: Gabinete de Consulta Pública - Impacto Lda, Att: Kete Fumo, kfumo@impacto.co.mz, Telefone: +258 21499636, Fax: +258 21493019 ou Telemóvel: +258 823046650.

Sem mais de momento, subscrevemo-nos com elevada estima e consideração.

Atenciosamente,

António Emílio Leite Couto
Director Geral

Para:

Maputo

Assunto: Convite para reunião de apresentação do rascunho do relatório do Estudo de Impacto Ambiental (EIA) do Projecto de Gás Natural Liquefeito na Província de Cabo Delgado

Ex^{mo/a} Sr./Sr^a.,

Em Dezembro de 2006 a **Anadarko Mozambique Area 1 (AMA 1)** e o seu parceiro **Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos E.P. (ENH)** assinaram um Contrato de Pesquisa e Produção de Hidrocarbonetos (EPCC) com o Governo de Moçambique para a Área 1 da Bacia do Rovuma, no Norte de Moçambique.

Desde então, a AMA1 e seus parceiros adquiriram informação sísmica com segurança e anunciaram quatro grandes descobertas de gás natural em águas profundas na Bacia do Rovuma. Em virtude deste sucesso extraordinário, a AMA1 está agora a planificar o desenvolvimento comercial. O desenvolvimento proposto poderá envolver a perfuração de poços adicionais em mar aberto, o transporte do gás através de um gasoduto submarino para a costa e a construção de uma fábrica de Gás Natural Liquefeito (GNL) para converter o gás natural em líquido. Prevê-se que o GNL seja transportado através de um gasoduto para um cais em mar aberto e exportado por embarcações concebidas para transportar GNL. Actualmente, tal como a AMA1, a **Eni East Africa S.p.A.** também é proponente do projecto.

A **Environmental Resources Management (ERM)** e a **Impacto, Lda** foram designadas pelo proponente (AMA1 e Eni East Africa S.p.A.) do projecto para conduzirem o Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (AIA) do projecto.

O processo de consulta à sociedade civil é parte integrante da Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental. Como parte desse processo de consulta pública e para efeitos de apresentação do rascunho do relatório do **Estudo de Impacto Ambiental (EIA)**, a ERM e a Impacto, Lda, irão realizar reuniões públicas abertas no Distrito de Palma e nas Cidades de Pemba e Maputo.

Deste modo, a ERM e a IMPACTO têm o prazer de convidar V. Excia a participar na reunião de Consulta Pública que irá decorrer na Cidade de Maputo, no dia 9 de Setembro de 2013, no Hotel VIP, das 09:00 às 12:00 horas.

Informa-se que as versões do EIA, em Português e Inglês, estão disponíveis no portal: <http://www.impacto.co.mz> e exemplares do rascunho do EIA estão também disponíveis para consulta nas seguintes instituições em Pemba:

- DPCA – Direcção Provincial para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental
- INP / DIPREME – Instituto Nacional de Petróleos (Delegação em Pemba) / Direcção Provincial dos Recursos Minerais e Energia

Em anexo enviamos o **Resumo Não-Técnico** do EIA.

Para se registar e para eventuais esclarecimentos, queira por favor contactar o **Sector de Consulta Pública**: Impacto, Lda, através dos endereços consulta.publica@impacto.co.mz ou pelo Telefone: +258 21499636, Fax: +258 21493019 ou Telemóvel: +258 82 3046650.

Agradecemos a confirmação da participação através dos contactos indicados acima até ao dia 6 de Setembro de 2013. Caso não possa participar solicitamos que se digne considerar fazer-se representar por um técnico dessa instituição.

Sem mais de momento, subscrevemo-nos com elevada estima e consideração.

Atenciosamente,

António Emílio Leite Couto
Director Geral

Para:

Cabo Delgado

Assunto: Convite para reunião de apresentação do rascunho do relatório do Estudo de Impacto Ambiental (EIA) do Projecto de Gás Natural Liquefeito na Província de Cabo Delgado

Ex^{mo/a} Sr./Sr^a.,

Em Dezembro de 2006 a **Anadarko Mozambique Area 1 (AMA 1)** e o seu parceiro **Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos E.P. (ENH)** assinaram um Contrato de Pesquisa e Produção de Hidrocarbonetos (EPCC) com o Governo de Moçambique para a Área 1 da Bacia do Rovuma, no Norte de Moçambique.

Desde então, a AMA1 e seus parceiros adquiriram informação sísmica com segurança e anunciaram quatro grandes descobertas de gás natural em águas profundas na Bacia do Rovuma. Em virtude deste sucesso extraordinário, a AMA1 está agora a planificar o desenvolvimento comercial. O desenvolvimento proposto poderá envolver a perfuração de poços adicionais em mar aberto, o transporte do gás através de um gasoduto submarino para a costa e a construção de uma fábrica de Gás Natural Liquefeito (GNL) para converter o gás natural em líquido. Prevê-se que o GNL seja transportado através de um gasoduto para um cais em mar aberto e exportado por embarcações concebidas especificamente para transportar GNL. Actualmente, tal como a AMA1, a **Eni East Africa S.p.A.** também é proponente do projecto.

A **Environmental Resources Management (ERM)** e a **Impacto, Lda** foram designadas pelo proponente (AMA1 e Eni East Africa S.p.A.) do projecto para conduzirem o Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (AIA) do projecto.

O processo de consulta à sociedade civil é parte integrante da Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental. Como parte desse processo de consulta pública e para efeitos de apresentação do rascunho do relatório do **Estudo de Impacto Ambiental (EIA)**, a ERM e a Impacto, Lda, irão realizar reuniões de consulta às partes interessadas e/ou afectadas no Distrito de Palma e nas Cidades de Pemba e Maputo.

Na Cidade de Pemba será realizada, para além de uma reunião pública aberta, uma reunião com um grupo específico, nomeadamente constituído por partes interessadas dos sectores de Turismo e Pescas ou relacionadas com estes sectores (aqui designado “Grupo de Turismo e Pescas” para efeitos de consulta pública para este projecto). Pretende-se, juntando este grupo, criar uma oportunidade de discussão mais profunda e detalhada de questões de interesse particular para estes sectores.

Assim, a ERM e a IMPACTO têm o prazer de convidar V. Excia a participar na reunião do “Grupo de Turismo e Pescas”, a ter lugar na Cidade de Pemba no dia 10 de Setembro de 2013, no Hotel Kauri, das 14:00 às 16:00 horas.

Como parte do grupo do “Grupo do Turismo e Pescas”, está igualmente convidado a participar na reunião de Consulta Pública (reunião aberta) que irá decorrer na Cidade de Pemba no dia 12 de Setembro de 2013, no Pemba Beach Hotel, das 09:00 às 12:00 horas.

Informa-se que as versões do EIA, em Português e Inglês, estão disponíveis no portal de Internet: <http://www.impacto.co.mz> e exemplares do rascunho do EIA estão também disponíveis para consulta nas seguintes instituições em Pemba:

- DPCA – Direcção Provincial para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental
- INP / DIPREME – Instituto Nacional de Petróleos (Delegação em Pemba) / Direcção Provincial dos Recursos Minerais e Energia

Em anexo enviamos o **Resumo Não-Técnico** do EIA.

Para se registar e para eventuais esclarecimentos, queira por favor contactar o **Sector de Consulta Pública**: Impacto Lda, através dos endereços consulta publica@impacto.co.mz ou pelo Telefone: +258 21499636, Fax: +258 21493019 ou Telemóvel: +258 82 3046650.

Agradecemos a confirmação da participação através dos contactos indicados acima até ao dia 6 de Setembro de 2013. Caso não possa participar solicitamos que se digne considerar fazer-se representar por um técnico dessa instituição.

Sem mais de momento, subscrevemo-nos com elevada estima e consideração.

Atenciosamente,

António Emílio Leite Couto
Director Geral

Para:

Ex.^{mo} Sr. Administrador do Distrito de Palma
Senhor Pedro Romão Jemusse

Distrito de Palma - Cabo Delgado

Assunto: Projecto de Gás Natural Liquefeito na Província de Cabo Delgado

Exmo Sr. Administrador,

No âmbito do Projecto de Gás Natural Liquefeito na Província de Cabo Delgado, proposto pela **Anadarko Mozambique Area 1, Lda (AMA 1)** e pela **Eni East Africa S.p.A**, a Environmental Resources Management (ERM) e a Impacto, Lda, empresas responsáveis pela Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (AIA) do projecto, pretendem apresentar o rascunho do relatório do **Estudo de Impacto Ambiental** nas Cidades de Pemba e Maputo e no Distrito de Palma.

Neste contexto, a ERM e a Impacto solicitam um encontro com a Administração do Distrito que V. Excia dirige, a realizar-se no dia **11 de Setembro de 2013, das 9:00 às 12:00 horas, na sala de reuniões do Clube de Palma**, para a apresentação do rascunho do relatório de EIA.

De modo a assegurar uma ampla divulgação deste Projecto, sugerimos e solicitamos a V. Ex^{cia} que para este encontro possam ser convidados os membros do Governo do Distrito residentes na sede e os membros do Conselho Local do Posto Administrativo de Palma. Dada a natureza do projecto, solicitamos ainda que a Administração estenda o convite a todas as partes interessadas que possuem concessões em Palma (não nos foi possível até ao momento obter das entidades governamentais a nível da Província uma lista confirmada de Concessionários, à excepção dos senhores Gulzar A. Carim, Omar Nuro e Fátima Jacob, pelo que contaríamos, se possível, com o apoio da Administração para contactar aqueles de que tenham conhecimento no distrito).

Gostaríamos de fazer uso desta oportunidade para colocar à disposição da Administração do Distrito, para efeitos de consulta, dois exemplares do rascunho do **Relatório do Estudo do Impacto Ambiental**. Enviamos ainda 50 exemplares de um **Resumo Não Técnico**, para ser distribuído pelos convidados à reunião e a outras pessoas ou entidades consideradas relevantes pela Administração do Distrito.

Aproveitamos a oportunidade para solicitar os bons préstimos da Administração no sentido de assegurar a reserva do Clube de Palma para a realização da referida reunião.

Antecipadamente agradecemos a valiosa colaboração de V. Ex^{cia} e subscrevemo-nos com elevada estima e consideração.

Atenciosamente,

Jorge Lacerda
Director Executivo

Para:

Cabo Delgado

Assunto: Convite para reunião de apresentação do rascunho do relatório do Estudo de Impacto Ambiental (EIA) do Projecto de Gás Natural Liquefeito na Província de Cabo Delgado

Ex^{mo/a} Sr./Sr^a.,

Em Dezembro de 2006 a **Anadarko Mozambique Area 1 (AMA 1)** e o seu parceiro **Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos E.P. (ENH)** assinaram um Contrato de Pesquisa e Produção de Hidrocarbonetos (EPCC) com o Governo de Moçambique para a Área 1 da Bacia do Rovuma, no Norte de Moçambique.

Desde então, a AMA1 e seus parceiros adquiriram informação sísmica com segurança e anunciaram quatro grandes descobertas de gás natural em águas profundas na Bacia do Rovuma. Em virtude deste sucesso extraordinário, a AMA1 está agora a planificar o desenvolvimento comercial. O desenvolvimento proposto poderá envolver a perfuração de poços adicionais em mar aberto, o transporte do gás através de um gasoduto submarino para a costa e a construção de uma fábrica de Gás Natural Liquefeito (GNL) para converter o gás natural em líquido. Prevê-se que o GNL seja transportado através de um gasoduto para um cais em mar aberto e exportado por embarcações concebidas para transportar GNL. Actualmente, tal como a AMA1, a **Eni East Africa S.p.A.** também é proponente do projecto.

A **Environmental Resources Management (ERM)** e a **Impacto, Lda** foram designadas pelo proponente (AMA1 e Eni East Africa S.p.A.) do projecto para conduzirem o Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (AIA) do projecto.

O processo de consulta à sociedade civil é parte integrante da Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental. Como parte desse processo de consulta pública e para efeitos de apresentação do rascunho do relatório do **Estudo de Impacto Ambiental (EIA)**, a ERM e a Impacto, Lda, irão realizar reuniões públicas abertas no Distrito de Palma e nas Cidades de Pemba e Maputo.

Deste modo, a ERM e a IMPACTO têm o prazer de convidar V. Excia a participar na reunião de Consulta Pública que irá decorrer na Cidade de Pemba no dia 12 de Setembro de 2013, no Pemba Beach Hotel, das 09:00 às 12:00 horas.

Informa-se que as versões do EIA, em Português e Inglês, estão disponíveis no portal: <http://www.impacto.co.mz> e exemplares do rascunho do EIA também estão disponíveis para consulta nas seguintes instituições em Pemba:

- DPCA – Direcção Provincial para a Coordenação da Acção Ambiental
- INP / DIPREME – Instituto Nacional de Petróleos (Delegação em Pemba) / Direcção Provincial dos Recursos Minerais e Energia

Em anexo enviamos o **Resumo Não-Técnico** do EIA.

Para se registar e para eventuais esclarecimentos, queira por favor contactar o **Sector de Consulta Pública**: Impacto Lda, através dos endereços consulta.publica@impacto.co.mz ou pelo Telefone: +258 21499636, Fax: +258 21493019 ou Telemóvel: +258 82 3046650.

Agradecemos a confirmação da participação através dos contactos indicados acima até ao dia 09 de Setembro de 2013. Caso não possa participar solicitamos que se digne considerar fazer-se representar por um técnico dessa instituição.

Sem mais de momento, subscrevemo-nos com elevada estima e consideração.

Atenciosamente,

António Emílio Leite Couto
Director Geral

APPENDIX D

RECORDS OF PARTICIPANTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

EPDA PHASE

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

REGISTO DOS PARTICIPANTES

1ª Reunião de Consulta Pública (Fase de EPDA): Palma, Terça-feira, 27 de Setembro de 2011, 09h00 – 12h00

Distrito de Palma

NOME	INSTITUIÇÃO / COMUNIDADE	POSIÇÃO / RESPONSABILIDADE	CONTACTO
Assane Issa	Mule	c.c. Posto	
Beatriz Fernandes	Inkulerino	c.c. Posto	
Akiba Bwaimo	Barabarame	c.c. Posto	

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Distrito de Palma

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ALFANE CÉSAR	CAO DIST. PRM	COORDENADOR	824677070 840211493
MÁRIO J. RASSUL	ANADARKO	Env. Urban Affair	823069340
John Poffe	Anodorico	D6	848372410
Isabel Evans	FEM	Env. Consultant	0027 7170087

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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Issafo Assame	B. Barabaramé	Líder Comunitário	
Saide Tarize	B. Buzala	Líder C.	829696427
Nasir Schemani	Bairro Muaba	Líder	
Bacar Ali mbale	Bairro Guilawa	Líder comunitário	
Amoy Saide	Beira Sulimani	Líder comunitário	820847647
		LÍDER COMUNITÁRIO	81.68.29698

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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Ali Imail Jorge	" "	Influente	
Jorge Felino Ali	" "	" "	
Goncalves Bacar	membro do CC Porto	CC. Local: Saide	82286682 842450214
Issafo Meir Dine	Comunidade Sulimani	Influente	
Meir Dine Abdalo	" "	" "	

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO
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Gilberto S. Musuvarre	Téc S. Assistência	Membro CTD	827746855
Feliciano Muniz	Com. Augusto Cívica	Membro	825815801
Padre Faustino Simbando	Igreja Católica	Pároco	842226595
Pedro Varela Ch. Mendes	SDAE - Tec Pesca	TEC - Pesca	828428620
Vasco Quiteros Meira	SDAE - CAJU	AGRICULTURA	823141541

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO
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Burrito vomuets	Mute	Membro C.C. Poto	
Cristian Assane	Mute	" "	
Amade Selenane	Bagala	Lider Religioso	
Mi Namade	Barabarane	" "	
Jelino San de Lupata	Bagala	" "	

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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Eudésio Naldo Lago	Serviço Dist. Saúde, M. de Saúd	Director do Serviço	847961091
Adónio Valério Kautsky	Comitê Distrital - EPDA/1110	1.º Secretário Ad. Palma	825640115

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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1ª Reunião de Consulta Pública (Fase de EPDA): Cidade de Pemba, Quarta-feira, 28 de Setembro de 2011, 09h – 12h
Pemba Beach Hotel

PRIMEIRO NOME	APELLIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS			
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MARINHO	FUNGULANA	VERDEJAR LDA	GESTOR	AV. MARCELO PDAIA DA WINDIE	272 21972	272 21972	828097110	marfinsol@yahoo.com.br
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PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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					Cell No:	825438400			
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Amade	GARRETT	IDPPE - Pemba	Técnico de desenvolvimento Social	Bairro 3 Fevereiro	Tel No:	826410624			
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MAHARI	TECLE	MAHARI TECLE ARCHITECTURA CONSULTORIA	RESPONSÁVEL	PEMBA RUA O,34 Nº 82	Cell No:	
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					Tel No: Fax No: Cell No: e-mail:
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PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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1ª Reunião de Consulta Pública (Fase de EPDA): Maputo, 30 de Setembro de 2011, Hotel Girassol Bahia, 9 - 12H

PRIMEIRO NOME	APELLIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS			
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Dereis	Monteiro	Instituto Nacional de Petróleos	Técnicos		Tel No: Fax No: Cell No: 828047637 e-mail: dereis.monteiro@in.p.gov.mz
Aurório	Simbire	STATUS CONSULTORES DE COMUNICAÇÃO	Jornalista		Tel No: status.enquemas@status.com Fax No: Cell No: e-mail:
Isabel	Evens	ERM	Estilista	Cap Tower, SH	Tel No: Fax No: Cell No: e-mail:

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

REGISTO DOS PARTICIPANTES

1ª Reunião de Consulta Pública (Fase de EPDA): Maputo, 30 de Setembro de 2011, Hotel Girassol Bahia, 9 - 12H

PRIMEIRO NOME	APELIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS
Raquel	Fernandes	CENTRO TERRA UVA	Assistente Programadora dos Recursos Naturais	Bairro DA COOP, RUA D Nº 27	Tel No: Fax No: Cell No: 825201039 e-mail: r.fernandes@ctu.pdg.mz
Díque	Bacal	CPI- Centro de Promoção de Investimentos	Analista de Projecto	Rua da Imprensa 2/c, prédio 33	Tel No: 21313310/293 Fax No: 21313325 Cell No: 827575119 e-mail: dbacal@cp.i.com.z
He'lio	Ernesto	MUGED Mulher, Género e Desenvolvimento	Oficial de Projecto 2.ª Comunitária	Av. Assalcar Caboa, nº 903	Tel No: 823977767 Fax No: Cell No: e-mail: hrodage@holmail.com
Leonel	Obst	UNIVERSIDADE PEDAGÓGICA	ESTADANTE FINALISTA		Tel No: Fax No: Cell No: 827763150 e-mail: leonel-obst@hotmail.com

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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					Tel No:	Fax No:	Cell No:	e-mail:
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Nelsia Mauhiqui	Mauhiqui	FUNAE	Técnica Ambiental	Rua da Imprensa 6: andar	Tel No: 824738070	Fax No:	Cell No:	e-mail: nelsiamauhiqui@funae.gov.mz
Erica Balango	Balango	MIREM-DNM	Técnicas Ambiental	Praga 25 de Junho 1E Andar	Tel No: 21330024	Fax No:	Cell No: 822704390	e-mail: Balango75@yahoo.com.br
Luís Francisco	TESE	DINET (Ministério de Educação)	Coordenador de Finanças de Têcnicas e Prof. do Ensino Têc	Av. 24 de Julho, 167 7º Andar Direto	Tel No: 824773680	Fax No:	Cell No: 824773680	e-mail: Luis.Tese@meec.gov.mz

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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Elves	FRANCISCO	MIREM/DEMA	Técnicos Ambient	Praga 25 de Junho	Tel No:	Fax No:	Cell No: 82382338	e-mail: FRANCISCOELVES@GMAIL.COM
José	CHAMBA	RULIMA	TECNICO DE PROJECTOS	M. KARL MAREX B. CENTRAL	Tel No: 82795070	Fax No:	Cell No:	e-mail: CHAMBAJ@GMAIL.COM

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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1ª Reunião de Consulta Pública (Fase de EPDA): Maputo, 30 de Setembro de 2011, Hotel Girassol Bahia, 9 - 12H

PRIMEIRO NOME	APELIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS
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COLLINS	B.P.	ANADARKO	MANAGER		Tel No: Fax No: Cell No: 84 30 12195 e-mail: barclay.collins@anadarko.com
Josefa	Jussar	DNATA/MICOA	chefe de Departamento de CA	Av. Acordos de Lusaka nº 2020	Tel No: 21 466245 Fax No: 2146 4683 Cell No: 824204070 e-mail: josefa.jussar2000@yahoo.com.br
Lina	Langa	D. Nacional de Geologia	Estagiária	Av. Joaquim Machel nº96 Helder	Tel No: Fax No: Cell No: 827865160 e-mail: lina.langa@yahoo.com.br

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

REGISTO DOS PARTICIPANTES

1ª Reunião de Consulta Pública (Fase de EPDA): Maputo, 30 de Setembro de 2011, Hotel Girassol Bahia, 9 - 12H

PRIMEIRO NOME	APELIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS
Humberto	Essemane	KEPA-SERVIÇOS DE COOPERAÇÃO	Oficial de Programa 3	Rua Simão da Silva nº62	Tel No: 823051229 Fax No: Cell No: 823051229 e-mail: Humberto.essemane@kepa.fi
Lina	Santos	DNATOP-MICOA	Técnica	Av. Acordos de Lusaka	Tel No: Fax No: Cell No: 826229210 e-mail: linafs@hotonai.com
Sean	Nazera	WWF			Tel No: 82 397 2000 Fax No: Cell No: e-mail: SNAZERACI@wwf.org.MZ
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PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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1ª Reunião de Consulta Pública (Fase de EPDA): Maputo, 30 de Setembro de 2011, Hotel Girassol Bahia, 9 - 12H

PRIMEIRO NOME	APELIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS	
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					Fax No:	
					Cell No:	
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Amadeu	Cossa	INICIATIVA MOÇAMBICANA PARA BOA GOVERNAÇÃO	Ponto focal na Plataforma	Av. 24 de Julho	Tel No:	
					Fax No:	
					Cell No:	82 354 3954
					e-mail:	amadeucossa@iphoz.com.br
Horacio	Gervasio	Consultor/ANPA	Consultor		Tel No:	8
					Fax No:	
					Cell No:	82 989 7540
					e-mail:	horacio.gervasio@gmail.com
Aminda	Afonso	Ministério da Planificação e Desenvolvimento	T. Superior	Armed Skae Torre nº21	Tel No:	2149 2717
					Fax No:	249 7663
					Cell No:	82 871 6980
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PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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1ª Reunião de Consulta Pública (Fase de EPDA): Maputo, 30 de Setembro de 2011, Hotel Girassol Bahia, 9 - 12H

PRIMEIRO NOME	APELIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS	
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					Cell No:	82-494000
					e-mail:	SidoContage2008@yahoo.com
Rolando	Cena	IMPROG	Activista	Av. 24 Julho	Tel No:	
					Fax No:	
					Cell No:	822477400
					e-mail:	
Sergio	Machave	IMPROG	ACTIVISTA	AV. 24 Julho	Tel No:	8257 24982
					Fax No:	
					Cell No:	
					e-mail:	
Stiven	Fernão	INICIATIVA MOÇAMBICANA PARA PROMOÇÃO DE BOA GOVERNAÇÃO	PONTO FOCAL NA PLATAFORMA PARA INDÚSTRIA EXTRACTIVA	Av. 24, julho	Tel No:	
					Fax No:	
					Cell No:	8275 89788
					e-mail:	stivenfernao@yahoo.com.br

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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PRIMEIRO NOME	APELLIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS	
					Tel No:	Fax No:
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ERICA	POZZO	Banco Sella Holding	I.R. manager	Ave Nyazere Maputo 300	Tel No: 847731531	Fax No:
ALEXANDRE	EYHARD	ENI EAST AFRICA S.A	USE MANAGER	AV. JOVANE 877 MAPUTO	Tel No: 8	Fax No:
Namule	GRINOUD	Plataforma recursos marítimos	A.T.	R. Namule Nucor	Tel No:	Fax No:
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PRIMEIRO NOME	APELLIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS	
					Tel No:	Fax No:
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CLAUDIA	HAUSATÉ	WWF - MOZ	Governance Officer	NUA HAONAE HAONAE, 213	Tel No:	Fax No:
Leonor	Machiana	IDPPE	Técnica		Cell No: 827324621	e-mail: amarijati@wwf.org.mz
ARMINDO	MANHISA	AGENCIA DO ZAMBEZE	Técnica	Avi 24 de Julho Praça do INSS	Tel No: 8	Fax No:
					Cell No: 823298170	e-mail: AMANHA.C2004@zafico.com

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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Fernando Ca.	CARREIRA	ALSTOM	REPRESENTANTE	RUA DE TCHAMBA 405, MAPUTO	21 491765	21 491763	82316 82 10	NDG.CARREIRA@TDM.CO.MZ
Josina Hansberger	Hansberger	Ministerio da Energia	Representante	AV. 25 de Setembro			823275350	josiram@yaboo.com
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PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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PRIMEIRO NOME	APELLIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS			
					Tel No:	Fax No:	Cell No:	e-mail:
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Rogério	Danúbio	DPLA - Maputo	Técnico				82 9812340	r.danubio@gmail.com
Gracinda	Vilanculos	UP	estudante				825976976	

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

REGISTO DOS PARTICIPANTES

1ª Reunião de Consulta Pública (Fase de EPDA): Maputo, 30 de Setembro de 2011, Hotel Girassol Bahia, 9 - 12H

PRIMEIRO NOME	APELLIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS			
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					Tel No:	Fax No:	Cell No:	e-mail:
					Tel No:	Fax No:	Cell No:	e-mail:
					Tel No:	Fax No:	Cell No:	e-mail:

EIS PHASE

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

REGISTO DOS PARTICIPANTES

Reunião de Informação com o Governo Provincial (Fase de EIA)
Cidade de Pemba, Governo Provincial, 30 de Janeiro de 2012, 08:30h - 11:30h

PRIMEIRO NOME	APELLIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS	
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Beatriz	Isidoro	DP pescas	Técnicas Administrativas Pesqueiras	Pemba	272 20 666	272 20 666
Ms Argentina	Simão	DPHAS	Director	Pemba	829 32 030	829 32 030
Rui VIAI	FRANKO	FG-FRONTIÇAS	CGM do REG. FRONTIÇAS	FLU-DA	829 37 290	

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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PRIMEIRO NOME	APELLIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS	
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Julio	Vicente	DP Trabalho	Substituto Director	Pemba	8268 80640	
MATEUS	MATUSSE	DPIC	DIRECTOR PROVINCIAL	PEMBA	272 20328	272 20328
Dino	CAVASSO	DPSPH	Director Provincial	Pemba	82 829 2516	

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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PRIMEIRO NOME	APELIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS
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Luis	Manuel	ADMAR	Tecnico	PORTO	Tel No: Fax No: Cell No: e-mail:
Rana	Salia	CHAEM	inspector sanitaria	C5 CITE MO	Tel No: Fax No: Cell No: e-mail:

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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PRIMEIRO NOME	APELIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS
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GARRET	AMADE	IOPE	Tecnico		Tel No: Fax No: Cell No: 826410624 e-mail:
Manuel	Daniel	IAPPE	delega do	Barro NOTITE	Tel No: 2721626 Fax No: Cell No: e-mail:

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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Cidade de Pemba, Governo Provincial, 30 de Janeiro de 2012, 08:30h – 11:30h

PRIMEIRO NOME	APELIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS
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Gracilda Tamba	Tamba	DPEC	Directora	Av. 16 de Junho	Tel No: 26961518 Fax No: 27221254 Cell No: 823085710 e-mail: gracilda.tamba@gmail.com
Jose	Domingos	F. dos Recursos Naturais	Técnico	B. Natite	Tel No: 823838593 Fax No: Cell No: 823838593 e-mail:

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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Reunião de Informação com o Governo Provincial (Fase de EIA)
Cidade de Pemba, Governo Provincial, 30 de Janeiro de 2012, 08:30h – 11:30h

PRIMEIRO NOME	APELIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS
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Amílcar	MAZUMU	DPA	CHEFE DE SERVIÇOS IND. ACTIVIDADES	Pemba	Tel No: Fax No: Cell No: 825408403/840634362 e-mail: amcaruno@gmail.com
Raimundo	Lázaro	DPPF	Director Adjunto	Pemba	Tel No: 27220946 Fax No: 27221414 Cell No: 826952680 e-mail: raimundolazaroo@yahoo.com.br
Cesário	Sesce	DPS	Médico Dpto Provincial	Av. 16 Junho	Tel No: 272 20536 Fax No: Cell No: 827749410 e-mail: cesarioaugustoesce@yahoo.com.br

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

REGISTO DOS PARTICIPANTES

Reunião de Informação com o Governo Provincial (Fase de EIA)
 Cidade de Pemba, Governo Provincial, 30 de Janeiro de 2012, 08:30h – 11:30h

PRIMEIRO NOME	APELLIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS			
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hina	Portugal	Secretaria Provincial	Secretaria Permanente	Av. 16 de Junho			823196166/843196166	patugalle.com@yahoo.com
					Tel No:			
					Fax No:			
					Cell No:			
					e-mail:			
					Tel No:			
					Fax No:			
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					e-mail:			

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

REGISTO DOS PARTICIPANTES

Reunião de Informação com os Operadores Turísticos (Fase de EIA)
Cidade de Pemba, Pemba Beach Hotel, 30 de Janeiro de 2012, 14:30h – 17:30h

PRIMEIRO NOME	APELLIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS			
					Tel No:	Fax No:	Cell No:	e-mail:
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Karen	Schaeman	Tecomaaji	Administrator	EU 106 Muzara, Pemba			82 552 9926	kjkgbambers@gmail.com
Albino	SAMIKKELA	DBE BEACH RESORT	Adjunto Director	Pemba Maringaunha	272 290 95		824970790/844748100	welkom@yaho.com.br
Clare	CLIPS	KASKAZINI LA	Manager	Pemba Beach Hotel	823096990	272 20371		info@kaskazim.com

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

REGISTO DOS PARTICIPANTES

Reunião de Informação com os Operadores Turísticos (Fase de EIA)
Cidade de Pemba, Pemba Beach Hotel, 30 de Janeiro de 2012, 14:30h – 17:30h

PRIMEIRO NOME	APELLIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS			
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INAKEL (FERREIRA)	TEULUOLA	KILACUUI, LOA DAWI SARAUU, LOA	RESPONSÁVEL	Pemba			828501410	
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PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

REGISTO DOS PARTICIPANTES

Reunião de Informação com o Governo Nacional (Fase de EIA)
Cidade de Maputo, Governo Nacional, 1 de Fevereiro de 2012, 09:00h – 12:00h

PRIMEIRO NOME	APELIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS
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					Tel No:	Fax No:	Cell No:	e-mail:
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Cidade de Maputo, Dia 09 de Setembro de 2013, 09:00h – 12:00h

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Rogito	Camz	UCEN	Coordenador	Rua Ferreira Melo e Costa nº 23	Tel No: 829635350 Fax No: Cell No: e-mail:

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

REGISTO DOS PARTICIPANTES

Reunião Pública Aberta, Hotel VIP Maputo - Fase de EIA
Cidade de Maputo, Dia 09 de Setembro de 2013, 09:00h – 12:00h

PRIMEIRO NOME	APELIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS
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PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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Reunião Pública Aberta, Hotel VIP Maputo - Fase de EIA
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Daniel	Henriques	MHN	ESPECIALISTA AMBIENTAL		Tel No: Fax No: Cell No: 847665022 e-mail:
Claudio	Trujillo	SWANSON	COORDENADOR DE TRANSPORTES		Tel No: 845157321 Fax No: Cell No: e-mail: claudio.trujillo@swanson.com

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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Reunião Pública Aberta, Hotel VIP Maputo - Fase de EIA
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PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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Délcio Rosa	Rosa	AMATA	Consultor Ambiental	A. Formosa Galh. Nº 110	Tel No: Fax No: Cell No: 842874144 e-mail: ndeoluis.rosa@ig-map.com
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PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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Cidade de Maputo, Dia 09 de Setembro de 2013, 09:00h - 12:00h

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ARMANDO ANAJO	SASTE	UDM			Tel No: Fax No: Cell No: e-mail: aasaste@prosa.com

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Cidade de Maputo, Dia 09 de Setembro de 2013, 09:00h – 12:00h

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Élgio Mhamutol	Mhamutol	UEM	Estudante	Bairro P. Lomba	Tel No: 8292222 @ gmail.com Fax No: Cell No: e-mail:
CLAUDIO	PIROLO	DEHE GROUP DRAEHOZ LDA	COUNTRY MANAGER GERENTE/	AVENIDA 24 DE JULHO 370	Tel No: Fax No: Cell No: +258 844940507 e-mail: PIROLO.CLAUDIO@DEHE.BE
Pedro	Wate	RVT - Worley Parsons - AMA	Coordenação (Relações Governo e Comunidade)	Av. 24 de julho 370, 3º Andar Maputo	Tel No: 823102358 Fax No: Cell No: e-mail: pedro.wate@worleyparsons.com

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

REGISTO DOS PARTICIPANTES

Reunião Pública Aberta, Hotel VIP Maputo - Fase de EIA
Cidade de Maputo, Dia 09 de Setembro de 2013, 09:00h – 12:00h

PRIMEIRO NOME	APELIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS
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					Tel No: Fax No: Cell No: e-mail:
					Tel No: Fax No: Cell No: e-mail:
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PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

REGISTO DOS PARTICIPANTES

Reunião de Foco com o Grupo de Turismo e Pescas - Fase de EIA
Cidade de Pemba, Hotel Kauri, 10 de Setembro de 2013, 11:00h – 12:30h

PRIMEIRO NOME	APELLIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS			
					Tel No:	Fax No:	Cell No:	e-mail:
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HENRIQUES	BUSTANI	I Z P	Delegado	Av 2ª de Maio 4490 Rua 16 Pemba			826527370 / 846230709	henbustani@gmail.com
ISABEL	FELDEIRA	INICIATIVA LOCAL PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO DA FAZENDA SUSTENTÁVEL NA BAIA DE PEMBA	COORDENADORA	Av. 25 FEVEREIRO, 692, PAMBA "SOCIÉDADO DE PESQUEIRA"		828501110		majestroses@gmail.com
RENATO	RIZZI	VERDEMAR HISTÓRICO LONGE	GENERAL MANAGER	PRIA DO WIMBI RUA MARGINAL			844094186	RENATO@METUNDO.COM

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

REGISTO DOS PARTICIPANTES

Reunião de Foco com o Grupo de Turismo e Pescas - Fase de EIA
Cidade de Pemba, Hotel Kauri, 10 de Setembro de 2013, 11:00h – 12:30h

PRIMEIRO NOME	APELLIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS			
					Tel No:	Fax No:	Cell No:	e-mail:
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Herculano	Vilanculo	ENI EAST AFRICA S.P.A	HSE. Community Investment Expert	82, PLEXUS (Porto de Pemba)			864008694	Herculano.Vilanculo@eniam
							825804621	layder@ramirez@yahoo.es

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

REGISTO DOS PARTICIPANTES

Reunião Pública Aberta, Clube de Palma - Fase de EIA
Distrito de Palma, Dia 11 de Setembro de 2013, 09:00h - 12:00h

NOME	INSTITUIÇÃO / COMUNIDADE	POSIÇÃO / RESPONSABILIDADE	CONTACTO
ROBERTO MUSA ABDALA	Paralegal	MEMBRO	865452442
Adelino Pinto	Paralegal	Membro	840508432
ALBINO R. MAHABA	Paralegal	Representante	865077362
SAIFA ADINANE	PARALEGAL	REPRESENTANTE	866208815
Abdala Adesmane	Adjuvinto Lideo	Representante	863398485
Emídio Beila	SAVANA	promotor	827835296

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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Reunião Pública Aberta, Clube de Palma - Fase de EIA
Distrito de Palma, Dia 11 de Setembro de 2013, 09:00h - 12:00h

NOME	INSTITUIÇÃO / COMUNIDADE	POSIÇÃO / RESPONSABILIDADE	CONTACTO
Adelino Pinto Moraes	Administração Pública	chefe da local	862206872
João Waziri	Mondlane - Olenha	membro c.c.n.	869242022
Augusto grande	Autê	membro CCD	866655343
Pedro Mangachini	Município do Rouming	membro c.c.d	
Marta Tuma	Palma - sede	Membro da assc	866664932
Beatriz Fernando	Palma - sede	Membro do cons	865469855

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

REGISTO DOS PARTICIPANTES

Reunião Pública Aberta, Clube de Palma - Fase de EIA
Distrito de Palma, Dia 11 de Setembro de 2013, 09:00h - 12:00h

NOME	INSTITUIÇÃO / COMUNIDADE	POSIÇÃO / RESPONSABILIDADE	CONTACTO
Bernardo Bacar	CCD	membro	860766286
Mussa Saide	CCS	LIBER	860132816
CHAFIDADE	CCR	LIDER	860241997
Aliba Buzimo	CCA	M	826371488
MICHAELSON ALBERTO	CCD	MEMBRO	866208730
Sabina Miguel Valombe	CCD	MEMBRO	865234087

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

REGISTO DOS PARTICIPANTES

Reunião Pública Aberta, Clube de Palma - Fase de EIA
Distrito de Palma, Dia 11 de Setembro de 2013, 09:00h - 12:00h

NOME	INSTITUIÇÃO / COMUNIDADE	POSIÇÃO / RESPONSABILIDADE	CONTACTO
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Amina Zambinga	SDEJT	DIRETORA	825667487
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MFAUHE NACIR	BARABARANG	LIDER COMUNITAR	867202778
Bacar Ni Mbale	B. Quilawa	Lider comunitario	866650613
Saide TariZe	B. Basala	Lider Comunitario	829696427

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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Distrito de Palma, Dia 11 de Setembro de 2013, 09:00h - 12:00h

NOME	INSTITUIÇÃO / COMUNIDADE	POSIÇÃO / RESPONSABILIDADE	CONTACTO
Alberto Adilino	Inovaradora Distrital	Escritor	827337108
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Stephane monede salt	Perambamban	membro conselho	965233575
Chad manda Amis	Pundauli		
Sofia Salimo	Pundauli		

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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ISSA ABDALA	C.C.D. Muahá	MEMBRO	--
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Jorge S. Ali	Queelimane	Sec. Comite. Circ.	
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Carlota Fernando	Mute - Sede	1º Vogal	---

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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	Angélica P. Fumane	Governo - Distrital	Secretário de Adm./do	841660307

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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	Abelha Duraim	Religioso Marítimo Palma	Religioso Marítimo	860080356

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO
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Palmira	Lourenço	Associação dos Paralelos do C ASPACADE	Oficial de Programas	AV. CHAI 1121 Pembas			861223165 / 823369164	861223165 / 823369164 861223165 / 823369164

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO
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PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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Reunião Pública Aberta, Clube de Palma – Fase de EIA
Distrito de Palma, 11 de Setembro de 2013, 09:00h – 12:00h

PRIMEIRO NOME	APELIDO	INSTITUIÇÃO (Por favor não utilize acrónimos)	POSIÇÃO/ RESPONSABILIDADE	ENDEREÇO FÍSICO	CONTACTOS
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PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

REGISTO DOS PARTICIPANTES

Reunião Pública Aberta, Clube de Palma – Fase de EIA
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APPENDIX E

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES TABLES
(CRT's)

EPDA PHASE

Liquefied Natural Gas Project in the Province of Cabo Delgado

Public Consultation Meeting – Palma District

Comments and Responses Tables

Date: September 27, 2011

Time: 09:00 – 12:00

Local: Palma Club

Name, Organisation	Comment	Response
1. Issufo Assane (Community Leader)	What is the water surface up to the well? Is it the 1.500m you spoke about?	Yes. The average water depth is 1500 meter. It is the same as the distance from here in the Clube de Palma to the Anadarko's campsite in Palma. Mário Rassul - Anadarko
2. Bacar Ali Mbale (Community Leader)	We started this project together and now we are talking of the construction of the LNG plant and other infrastructure, in places where we have fish, crops and people. I would like to know the procedures that will be followed when the project begins.	The question shows what we came to do in Palma. We already have teams studying the people, crop fields, sacred places, cemeteries, etc. The presentation provided by Ms Uke will show some of the examples of the studies that will be undertaken and then compiled into a single EIA report, which will have to be approved by the Government. This document will identify the fishing grounds and indicate how to combine the interests of the fishermen with those of the company and we will come back here to present you with the results. Mia Couto - Impacto
3. Luís Salimo (Community Leader)	Remembered when AMA1 first came to Palma it promised to show respect to the local population and it has fulfilled this promise. Pleased that Palma was selected from the various areas being considered which included Mocimboa da Praia, Macomia and Palma as options. He asked that God makes the LNG project work to bring development to Palma area. He raised concerns regarding impacts on, or loss of fisheries, houses and crops but now, following the presentation understands that studies will be undertaken to understand any potential impacts prior to development taking place.	We understand the importance of respecting the local people and their traditional cultures. A number of people from the EIA team will be in Afungi in the coming months to undertake specialist studies. ERM and Impacto will take measures to try and teach these specialists about local customs before they get into the field. He highlighted that if they make any mistakes people should know that these will not be intentional and everyone is encouraged to let us know so that we can prevent mistakes happening again. Kamal Govender - ERM Comments are welcomed and noted. Mia Couto - Impacto

Name, Organisation	Comment	Response
	<p>To date the project activities have been focused offshore and future activities will soon take place onshore. He encourages AMA1 to be more careful as there are communities around.</p> <p>He mentioned that within the population there would be many people pro development and there may be some against the development. He encourages AMA1 not to give up the project because of negative concerns raised.</p>	
4. Saíde Arubeia (Member of Community)	Aware that there is a similar project planned in Tanzania. Wanted to know if that project in Tanzania would be exploiting the same wells as AMA1	<p>AMA1 has discovered gas in four offshore wells and plan to start producing gas by 2018. AMA1 have had discussions with the Government of Mozambique to highlight the urgency to exploit the gas. A similar company in Tanzania has also discovered gas, but the wells are not the same.</p> <p>If AMA1 start construction in 2014, we will win the race with Tanzania and other countries.</p> <p>Mário Rassul – Anadarko.</p>
5. Saíde Arubeia (Member of Community)	Was confused as sometimes heard that the project would be located in Palma, but other times heard otherwise. He stressed that as the gas was discovered in Palma, it should be processed in a facility in Palma and that Palma was ready for the various infrastructures such as a port and airport.	<p>Seven sites have been considered to date including other districts. Here in Palma, Quionga, Maganja, Cabo Delgado and Afungi have been considered and Afungi (Quitupo) is believed to be the most suitable site. If you go there, you will see machines working. These machines are helping us to see if the land is suitable for a large factory. After this work, if the results show that the land is suitable we will choose Afungi area.</p> <p>We hear that you are telling us not to ignore Palma and that you want the project here, but please do not be afraid to tell us if something is wrong just because you think that the project might be taken away from here.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Impacto</p> <p>We must remember that the gas is located far from the shore and other studies must also be undertaken to find out how to get gas to the land and if there are any issues with this. It will take up to two years to find out if there are any issues.</p> <p>Mário Rassul – Anadarko.</p>
6. Pedro Varela (SDAE)	Would like to thank AMA1 as he now feels that finally results are being produced and that first results would be good for Palma. He said that if the project continues the local population must benefit from the project.	<p>Comments are welcomed and noted.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Impacto</p>

Name, Organisation	Comment	Response
7. António V (Frelimo Party Representative)	<p>Thanks all the efforts made to allow this project to take place in Palma District.</p> <p>The Tanzanian issue concerns him. How is oil/gas actually discovered? He was told that oil/gas is found very far away.</p> <p>He is concerned that the Mozambicans and Tanzanians may fight for the same gas and asked what would happen in such a case? If AMA1 extract the gas quickly and begin processing in the LNG plant, will this cause conflicts between the two countries?</p> <p>How do we know the AMA1 gas fields that have been discovered are not connected to Tanzania?</p>	<p>Gas from the three wells discovered by AMA1 in front of Cabo Delgado Province/Rongui Island is not linked with the gas field in Tanzania. . and the well close to Metundo Island is also not linked to the gas field in Tanzania.</p> <p>The area between the lighthouse at Cabo Delgado and the Rovuma River is large. In 2012, a drilling vessel will go there and drill another well. If gas is found, AMA1 and the Government of Mozambique will see if it continues into the Tanzanian territory. There is a good relationship between the governments of each country. Similarly, if the Tanzanians find gas near to the border between the countries, they will hold discussions with Mozambique to identify the best way to develop any resources that are common to both countries. The Rovuma River passes through both Tanzania and Mozambique, it belongs to both countries, one part belongs to Tanzania and the other to Mozambique.</p> <p>.</p> <p>AMA1 are not concerned about this issue at this stage but they are considering it as a possibility that may arise. Mário Rassul – Anadarko.</p>
8. Mia Couto	How can Anadarko be sure that the wells are Mozambican	Seismic surveys have shown that the three gas fields discovered by AMA1 are not connected to the gas fields in Tanzania. Mário Rassul – Anadarko.
9- Alfane César (Police Commandant)	<p>He thanked Anadarko and Impacto and said that we all know with a development comes some sacrifice. From what he knows, the entire local population is excited about the LNG project and everyone is hoping for a good outcome.</p> <p>Raised concerns about the impact of the project to tourism as there are a number of tourist lodges or resorts in operation.</p> <p>Around Vamizi Island and other islands, there are corals that are over 200 years old. Are these corals going to be affected by the project?</p>	<p>We are at a preliminary stage of the EIA process and are planning to undertake a number of studies to find out what is in the study area, i.e. to characterise the baseline of the study area. The proposed pipeline route could pass between two islands where we know there are corals. We also know there are corals around Vamizi Island. I mentioned earlier that increased turbidity may result from project activities. This may have potential impacts to corals. The potential impacts from the project, including impacts to corals, fish ecology and tourism from the project will be assessed during the EIA phase and results will be presented later in the EIA phase at the next round of public meetings. Uke Overvest - Impacto</p>

Name, Organisation	Comment	Response
10. Pedro Varela (SDAE)	<p>Concerned about impacts to fishing communities. In general Palma welcomes the project however members of the fishing community may have some concerns. For example, will they be allowed to continue with fishing? I have assured them that they will.</p> <p>Concerns that seismic or drilling activities may cause tsunamis or earthquakes.</p> <p>There are quite a lot of fishermen in the area however few of these are from Palma. Many are from Nacala and the majority are from Tanzania. Concerned that within the area of impact, most of the fishermen are not local. Requested that when studies are carried out that information regarding the fishermen, including number and where they are from is obtained.</p> <p>Requested that when the LNG plant is operational that children will be given the opportunity to visit the facilities to learn about hydrocarbons and petroleum.</p> <p>Emphasised that it would be good to train local Mozambicans from the area rather than foreigners.</p> <p>The coastline is greater than 2700 km and most people who live along the coast live off fishing.</p> <p>Is the project taking place within or outside the Mozambican Economic Exclusion Zone?</p>	<p>There will be a number of specialists undertaking studies and this will include a detailed fisheries study.</p> <p>To date AMA1 has undertaken seismic and drilling activities. These activities do not affect tectonic plates or faults and therefore will not cause tsunamis or earthquakes. Mia Couto – Impacto.</p> <p>The wells are located approximately 45 km offshore, thus, in the EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone).</p> <p>Any training of workers for the LNG project will be carried out by the contractors and there are examples of how they have done this on other projects outside of Mozambique. In addition, education and training of local Mozambicans is very important for AMA we will liaise with the Minister for Education to identify specific needs and how to best address these needs.</p> <p>Mário Rassul – Anadarko.</p>
11. Awasse Saide (Community Leader)	<p>Thanked Kamal Govender for recognising the need to respect local cultures and norms.</p> <p>Raised concerns that recently an AMA1 representative was not very polite to locals who were looking for work.</p> <p>Highlighted that there were very rocky areas between Tecomaji and Rongui Islands. How will the pipeline get through these areas?</p>	<p>Recommended that should people in the local population have issues or concerns about AMA1 that they contact Mario Rassul or Paulo Lima (contact details were provided).</p> <p>Encouraged people not to seek work at the AMA1 camp as they could not be offered work there. Emphasised AMA1’s recruitment would take place via the Administrative District and or Administrative Post.</p> <p>Mário Rassul – Anadarko.</p> <p>The final pipeline route has not yet been determined. The AMA1 engineering team are undertaking studies to find the best routing for the pipeline. The EIA will assess the potential impacts of the selected preferred route and ERM/ Impacto will present these results in the next public meeting.</p>

Name, Organisation	Comment	Response
12. Issufo Ximene (Religious Leader)	Mentioned that during the presentation, Uke Overvest had suggested that as a result of project activities there may be some potential impacts to fauna. In his point of view, himself and the local population don't consider it a negative impact losing some cropland etc. and that the project should still proceed.	Kamal Govender – ERM. Uke emphasised that she presented potential impacts. Once the specialist studies take place, we will have a better understanding of the nature and scale of all impacts. The EIA will take measures to minimise or mitigate all impacts associated with the project.
13 Pedro Romão Jemusse (District Administrator)	<p>The project must be very sensitive to people and be more concerned about the local people.</p> <p>Thanked all concerned and said he enjoyed the session. He said that from the questions that have arisen it is clear that people are anxious and expecting good things from the LNG project.</p> <p>Recognised that a number of questions raised may be brought up during the next public meetings again.</p> <p>2017 or 2018 seems a long way away and in the mean time it is important that the people look after their health and try keep illnesses away so they can witness the project in 2019.</p> <p>Highlighted the importance to continue collaboration to help the project go ahead.</p> <p>Understands that the session is aimed at launching the next phase of the EIA.</p> <p>He understands that Anadarko was first looking for oil and have found gas and likened this to fishermen out looking for fish but instead found lobster- how they would continue using/ exploiting the lobster. As Mario Rassul said, AMA1 will continue looking for oil onshore as they originally set out to do.</p> <p>He once again thanked everyone for attending the session to help launch the next phase of the project.</p>	<p>The objective of the EIA study is to minimise and/or manage negative impacts on the people and the environment as much as possible.</p> <p>Uke Overvest – Impacto.</p> <p>Comments are welcomed and noted.</p>

Liquefied Natural Gas Project in the Province of Cabo Delgado

Public Consultation Meeting – Pemba City

Comments and Responses Tables

Date: September 28, 2011

Time: 09:00 – 12:00

Local: Pemba Beach Hotel

Name, Organisation	Comment	Response
1. Matteo Vaghi (Metundo Island)	What proportion of Anadarko's business worldwide is comprised of oil and what portion comprises gas?	Anadarko has both oil and gas exploration and production worldwide of which the gas comprises 60% and oil 40%. John Peffer/Mário Rassul - Anadarko
2. Matteo Vaghi (Metundo Island)	Asked about ENI's operations	ENI have rights to explore Area 4, to the east of Area 1 and are currently in the exploration phase. Mário Rassul - Anadarko
3. Matteo Vaghi (Metundo Island)	Is the AMA1 drill rig likely to be bigger than ENI's rig?	The AMA1 rig is likely to be of a similar size to the ENI rig. The average number of people living on the rig and the rig is 130 m long. The actual size of the AMA1 rig will be dependent on the design commissioned but is likely to be in this range. John Peffer/Mário Rassul - Anadarko
4. Matteo Vaghi (Metundo Island)	What is the minimum water depth that a drill rig can operate in?	This type of drilling rig requires a minimum water depth of approximately 200 m to successfully operate. John Peffer/Mário Rassul - Anadarko
5. Matteo Vaghi (Metundo Island)	What is the depth from the Floating Production Unit (FPU) to the sea floor?	If an FPU is required it will need a water depth of approximately 1,500 m. John Peffer/Mário Rassul - Anadarko
6. Michael Gera (Vamizi Island) and Isabel Marques da Silva (WWF)	Will there be flares during offshore and onshore exploration and operation works? Has AMA1 undertaken any flaring offshore to date as it looked like some flare light was seen at night.	During testing of the wells flaring will be required. This will be undertaken as a single event, and will be of short duration (approximately a week). AMA1 has not undertaken any flaring to date as no tests have been done to date. The Belford Dolphin, the rig used during exploration activities did not have the capacity to flare. The changing in intensity of light could be the result of the position of the rig that is not moored. Flares will not be required for routine operation of the LNG plant (during production). For safety purposes, there will be flares installed but these will only be used in the event of non- routine conditions. John Peffer/Mário Rassul - Anadarko

Name, Organisation	Comment	Response
7. Michael Gera (Vamizi Island)	What are the route options being considered for the LNG carrier route?	John Peffer showed a 3D image of the seabed illustrating the various submarine canyons across the offshore study area. The canyons are up to 2 km wide in the Rovuma Basin. The LNG carrier route will follow a deep canyon into from the basin into Palma Bay. This will minimise the extent of dredging requirements.
8. Michael Gera (Vamizi Island)	Concerns about silting that will take place from dredging.	John Peffer/Mário Rassul - Anadarko The draught of the LNG carriers, or the height of the vessel that remains below the water level is up to 12 m and the required water depth for safe movement of these vessels is 15 m. From a technical perspective, one of the main reasons Afungi site was preferred was due to the deep water natural channel into Palma Bay which extends close to the near shore area of the Afungi site.
9. Michael Gera (Vamizi Island)	What height is the above-water hull of the LNG carriers?	The above-water hull of the LNG carriers will be 25- 30 m in height.
10. Michael ? (Vamizi Island)	How frequent will the LNG carriers pass through?	John Peffer/Mário Rassul - Anadarko It depends on the market. During the initial start up period of the facility it is likely that one tanker will pass through the study area every 4-5 days.
	What is the capacity of these carriers?	The tankers will carry an average of 165,000m ³ of LNG. John Peffer/Mário Rassul - Anadarko
11. Matteo Vaghi (Metundo Island)	In reference to the figure showed during the presentation, what do the red and yellow dots refer to?	AMA1 are currently obtaining current, wind and wave data via monitoring buoys located at various points in the nearshore area as there is very little available physical data for the near shore area. This data will be used to help design the project infrastructure for safe operations as well as the layout such as the pipeline route and port location.
	Will these dots be permanent or can fishing carry on?	The points are to show location of the buoys. There are no disturbances on fishing activities. The buoys will only be there for about two years.
12. Mia Couto (Impacto)	The location of these dots anticipates the location of the pipeline?	John Peffer - Anadarko Yes – there is a possible relation between these and the pipeline route. John Peffer - Anadarko
13. Lucia Jofrice (FOCADE)	Are there any risks of emergency situations? Will AMA1 prepare an Emergency Response Plan that considers natural disasters to prevent risks that may affect the community? I ask this question because of the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, which saw BP taking a long time to respond to the incident.	AMA1 are undertaking a number of studies to examine the risk of non- routine or upset events such as tsunamis and earthquakes to minimise the risks to the biophysical and socio-economic environment associated with such events. In the forty years of LNG production worldwide, there have been no catastrophic events associated with an LNG facility or associated infrastructure or equipment such as LNG carriers. LNG does not have the same impacts as oil, as if there is a release of LNG, it evaporates.

Name, Organisation	Comment	Response
14. Matteo Vaghi (Metundo Island)	Is there a risk of explosion associated with the project (methane gas)?	<p>John Peffer/Mário Rassul - Anadarko</p> <p>There is a risk of an explosion occurring as LNG is flammable, however this will only occur under the right environmental conditions. Safety procedures will be core to the design of the LNG facility. In addition an exclusion zone around the facility will be incorporated into the project design as a safety zone or buffer to ensure communities are outside the area of risk.</p> <p>John Peffer/Mário Rassul - Anadarko</p>
15. Emerson Ubisse (FOCADE)	Is there safety insurance in case of a disaster?	<p>In the unlikely event o a disaster, Anadarko will be responsible to minimize the impacts. Yes Anadrko will be fully covered.</p> <p>Mário Rassul - Anadarko</p>
16. Emerson Ubisse (FOCADE)	In reference to the figure showing the sea floor offshore, it was suggested that if AMA1 can take figures like this they could be invading privacy of the local population. Does it not mean invasion of human rights or National Supremacy?	<p>The imagery shown was partially acquired during our 3D seismic survey and cannot capture people or invade privacy. Part of the image was taken from Google Earth, and mapped using laser beams and part results from an extensive work undertaken in 2008 by several marine biologists to map the sensitive habitats. Some of the people sitting here today have participated in that study. Thus, the image shown results from a combination of 3 images, none of which provides personal details.</p> <p>Mário Rassul - Anadarko</p>
17. Assane Simão da Silva (Fórum Terra, Cabo Delgado)	The storage tanks will be located onshore, where people live. Will there be any resettlement? If yes, has a resettlement study been undertaken to know where the population will be resettled? What will be the actual exclusion area surrounding the plant?	<p>People will have to be resettled. Specialist studies will be undertaken to characterise the baseline of the study area. From October 2011, these teams will be in the field and will determine the need for resettlement in order to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan.</p> <p>Uke Overvest - Impacto</p> <p>At the moment we can say that there will be resettlement but we do not know the extent and where as the exclusion zones are still not defined, but we will respond to these issues in the during the Resettlement study and the EIA.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Impacto</p>
18. Vivaldino Banze (AMA Cabo Delgado)	<p>What determines the need to install the offshore platform or Floating Production Unit (FPU)?</p> <p>Are there risks associated with the FPU?</p> <p>What type of accidents could occur in a project of this type?</p>	<p>It is determined based on gas pressure and how gas flows into the pipeline. An FPU will be required if additional pressure is required to push the gas to shore via the pipelines.</p> <p>Yes there are risks associated with the FPU, but AMA1 will minimise and mitigate risks where possible in the design of the FPU.</p> <p>There are several components to the project which occur offshore and onshore.</p>

Name, Organisation	Comment	Response
19.Vivaldino Banze (AMA Cabo Delgado)	From the presentation it appears that the project will be all okay, but what studies will be undertaken?	<p data-bbox="1184 280 1713 305">If an FPU is installed, accidents may occur at the FPU.</p> <p data-bbox="1184 334 2003 415">There are risks associated with drilling activities. Since the notable accident last year in the Gulf of Mexico the petroleum industry has re-examined safety procedures particularly for offshore activities.</p> <p data-bbox="1184 444 2011 553">There are risks associated with pipeline ruptures or leaks. AMA1 will undertake detailed analyses and measurements to ensure these risks are minimised. Once installed, AMA1 will continually monitor the pipelines to avoid or prevent leaks from occurring. Should a leak occur, the gas will rise to the water's surface and evaporate.</p> <p data-bbox="1184 583 2018 691">The LNG storage facilities are designed for safety and to minimise the risk of leaks. Containment areas are constructed around the tanks and should a leak occur gas will remain in these areas and then evaporate. In addition, AMA1 will create buffer zones around the plant and project infrastructure to minimise risks to the public and workers.</p> <p data-bbox="1184 721 1969 802">AMA1 will maintain an exclusion zone in Palma Bay around LNG carriers, the Materials Offloading Facility (MOF) and around the vessels within open water to minimise risks of collisions with vessels.</p> <p data-bbox="1184 831 1577 855">John Peffer/Mário Rassul – Anadarko</p> <p data-bbox="1184 885 2011 935">A number of specialist studies will be undertaken as identified in the TOR of the EIA. These will include:</p> <ul data-bbox="1184 964 1577 1279" style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial ecology- flora and fauna • Marine ecology • Socio-economics • Waste • Air quality • Land use • Surface water • Landscape and visual • Dispersion modelling • ETC <p data-bbox="1184 1308 2024 1360">These and other issues will be studied as part of the EIA and the results will be brought here in the next round of public meetings.</p>

Name, Organisation	Comment	Response
	It is important to assess all risks in the different stages, including the risks to the workers.	<p>Uke Overvest – Impacto.</p> <p>The consultant will carry out a detailed risk assessments for each component of the project. In addition Anadarko implements the best health and safety standards in the industry and takes the welfare of workers and community very seriously.</p> <p>.</p> <p>Mário Rassul – Anadarko.</p>
20 Imamo Mussa (FOCADE)	Fisheries are fundamental for the livelihood and income generation of the local communities. How will fishing communities be identified and compensated for loss of access to fishing or other related impacts? What are the alternative income generating activities that are envisaged?	<p>A fisheries study will be undertaken to characterise the fisheries baseline of the study area. The EIA team will identify measures to compensate the fishermen for loss off livelihood or loss of income</p> <p>Uke Overvest – Impacto.</p>
21. Cristina Esteban (Agência Espanhola)	The presentation referred to exploration activities offshore but I know that AMA1 also has a concession onshore. Will you also provide information for the activities onshore?	<p>You are referring to the Seismic activities that will be undertaken onshore next year. We will provide the information about that specific project in other meetings later this year.</p> <p>Mário Rassul – Anadarko.</p>
22. António Dias (FOCADE)	What impacts will there be to Cabo Delgado Province in terms of employment or business opportunities? We know the limitations of Cabo Delgado and we are seeing several foreign investors coming in. What associated business opportunities can Cabo Delgado investors gain from the project?	<p>These impacts will be studies in the EIA. This issue should be registered and answered in the next meeting.</p> <p>Mia Couto – Impacto</p>
23. Marquiola Lyambuanbue (Progresso)	How much money has AMA1 invested in this project to date and how much the Cabo Delgado Province will gain?	<p>US\$ 750 million has been in invested in this project to date.</p> <p>Mário Rassul – Anadarko.</p>
24. Policarpo Napica (DPCA, Provincial Director)	During the EIA process it is recommended that the EIA team consult some of the documents produced by MICOA regarding land use in the Palma area.	<p>Noted and acknowledged.</p>
25. Lucia Jofrice (FOCADE)	In the Non Technical Summary of the Draft EPDA, it states that the project will meet international best practice where possible. In what cases will the project not meet international best practice?	<p>The translation in the Draft EPDA may not be clear. The EIA will be undertaken in accordance with international standards. We will re-examine the wording and edit if necessary to provide more clarity.</p> <p>Kamal Govender - ERM</p>
26. Isabel Marques da Silva (WWF)	It is considered that dredging activities will definitely impact water quality, corals, fish species and fishing activities. The dredging	<p>The EIA will assess both direct and indirect impacts of project related activities and the study area will be extended to incorporate all potentially affected areas including</p>

Name, Organisation	Comment	Response
	activities are likely to impact the Vamizi area. The Draft EPDA does not acknowledge these impacts to Vamizi Island.	<p>Vamizi Island.</p> <p>However, it should be noted that the exact location of the pipeline is still not known as studies are still ongoing.</p> <p>Uke Overvest – Impacto</p>
27. Isabel Marques da Silva (WWF)	Can you provide more information on the proposed near shore infrastructure, in particular the port and LNG carrier turning circle?	<p>Vessels will enter Palma Bay north of Tecomaji Island in the natural deep water channels. The LNG carriers will require 15 m water depth. Support and supply vessels will require approximately 7-8 m of water depth. It is likely that the MOF will be located at the north west of the site as the deep waters come close to the shore in this area. The loading jetty for LNG tankers is found further to the east of the site and will extend to the natural deep water channel. The preferred locations of this infrastructure will minimise the extent of dredging required.</p> <p>Studies undertaken indicate that the substrate typically comprises sands. Sampling has confirmed that the substrate is stable and will not require extensive dredging for construction and installation of infrastructure. It is considered that ongoing maintenance dredging will not be required.</p> <p>The method of dredging employed, if required, will be suction dredging which will allow sand and turbid waters created from dredge activities to be collected. These waters will be brought to the onshore facilities where the sand will be separated from the water. The water will be returned to the sea and the sand will be kept onshore.</p> <p>Turn circle- the LNG carriers require four times their length to safely turn, approximately 1.5 -2 km. Tug boats will help the safely manoeuvre the boats to ensure they stay within the designated areas.</p> <p>John Peffer - Anadarko</p>
28. Vivaldino Banze (AMA Cabo Delgado)	In terms of corporate social responsibility, will funds be provided to the state or will AMA1 involve organisations to monitor investment?	<p>Since AMA1 signed contract with the Mozambican Government in 2006, AMA1 has given US\$ 1 million to the government (INP) to invest in social projects each year. Going forward AMA1 will consider making additional funds available for social projects which will be managed by AMA1. AMA1 will identify NGOs, particularly in Pemba to help manage these funds. It is envisaged that these funds will be made available for education or training through collaboration with identified NGOs.</p> <p>Mário Rassul - Anadarko</p>
29. António Dias (FOCADE)	It was understood an EPDA public meeting was held in Palma on 27 th September 2011. Many of the people in Palma are known to be illiterate so how are they supposed to understand the complexity of the proposed project if people in Pemba are struggling to understand?	<p>Representatives from government and the local population attended the meeting in Palma. We used a translator who translated to the local language. The main issues raised at the Palma meeting were related to fisheries. The I&APs expressed their desire for the project to succeed. The EIA team tried to stimulate them to raise issues</p>

Name, Organisation	Comment	Response
		or concerns they may have about the project.
		Few women attended the meeting and they didn't speak. The EIA will hold focus groups with vulnerable groups including women to provide a forum for these groups to voice their concerns.
		Mia Couto – Impacto
30. Paulina Jimenez (KEPA)	Many subcontractors will be commissioned to work on the project. If there is an accident or leak, will AMA1 take responsibility for the project or will the subcontractor be held responsible for their own actions?	We will have international and local sub-contractors and the main problem lies with the local sub-contractors. The International sub-contracts are signed at our office in Houston, USA and responsibilities are clearly defined and stated in the Contract Agreements.
		Subcontractors commissioned by AMA1 will take responsibilities for their actions but ultimately AMA1 will be responsible.
31. Emerson Ubisse (FOCADE)	Disturbance, noise and pollution impacts will be associated with increased traffic. Have these issues been assessed for the construction of the yard in Muxara?	During the EIA phase of the project appropriate measures to manage impacts associated with disturbance, noise, emissions and dust generation associated with traffic will be developed and incorporated into the Environmental Management Plan.
	How waste management practices are being considered in Muxara camp? I do not know if the wastes are hazardous or not.	The Waste management in Muxara is managed according to the approved Environmental Management Plan. MICOA conducted an audit and no findings were raised. Anadrko also requested a company to evaluate the air emission for the incinerator and the result was good. The Report was submitted to MICOA and is a public document. A new incinerator have been installed and the waste management will improve even further.
		There are obvious issues that we can not avoid, such as the moment of trucks between the Pemba Port and Muxara and we expect the traffic to increase. It is our responsibility to avoid accidents. Our trucks are not allowed to drive at more than 30km/h and if our workers drive at speeds higher than 50km/h they will not be allowed to drive again in Mozambique. Thus, this is not only our problem. We also have to assess the general traffic in Pemba. But this is not the correct forum to discuss Muxara.
		Mário Rassul – Anadarko
32. Vivadino Banze (AMA – Cabo Delgado)	It is requested that in Pemba, AMA1 manage vehicles travelling to and from the port properly to minimise traffic jams.	
	The people in the local communities may not think about problems that may arise from the project in the future. They want poverty to be eliminated immediately and they may not think of the negative impacts.	There are likely to be both positive and negative impacts to the local communities from the project. AMA1 and the EIA team will liaise with the government to understand how to best understand and deal with these issues. AMA1 will be dependent on the government to provide clarity.
		Mia Couto - Impacto

Name, Organisation	Comment	Response
33. Vivadino Banze (AMA – Cabo Delgado)	Request than AMA1 notify the public of any investment in the community. He could not find any Social Responsibility information on Anadarko´s website and he feels that these issues should be disclosed to the public.	<p>A goal of AMA1´s is to be as open and transparent as possible during the process of the project. Transparency is highly important to AMA1. AMA1 is a member of AMOPI, an initiative which supports Mozambique application to the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI).</p> <p>Mario Rassul – Anadarko</p>
	Suggested that Corporate Social Responsibility be included in the Terms of Reference for the EIA.	<p>The Terms of Reference are related to the project and indicates what the ERM and Impacto consultants will study. Discuss Anadarko´s social responsibility should be done in a different Forum as we, environmental consultants, do not assess the company´s social responsibility actions. In any case, Anadarko has noted the comment.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Impacto</p>
34. Bárbara Kruspan (Helvetas)	Impacts from the project will not only be restricted to Palma, e.g. the impacts on the access roads, and the project must therefore consider indirect impacts, including any impacts outside of Palma, extending the extent of the geographic study area if necessary.	<p>The EIA will assess both direct and indirect impacts of project related activities and the study area will be extended to incorporate all potentially affected areas.</p> <p>Uke Overvest – Impacto.</p>
35. Hermes Pacule (CEPAM)	What criteria were considered in the site selection process in terms of ecological, socioeconomic and biophysical receptors and resources to determine the preferred site? What were the indicators used for choosing Afungi?	<p>The AMA1 Project Team has over a period of seven months systematically identified and evaluated prospective Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) sites on the northern coast of Mozambique and finally selected the preferred site on the north side of Afungi peninsula. The evaluation process has considered technical, environmental and social impacts associated with using each site for development of an LNG facility and the data gathered to date show that the Afungi site is the best overall option.</p> <p>Sites were assessed by a marine ecologist, terrestrial ecologist and socio—economist using environmental and social criteria which were developed by these specialists.</p> <p>The criteria considered were:</p> <p><u>Marine ecology:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea grass • Shallow coral reef structures • Sand beaches • Mangroves • Estuaries • Linked biotopes • Shore and nearshore modification (dredging)

Name, Organisation	Comment	Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline shore landing • Export facility – Trestle jetty and dolphin berth • Possible discharges from the LNG Facility <p><u>Terrestrial ecology:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected areas (legislative issue) • Wetlands • Regionally Important Woodland • Coastal forests • Mangroves • Estuaries • Mammals • Avifauna • Herpetofauna habitat <p><u>Socio-economics:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local government support of project • Human settlements within site • Number of inhabitants • Proximity to large population centre • Community migration/seasonal use • Marine access routes • Subsistence agriculture • Presence of fishing centers • Overlap with land uses (other than subsistence agriculture) • Adjacent land uses • Cultural, religious and/or historical importance of the site • Tourism ventures • Recreational activities and sites • Eco-tourism uses (community benefit) <p>Following initial studies the environmental and technical team held a workshop and narrowed down the number of sites. These sites were subject to further field investigations and the sites were ranked against each other based on the above criteria. A second site selection workshop was held with the environmental and technical teams and Afungi was selected as the preferred site.</p> <p>Further details of the site selection process are available on request.</p>

Name, Organisation	Comment	Response
36. Isabel Marques da Silva (WWF)	Afungi site is more protected from winds than Cabo Delgado. The population of the Afungi site is greater than that of the Cabo Delgado site so it is confusing that Afungi was selected as the preferred site.	<p data-bbox="1188 277 1444 302">Kamal Govender – ERM</p> <p data-bbox="1188 334 2007 358">Various criteria were considered in the site selection process. See response above.</p>
37. Paulina Jimenez (KEPA)	It was mentioned here that Anadarko will comply with international requirements and we know that Mozambique is a candidate for the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI). Is Anadarko a member?	<p data-bbox="1188 444 2007 522">A goal of AMA1's is to be as open and transparent as possible during the process of the project. Transparency is highly important to AMA1. AMA1 is a member of AMOPI, an initiative which supports Mozambique's application to the EITI.</p> <p data-bbox="1188 581 1434 605">John Peffer – Anadarko</p>
38. Cristina Esteban (Agência Espanhola)	What team will be undertaking the marine ecology study for the project? The area is considered to be of great marine and terrestrial interest and require a special attention. As you may know, this area was subject to several preliminary studies by the National History Museum of Paris and others.	<p data-bbox="1188 639 2007 664">The EIA team can provide a list if each of the specialists involved in the EIA process.</p> <p data-bbox="1188 691 2007 769">We have had contact with the people that have undertaken studies in the area, such as the team of Mr. Timberlake and one of the reasons for not selecting the Cabo Delgado peninsula result from the recommendations of those studies.</p>
39. Stélio Tandane (AMA Cabo Delgado)	During operational phase, there will be a lot of movement of gas carrier vessels, how will waste be managed, in particular, liquid waste?	<p data-bbox="1188 773 1402 797">Mia Couto - Impacto</p> <p data-bbox="1188 802 2007 880">A waste management study will be undertaken as part of the EIA to determine the methods for management of waste and to assess potential impacts associated with waste as a result of the proposed development.</p> <p data-bbox="1188 883 1451 907">Mário Rassul - Anadarko</p>
40. ?	Will vessels wait offshore for periods of time before entering Palma Bay?	<p data-bbox="1188 935 2007 1045">LNG carriers will not wait outside of Palma Bay for extended periods of time. The speed of these vessels will be regulated, slowed down if necessary, so that they will not be required to remain stationary. The vessels are on a tight schedule and will operate on a quick turn around in Palma Bay.</p> <p data-bbox="1188 1049 1434 1073">John Peffer – Anadarko</p>

Liquefied Natural Gas Project in the Province of Cabo Delgado

Public Consultation Meeting – Maputo City

Comments and Responses Tables

Date: September 30, 2011

Time: 09:00 – 12:00

Local: Girassol Hotel

Questions/ Comments	Responses
<p>1. Thanked AMA 1 for locating the camp in the district of Palma, as it is considered that it will help contribute to improved social and economical conditions for the local population. It was understood that the camp may move to Mocímboa da Praia but now is it clear that the camp will stay in Palma and the community of Palma are happy about this.</p> <p>Because I represent the tourism sector, I am concerned about impacts to existing ecosystems. The district of Palma and the province of Cabo Delgado have valuable biological resources.</p> <p>AMA 1 must respect the cultural heritage of the area. The deepwater and coastal areas are valuable heritage areas and being from Palma, I would like to see areas or aspects of heritage preserved. There is a site in Cabo Delgado where a sultan was buried and this area attracts a lot of visitors. AMA 1 must also respect local cultural customs.</p> <p>In many countries where oil or gas is discovered there is conflict and there are no positive socio-economic changes. This project must avoid making similar mistakes and must contribute towards improving the conditions for the local community both in Palma and in the province of Cabo Delgado.</p> <p>We suggest that AMA1 carry out a training program to ensure local people benefit from jobs the project will create.</p> <p>Eduardo Zuber – Ministry of Tourism</p>	<p>1. The camp in Palma was established to support seismic activities being conducted by the ARTUMAS company. There was a break in activities while the company studied the results of the seismic study and the camp was kept on standby. AMA1 is aware of the resulting frustrations. A major concern of AMA1 was not to raise expectations. We held several meetings with the Consultative Council to inform them that the camp was on standby and control expectations as we did not know the future of the project. A deepwater campaign then started and all operations were planned to be based out of Mocímboa da Praia (including helicopters, accommodation for pilots, fuel tanks etc). As the distance from Pemba to the drilling sites would increase additional operational costs. Containers were moved to Mocímboa da Praia. As the conditions of our operations changed, more than half of all containers that were sent to Mocímboa da Praia have been returned to Palma. The settlement in Palma will grow twice as big as it was in 2008. We liaise with the District Administrator prior to doing anything as ongoing communication is important.</p> <p>Mário Jorge Rassul – AMA 1</p> <p>The issues raised with regard to sacred sites that are of tourism significance are very important, and we have noted and acknowledge your comment.</p> <p>Mia Couto – Impacto</p> <p>We are already aware of the location of a number of sacred sites and may find more during baseline studies. However, only after the specialists conduct field studies will we be</p>

	<p>able to identify all sacred sites, tourist sites and other land uses. We will then assess the impacts of the project on these receptors/ resources. Alternatives and recommendations will come after the specialist studies. Mitigation measures will be proposed, once the impacts are identified to minimize impacts to these receptors/ resources and these will be presented in the EIS.</p> <p>Uke Overvest - Impacto</p>
<p>2. It has been mentioned that fishing is the main activity of the local population. What alternative income-generating activities are there for communities where fishing will be impacted? There will be direct impacts to fishing activities and a loss of available fishing grounds.</p> <p>With regard to the areas where the gas pipeline will be installed, sediments can contribute to changes in the benthic faunal community, thereby impacting fisheries. How will this issue be dealt with in specialist studies?</p> <p>Amadeu Cossa – Mozambican Initiative for Good Governance</p>	<p>2. With regard to fishing, this activity will have to take place outside the exclusion zone. After the baseline fishing characteristics of the area are studied, the impact will be assessed, along with the respective alternatives, mitigation steps, etc.</p> <p>Uke Overvest - Impacto</p>
<p>3. Between 2000 and 2007 coastal and marine biodiversity conservation projects in Palma and a few districts of Nampula were being undertaken and provided for the establishment of two marine reserves, one in Palma and the other in Mossuril.</p> <p>Do you have information on these proposed marine reserves? What is your approach to considering the recommendations set out for these reserves?</p> <p>Considered it good that the population in Palma has raised issues and concerns regarding the project as it shows that they are aware.</p> <p>Michael Belarmino – Students from the International Relations Institute</p>	<p>3 and 5. The ESHIA team is aware of both proposed and existing conservation areas. Timberlake’s study described the coral rag forest to the north of Afungi site and the proposed marine conservation area. Currently the project is not located within an existing conservation area.</p> <p>Once we understand the objectives of the conservation areas we can try to ensure the project is aligned with the objectives of the conservation areas. AMA1 will need to understand the goals of the conservation area and how to make the project coexist with the conservation areas.</p> <p>Kamal Govender - ERM</p>
<p>4. It is understood that the majority of the population in Palma are illiterate and it is important that AMA1 find mechanisms to provide training to local communities so that</p>	<p>4. and 8. A decision was made between ARTUMAS and AMA1 not to use heavy machinery during the seismic phase, in order to provide work for the local people. It was</p>

<p>they can access jobs that will become available. This would prevent marginalizing these communities and any riots that could ensue.</p> <p>Michael Belarmino – Student from the International Relations Institute</p>	<p>necessary to work with those who had jobs to prepare them for the end of the seismic phase work and loss of associated income. .</p> <p>AMA 1 is aware that it must develop and adopt a strategy that creates a balance between ensuring profit for AMA1 while providing social benefits to local communities. It is easier to work with technology, although this will not benefit the people of Palma.</p> <p>One of the strategies established by AMA1 is to contribute to social projects. Since AMA1 signed the contract with the Mozambican Government in 2006, AMA1 has given US\$ 1 million to the government to invest in social projects each year. In order to manage those funds, an inter-institutional committee was created, in which AMA 1 participates, and where priorities will be established for using the funds. Going forward AMA1 will make additional funds available for social projects which will be managed by AMA1 starting in 2012. The amount and a strategy on how best to manage this fund is still under discussion internally and AMA1 will have discussions with various levels of Government. It is envisaged that these funds will be made available for education or training through collaboration with identified NGOs. The Ministry of Education for example have expectations and similarly so do those at District level. AMA1 will engage the various levels of government to devise the best strategy.</p> <p>Mário Jorge Rassul – AMA 1</p>
<p>5. In line with Mr. Belarmino’s comment regarding the 2007 project, it outlined an area for marine preservation and that the study recommended that a change be made to the recommended marine reserve area outlined in Palma. Is Impacto aware of information relating to these proposed reserves?</p> <p>Natalia Camba - INP</p>	<p>See response to point 3 above.</p>
<p>6. Where will water be sourced from for the project? Will sea water be used? If yes, what treatment methods will be used to treat the water before it is disposed of, back into the sea.</p> <p>Natalia Camba - INP</p>	<p>6. Throughout the design phase we will look at the volume of water required for the project. In the long term, small volumes of water will be required, mainly for domestic use. We will drill bore holes in Afungi to determine what volumes of water are available from the groundwater. Another option would be</p>

	<p>desalinization of seawater. During the EIA process the various options will be considered, however the preferred option is dependant on the volume of water available.</p> <p>John Peffer – AMA 1</p>
<p>7. It is understood that the project will be implemented in Afungi as the conditions are better and impacts to the environment will be less. There are some major tourism projects in this area. What is the proposed strategy to allow for these two industries to co-exist harmoniously?</p> <p>Natalia Camba - INP</p>	<p>7. The strategy will be to engage with the various tourism operators to identify how the project will impact investments in tourism and what appropriate measures could be adopted to either eliminate or minimize these impacts.</p> <p>Kamal Govender – ERM</p> <p>We have had meetings with a number of tourism operators in Palma, the owners from Tecomaji, Vamizi and Rongui islands. We explained the project and listened to their plans on how to make these two types of developments coexist. Dialogue with the tourism industry has already begun and will continue.</p> <p>John Peffer – AMA 1</p>
<p>8. It was mentioned previously that people in Palma are illiterate. This does not mean that they have no skills. These people can be trained for the project.</p> <p>What training programs will AMA1 have available to allow local communities have access jobs created by the project?</p> <p>Luís Tembe – National Directorship for Technical Education</p>	<p>8. At peak periods during the construction phase, there will be up to several thousand workers on site a large number of which will be unskilled and semi-skilled. AMA1 will source as many as possible from Palma District and Cabo Delgado Province and will be examining how best to do this through liaising with the authorities. AMA1 will contract EPC contractors which in turn will contract subcontractors. These EPC contractors have experience in many countries around the world, such as Angola, Egypt, Indonesia, etc. In the EPC contracts AMA1 will stipulate that they must support training initiatives to maximize the provision of training.</p> <p>John Peffer – AMA 1</p>
<p>9. The contract between AMA1 and INP does not stipulate that a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) should be conducted to strategically assess the environmental changes. What will the implications of the recommendations outlined in the SEA be on the AMA1 project?</p> <p>Décio Monteiro – INP</p>	<p>9. Impacto is involved in the SEA. The SEA is still in the preliminary stage. Any recommendations outlined in the SEA will be considered in the AMA1 project as there is still time available to allow this.</p> <p>Uke Overvest – Impacto</p>

<p>10. The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the EIA are not very specific and have some gaps. Propose some changes are made to the TOR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The findings of the SEA that is currently being conducted should be integrated in the study TORs as these are binding. b) Include the estimated amount of carbon emissions that will be caused by the project and provide mitigation measures in accordance with the conventions ratified in Mozambique. c) Expand the scope of the study area, particularly the marine area so as to include all areas that are going to be affected by the project, including gas transportation and export routes of gas that cover not only the Bay of Palma, but also a much larger area within the Mozambique channel. It is also necessary to include the areas that may be impacted by dredging such as coral reefs and fishery areas. d) Studies of climate change should also be included for the purpose of demonstrating the impacts the project will have on climate change at a project level in the project area as well as in Mozambique. In addition, it would be important for the project to undertake long term studies that can contribute towards increasing the scientific knowledge of climate change in Mozambique. The development of a meteorological station should be proposed in the EMP, for instance, so as to monitor sea levels in this area and thus anticipate impacts [of climate change] on our country. Currently the nearest station to measure sea levels is in Zanzibar. e) The EIA ToR should identify long term studies to be conducted for biological and social topics where there are information gaps, such as fisheries and whale migration patterns, etc. These studies should be included in the EMP. 	<p>10. We thank you for the suggestions provided here and we will include them in the study of environmental impact.</p> <p>Impacto is involved in the SEA. The SEA is still in the preliminary stages. Any recommendations outlined in the SEA will be considered in the AMA1 project as there is still time available to allow this.</p> <p>Uke Overvest – Impacto</p> <p>Regarding the SEA, AMA1 is one of two companies in Mozambique which has contributed to that study and we are also interested in its results.</p> <p>AMA1 has conducted 4 EIAs previously and has made these available to the SEA team.</p> <p>A number of studies will be undertaken for the EIA which will include climate change. With regard to climate change, It should be highlighted that out of all the carbon based fuels, LNG is by far the cleanest energy source. LNG is a dry gas with no CH₂ or H₂S.</p> <p>John Pepper – AMA 1</p>
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<p>f) There is a need to publish various impact assessment studies during the EIA process, rather than all at once. The project should have regular meetings with stakeholders.</p> <p>g) There is a need to have mechanisms in place to monitor the real impacts of the project on the environment. Typically projects do not measure impacts that actually occur.</p> <p>h) There is a need to review social mechanisms and strategies for a long term relationship between AMA1 and local communities. We would suggest that permanent mechanisms be developed rather than ad-hoc mechanisms to prevent the strategy from being changed, if and when for instance the rights to explore the area are transferred from AMA1 to another company. These mechanisms could be included in the EMP as this will ensure they are binding with the government.</p> <p>i) How will a safety program for the facilities be developed? And how will this program contribute towards improving safety and security of the coast.</p> <p>Sean Nazerali – WWF</p>	
<p>11. What is the expected timeline of the project?</p> <p>What are the prospects in terms of the social commitments and expectation management that AMA1 is expected to adopt?</p> <p>Would like to understand concerns of social issues in Mozambique based on working in other markets.</p> <p>Suggest that this study take into account other studies that have already been conducted. In Cabo Delgado Province there is a white book that identified all resources at a provincial level. This should be considered.</p> <p>Jorge Muanahumo – Association of friends</p>	<p>11. From today, it will take roughly six years before first gas, or when LNG is produced. The duration of the operational phase of the project is expected to be at least 20 years.</p> <p>John Peffer – AMA 1</p> <p>Impacto has access to the white book and will certainly use it in our studies.</p> <p>Uke Overvest – Impacto</p>

<p>and supporters of Cabo Delgado</p>	
<p>12. Need to manage expectations in the Rovuma Basin. The quantity of existing gas may be compared to the amounts that were discovered in Brazil. It is really important to manage expectations and know what we should expect from this project.</p> <p>AMA1 will have a responsibility to provide training but there is a responsibility of the Government to prepare people for the project e.g, provide training to become electricians, carpenters etc as they will not have the necessary skills if they wait for AMA1 training, Technical education should prepare our students to be in a position to compete and get access to jobs.</p> <p>Natália Camba – INP</p>	<p>Comments are welcomed and noted.</p>
<p>13. Expressed thanks for conducting public consultation meetings and sharing information regarding the project. Recognized the efforts made by AMA1. Suggests that local communities also be consulted when establishing priorities within the scope of social projects as it is important that local communities have a say. We should take account of the need of the population and how the project will benefit the local people.</p> <p>Suggests that gender is considered when conducting studies and engagement activities and that disadvantaged groups should be considered as reports show that it is these people who suffer the most.</p> <p>Stiven Ferrão – Mozambican Initiative for Good Governance</p>	<p>13. We intend to consider minority groups such as women, elderly and children in our socioeconomic studies.</p> <p>Uke Overvest – Impacto</p>
<p>14. Agree that the Government should not redeem itself from responsibility. There is a need for local training and involvement of the local community. It must prepare to welcome large projects by training people who are going to apply for the jobs offered by the projects.</p> <p>Suggests that socioeconomic studies are developed in order to survey the training needs of local communities.</p>	<p>14. The Afungi site was selected as the preferred site for a number of reasons including that it did not have as many sensitive terrestrial ecology features as the Cabo Delgado site. This is not to say that the fungi site has no sensitive areas. The potential ecological impacts will be assessed and mitigation measures provided.</p> <p>Kamal Govender – ERM</p> <p>Where sensitive habitats or areas are lost, we</p>

<p>In terms of the site selection process, inside the Afungi Peninsula, there is an environmentally sensitive terrestrial ecological area that coincides with the area where the project will be implemented. How will the project compensate for loss of these areas? This should be included in the EMP as recommendations.</p> <p>Claudia Manjate – WWF</p>	<p>will look at offsetting these.</p> <p>Mia Couto- Impacto</p>
<p>15. Where are the gas wells that are going to be explored located and how deep are they?</p> <p>Orlando Matos – Jirrof Construções</p>	<p>15. The water column has a depth of approximately 1,500 m. From the seafloor to the prospect, it is approximately 3,500 m.</p> <p>Mário Jorge Rassul – AMA1</p>

EIS PHASE

Liquefied Natural Gas Project in the Province of Cabo Delgado

Focus Group Meeting - Provincial Government of Cabo Delgado

Comments and Responses Tables

Date: January 30, 2012

Time: 08:30 – 11:30

Local: DPOPH Meeting Room

Participant	Question Raised	Answer
Mateus Matusse , Provincial Director, Office of the Provincial Director of Industry and Commerce	I would like to welcome the initiative of the Developer/Consultants to provide the Provincial Government about the development of the studies.	Comment welcome and noted. (Mia Couto, Impacto)
Mateus Matusse , Provincial Director, Office of the Provincial Director of Industry and Commerce	It would be important if the members of the Government could visit the project area (over phases), during its different stages, to get a better understanding of the project area.	Suggestion noted. (Mia Couto, Impacto)
Mateus Matusse , Provincial Director, Office of the Provincial Director of Industry and Commerce (DPIC)	<p>It was reported that resettled individuals are going to benefit from professional training. In the meantime, it is suggested that this training is aimed at the provincial level and is focused on the different types of work that will be necessary throughout the stages of construction and operation of the project.</p> <p>It is recommended that AMA1 discuss this issue with the Government.</p> <p>In Cabo Delgado, we already have the National Institute of Employment and Professional Training (INEFP), and we can think about disciplines that are related therewith, even indirectly, with other services that the project is going to need.</p> <p>The Provincial Directorate of Industry and Commerce DPIC is planning to install a corporate</p>	<p>It was reported that the professional training is aimed at individuals who will be resettled, but this does not mean to say that the EIA is not going to address this issue. The social impact of the project will be studied by a team and will include the possibility of providing social training. The EIA can recommend maximizing the possibilities of professional training, as a social responsibility of AMA1.</p> <p>I suggest that AMA1 creates its own momentum to discuss the questions of professional training with the institutions of the Government at a central and provincial level.</p> <p>Impacto/ERM can study how to obtain the maximum possible benefit regarding the provision of training, which must begin now, so that, by the time that the project starts, matrices have already been prepared to provide solutions, in coordination with the programs which already exist at the national and provincial level.</p>

	<p>orientation center focused on the exploration of gas, through indirect services, as a manner to value and benefit small and medium-size companies in the Province of Cabo Delgado.</p> <p>The information sharing and contact with the Government must continue to ensure that the corporate sector of the province (local vendors/business people) is informed about the service needs that the project will have.</p>	<p>(Mia Couto, Impacto)</p> <p>AMA1 will set up a meeting with the Provincial Government to discuss any issues that are involved in the gas project - development of small and mid-size companies, professional training, among others. It is an objective of AMA1 to provide professional training within a wider scope, including the construction of new training centers, subject to agreement with the Ministry of Education.</p> <p>(Mário Rassul, AMA1)</p>
<p>Graziela Tembe, <i>Provincial Director, Office of the Provincial Director of Education and Culture</i></p>	<p>Professional training must be understood within the general context of the province and not only regarding the area of resettlement.</p> <p>What will be the model for providing professional training? Is it going to make use of existing institutions, through coordination of the necessary courses, or is an institution going to be established for specific areas of expertise?</p>	<p>Thank you. The previous response also answers this question.</p> <p>(Mia Couto, Impacto)</p>
<p>Lina Portugal, <i>Permanent Secretary, Provincial Ministry</i></p>	<p>Taking into account that the majority of the local residents that will be resettled rely on the sea as the basis of their sustenance, we suggest that, during the process of resettlement (movement of persons from their normal environment to another area- the host area), the relationship of these populations with sea-related activities (fishing) and other activities should be taken into account, so that their lifestyles are not dramatically changed and to avoid any negative impacts.</p>	<p>Comment noted. In addition to the dependence of people on the sea, it was verified that, furthermore, the project may interfere with transportation routes of people and cargo in the area.</p> <p>(Mia Couto, Impacto)</p> <p>We are concerned about the impacts to the sea users as we know that it is not only as an important resource for fishing but also because we know that many of the local communities use the coastal area as a transport route to Palma (for trading, transportation and other purposes). However, the traffic associated with the project is going to cause a series of disturbances to sea users and we have to evaluate all of this with sensitivity.</p> <p>(Victor Nicolau, Impacto)</p>
<p>Lina Portugal,</p>	<p>Taking into account that several</p>	<p>We will undertake studies to access</p>

<p><i>Permanent Secretary, Provincial Ministry</i></p>	<p>pipelines will be installed, what is the environmental impact of possible leaks on the sea floor (by gas) and onshore (by fuel of the project vessels), on both ecosystems and tourism?</p>	<p>the possibilities of all unplanned events or emergencies, including spills. We will develop measures to prevent and mitigate the occurrence of these accidents. Once these studies are completed, we will come back to present the findings. (Kamal Govender, ERM)</p>
<p><i>Tiago Cherene,</i> <i>Chief of the Provincial Services of Geography and Registry, Office of the Provincial Director of Agriculture</i></p>	<p>Within the area requested by AMA1, there are three villages: Quitupo, Nsenga, and Maganja. We know that the section covers the entire village of Quitupo and part of Nsenga, but a doubt still exists whether Maganja is within or outside the section.</p>	<p>In the slide showing the AMA1 site area, the demarcation in yellow is a sketch used by AMA1 as a point of discussion, which matches, more or less, the area being negotiated with the Provincial Services of Geography and Registry, an area of 7,000 hectares. But the official map of the DUAT area held by the Provincial Services of Geography and Registry refers to 6,000 hectares because, on the upper left side of the area, there is a DUAT granted for tourism purposes. AMA1 knows 1,000 ha DUAT area that does not belong to the AMA1 LNG site.</p> <p>We are certain the village of Quitupo is going to suffer direct impacts from the project and, it is likely that there is going to be resettlement from there.</p> <p>Although the village of Nsenga is beyond the area of the DUAT, it is probably that the individuals of this village has farmlands within the AMA1 LNG area. A careful evaluation will be conducted to determine requirements for compensation.</p> <p>Maganja is the village that has raised most concerns. On one hand, we intend to avoid the need for resettling the population of Maganja, and, the location of the yellow line was intended to avoid Maganja. We are aware however that the people of Maganja may also have farms within the area of the DUAT. We are still considering the best strategy to take. We have also considered reducing the DUAT to exclude the village of Maganja to avoid the need for resettlement.</p>

		<p>In the meantime, these discussions arise when looking at the issue of the land from a sociological point of view. But when analyzed from an environmental point of view, within the area of the DUAT, there is a rather sensitive mangrove area that will remain protected in the event that it is incorporated within this area.</p> <p>However, the issues of resettlement of these villages must be considered at the same time together with other components of the project (environmental and engineering). (Mia Couto, Impacto)</p>
<p>Lina Portugal, <i>Permanent Secretary, Provincial Ministry</i></p>	<p>I would like to know whether the District of Palma has an existing zoning map, to determine where each and every development must be located, both this project as well as others that will come as a result thereof. If not, would it be possible to request AMA1 or Impacto to prepare the zoning map of the entire District of Palma?</p>	<p>At this point in time, only the Urbanization Plan of the District of Palma has been prepared. The spatial development map has already been prepared, whose document is being integrated into the Land Use Plan, with the involvement of the Provincial Services of Geography and Cadastre. However, there is still no detailed zoning map of the entire District of Palma. (Augusto Assane, Technician, Office of the Provincial Director for the Coordination of Environmental Action).</p> <p>In addition to the recommended zone for resettlement, which will be outlined in the EIA, it is suggested that this activity (the development of a zoning map) is promoted/ considered further, with the support of AMA1 or Impacto, in coordination with the Government, (Mia Couto, Impacto)</p>
<p>Dinó Coutinho, <i>Provincial Director, Office of the Provincial Director of Public Work and Housing</i></p>	<p>In this presentation, no reference was made to intensive use of access roads. Knowing that the project is going to attract a lot of traffic, we recommend that this aspect be studied in the EIA.</p>	<p>During this meeting, we are not presenting results of the EIA study. The meeting only serves to provide some new information regarding the location of the project, while the study is being conducted. Upon completion of the study, the results of all components will be presented, including the use of access roads.</p>

		<p>(Mia Couto, Impacto)</p> <p>What we have presented is work in progress in terms of studies by specialists, but there are many other studies, including a study on traffic and maritime traffic, which will be undertaken by a team of specialists involved in this project.</p> <p>(Uke Overvest, Impacto)</p>
<p>Argentina Simão, Provincial Director, Office of the Provincial Director of Women and Social Action</p>	<p>During the preparation of the resettlement Plan, the social component must be taken into account because this is going to help identify all cultural, development, etc. factors and determine how women are fundamental to family structures.</p> <p>The lessons learnt from resettlement within provinces that already have experienced this process must also be considered (for example, Tete and Maputo) to reduce the levels of risk.</p>	<p>Suggestion noted. These aspects will be taken into account during the resettlement process.</p> <p>(Mia Couto, Impacto)</p>
<p>Samuel Buanar, Provincial Director, Office of the Provincial Director of Transportation and Communications</p>	<p>In addition to transforming the peasants (subsistence farmers) into farmers, artisanal fishermen must also be transformed or supplied with the best techniques for more sustainable fishing.</p>	<p>As for the majority of the peasants (subsistence farmers), there are also several restrictions for the development of the fishing activity, in terms of type of equipment and non-sustainable practices. There will be an opportunity to improve the equipment, teach new practices, and support the creation of a cooling network for the preservation of fish. However, AMA1 will play a big role in training around new fishing techniques, more effective and more sustainable techniques, in terms of preservation of resources, and opportunities to organize the fishing centers in small cooperatives. Both for the peasants as well for the fishers, the idea of creation of excessive quantities (not only for self-consumption) must be considered with a view to a consumer demand.</p> <p>(Victor Nicolau, Impacto)</p>
<p>José Domingos, member, Fisher</p>	<p>Pollution to the sea or atmosphere is not only going to affect the</p>	<p>These issues regarding pollution will be studied and modeled. The results</p>

<p><i>Forum</i></p>	<p>population of Maganja da Costa, but the sea currents may even drag it to Mocímboa da Praia. What measures will be implemented regarding these possible impacts on the communities that live along the coast, mainly for the communities within the project area?</p>	<p>from modeling including dispersion models will be presented during a future meeting with you, once the studies are completed. (Kamal Govender, ERM)</p> <p>We can not assume that we are going to pollute but, yes, we can assume that there will be some emissions caused by the LNG plant, but these are not necessarily polluting. The Impacto/ERM team is going to study the impacts of all effluents and discharges that are generated by the project. (Mário Rassul, Impacto)</p>
<p><i>Augusto Assane, Office of the Provincial Director for the Coordination of Environmental Action</i></p>	<p>I must raise attention to the issue of training, since we have received several projects that include commit to this component but training never materializes.</p>	<p>The issue of training will be discussed in a separate forum, between AMA1 and the institutions that are directly related therewith. (Mia Couto, Impacto)</p>
<p><i>Augusto Assane, Office of the Provincial Director for the Coordination of Environmental Action</i></p>	<p>What will the resettlement schedule be, since the beginning can not be far off?</p>	<p>At this point in time, it is impossible to answer this question because it depends on other issues to be agreed between AMA1 and the Mozambican Government, regarding the exact location of the project. We need basic agreement on where to resettle, who will be resettled, and the respective limits to start the resettlement. (Mia Couto, Impacto)</p>

Liquefied Natural Gas Project in the Province of Cabo Delgado

Focus Group Meeting – Cabo Delgado Tour Operators (EIS Phase)

Comments and Responses Table

Date: January 30, 2012

Time: 14:30 – 17:30

Local: Pemba Beach Hotel

Participant	Question Posed	Answer
<p>Isabel Ferreira, <i>Representative, Kilaguni, Lda and Dawi Safaris, Lda</i></p>	<p>We know that the project is important for the country, but as tourism operators we are obviously concerned. I am a member of the CDTUR (Association of Hotel and Tour Operators of Cabo Delgado) management commission, and a number of operators have already asked the same question regarding how the AMA1 project and the dredging activities at the entry of Palma Bay will impact tourism in the Palma area (protected area, considered to be a destination for safaris and various types of tourism). The reason for this concern is that we will not be able to develop the same tourism plans which were initially planned for the Palma area, since our site is located right beside the proposed AMA1 gas processing plant.</p>	<p>Thanks for bringing this to our attentions. There are obvious conflicts between oil and gas developments and tourism. The social impact assessment being undertaken as part of the EIA will examine all business activities and livelihoods in the area. You will be included on our stakeholder database and be informed of progress on the EIA and receive project information. (Kamal Govender, ERM)</p>
<p>Isabel Ferreira, <i>Representative, Kilaguni, Lda and Dawi Safaris, Lda</i></p>	<p>What will the dredging activities involve? Should we change our vision and proposed services? How can we change our project to accommodate the LNG facility?</p>	<p>The Government has commissioned a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the entire Mozambique coastline, due to the potential conflicts between tourism, fishing, gas and petroleum production, conservation areas, etc. This is currently being undertaken and it is expected that by the end of this year the Government will have a tool which is capable of creating zoning restrictions or land use guidelines based on the most logical outcomes. (Mia Couto, Impacto)</p>

<p>Isabel Ferreira, <i>Representative, Kilaguni, Lda and Dawi Safaris, Lda</i></p>	<p>I believe the Government's initiative to prepare a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the entire Mozambique coast is important, since, as a member of CDTUR, we would like to know about the future of tourism; will it be traditional tourism or business tourism?</p>	
<p>Alberto Sanikkela, <i>Associate Director, D&E Beach Resort</i></p>	<p>Although the tourism resorts at the Tecomaji, Rongui and Queramimbi islands are still in the construction phase, their future projects have already been planned/ designed. What will the direct impact on tourism be for those islands with the installation of the gas processing plant, the floating production platform and the gas pipelines which will run near or between the islands?</p>	<p>The potential impacts are being assessed in the scope of the EIA. (Kamal Govender, ERM)</p> <p>A visual impact specialist is currently in the field and she will assess the visual impacts of the project on the islands and on tourism operators. An analysis of this type of impact is included in the EIS and measures will be proposed to mitigate those impacts. (Uke Overvest, Impacto)</p> <p>It is likely that the LNG plant will not be visible from Queramimbi Island however it may be impacted due to vessel traffic from the project, which during the first phase will be one LNG carrier approximately every 10 days, however later it could be as frequent as one vessel per day. Nevertheless it is understood that the concern of the tourism operators of those islands is not just that there will be a direct visual impacts from the plant but also the impact of increased maritime traffic in the zone in the future. (Mário Rassul, AMA1)</p> <p>The EIA will consider the various phasing of the project and the increase in vessels from the initial phases of the project until later phases. (Kamal Govender, ERM)</p>

<p>Isabel Ferreira, Representative, Kilaguni, Lda / Dawi Safaris, Lda</p>	<p>In the first or second phase, the maritime traffic is really irrelevant, since the issue is that we will have a gas plant which will change the entire philosophy of what the tourism product is based on. What was previously known as an unexplored, natural and protected area, will no longer be so. Will the EIA assess impacts to all islands?</p>	<p>The Terms of Reference of the EIA states that all impacts on tourism in general will be assessed, as well as the impacts on the islands or zones directly impacted by the project, including Vamizi Island. (Mia Couto, Impacto)</p>
<p>Karen Schoeman, Manager, Tecomagi Island</p>	<p>Where will the dredging take place and to what extent?</p> <p>Will there be a substantial area of dredging in the bay?</p>	<p>Dredging will take place from the low point to the corner and be approximately 100m wide to allow for 6 pipelines to be laid. AMA1 have done simulations to measure currents in the bay. When dredging we will need some sort of dam, such as a rock dump to prevent trenches filling with sediment but this will be removed when laying each subsequent pipeline. (Neil Summer, AMA1)</p> <p>Most dredge material will be used in the construction of the jetties as landfill. Dredging activities in the bay will take approximately 6 months and will not commence until Q1 of 2014. (Neil Summer, AMA1)</p>
<p>Karen Schoeman, Manager, Tecomagi Island</p>	<p>We have heard that flaring will start soon.</p>	<p>A drill ship will start testing this month and will involve some flaring over 3-4 days. This will take place approximately 40km offshore at the Barquentine wells as is not expected to be very visible from the islands. The first campaign will involve testing of 4 wells. (Mário Rassul, AMA1)</p>
<p>Zaide Abubacar, Miti, Lda / Vumba Island</p>	<p>Within the scope of the study, have some direct negotiations already occurred with the identified parties who in some way will be impacted by the project, specifically the tourism operators, with respect to the possible compensation, taking</p>	<p>No contact has been made with the tourism operators in terms of negotiations. First we have to await the results of the EIS and the Strategic Environmental Assessment currently being prepared before making any</p>

	<p>into consideration that this is a large and significant project and some tourism operators have already begun their projects?</p>	<p>assumptions regarding any negative impact which may subsequently result in compensation, through the AMA1 compensation team.</p> <p>At this time, we are prepared to discuss with and seek to identify property owners in and around the project area, primarily to listen to their concerns. We request that the consultants thoroughly address these concerns, and provide guidelines and advice based on those findings.</p> <p>In November, 2011, as a private individual I participated in a meeting with the Minister of Tourism and with the Vice-Minister of Mineral Resources, called specifically to talk directly with the tourism operators of Pemba and the islands, to which AMA1 was also invited, for the purpose of understanding the position of the tourism operators on the islands. At that meeting, the Vice-Minister said that most of the <i>Business Plans</i> of the current tourism operators were made some time ago (10 or 15 years ago). It was also mentioned that it would be useful to review these plans, for which the trademark images vary from operator to operator, but that may not be impacted. However, based on the concept that each operator perceives that its business has been impacted, the trademark images can be changed, and this decision should be made by each investor to determine if it is preferable to adapt to the new changes or if he/she wishes to continue to invest in the new trademark image. (Mário Rassul, AMA1)</p>
<p>Zaide Abubacar, Miti, Lda / Vumba Island</p>	<p>Has a social study been completed regarding the fishing villages inside the</p>	<p>The social study is currently being undertaken by a team responsible for the socio-</p>

	project area?	<p>economic assessment. (Mia Couto, Impacto)</p> <p>A number of investigations, interviews, etc. were conducted in an attempt to understand the existing situation in the area (for example, what resources are being used, where they are located, how they are used, what quantities, how the population depends on those resources etc.) and these will be used to determine what the socioeconomic impacts of the project are, as well as a basis for the mitigation, compensation and population resettlement factors. We will be presenting these results soon in another meeting of this type. (Uke Overvest, Impacto)</p>
<p>Isabel Ferreira, <i>Representative, Kilaguni, Lda / Dawi Safaris, Lda</i></p>	<p>When will we be given information about factors which will affect the tourism operators, since all of our projects and the decisions we make will depend on this information?</p>	<p>A project schedule was presented, and it was mentioned that focus group meetings will be held which go beyond the requirements of the Regulations applicable to the Public Participation Process, in order to meet the need to transmit information to the tourist operators and other stakeholders. These meetings will allow the project to share information regarding the progress of the specialist studies, if we have information considered to be important or relevant.</p> <p>I suggest that the consultants organize a meeting with the focus groups after we have the results of the visual impact studies and present the findings of the impacts of the project activities on tourism. (Mário Rassul, AMA1)</p>
<p>Isabel Ferreira, <i>Representative, Kilaguni, Lda / Dawi Safaris, Lda</i></p>	<p>In a meeting with the Ministry of Tourism and Mineral Resources it was mentioned that it is not yet certain where</p>	<p>AMA1 is currently in negotiations with the Government to obtain a DUAT of 6,000 hectares on the</p>

	<p>the LNG plant will be located, whether in Palma, Mocímboa da Praia or Macomia. However, can it be confirmed that the plant will be constructed in Palma, on the Afungi Peninsula?</p>	<p>Afungi Peninsula, since all of the studies indicate that that is the best area to develop the LNG project. We do not yet know if the Government will approve this, but we have sufficient scientific arguments to convince the Government that it is the best area for the project. (Mário Rassul, AMA1)</p> <p>The tour operators have high expectations regarding the results of the EIS with respect to the quantification of damages (and opportunities) of the project, and the respective balance since they believe they will lose more than they will gain. However, I don't know if the EIA study will identify the impact in a general way or if the level of detail will be reached that they expect, regarding how much they will lose from the project proceeding. It is necessary to clarify these aspects for the tourism operators. (Mia Couto, Impacto)</p> <p>The EIS will not quantify potential losses in monetary terms since this is not included in the current version of the Terms of Reference. The EIA will assess the type of impacts and the significance of these impacts and suggest appropriate mitigation or management measures to minimise the impacts. (Kamal Govender, ERM)</p> <p>While the study is being undertaken, there is no absolute certainty beyond the fact that the EPDA has been approved, meaning that up until that time, based on the available information, it was considered that there is no fatal obstacle which would make the project unfeasible. In addition to the EIS for this</p>
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		<p>project, there are also other studies such as the Strategic Environmental Assessment and studies performed by other companies with projects in the same area. As consultants, we confirm that even if the news is not promising for the tourism operators, we will come back and report on the results with transparency. I suggest AMA1 look at previous successful studies to see how best to try and align O&G and tourism. (Mia Couto, Impacto)</p>
<p>Zaide Abubacar, Miti, Lda / Vumba Island</p>	<p>Are the residents of the villages already aware of the project?</p>	<p>Yes. In December, 2011, and again last week, a team of socio-economists and researchers were in the field, working in the project area, meeting with groups of men, women, young people, fishermen, farmers, etc., informing them of the project plans. This team has already collected information regarding their concerns, their lifestyle, land use, etc., and based on this information, a description of the area will be prepared together with an evaluation of the potential impacts the project will have on these communities in order to identify suitable mitigation measures. Studies of factors related to resettlement and compensation will also be undertaken. (Uke Overvest, Impacto)</p> <p>I would like to report that these social studies verified that in Maganja there have been complaints from fishermen that they were previously removed from the islands without any type of compensation or resettlement by a tourism operator, and they don't want to be resettled again. However this still needs to be confirmed. (Mia Couto, Impacto)</p>

<p>Karen Schoeman, Manager, <i>Tecomagi Island</i></p>	<p>When should we expect to get the results of the marine studies? The marine environment is very important to the tourism operators.</p> <p>This kind of engagement is really useful and really important to us. It keeps us focused on the areas of importance and makes the process more meaningful so thank you.</p>	<p>The marine ecology baseline studies are still being undertaken and will not be completed until later this year. I suggest we present the findings in a similar forum to this in September. We can package specific data for different focus group meetings. As part of the EIA process we will hold public meetings to discuss the findings of all the specialist studies. (Kamal Govender, ERM)</p>
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Liquefied Natural Gas Project in the Province of Cabo Delgado

Focus Group Meeting – Central Government

Comments and Responses Table

Date: February 1, 2012

Time: 09:00 – 12:00

Location: Hotel VIP

Participant	Question Posed	Answer
<p>Gilberto Botas, National Technical Education Director, Ministry of Education</p>	<p>First of all, I would like to congratulate this impact assessment team initiative and AMA1 for informing us of the progress within the scope of the environmental assessment of the AMA1 LNG project, with its various costs and benefits.</p> <p>If we take into consideration that at this time the gas is in gaseous form and under pressure, technically I would like to understand, in 5 or 10 years, with the reduction in the volume of gas and pressure of the deposits, how will the empty wells be refilled?</p> <p>What will the tectonic reaction be in that space/hole after modifications due to pressure reduction from the removal of gas?</p> <p>I know that in the case of open air coal mines, the space/hole is filled with earth up to the mine entrance level and the area is revegetated.</p>	<p>There is a big difference between oil and gas. Oil is a liquid and liquids can be compressed easily. After oil is removed, the geological structure resettles because there is a vacuum and phenomena can occur such as subsidence, in other words, settling of the upper layers. In the case of gas, there is no empty space when the gas is removed as the gas is mixed with sand and there is insufficient pressure to form a support or ceiling function for the deposit. In any case, the pressure does decrease and normally this is compensated naturally by water infiltration which tends to occupy the spaces left by the gas.</p> <p>Thus, in gas deposits no subsidence or collapse phenomena occur due to the characteristics of the gas. We are not talking about a big hole full of gas; we are talking about a geological formation basically composed of sand, with the spaces filled with gas mixed with sand. For this reason, the gas goes out but an empty hole is not formed, but rather sand and any possible decreases in pressure are compensated by infiltration of sea water. (Neil Summer, AMA1)</p>
<p>Gilberto Botas, National Technical Education Director, Ministry of Education</p>	<p>Today we are talking about gas discoveries in the AMA1 wells, but there are other wells which have been discovered by other companies such as ENI. AMA1 is now proceeding with plans to install a future plant, with various types of infrastructure, including an airport,</p>	<p>In that regard, we can say that talks between ENI and AMA1 have already begun and that INP has suggested that the facilities and resources be shared. However, I do not have any information about how this would be done, what will be the timing and how the two companies</p>

	<p>hotels, etc., which could probably be useful for other companies operating nearby. Will AMA1 be willing to share this infrastructure with these other companies or will this be a problem?</p> <p>I would like to know if there is any hypothesis in which the various wells can be connected to minimize the negative environmental impact in the area, because the various plants could be subject to various consequences, and we will have a number of resettlements.</p>	<p>will negotiate this. But it does make logical sense that the two companies would share their facilities and a large part of the exploration process. AMA1 has a vice-president who is responsible for commercial issues and he is dealing with this issues. (Mário Rassul, AMA1)</p> <p>Petroleum operations regulations stipulate that, in field unification situations, the two companies will discuss the matter and first enter into an agreement, and if they are unable to reach an agreement, international arbitration and Government level negotiations could occur to define the best course of action. As you are probably aware, one company has started planning and a number of studies have been undertaken and a lot of investment has been made, whereas another company is only starting now. For this reason, there are matters which they should reconcile together. (Natália Camba, National Petroleum Institute)</p>
<p>Natália Camba, <i>Technician,</i> <i>National Petroleum</i> <i>Institute</i></p>	<p>Many people are probably asking why the gas is to be liquefied and exported and not produced for Mozambique, since we need to develop our own market and we lack energy sources?</p> <p>There are many reasons why the country first exports part of the resources, and later uses resources for domestic purposes, or for doing it both ways at the same time. This is due to the level of investment which this type of industry requires, since it is capital intensive, in the range of approximately 20 billion dollars for projects like this one, including only for exploration and development. Therefore there is a need to recover these investments and there is only a return on the capital beginning in the 7th year of the project. The investments need to be recovered because funds are borrowed from financial institutions and there is a need to export the resource to a location where there is more</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>

	<p>commercial competitiveness, for example the Asian market which is where the sale prices are high and where a higher and more acceptable return can be obtained.</p> <p>Another reason is that the gas fields are far from the coast and are in deepwater areas. Bringing the product to shore and processing it onshore would imply very high costs.</p>	
<p>Manuel Taque, <i>Technician,</i> <i>National Fishing</i> <i>Research Institute</i></p>	<p>What is the possibility that AMA1 could provide gas to for cooking purposes from the LNG plant, since this is one of the greatest concerns in the country, even if it only benefits the local population in that region of Cabo Delgado?</p>	<p>The investment costs necessitate an anchor project to make the LNG project feasible, through exports to markets which pay more. The gas for cooking, fertilizer, methanol and methane markets in Mozambique are very small. All of these small projects could be implemented, but within the strategy of the Government, not the investors. (Mário Rassul, AMA1)</p> <p>The composition of natural gas includes certain suitable components from which LPG could be extracted, however at this time, the actual composition of the gas discovered in the Rovuma basin is not yet known. In principle, it could be said that the gas is dry; however INP has not yet received information about its composition. The Government is also waiting to see what the composition of the natural gas is in order to study the possibility of extracting LPG, since there are also concerns about using this gas for domestic purposes. Almost none of the houses in the country are equipped to use direct gas, since this requires a piping infrastructure to houses which was not anticipated when the houses were constructed, and converters are also required to be able to balance the composition of the gas for use in cooking. In Europe, the houses are already built with this type of infrastructure, with this pipe network which can be used for cooking with natural gas. ENH has a project currently in progress to use natural gas for domestic purposes for Marracuene and at some points in Matola.</p>

		(Natália Camba, INP)
Manuel Taque, <i>Technician, National Fishing Research Institute</i>	<p>How will the fishing communities be compensated for the loss of their fishing grounds?</p> <p>What resources will be made available for communities which use fishing as their basis for subsistence?</p>	<p>It is necessary to emphasise that we are not yet ready to present the EIS. We are lacking detailed information about the environmental studies currently being undertaken and new data about the project location, infrastructure and issues related to resettlement. The compensation studies have not yet been initiated. (Mia Couto, Impacto)</p> <p>One of the losses which will occur in the project area, even before the resettlement process begins, is the restriction of access to the beach and the fishing area along the beach for approximately 7km. These areas will be restricted for safety reasons. Therefore, during the EIA study, an assessment will be performed to determine the primary fishing areas in the area to see if any of these fishing areas are or are not impacted by the project. If they are impacted, it will be necessary to see if the project can, without compromising safety, facilitate access to coastal waters in the adjacent areas of the plant. Only after that occurs will we have a specific understanding of what the impact will be in terms of loss of fishing areas and mitigation measures.</p> <p>As is the case with farming, artisanal fishing is not very efficient and it is highly destructive. For this reason, we should promote the development of fishing using better techniques and, through social responsibility programs, create a cold storage network so that the fishermen can preserve their catches. These are ideas which could possibly be implemented by the project, depending on circumstances which will become clearer in the future since this study has not yet been completed. (Victor Nicolau, Impacto)</p> <p>At this time, social teams are on the field conducting surveys of the existing baseline in the area and</p>

		<p>mapping fishing areas. As you know the area is a very complex one because some of the fishermen are not even from there. There are fishermen who come in from Nacala and Tanzania, so it is important for us to have a very clear understanding of who the interested parties are and how each of them may or may not be negatively impacted by the project. Often, the fishermen are not the owners of the boats, therefore it is necessary for us to understand the area very well and the Fishing Institute has been collaborating very closely with us. (Mia Couto, Impacto)</p>
<p>Eulália Macome, <i>Ministry of Agriculture</i></p>	<p>I would like to know if agriculture is also included on the household questionnaires, as is the case with fishing?</p>	<p>All land uses and existing natural resources are included in the household questionnaires. However, the main purpose of these questionnaires is to find out how many people live in the project area, how they earn a living, what resources they use, how they depend on those resources, and how the resources may be impacted by the project, in order to assess the impact and produce information on issues related to resettlement. We already have baseline information and the reports are being prepared. During the next few meetings, more information will be available and we will present this to you. To answer your question, not only questions regarding fishing are included on the questionnaires, but also agricultural and use of forests. (Uke Overvest, Impacto)</p>
<p>Alcino Dias, <i>Consultant, Ministry of Labor</i></p>	<p>With the implementation of this project there will be a number of challenges to respond to the demands required by these investments. I would like to know what AMA1 is thinking from the point of view of the creation of conditions, capacity building, in the sense of responding to the requirements of this investment on the short, medium and long term?</p>	<p>We are aware of the responsibility and there have been internal discussions at Anadarko regarding the need to provide vocational training for the operational phase, not just the construction phase. We are currently initiating a capability study of suppliers which requires Mozambican suppliers to complete. The study will look at Anadarko's needs and identify ways to meet these needs over time. We will be working with the government throughout the process.</p>

		<p>(Tom Freet, AMA1)</p> <p>The company is aware of this and a number of alternatives are being studied. A study is in progress which seeks to identify service providers and their capacities. However AMA1 has a broader vision and will develop this project from perspectives which extend beyond Liquefied Natural Gas. It is not our obligation, but in order for our business to progress well, we will need a chain of a number of other projects to support us.</p> <p>(Mário Rassul, AMA1)</p>
<p>Gilberto Botas, <i>National Technical Education Director, Ministry of Education</i></p>	<p>I believe there is a need to train the local population, and Mozambicans in general, in gas technologies, not only so that they can work at the plant, but also in the use of the products, including marketing, transportation, storage, use in domestic installations (installation of piping, filling cylinders, sales, etc). This is the Government's responsibility.</p> <p>There has been mention of turning subsistence farmers into cultivators but I think that AMA1 will take this into consideration. In the meanwhile, we as the Government would like to have a training center where short, medium and long term courses could be offered, near the plant, to train electricians, builders, equipment operators, etc., to work in the storage facilities, hotels, kitchen workers, transportation workers, etc. We understand that it is our responsibility and that we should immediately begin to make plans.</p> <p>As the Government, we are not in a position to impose upon AMA1 the obligation to build a training center so that we can have qualified technicians in this area, because it is in our interest. However, we always count on support from these large projects, because they should be part of the projects social responsibility program.</p>	<p>What has been noted many times in the past is that the representatives of the Government attribute to private investors a role which the Government itself should assume. At least, the Government should direct the private investor with very specific instructions about what is going to happen and what should be done. For this reason, it is necessary to raise the level of local conditions so that in 3 or 4 years time there are people who can meet the needs of this project and other projects.</p> <p>(Mia Couto, Impacto)</p>

<p>Alcino Dias, Assessor, Ministry of Labor</p>	<p>There will be a number of technical and professional qualification requirements which the country is not capable of providing on the short term. The project will require some highly specialized professionals, and the response will not be immediate no matter how much we want it to be. And it is that situation which causes me the most concern.</p>	<p>Concern noted. (Mia Couto, Impacto)</p>
<p>Eulália Macome, Ministry of Agriculture</p>	<p>LNG provides a quick return on large investments, but because it is an export product it may not bring immediate social and economic benefits for the majority of the population of Cabo Delgado and the rest of the country. I understand that this is a decision of the company and in fact the company has to make the project profitable, but I am not very much in agreement when you say that fertilizers cannot be an option, or that it should be an option developed by the Government. I agree that a small amount of fertilizers are used in Mozambique but there is potential. Many fertilizers pass through the ports. For this reason, it is necessary to open space for large fertilizer producers and we cannot miss this opportunity.</p>	<p>The liquefied natural gas project is an anchor project and other small projects should be thought about and encouraged, including fertilizer projects. When mention is made of turning subsistence farmers into cultivators, obviously more training is needed, but the Government cannot be absent from this dialogue and abdicate this duty. Someone needs to establish the rules of the game. (Mário Rassul, AMA1)</p>
<p>Mário Marques, Consultant, Ministry of Mineral Resources</p>	<p>Training is one of the primary concerns of the Ministry and in 2011 the Ministry presented a training strategy to the Council of Ministers in the area of mineral resources, with a projection of what will be the need for graduates from higher, middle and basic level educational institutions, including the coal, oil and gas sectors.</p> <p>Specific to natural gas and oil, we have more than 25 students in Malaysia studying at the University of Petronas, and some have nearly completed the course. We have 10 to 20 middle level graduates in Angola at the Institute connected with SONANGOL. Last week, an article was published in Jornal O País, and other media, scholarships for 200 upper level graduates in</p>	<p>Comment noted. (Mia Couto, Impacto)</p>

	<p>areas specific to natural gas and liquefied natural gas. We are in the process of selecting 30 individuals to work in liquefied natural gas plants in Angola, Nigeria and Italy. Thus, in matters related to training, we are preparing for when the activities begin at the LNG plants; we will have many positions that can be filled by Mozambicans. One or 2 years ago Anadarko was at the Lúrio University and made some contacts because although foreign training is important it is also important to train our educational institutions to teach disciplines connected to the petroleum sector.</p> <p>The University Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) already has curricula for master's degrees in petroleum engineering and it is important for other universities in other provinces to also begin to provide petroleum industry courses. We are not capable of training many people, and we have to do it abroad, but I think that one of the priorities is to provide local training. This has been a concern of the Government and the Ministry of Mineral Resources long before the beginning of this project.</p>	
<p>Mário Marques, Consultant, Ministry of Mineral Resources</p>	<p>In a recent meeting with Anadarko, a question was asked regarding the volume of gas which will be produced. The quantities of natural gas are enormous.</p> <p>Although the quantities of liquids in the gas, components such as propane and butane will be very small; these are enormous volumes and must be separated. I have information that some 1500 barrels per day of production of propane and butane are anticipated, since the gas which comes from the deposits, before being converted to LNG, needs to be separated into liquid components, ethane, propane and butane, However, 1500 barrels per day could meet all the needs of the country. On the other hand I don't want to create any expectations since this production will only begin</p>	<p>Comment noted. (Mia Couto, Impacto)</p>

	in 2018.	
<p>Mário Marques, <i>Consultant, Ministry of Mineral Resources</i></p>	<p>From our experience with other projects, the phase which causes the most concern from an environmental point of view is the construction phase, since it will be necessary to move tons of equipment, large items, cement, and gravel, and Palma has nothing at the moment. It has no port and the highway between Pemba and Palma is in a very poor condition. How does Anadarko plan to begin the construction process? Will everything be transported by sea? What environmental impact will this imply?</p>	<p>The issue of logistics will be complicated. We already have a preliminary plan, since we already know that we will need to build a network of roads around Palma, connecting Palma with the construction site in Afungi, so that the materials can be transported under good conditions. However clearly building roads also causes impact.</p> <p>At this time, there is a strategy to upgrade the road network from Palma to the site and inside the site. This is also of interest to the population, since a good road network is always important. At this time, we have a plan to develop a road network around Palma and from Palma to the Afungi Peninsula, as well as connections from the mini-port in Palma to the city of Pemba.</p> <p>Transportation of materials is a real challenge, and the preferred option is to transport heavy materials to the area by sea. The issue is that once the materials are offloaded in Palma, the access route from the port to the town is steep. For this reason, we have to prepare a good access route connecting the port to the town of Palma.</p> <p>The scenario also exists of not offloading the materials in Palma but rather offloading them directly near the construction site. However this is an issue which the engineers cannot begin to consider just yet since a DUAT for the land has not been acquired. The authorization needs to be issued and various other elements need to be clarified before they can begin to consider this as an option.</p> <p>The key option being considered at this time is to transport the heavy materials by sea to the port of Palma, create an efficient connection from the port to the town and construct a good road network which</p>

		<p>connects Palma to the site; so that the material can be transported to the site. (Tom Freet, AMA1)</p> <p>We are preparing the EIS which covers all potential project impacts and would give us an environmental permit which would allow us to start construction. However nothing can be done until the study is completed. It is expected that the study will be completed no later than the middle of 2013.</p> <p>It is necessary to find preliminary or early works which can be performed so that Andadarko can get started with the activities. However, in order to define this early works, we have to face another type of problem related to land laws. We requested the DUAT for the selected areas and until we have an authorization from the Ministry of Agriculture we cannot do any work in the Afungi area for the LNG project because the land is not ours. Associated with this, we assume that we will be able to get past this first hurdle and reach an agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture. On the other hand, at the same time we have the Impacto team which is allowing us to make progress, because they are going to be involved with the resettlement process. What we are trying to explain is that it seems like a simple question to answer but there is a whole network of small collateral issues which must be properly addressed and resolved first. For example, for the engineering team, it was very easy to assemble a type of mooring system to offload to the beach. But in order to do this we have to see if it is environmentally possible without an environmental permit. Our latest strategy is to identify all work which environmentally can be classified as Category C, which means activities which do not need an environmental study, but only need the agreement of the Government.</p>
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	<p>On the other hand, if we can find a solution which allows us to offload some materials in order to begin construction, we have to construct a base camp for 200 or 400 workers, due to the size of the project, and under the environmental law, this type of construction is considered to be Category B, and is not compatible in terms of time.</p> <p>Therefore, for these particular components, interaction between the Government and Anadarko is useful, so that a middle ground can be reached which allows us to make progress without violating the principles established in the EIS being prepared.</p> <p>Mention was made that there are no construction materials in Palma (gravel, sand, etc.). Assuming that it is possible to find a site with these construction materials, inside or outside the country, we would have to store them somewhere. Also, since the project is so large, the storage area for these materials would be enormous. Would it be possible for the Government to allow us to store these materials? Then, there would be no challenges for the project team. We have to know how to navigate these laws which seem to be contradictory and for this reason the Government has to help us to resolve this so that it is possible for us to move forward. (Mário Rassul, AMA1)</p> <p>Regarding the issue of impact assessment, we are going to take into consideration the various phases, the entire life cycle of the project, beginning with the construction phase. In addition to the specialized studies, we have a ground and marine transportation component. We will also consider these issues of transportation of materials, use of roads and sea transportation during the construction and project operation phases. (Uke Overvest, Impacto)</p>
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Mário Marques, <i>Assessor, Ministry of Mineral Resources</i>	Financing has been obtained and the reconditioning of the Pemba-Palma highway has already been approved. I think that, in conjunction with the Environmental Impact Study, the option of using that highway should be considered. This is a matter which should be well planned and discussed and I propose that talks be initiated with the highway authorities.	Thank you. Information noted. (Mia Couto, Impacto)

**Liquefied Natural Gas Project in the Province of Cabo Delgado
Public Consultation Meeting – City of Maputo (Phase)**

Question and Answer Matrix

Date: September 9, 2013

Site: VIP Hotel

Time: 09:00 – 13:00

ID	Question Raised	Response
1	<p>What is the real area the project infrastructure will require? Will the 7,000ha be occupied?</p> <p>Alda Salomão - General Director, Centro Terra Viva (CTV)</p>	<p>We are working on the Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) efforts and will have those answers within the next 4 or 5 months. There are areas that will not be used from an environmental standpoint, and these areas could be used as biodiversity areas.</p> <p>Cory Weinbel - Project Manager, AMA1</p>
2	<p>What is the number of affected families or persons living in the project area?</p> <p>Berta Rafael - Environmental Researcher, Centro Terra Viva (CTV)</p>	<p>The current estimate we have is that approximately 700 families may potentially be resettled. We have not yet started the detailed census, as we are waiting for government approval.</p> <p>Cory Weinbel - Project Manager, AMA1</p> <p>There are about 733 families within the DUAT, corresponding to approximately 2,740 people. However, these numbers were collected some time ago during the EIA and were provided by community leaders. It is therefore necessary to conduct a census to get an exact number. Not all of the 733 families will be resettled.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p>
3	<p>The gas is filtered for mercury and sulfur. Since these are byproducts, what will they be used for? Are they used to make any other product?</p> <p>Emanuel Viçoso - Project Coordinator, Consultec</p>	<p>Our gas is very clean and has very few contaminants.</p> <p>Alexandre Jossias - Environmental Coordinator, AMA1</p> <p>The design of the LNG plant includes facilities to remove these components, to protect the facilities downstream. We do not expect to have significant quantities of these contaminants as tests to date do not show these components. If these are present they will be handled by an authorized company in accordance with Waste Management procedures that meet</p>

		<p>international standards.</p> <p>Cory Weinbel - Project Manager, AMA1</p>
4	<p>I would like to know if the study presented to us here will be the same as that presented to the population of Palma.</p> <p>Tomás Vieira Mário - Journalist / Director of the Sekelekani Center for Communications Studies</p>	<p>It is the same EIA Report that will be presented in Pemba and Palma, but the presentation will be adapted to be understood by the people of Palma.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p>
5	<p>We understand that the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is yet to be completed, but engagement with the population regarding resettlement has begun. Local people are asking “are we being resettled, where are we going?” Apparently this question has not been answered, creating a great deal of anxiety within the population.</p> <p>Tomás Vieira Mário - Journalist, Director of the Sekelekani Center for Communications Studies</p>	<p>The resettlement host community (the area where people will be resettled to) has not yet been defined, and cannot be defined at this stage. The process must be aligned with Mozambican legislation and international standards both of which require a participatory process. The process won't be decided in an office in Maputo, at the expense of the people.</p> <p>People will provide their preferences on their preferred resettlement site, and these proposed areas shall be assessed. The resettlement site(s) will only be defined following the consultation process with the people. More than one site may be selected, as it will be hard to put people with different cultural sensitivities and ways of life to live in the same area. The selected site(s) will be defined after a number of technical studies are undertaken to determine factors including the location of good agricultural land, proximity to the sea, etc as well as given consideration to the preferences of the people. The issue of loss of resources will be given consideration. The host community must have access to similar resources.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p>
6	<p>MICOA must make its final decision on the EIA in late 2013, however a DUAT (Right to Use and Enjoy Land) was assigned to the project in 2012. Was this DUAT awarded to AMA1 by the Ministry of Agriculture?</p> <p>Tomás Vieira Mário - Journalist, Director of the Sekelekani Center for Communications Studies</p>	<p>The DUAT of 7000 hectares was initially issued to ENH, one of the partners of Area 1, by the Ministry of Agriculture, taking into account the size of the area required. This DUAT was subsequently conveyed to a company called Rovuma Basin Land Limitada (RBLL), incorporating ENH and AMA1, with the purpose of providing access to the land, ensuring that other operators would have access to the land. RBLL signed a</p>

		<p>transfer of property contract with AMA1 as the operator of Area 1 representing the interests of all of the other partners in the block.</p> <p>The requirement to obtain an Environmental License prior to obtaining a DUAT is not correct according to our understanding. The Environmental Law states that the Environmental License must have precedence over all other licenses required to exercise the activity in question, as they may be required in each case, and not the DUAT. We do not consider the DUAT to be a license. Our understanding is that the Environmental License does not consider the attribution of rights over the land (DUAT) but licenses that would be necessary to undertake a specific activity. Annex IV of the EIA Regulation (consisting in the Pre-Assessment Tool to be submitted by the proponents to kick off the environmental assessment process) states that it is necessary to report the lawful possession of the land..</p> <p>Therefore, if it is true that the Environmental License must take precedence over the DUAT, it would be contradictory to state in Annex IV of the EIA Regulation that the proponents must gather information on a space that it does not yet possess.</p> <p>The second consideration is that the General Directive for preparing Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) includes in its Annex 1 a Procedures Flowchart for the licensing of activities, and the first step on the flowchart is requesting provisional authorization of the DUAT for land use and development. Submission of the proposal of activity for pre-assessment purposes by MICOA appears as a third step, followed by issuance of the Environmental License and then issuance of the licenses necessary to exercise specific activities, namely an industrial license, when a plant is involved.</p> <p>Moreover, the Environmental License does not appear in the requirements under the Land Law and Regulation for the DUAT.</p>
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		Maria João Hinguana - Lawyer, AMA1
7	<p>Did you investigate other options or ways to avoid resettlement? For example, would it be possible to build the plant in an area where no people live?</p> <p>Issufo Tankar - Project Coordinator, Centro Terra Viva (CTV)</p>	<p>We considered seven different sites from the Rovuma River to Pemba, from a technical, environmental and socio-economic perspective. The Afungi Site was chosen as the preferred site as a result of a combination of these aspects. All sites were inhabited to some extent.</p> <p>John Pepper - General Director, AMA1</p>
8	<p>What compensation will be provided to those with reduced or limited access to resources, for lack of resources or income gained from fishing, agriculture and other activities, not only during the construction phase but also in the medium and long-term?</p> <p>Issufo Tankar - Project Coordinator, Centro Terra Viva (CTV)</p>	<p>Regarding the loss of resources such as medicinal plants, building materials, etc the host areas must have similar opportunities and resources as the current areas.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p>
9	<p>Does the construction project envision a development plan whereby local businesses/ entrepreneurship provide services? If so, was it provided for in the EIA Report?</p> <p>Romão Xavier - President, Institute for Research, Advocacy and Citizenship (CARA)</p>	<p>We want to incorporate local partners in the project focusing initially at local level (in the affected communities) and then move further afield from a regional to national level eg from Mocimboa da Praia, to Pemba to Mozambique.</p> <p>We are currently in discussions with the government about this. Once we have completed the design phase we will appoint an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) company to work with local companies to maximize local content and procurement as much as possible. There is still a limited skill set in Mozambique for a project of this nature but we are working to develop this over time.</p> <p>John Pepper - General Director, AMA1</p> <p>The socio-economic impact assessment in the EIA Report considered the benefits of using local goods and services</p> <p>See <i>Section 13.6.3</i> of the EIA Report.</p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p>
10	<p>I see that the process has been taken very seriously and would like to</p>	<p>The project is committed to make sure that monitoring and mitigation measures</p>

	<p>congratulate IMPACTO for this.</p> <p>I want to raise the concept of sustainability. This evaluation seeks to make the project a sustainable one, but it isn't enough just to have a well done ecological evaluation. It is much more important to be careful in the implementation phase of the project.</p> <p>Experiences within the country have shown that although an environmental impact study may be good, the implementation phase is not undertaken by those who undertook the study. We have cases such as Matema in Tete, where the concept of sustainability has not achieved. However there are case studies from elsewhere that we could learn from (eg from Nigeria).</p> <p>It is fundamental that the local population feel involved in the project. Compensation without this involvement is not appropriate. It is important for the local population to feel represented or it could damage the sustainability of the development.</p> <p>Américo Ubisse - General Secretary, Red Cross of Mozambique (CVM)</p>	<p>are included in the contractor's contracts eg in the form of Contractor Management Plans (CMPs). There will be internal audits and checks undertaken by the project. In addition there will be external audits conducted. The findings of the audits will be submitted to MICOA.</p> <p>The projects management system will allow for the ability to deal with change ie update the CMPs, to ensure for continuous improvement throughout the lifecycle of the project.</p> <p>In this way, there is a commitment to implementing the measures described in the EIA Report.</p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p>
11	<p>The gas itself is overlooked as an alternative in mitigating Greenhouse Gases (GHG). The gas can be used for various activities, instead of using solar panels, which are very expensive. The EIA Report should discuss the plant's carbon footprint. The project may result in long-term effects from GHG and these effects could be global.</p> <p>Genito Maure - Teacher/Researcher, Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM)</p>	<p>The power consumption of these plants is very high. They require hundreds of megawatts of power per day and the use of solar panels therefore is not practical for the LNG plant. The gas turbines will be driven by natural gas, which is a clean energy source and has the lowest carbon footprint. Diesel will be used initially when we are using approximately 40-70 MW/day.</p> <p><i>(See Chapter 4 of the EIA Report, Project Description).</i></p> <p>Al Kaplan - LNG Plant Project Manager, AMA1</p> <p>Additional response after the meeting:</p> <p><i>The Project's carbon footprint is discussed in the EIA Report. Please refer to Section 12.3.</i></p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager,</p>

		ERM
12	<p>Page 12-88 of the EIA Report states that groundwater is not likely to be impacted from groundwater abstraction. I think that ERM must further substantiate this outcome based on the degree of confidence in the model.</p> <p>Taking into consideration the number of meteorological stations in and the quality of the data, what data did you use in the model? From memory, there aren't many weather stations in Palma. Is there a degree of confidence in where the data used for the calculations has come from? The weather station equipment in Palma is not reliable enough to use confidently.</p> <p>Regarding the impact of groundwater abstraction, the EIA Report must consider the impact of how SO₂ in gas can impact aquifers. Models that consider both chemical and physical parameters should be used.</p> <p>Genito Maure - Teacher/Researcher, Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM)</p>	<p>We anticipate 5,000 barrels per day (bpd) of condensate per LNG Train as a by-product of gas processing. This will be stabilized, removing the water and the condensate will be exported. All water produced on site, whether from the wells or the gas itself, will be treated and disposed of in accordance with WHO guidelines.</p> <p>Regarding the emissions model and the data sources used, we have had our own weather station in Palma for two years now and have used data from that weather station. We have also used regional data as well as data available from the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. We believe that these data sources used in the model, are the most reliable available.</p> <p>Al Kaplan - LNG Plant Project Manager, AMA1</p> <p>Studies were carried out over a significant period of time. The studies were not just desk based; we went into the field and collected data. This data was input into the model. The reason why we state a medium level of confidence in our assessment is because the findings are in fact based on a model and it is necessary to monitor to see if what we have predicted is in fact what occurs.</p> <p>The model considers physical parameters to find out, for example, if a certain volume of water is to be abstracted over a given time period, what will happen to the water level, would people who depend on the water be affected, etc. We also collected groundwater samples to determine existing chemical parameters. In general, the quality is very good. Another matter assessed was the project's impact on the quality and quantity of groundwater. We modeled to find out what would happen to the groundwater volumes if we were to abstract a given volume over a given period of time. We found that no issues would be expected with the proposed abstraction rates. Water quality would be managed through the implementation of</p>

		<p>appropriate management plans. Unplanned events such as a hydrocarbons or oil spill may affect the groundwater, but the project's design has considered and implemented containment mechanisms, bunding to prevent impacts to groundwater.</p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p> <p>We will have full containment of the LNG tanks and there will be no groundwater contamination from the LNG. LNG is not like oil, which seeps into the surface. The majority of water used will be from a desalination plant and we will not be taking large volumes from groundwater sources.</p> <p>John Pepper - General Director, AMA1</p>
<p>13</p>	<p>MICOA will not grant the Environmental License, which by law precedes all other remaining licenses or any activity inherent to the project until 2013. But activity is already underway in Quitupo. Did the EIA Report take such activities into account to quantify the impact they could have?</p> <p>Lino Manuel - Coordinator of the Environmental Information Program, Centro Terra Viva (CTV)</p>	<p>Some activities are currently underway, such as the construction of the pioneer camp, the drilling of water wells and other site characterization studies. We have employed nearly 1,000 people to understand the site conditions and prepare the site for future activity.</p> <p>Cory Weinbel - Project Manager, AMA1</p> <p>There is activity underway in areas of Afungi much of which is providing information for the EIA Report. For example it is necessary to carry out geotechnical studies to understand the type of substrate present. AMA1 has previously secured several environmental licenses. Approximately six EIA studies and addendums to these have been undertaken which authorize us to clear some vegetation, undertake demining activities and seismic activities, etc. At present we are applying for a license to develop the LNG plant. We have already obtained several environmental licenses that allow us to complete the work undertaken to date. If we didn't have such licenses, we would not have the camps at Palma, Mocimboa da Praia, or the current pioneer camp in Afungi, etc.</p> <p>Alexandre Jossias - Environmental Coordinator, AMA1</p>

<p>14</p>	<p>There was response on resettlement tied to access to natural resources, the possibility of resettling people to different areas, etc. Why is it that the impact of resettlement is considered to be a moderate impact?</p> <p>Nilza Chipe - Coordinator on Gender Economics, Fórum Mulher</p>	<p>The impact of displacement is classified as major without mitigation. Displacement can be physical (when people must physically move from the areas), or it can be economical, such as where people lose access to natural resources. One mitigation measure for displacement of people is to carry out the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), in accordance with Mozambican legislation and international standards, eg from the IFC. If the RAP is correctly executed and meets international standards, we believe there is the possibility of mitigating this impact, to an impact of moderate significance.</p> <p><i>See Section 13.2 of the EIA Report for further information.</i></p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p> <p>If resettlement is undertaken appropriately, the impact will be reduced to moderate.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p>
<p>15</p>	<p>There were several instances in the presentation when there was talk of international guidelines and standards. What are these guidelines and standards, and who developed them? I am asking because it is a citizen's right to know and it is good to inform the people of Palma.</p> <p>Nilza Chipe - Coordinator on Gender Economics, Fórum Mulher</p>	<p>We are referring to the IFC guideline for resettlement (<i>see IFC Performance Standard 5 as listed in Section 13.3.2 of the EIA Report</i>), include that from the World Bank and the Equator Principles. These were drafted taking international learnings into consideration. All of these guidelines have been developed with the objective of protecting the interests of affected populations.</p> <p>The guidelines state that resettlement must be participatory process, must be minimized, and pay attention to vulnerable groups, etc. All of these are available on the internet, but we can make ourselves available to provide more information.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p> <p><i>Additional response after the meeting:</i></p> <p><i>Mozambican and International standards to be followed are listed in Section 2.6.</i></p> <p>Kamal Govender – Project Manager,</p>

		ERM
16	<p>I have a series of comments to submit but here, I'll focus on four suggestions for the EIA Report.</p> <p>There is a need to make public the monitoring reports on the environmental management programme aside from sending it to the competent authorities. It will help seeing what measures were taken. While there is no legal obligation to do so, it constitutes a good practice to be followed.</p> <p>Sean Nazerali - Independent Consultant</p>	<p>In response to your request for making the information public – the Project is committed to ongoing effective communication with members of the public.</p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p>
17	<p>For confidence in the EIA process and in the quality of the study itself, subjecting the EIA Report to independent peer review is becoming a good international practice from a technical standpoint. This is highly important to increase confidence in the study.</p> <p>Sean Nazerali - Independent Consultant</p>	<p>In terms of a peer review – there has been no external specialist peer review the EIA report, however we have had several experts (within ERM/ Impacto as well as from other companies) undertake independent reviews.</p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p>
18	<p>During the implementation phase, there is a need to create a specialized technical committee (or council) to audit the EMP from time to time. For example, during drilling, who will be there to ensure that the measures have been implemented. It is important to have an independent entity carry out this role to support MICOA.</p> <p>Sean Nazerali - Independent Consultant</p>	<p>Regarding the technical committee, this is a good suggestion although I cannot commit to this, but can certainly discuss it with the proponents.</p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p>
19	<p>We are international guidelines, such as IFC procedures, however there is no mention of implementing biodiversity offsets, specified in IFC Performance Standard 6 – I request the project proponents to publically commit to “no net loss” in terms of biodiversity.</p> <p>Sean Nazerali - Independent Consultant</p>	<p>The project has commenced a field work campaign to better understand where critical habitats are located in order to avoid and minimize impacts to these habitats or offset where if necessary. The Project has committed to comply with the IFC performance standards, including PS6.</p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p>
20	<p>I fully agree with everything that Mr. Sean has said, but I would like to expand upon a point related to the socioeconomic</p>	<p>Comment recorded.</p>

	<p>problem.</p> <p>This project is huge, and the concern should not only be about compensating 733 families. Rather, the impact can be seen at the regional and national level. Take Cabinda (in Angola) for example – it started with the population and then gave rise to an organization to separate Cabinda from the rest of Angola. The socio-economic impact of this project must be considered not only in the immediate term, but also in the long-term, when the project is fully implemented.</p> <p>Domenico Liuzzi - Director, Kulima</p>	
<p>21</p>	<p>I have several questions, but not all of them are necessarily addressed to IMPACTO or the proponents.</p> <p>At this time in which we are creating an overall legal framework, we are discussing matters that are relevant for ensuring that this project, and others, are conducted in the most appropriate manner. We are still in the project licensing phase, which is a good opportunity to raise matters with greater transparency and detail. One of the issues causing major confusion is the legal framework of this project. At which stage of the licensing process are we? In terms of the subsequent or previous licenses, where do these public consultations fit, within the context of the Environmental License? We see that the project has already received several licenses and it is good that we have information about this. We also received an explanation from AMA1's lawyer on the order of precedence in terms of the Environmental License, which raises a few questions. Can someone explain where we are from the perspective of licensing, the legal framework of this consultation, the framework of the resettlement decision (whether it was already taken or not). Our understanding of the resettlement regulations is that the development of the Resettlement Plan is a requirement for the issuance of the Environmental License. Therefore, the suggestion that the Environmental License will be issued by MICOA later</p>	<p>On large projects, it is common to have provisional licenses granted for preparatory activities required for the development while waiting for the Environmental License (for example, the support studies, opening of a road, the construction of a camp, geotechnical drilling and water collection). These activities are presented to MICOA for assessment as independent activities.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p> <p>There are two stages of public consultation in the EIA Process. The first occurs at the Environmental Pre-Feasibility and Scoping Study (EPDA) and Terms of Reference (TdR) process for EIA. We are currently at the second stage of public consultation. At this stage it is mandatory to hold public consultation meetings, not only in the countries capital but also in the area of the project site.</p> <p>Afterwards, the proponents submits the EIA Report to MICOA who will approve or reject it. Following approval of the EIA Report, an Environmental License will be issued. Unfortunately, in legislation, issuing of an Environmental License is not done in phases. This is one of the issues that we have still not resolved due to the amount of projects that we have in our portfolio. The Environmental License for this project will be issued following submission of the Initial Resettlement Plan (IRP). After the population census</p>

	<p>this year or in early 2014 raises a few questions, as the process for drafting the Resettlement Plan is a long process, one that has several stages and various consultations. It could be that I am not up to date on the current legislation in the country, but we should have the same understanding of the requirements, the basis upon which this project must be approved and conducted.</p> <p>As you know, the communities in the project area were already informed that they are to be resettled. In other words, information on the decision taken has already been conveyed to the communities, but the conditions under which this decision is to be made have not yet been agreed, since we are still in the initial phases of the decision making.</p> <p>Alda Salomão - General Director, Centro Terra Viva (CTV)</p>	<p>and all the socio-economic studies in the area, we will then assess and issue the license. Having an approved EIA Report does not mean that we will automatically issue the license. Being that this is a new process for us, we are all still learning, and Anadarko is aware of this, and they know they must make the IRP in order for us to take the next step.</p> <p>Rosa Cesaltina Benedito - National Director, National Environmental Impact Assessment Directorate (DNAIA)</p>
22	<p>There is the principle of precedence of the Environmental License, and there is logic behind this. No license can be issued before the Environmental License, as this initiates the principle of prevention – assessing beforehand all positive or negative impacts before other steps, and we are changing the sequence. I ask for clarification of all these standards.</p> <p>Alda Salomão - General Director, Centro Terra Viva (CTV)</p>	<p>Regarding the environmental license precedence: The Environmental Law dates back to 1997 and there are aspects that are now out of date. Law 01/97 of October 1 states that the proponents must first have obtain a DUAT because it is not possible to grant an environmental license in the absence of such. The location where activities will take place must be known. It is therefore necessary to first obtain the DUAT and then follow the subsequent steps.</p> <p>Rosa Cesaltina Benedito - National Director, National Environmental Impact Assessment Directorate (DNAIA)</p>
23	<p>This is a question for all of us, but mainly directed at government attendees. On Saturday afternoon, the chief of police in Quitupo gathered the community to intimidate them into not opposing resettlement. In the end, what is going on with this project? What is the issue regarding the occupation of land that is causing disorientation/confusion? We all know that the project needs land, and that's not the problem, but there are details that we must all be aware of. For example, my first question, what is the exact area required by the project's</p>	<p>We have discovered resources that will in time be profitable. We are speaking of very large volumes. This will require the involvement of Mozambicans in various phases of the project. This is a project that will involve thousands of people, in the construction phase alone, when referring to 4 trains. We are all concerned due to the size of the project. At ENH, we created ENH Logistics to manage such situations. There was the issue of the DUAT, which should have been directly given to AMA1, but due to certain circumstances, had to be given to ENH to</p>

infrastructure received the response that it has not yet been defined. Then, what was the basis for the 7000 hectare area requested, by ENH which was then transferred to AMA1? If the extent of the area is not well-defined, how was the DUAT issued? What is the legal basis for the transfer of property contract awarded to AMA1?

I would like to ask IMPACTO to make sure that the communities in the project area have exactly the same rights to access documents and information. I understand that the people of Palma do not know that a public consultation meeting will be held there. They have not received the documents and the meeting is due to take place this Wednesday.

**Alda Salomão - General Director,
Centro Terra Viva (CTV)**

accommodate all of the concessionaires. ENH is leading the process and all companies involved in gas or petroleum exploration will join this group. I see this project as a chance for all Mozambicans to actively participate, and not intervene to hinder the project or its development.

Tavares Martinho - ENH

Based on what was presented here, we need to have a development plan with the purpose of building an LNG plant. The government understood that all resources to be discovered there would be processed in a single area, rather than having several LNG plants. The Petroleum Law states that all concessionaires which make discoveries have the right to develop infrastructure for its processing and production. From this standpoint, ENH, as a public company and a partner of the two companies, AMA1 and eni, decided that it should be the trustee of the site where the plant is to be developed. ENH followed the correct legal process to assign a DUAT. In parallel to this process, the DUAT process had already been set in motion by AMA1. The EPDA Report defines whether there are issues or concerns that should prevent the project being undertaken ie fatal flaws. MICOA approved the EPDA, in view that there were no fatal issues. It was based on those premises that the government authorized the DUAT.

How can we guarantee that all those companies who are not here today but make discoveries have equal access to this land to exploit resources they have found? It was because of this perspective that the RBLL company was created. Other organizations that make discoveries will be able to participate in this company (ie RBLL) with the authorization of the Ministry of Mineral Resources, becoming partners of this company, with the same terms as those already involved.

The only precept we have in the Land Law to "alienate" the right of use and development of the land is the exploration concession, duly authorized by the government. Currently, eni is planning on joining the organization, as their gas

		<p>reserves are found in the area of the boundary between both blocks (<i>ie Area 1 and Area 4</i>). If Statoil or another company discovers gas, it may also join the organization.</p> <p>André da Silva - ENH Logistics</p> <p>Let it be clear that the purpose of this meeting is to discuss the EIA. Moreover, there are matters of a legal nature related to the government and not with this proponents or group of consultants. There are questions about how these processes work and how they were applied. It must be clear that we did not wish to discuss this matter here, and it should be steered toward a government-level session that can be open to legal experts.</p> <p>We cannot comment on the matter of the Quitupo Police. Errors were made in the handling of this process at the local level. Information was transmitted to the communities in an unprepared manner. This information must be conveyed as part of the public consultations associated with the resettlement process, and must be relevant to the process. We can investigate whether this matter should be looked into by local NGOs, by the press, etc. I think that this is a commitment the consultants can make, and AMA1 is open to it.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p>
24	<p>This is also what we propose, as we believe that it is worthwhile to carefully look at this matter together, because none of us know everything. The government is under obligation to provide clarifications and make sure that everything is done correctly. Therefore, I agree with the suggestion to make sure that a specific opportunity will be created to evaluate these issues.</p> <p>With regard to the actions of the police, I believe this must be a matter of widespread concern, because people are being intimidated. I think the proponents themselves should be concerned over this event.</p>	<p>Comment recorded.</p>

	Alda Salomão - General Director, Centro Terra Viva (CTV)	
25	<p>With regard to the EIA process, I would like to know from Director Rosa Cesaltina whether you thought that Anadarko is acting correctly or if there was something invalid in the process that was followed?</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p>	<p>I did not see anything that wasn't valid. Anadarko is abiding by all of the steps regarding the EIA process.</p> <p>Rosa Cesaltina Benedito - National Director, National Environmental Impact Assessment Directorate (DNAIA)</p>
26	<p>In my opinion, and regarding the legal standpoint, this question should not have been asked of the Director of DNAIA or answered by her, as she will have to make the final decision on the study. In a public consultation meeting, her function is simply to attend with the consultants, the proponents and the public. In the end, her office will approve this process (or project) or not.</p> <p>André Calengo - Director, Lexterra, Lda</p>	<p>The decision that the Director will have to make is dependent on the quality of the study and the EIA process that we are discussing. I do not want MICOA to say now whether the EIA process has been carried out well or not. We are presenting a report and must gather comments from stakeholders, which will be evaluated and will or won't be granted approval by MICOA.</p> <p>Issues emerged that may or may not legitimize the process being carried out, as, if the process has not been undertaken appropriately according to applicable Mozambican law, it should emerge in this meeting.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p>
27	<p>Dr. Rosa confirmed that the Environmental Law of 1997 has some discrepancies with the present situation and I agree. For example, the matter of the DUAT being received prior to the Environmental License - perhaps this is a current situation in which we must rule under the terms currently prescribed by law. There may be a need to amend the legislation, but until we do so, what has been legislated will prevail. CTV is convinced that there was an irregularity in the approval of the DUAT before the Environmental License. It could be that we are wrong, and for this reason we believe it is a matter worth clarifying.</p> <p>Alda Salomão - General Director, Centro Terra Viva (CTV)</p>	<p>The issues raised, both of a technical and legal nature, must be discussed in detail and depth at an appropriate time. Any doubts that may delay this process must be clarified. I therefore suggest that outside of this public consultation meeting on the EIA Report, the proponents should be open engagement in a transparent and open manner, involving everything from national institution to local communities.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p> <p>AMA1 and eni want a transparent process. We open to further dialogue and meet with civil society to discuss the process and explain all of the technical concerns raised. This is an extremely large and important project in Mozambique and we want it to benefit the country and the communities in the project area. It is therefore necessary to</p>

		<p>have open and transparent communication to ensure that everyone understands what is going to take place and why. So, yes, we are open to further dialogue.</p> <p>John Pepper - General Director, AMA1</p>
28	<p>My question is in regard to IFC Performance Standard 6 which speaks of “no net loss” and “biodiversity offsets” and residual impact. It has been determined that even after implementation of mitigation, there will still a residual impact that is often considered moderate. I suggest that the EIA Report includes more mitigation measures to avoid such impact.</p> <p>Page 6 refers to a “critical habitat analysis” that was a requirement of Performance Standard 6 – was this methodology included in the EIA Report or not?</p> <p>Bruno Nhancale - Project Manager, International Flora and Fauna</p>	<p>The EIA Report is fully compliant with Mozambican regulations and IFC Performance Standard 1. The next phase of work will address Performance Standard 6. For example, we are currently investigating if there are critical habitats in the project area, and if so, where they are – the study is already underway. It will not be included in the EIA Report now, but it will be included in the report to be submitted for review to the (financial) lenders.</p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p>
29	<p>It was said that seven areas were considered as alternatives. In the site selection decision process, was consideration given to other locations or alternatives such as floating production storage and offloading vessels to export LNG, based offshore? This aspect is not considered in the EIA Report.</p> <p>Bruno Nhancale - Project Manager, International Flora and Fauna</p>	<p>We looked at Floating LNG (FLNG) as an alternative prior to the EIA process. There are two or three FLNGs projects in the FEED stage but none have been developed further before. AMA1 wants to use proven technology. The gas volumes found by AMA1 and eni are world-class, comprising approximately 100 TCF. Onshore we can have many LNG trains on one site. It is more cost effective onshore than offshore, as the more we build, the cheaper it gets. Government and civil society want to benefit from the project, and it is more beneficial to have an onshore than FLNG.</p> <p>John Pepper - General Director, AMA1</p>

30	<p>What is the estimated area of the habitats, namely seagrass and coral reef that will be affected by the activities? This is raised because of the suggestion of depositing gravel and concrete blocks for rehabilitation was mentioned. Rehabilitation and translocation of tropical ecosystems is not easy, as it is not simply a matter of removing gravel to ensure coral can grow again. I also saw the suggestion of translocating <i>Acropora aspera</i>.</p> <p>Translocation is much more than a word. What is being considered in terms of translocation, the area affected, the impact, linked to the “offsets” mentioned earlier and also tied to some fishing areas?</p> <p>Marcos Pereira - Director of the Studies Division, Centro Terra Viva (CTV)</p>	<p>There are two types of seagrass, the subtidal and intertidal components, In the subtidal, probably 10% of seagrass present will be affected. The intertidal area is affected by longshore transport and it is not known how much seagrass will be affected. There may be chronic effects.</p> <p>There will be major effects on coral within the pipeline corridor covering an area of approximately 150m wide by 2km in length through fringing reef. Effects will extend outside of the immediate pipeline corridor to an area of about 2km wide and 3km long, affecting 8% of the existing coral structure.</p> <p>The coral fringing reef comprises both live coral and a lot of coral debris (dead coral). AMA1 and eni have committed to undertake studies to transplant corals and understand better the recovery of coral communities when using materials like ecoblocks.</p> <p><i>(See details of the proposed mitigation measures in Section 11.13.2 of the EIA Report).</i></p> <p>Robin Carter - Marine Ecology Specialist, Lwandle</p>
31	<p>Which fishing areas will be restricted and what are the mitigation measures envisioned?</p> <p>Marcos Pereira - Director of the Studies Division, Centro Terra Viva (CTV)</p>	<p>Response after the meeting:</p> <p><i>During construction, fishing within a 500m radius around activities (eg dredging, construction of jetties, etc) will be restricted. During operations fishing will within a 500m radius of structures will be restricted. For LNG vessels – a safe distance of 500m behind, and to the sides, and 1km in front will be restricted to fishing activities. While LNG vessels are being loaded, a 1km radius around them will be restricted.</i></p> <p><i>Mitigation entails compensation for loss of access and/ or resettlement (refer to the IRP in Annex I).</i></p> <p>Kamal Govender – Project Manager, ERM</p>
32	<p>I would like to know if the study considered impacts to specific fisheries,</p>	<p>Response after the meeting: Section 13.2.4 assesses the potential</p>

	<p>for example, tuna fishing, which is a highly migratory fishery.</p> <p>No numbers were presented concerning artisanal fishing, and it is known that there is a large seasonal migratory movement of fisherman. It isn't only done by locals, migration occurs between districts and provinces.</p> <p>Lídia Abiba - Advisor to the Minister, Ministry of Fisheries</p>	<p><i>impacts on fisheries and marine-based livelihoods in general.</i></p> <p>Kamal Govender – Project Manager, ERM</p>
<p>33</p>	<p>Was the impact to aquaculture studied? There are strategic plans, approved by the government, both for the development of aquaculture and tuna fishing. Were these taken into consideration for the study? What impacts or studies were undertaken?</p> <p>Lídia Abiba - Advisor to the Minister, Ministry of Fisheries</p>	<p>During early engagement activities we met with several district and provincial-level government institutions, as well as fishermen, and there was no mention of aquaculture proposed for the Palma Bay itself. We certainly did not discover any aquaculture project within the Palma Bay during field studies. There are some aquaculture projects outside the Palma bay but there is no implication of this project on those.</p> <p>This is something we can discuss after the meeting if we need to.</p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p> <p>Response after the meeting:</p> <p><i>Areas in Palma Bay have been considered as having the potential for aquaculture and seaweed production and have been declared as Marine Reserves by Decree no. 71/2011 of 30 December. Marine reserve is defined by the Decree as an area for the development of marine aquaculture. Management of these marine reserves is the responsibility of the Ministry of Fisheries. As per this Decree “other socioeconomic projects are allowed to be undertaken within these reserves, if they present comparative advantages or are a complement to aquaculture activities, subject to approval by the Minister of Fisheries”. To date, there has been no objection to the project from the Ministry of Fisheries. The Ministry of Fisheries have sent ERM/ Impacto comments on the EIA Report – they have asked that the potential for aquaculture be considered in the EIA Report. We have responded by including Section.... The</i></p>

		<p><i>Ministry of Fisheries will also provide their comments to MICOA who will consider them when reviewing the EIA Report and making a decision.</i></p> <p><i>The Tuna Fishing Strategic Plan was published in 2013 and was not taken into account in the EIA as all the baseline studies were conducted between 2011 and 2012. We have included an update on the Tuna Fishing Strategy in Section 9.7.6 of the EIA Report and Section G1.3 in Annex G.</i></p> <p>Kamal Govender – Project Manager, ERM</p>
<p>34</p>	<p>I didn't understand the cumulative impacts discussion, and would like a better explanation. The presentation did not discuss the most important issues. The EIA Report contained much more information than what was presented here (<i>in at public meeting</i>), and it makes analyzing the report more difficult.</p> <p>The presentation gave us made me understand that the impacts appear to be more local, but I don't know if this is the case.</p> <p>Regarding sulfur dioxide, it would be easier to have it presented in terms of numbers, as they provide a better understanding of the impact and its intensity.</p> <p>Chey Carlino - Student, Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM)</p>	<p>In terms of local and cumulative impacts, I recognize that reading the EIA Report, a document of this dimension, cannot be easy. But this isn't the last chance. There is a process for exchanging information that may continue, and we would be pleased to contribute to have the report distributed through various means, so as to have greater input from the public. There is a deadline for the submission of comments, which can be extended so that people have the right to read and consider the report in its entirety, and that is where we can discuss the cumulative and local impacts.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p> <p>Response after the meeting:</p> <p><i>Cumulative impacts are discussed in Chapter 15 of the EIA Report. Because it is difficult to present the entire EIA Report in a 30 minute presentation, we provided an overview during the public meeting and allow time before and after the public meeting for people to read the report and ask any questions.</i></p> <p><i>The EIA Report assesses impacts at local, regional and national levels. Naturally, the bulk of the impacts are at the local level where the project is situated.</i></p> <p><i>Section 12.2.4 of the EIA Report notes the potential sulphur dioxide emissions as being:</i></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.54µg/m³ for two trains (under normal operating conditions); and • 11.7µg/m³ for six trains (under normal operating conditions). <p>The predicted emissions are less than the Mozambican standard.</p> <p>Kamal Govender – Project Manager, ERM</p>
35	<p>To help understand the process, difficulties arise when the study or the presentation is made in a generic way, for example details of the international guidelines. The problem is not getting access to these guidelines, but the reference should be made in the report to the guidelines to be followed eg on certain gas emissions by means of limits or scales.</p> <p>In terms of resettlement, the national regulations dictate that the population should not be resettled more than 200-300km away, and the project says that it may resettle up to 100km away. We could assess the project's social responsibility. I was hoping to see this type of information presented in order to reach my own conclusions.</p> <p>André Calengo - Director, Lexterra, Lda</p>	<p>The standards and guidelines mentioned here were given in a generic manner. Some items from the EIA Report have been omitted from the presentation because of the limited time to present. Nevertheless, those guidelines that were not mentioned here appear specifically in the text of the EIA Report.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p>
36	<p>A comment to MICOA: a lesson we may learned from Decree 03/2012 is that the Resettlement Plan must precede the Environmental License. I think that those two documents should have been presented in this meeting, because if MICOA is only just going to issue the Environmental License after evaluating the Resettlement Plan, we would also have the chance to comment on the Resettlement Plan before the Environmental License is granted, as it forms part of the Environmental License. The government must impose and set rules on this matter, as this situation arises in other projects as well, not just this one.</p> <p>André Calengo - Director, Lexterra, Lda</p>	<p>In response to the comment of Decree 03/2012, we, as consultants, also require clarity from MICOA about how these procedures are to be consolidated.</p> <p>To refer to Dr. Rosa, the government is willing to make efforts to accommodate this issue. Government is learning from and using this case to consolidate procedures that might be of use in other projects.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p> <p>Response after the meeting:</p> <p><i>The approach being followed by the project has been agreed with MICOA. Given that the EIA process began (and</i></p>

		<p><i>the EPDA Report was approved) before the new resettlement decree was enacted, it was agreed with MICOA that a modified approach could be followed for this EIA. The modified approach allows for an Initial Resettlement Plan (IRP), instead of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), to be compiled and included in the EIA Report. The IRP is in Annex I of the EIA Report and outlines the principles and process to be followed. The RAP process has just begun and will entail public consultation with local communities.</i></p> <p>Kamal Govender – Project Manager, ERM</p>
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Liquified Natural Gas Project for the Cabo Delgado Province

Focus Meeting with the Tourism and Fishing Group – Pemba (EIS Phase)

Questions and Answers Matrix

Date: September 10, 2013

Place: Conference Room, Hotel Kauri

Time: 11:00 – 12:30

ID	Question Raised	Response
1	<p>Artisanal fishing contributes toward guaranteeing food security for the population, particularly the coastal community and fishing communities. The Afungi area contains over 25 fishing areas (places where fishermen carry out their fishing activity). These fishermen will have restricted or limited access to these areas during the construction and operational phases of the project. I propose that the planning phase of the resettlement plan recognizes that this area provides important fishing resources and is significant to the fishermen. The fishermen have licenses to work in these areas. Should people be relocated from this area to another area, efforts should be made to identify an area at the host site that has the same resources, in order to avoid affecting the current market chains of the product at the provincial level.</p> <p>Manuel Daniel - Provincial Delegate, the Instituto de Desenvolvimento de Pesca de Pequena Escala (IDPPE – Small Scale Fishery Development Institute)</p>	<p>When resettlement begins, one of the main priorities will be to ensure that the current livelihood strategies employed by the population can be replicated at the host location. Therefore, consideration must be given not only to the fishing areas, but also to the migratory movement of seasonal fishermen coming from places like Nacala and Tanzania, etc. It is a very dynamic area in terms of fisheries and for this reason, this will be taken into consideration early in the resettlement process.</p> <p>Currently we are undertaking a fishery study to obtain data on identified fishing areas, types of vessels and gear uses, and catch type, etc to understand the current situation. Mozambican and foreign fisheries specialists are involved in the study. Fishing is a priority as part of the resettlement process within the project's general framework of activities.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p>
2	<p>Will this study involve participation by IDPPE?</p> <p>Manuel Daniel - Provincial Delegate, the Instituto de Desenvolvimento de Pesca de Pequena Escala (IDPPE – Small Scale Fishery Development Institute)</p>	<p>I imagine that there will be coordination with IDPPE. The fishery specialist team has strong ties with the government agencies linked to fishing.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p>
3	<p>The EIA Report is well written and presents all of the necessary elements.</p> <p>Nonetheless, I would like to appeal to the people who are leading this study and the investors to involve experts from</p>	<p>We will consider how the data collected from these remaining studies can be used to support the region.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p>

	<p>the Fisheries Research Institute at a provincial level, both in the identification of new fishing areas (in the resettlement plan) and in the fisheries studies performed by AMA1 and Mozambican institutions.</p> <p>Some studies did not involve the provincial level; our experts have not been involved. I think that some information is missing and I suggest that this should start at ground level, here in the province, for the project to reach a successful outcome.</p> <p>I would also be grateful if the investors would provide the findings of their studies to our national agencies, in order for those agencies to have a database of information collected.</p> <p>Henriques Bustani - Provincial Delegate, Instituto de Investigação Pesqueira (IIP – Fisheries Research Institute)</p>	
4	<p>Palma District is like a sanctuary for fisheries. It represents a potential for Cabo Delgado Province. In terms of resettlement, it is likely that the new areas identified as having fishing potential may be far to get to. We must think of ways to stimulate or incentivize the fishermen into accepting these new areas for example, providing them with new, more modern vessels. The fishermen of Palma, Maganja and Afungi only have vessels made from hollowed-out tree trunks.</p> <p>Henriques Bustani</p>	<p>We have a resettlement team that will work on the ground, and all of these recommendations must be channeled to AMA1 who will give consideration them.</p> <p>Alexandre Jossias - Environmental Coordinator, AMA1</p> <p>Access to some traditional fishing locations will inevitably become more difficult as a result of the imposed safety and navigation restrictions, or due to the physical resettlement of populations to places somewhat further from the coast. It is hard to quantify and mitigate the losses in terms of fisheries. In any event, available options will be considered in terms of possible compensation eg the upgrade of the fishing fleet in order to increase the range of access for these vessels. This will compensate to a certain extent.</p> <p>Another idea being explored within the scope of the fisheries study is to determine whether fish farming is viable or not, and any other practices aimed at ensuring that the sea remains a major resource in supplying the people's dietary requirements, despite the development of the project.</p>

		Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO
5	<p>In terms of the resettlement of communities including fishing communities to other areas, will similar and economically beneficial conditions be created for these communities? For example, what thought has been given to markets? It is known that these populations fish for their own consumption as well as for sale. Will markets be created? Where will these be located? Will fishermen be able to sell their product?</p> <p>Isabel Ferreira - Coordinator of the Local Initiative for the Development of Sustainable Fisheries in Baia de Penba, and a member of the Management Commission, the Cabo Delgado Hotel and Tourism Association</p>	<p>We have already instructed our camps to purchase products locally. In the future, with the LNG project, acquisition of products from local communities must be encouraged. Our main concern is to ensure that we are not increasing the prices of products that communities also purchase and consume. We want to avoid creating such problems.</p> <p>John Pepper - General Director, AMA1</p> <p>It is known that the majority of the population visits Palma market frequently. Depending on the resettlement site or sites selected (not all people affected will necessarily be relocated to the same resettlement location), the resettlement process will be carried out in a participatory manner with the affected communities. Access to markets is also a matter that will be given careful consideration. The ideal situation would be to maintain access to Palma market. Olumbe is located south of Maganja, but it is not known, yet, to what extent this is an important market or not.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p>
6	<p>Within the resettlement plan, what alternative activities to fishing have been considered? Are you considering providing engines for boats? Could some of the fish be consumed by the companies at the project site, helping to improve the quality of life in the area's fishing communities?</p> <p>Isabel Ferreira</p>	<p>We will ensure the study looks at how to mitigate such impacts on fishing activity in the area.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p> <p>There are matters that fall within the scope of the Resettlement Action Plan, which has not yet been drafted. The EIA Report includes the Initial Resettlement Plan (IRP), a sort of policy document on resettlement. The Resettlement Plan has its own participatory process, which includes at least four public consultations sessions required by law. The affected and interested parties will be involved in the process to developing solutions.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p>
7	The presentation did not address	To understand the impacts associated with

	<p>impacts to air quality. What is the impact of gas emissions into the atmosphere and the impact on the Palma and Afungi area?</p> <p>Isabel Ferreira</p>	<p>air emissions, we undertook air quality modeling that took into account various emission sources associated with the project to determine whether emission levels met with Mozambican legislation, etc. The project is not expected to exceed the legislated Mozambican emission limits or those of the World Health Organization (WHO).</p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p>
8	<p>As a representative for the Sustainable Fisheries Project in Pemba Bay, I would like to know what is the indirect impact of the project on Pemba Bay, as well as the communities that depend on fishing within the bay, as a result of increased vessel traffic? For example, several scuba divers who dive in Jímpia, in the Londo area on the other side of the bay, say that it's an area with very well-preserved coral that is resistant to climate change. Can it be that increased vessel traffic will have an impact on these areas, and should this be taken into consideration?</p> <p>Isabel Ferreira</p>	<p>During the site selection process, we recognized that there is sensitive biodiversity around Pemba, and it was one of the reasons for which that area was not selected for the LNG plant. We are trying to make the Afungi area self-sufficient in such a way that all construction activities will take place there, and vessels visiting the site do not necessarily need to stop at Pemba (but will be able to do so). The traffic and the amount of activity associated with construction, and probably the traffic associated with LNG operations, should not constitute a significant increase of traffic in Pemba.</p> <p>Cory Weinbel - Project Manager, AMA1</p> <p><i>Additional response after the meeting:</i></p> <p><i>While significant increases in vessel traffic is not expected in Pemba, we have added in a qualitative assessment of potential indirect impacts at Pemba to adequately address the issue. Please refer to Sections 12.14 and 13.10.</i></p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p>
9	<p>All of these mega-projects to be developed in Cabo Delgado Province must be considered independently, however they all use Pemba as the point of disposal for their products. They all speak about having to transiting or bringing merchandise through the Port of Pemba, implying an increase in ship traffic in the Pemba Bay, an increase in heavy goods vehicle traffic within the city of Pemba and the increase in emissions into the atmosphere. Although the project will be implemented in Palma, it will also have a cumulative impact in Pemba, and despite the fact</p>	<p>The term "cumulative impact" is defined by IFC as impacts from any reasonably defined future projects that could, in conjunction with the proposed project, result in impacts on a common resource or receptor.</p> <p>In this case, there are several projects currently underway in Palma and adjacent areas. An assessment of the cumulative impacts, eg considering future projects such as an industrial zone, is presented in the EIA Report. As Cory (Weinbel) has said, we expected the bulk of the activities to be based in Palma, which is why we did not consider impacts on Pemba in the scope of</p>

	<p>that these are different projects, their impact will be widespread. What will the overall impact of all the mega-projects be on the biodiversity of the Pemba Bay, as well as the Palma area itself?</p> <p>Isabel Ferreira</p>	<p>this EIA Report.</p> <p><i>See Chapter 15 for an assessment of the Cumulative Impacts.</i></p> <p>In terms of the development of Mozambique, the projects will lead to growth in the country. The Government should probably look into this in terms of strategic planning, in which all operators work jointly with the Government to see how cumulative impacts could be minimized.</p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p> <p>Your concern will be noted, but I suggest that it not be directed at a private investor, but rather to a government agency in charge of planning the overall regional plan for the entire of Pemba Bay. What the Government normally does is request support from the users of an area, where all investors may participate equally, supporting the development of a strategic plan in such a way that the cumulative impacts located in a certain geographic areas can be addressed.</p> <p>Several projects are coming about which directly or indirectly affect the bay area of Pemba . There must be someone who can develop a strategic plan of what is going to take place. For this reason, such an individual cannot be a private investor, but rather a government agency.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p> <p>Pemba may also experience positive social and economic impacts arising from these projects. For this reason, the agency responsible for land use management must also try to quantify the positive impacts.</p> <p>Alexandre Jossias - Environmental Coordinator, AMA1</p> <p><i>Additional response after the meeting:</i></p> <p><i>As noted above, we have added in a qualitative assessment of potential indirect impacts at Pemba to adequately address the issue. Please refer to Sections 12.14</i></p>
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		<p>and 13.10.</p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p>
10	<p>Does the EIA study include recommendations on the indirect impacts of the project on Pemba, and mitigation measures?</p> <p>Isabel Ferreira</p>	<p>With regard to our activities here in Pemba, they were assessed beforehand within the context of the drilling activities. We undertook EIAs for deep-water drilling which took into consideration the increase in maritime traffic in Pemba, our camps, etc. We do not expect that our activities in Pemba will increase as a result of this project (LNG Project). For example, we do not plan to use more than the one or two drilling platforms that we are currently already using.</p> <p>Construction vessels and others vessels will not go to Pemba. All activities will be focused in the Palma area. I know that the Government is looking into long-term regional and local planning, but we have not given consideration to this matter in the current EIA Report.</p> <p>John Pepper - General Director, AMA1</p> <p>Additional response after the meeting:</p> <p><i>As noted above, we have added in a qualitative assessment of potential indirect impacts at Pemba to adequately address the issue. Please refer to Sections 12.14 and 13.10.</i></p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p>
11	<p>Many tourism operators say they are not aware of what is going to happen (in relation to the project), the current status of the project, or who to talk to. I would like to know if there is a department or a person here in Pemba or Cabo Delgado Province who is in a position to provide information and clarify any questions that tourism operators have or may have?</p> <p>Isabel Ferreira</p>	<p>We plan to have a person in Pemba as a specific point of contact for tourism operators. They will hold regular meetings on matters such as proposed scheduled activities, and explain activities that will have a potential impact on tourism. We hope to establish this position by the end of the year.</p> <p>Marliza Ellof - Stakeholder and Affected Party Relations, RS2</p>
12	<p>How will communities be involved in the resettlement process, in terms of involvement, communication and decision making? There is little information available about the process. It isn't enough to show up and report what's going to happen, since they too</p>	<p>Response after the meeting:</p> <p>The process for resettlement is described in the Initial Resettlement Plan (Annex I). The process will follow guidelines provided by the International Finance Corporation (part of the World Bank) to make sure that</p>

	<p>must feel part of the process, in order to avoid major conflicts in the future with people coming from outside, as well as those who are already there.</p> <p>Isabel Ferreira</p>	<p>communities are adequately engaged in the resettlement process.</p> <p><i>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</i></p>
<p>13</p>	<p>Regarding training, how many people are involved in training, and what are the lines of employment that this training will provide for them?</p> <p>Isabel Ferreira</p>	<p>We have opened a Training Center focusing on providing basic training eg educating people on how they must go to work, how to use personal protective equipment (PPE), and how to interact with others. Nearly 400 people have already received training. Training will be offered continuously and will allow us to identify those who need additional training and those that can progress to the next stage. It also teaches people how to interact with our contractors. As we progress toward the Final Investment Decision (FID) and as the project progresses, there will be more construction work and we will hire an Engineering and Procurement for Construction (EPC) Contractor, who will bring workers and their own training programs. We may have a training center in Pemba, in line with the government's plans, but only once we are certain that the project will go ahead.</p> <p>Cory Weinbel - Project Manager, AMA1</p>

Liquefied Natural Gas Project in the Province of Cabo Delgado

Public Consultation Meeting – Palma District (EIA Phase)

Question and Answer Matrix

Date: September 11, 2013

Location: Clube de Palma

Time: 10:00 – 13:00

ID	Question	Answer
1	<p>I have heard that infrastructure will be built such as a hospital, school and highway. Will these be built here in Palma District or in another location?</p> <p>Sufiane Momade - Member of the Consulting Council of Palma District, Pundanhar Administrative Post</p>	<p>For the people who will be resettled, the living conditions will be better than those they currently experience. For example, the resettlement decree (see <i>Decree 30/2012 of 8 August</i>) states that the smallest house required will be Type 3, constructed of concrete block and cement. Thus, those who currently do not have a concrete block and cement built house now or who have small house with few rooms will have better conditions than they currently have. It is anticipated that roads will be built in areas where people will be resettled. Schools and a hospital will be built and we are going to try to drill water wells so that the water is cleaner. This will be carried out first for the people who are resettled. Everybody knows that we are now just beginning to work on community investment initiatives; we are beginning to work with the district government, to improve some roads here in Palma, and solve the serious water problem at the Palma health center. Some communities in Palma District have already benefited from water wells. We already have a training center, and some jobs will be created.</p> <p>Within the host communities those resettled will also be consulted around the possible locations of the infrastructure projects. This will take place through a process involving the government, the community and the proponents.</p> <p>Alcídio Maússe - Social Affairs and Government Liaison Manager, AMA1</p> <p>The project will work together with the Government, in terms of the location of the</p>

		<p>infrastructure projects. There are some district development plans, and the government has completed some studies to determine where a school or hospital is needed. These locations will not be selected by the project, but will be aligned with the district development plans. This infrastructure will be built where the government and the community decide it is needed most.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p>
2	<p>A reference was made to the fact that those who will be resettled will have better living conditions and will be compensated. We will be the ones to provide this information to the communities. However if this does not occur, we will be seen in bad as being poor representatives of the people in these communities. Therefore we request that AMA1 fulfill its promise that when the people are moved from where they live to another place, that it will be better than current conditions, as if this does not happen they will never be content with either the company or with the district representatives.</p> <p>Assumane Amade - Member of the Consulting Council of Palma District, Pundanhari Administrative Post</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>
3	<p>I am grateful to the AMA1 for being willing to work with us from the beginning and for supporting us in many things. I was pleased to hear that the government, the companies and the people who are to be resettled will be involved in the resettlement process. If this happens, the process will be a smooth one. Although people will lose some aspects by being moved, they will be compensated, and we are happy about that. This satisfaction is based on the hope that their lives will improve once they have been resettled.</p> <p>I would like to take this opportunity to ask AMA1 to provide support to resolve some problems Palma District is facing, namely, supporting the district government in the process of building the road.</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>

	<p>Aleixo Magnós - Member of the Consulting Council of Palma District, Pundanhhar Administrative Post</p>	
4	<p>AMA1 came to explore for oil, but they have undertaken a lot of drilling. Is it possible that they are only looking for gas and oil?</p> <p>Has the onshore exploration work not yet provided any results?</p> <p>Talamanda Amisse - Member of the Consulting Council of the District of Palma, Pundanhhar Administrative Post</p>	<p>Regarding the wells we have already drilled, the project has a number of offshore wells, and we were looking for gas or oil. We only found gas. Onshore we have not yet drilled any exploration wells, except for the wells in Mecupa. The wells we plan to drill in Afungi are not exploration wells to look for gas. We are drilling those to determine what type of soil is in that area. In order to construct, we need to understand the soil characteristics because we need to install piles. This work is not yet complete. Over the next year, we plan to drill wells in Palma and Mocimboa da Praia to look for gas. Our community liaison teams have already held meetings with the communities in the vicinity of this new program, and everything was explained to them in those meetings. If there are any problems or questions regarding any activities in the area, they can talk to our community liaison officers to get clarifications.</p> <p>Alexandre Jossias - Environmental Coordinator, AMA1</p>
5	<p>I would like to congratulate Mr. Victor Hugo for the wise and understanding manner in which he made his presentation to help the general understanding of the participants. He acknowledged that the resettlement process is delicate and that it requires involvement from the government as well as the communities, civil society and local businesses.</p> <p>I suggest that the public and community consultations follow the applicable legal requirements of the country. According to the law, any consultation of this type must be announced fifteen days beforehand. Invitations should be sent to the participants, and any documents to be discussed should be distributed; this did not occur.</p> <p>Roberto Mussa Abdala - Member of the Paralegal Association of Palma District</p>	<p>Thank you very much for your contributions.</p> <p>We apologize that the EIA Report was 1 to 2 days late and didn't meet the requirement to be made available 15 days beforehand the meeting. However, this is not the last opportunity to send your comments on the report. The comment period began two weeks before the meeting and extends to September 27. At the end of the meeting, we will provide you with contact details to where you may send your comments.</p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p> <p><i>Additional response after the meeting:</i></p> <p><i>The public comment period was subsequently extended to 31 October 2013 and all stakeholders were notified of the extension.</i></p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p>
6	<p>I suggest that written minutes of the meetings be prepared, as I believe that</p>	<p>We will ensure that comprehensive minutes are prepared of the public meetings and that</p>

	<p>these documents will guide us in the future. This is because we have had difficulties finding the minutes of previous meetings. Even the commitments agreed upon have not been captured in the minutes, and this could complicate the situation in the future.</p> <p>Roberto Mussa Abdala</p>	<p>a public participation report is included as an attachment to the final EIA Report. After the EIA Report is finalized, it will be sent to MICOA for approval. The whole EIA Report will be available to all interested parties, and will include minutes of the meetings and a description of the process.</p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p> <p>Regarding the minutes of previous meetings, nothing has been hidden or concealed. These minutes are publically available. Perhaps what has not been clear is the access process. The minutes were included in the EPDA Report which was submitted to the government. All should have access to this report and we are responsible to provide access. This report was filed with the DPCA in Cabo Delgado. So we promise that the minutes of this meeting, together with the report will be filed with the district administration to make it easier to access. I confirm that what is said here will be included in the minutes.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting facilitator, IMPACTO</p>
7	<p>What is the area which the LNG plant infrastructure will occupy?</p> <p>Roberto Mussa Abdala</p>	<p>The total area of the DUAT obtained for the LNG facility is 7,000 hectares. However, at this time it is anticipated that only about 4,000 hectares will be used to build the infrastructure, though this may change in the future after the various studies we are undertaking are complete, and depending on whether or not there are high ecological sensitive systems or sensitive areas. However this gives an idea of the best area required for building the plant. Inside the DUAT area, sites will be reserved for agriculture and other ecological sites.</p> <p>Cory Weinbel - Project Manager, AMA1</p>
8	<p>I would like to understand how it was possible for AMA1 to obtain the DUAT before the Environmental License? I had the opportunity to read the AMA1 documents which refer to resettlement and in those documents AMA1 categorically states that it obtained the DUAT for 7,000 hectares in 2012. However, during the meeting in Maputo, Mr. Mia Couto said that the purpose of the public meeting was to present the EIA Report for the purpose of obtaining</p>	<p>There is no clear provision in Mozambican law which indicates that the Environmental License must be issued before the DUAT. Conversely, there are legal provisions which clearly suggest that the DUAT should precede any permit process, including the Environmental License. For example the Land Law (<i>Law 19/97 of 1 October</i>) states that the approval of an application for the DUAT does not exempt the owner from the obligation to obtain other permits, including environmental permits. The registration</p>

	<p>the Environmental License.</p> <p>Roberto Mussa Abdala</p>	<p>forms submitted for the purpose of beginning the EIA process to obtain the Environmental License requires that the proponents provides the corresponding information to the owners of the land where it intends to exercise any activity which could possibly result in environmental damages. These requirements are in effect in the country and AMA1 complies with applicable law and with the principle of respect for the law.</p> <p>In the first public meeting, the government representative confirmed that the steps taken to obtain an Environmental License takes place after securing the rights to the land.</p> <p>Emerson Lopes - Legal Department, AMA1</p> <p>The legal issues related to the DUAT and the process for obtaining the Environmental License, in the scope of the environmental licensing process was discussed in the Maputo meeting, and because it is a very technical legal matter, we made a decision which was accepted and agreed to by all of the participants, that a working group would be created, involving attorneys who are familiar with the laws, to discuss and clarify this issue.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting facilitator, IMPACTO</p>
<p>9</p>	<p>In the presentation, reference was made to the first step in the resettlement process being a census. I recommend that the first step should be to hold community meetings. This is because community meetings are necessary for our community to understand the initial activities of AMA1.</p> <p>Albino Rodrigues Mahaba - Member of the Association of Paralegals of the District of Palma</p>	<p>We will hold more meetings, above all with the parties who are directly affected in the project area (Afungi, Quitupo, etc.). After this meeting, we will define the schedule for holding meetings at a community level to make the process more open and transparent.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting facilitator, IMPACTO</p> <p>I completely agree with you. The resettlement team is ready to go to the residents of the communities in Afungi to discuss resettlement. The proponents and the consultants can go and introduce themselves and explain the process. However, we need be know in advance if the communities want to receive us, so that we can understand their intentions. If the communities are willing to work with us, we will organize the meetings with the leaders and we will do this work this coming week.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement</p>

		<p>Specialist, IMPACTO</p> <p>We are open to holding community meetings in the affected areas, in the Afungi area, and we believe that these may take place within the next week.</p> <p>John Pepper - Director General, AMA1</p>
10	<p>I am grateful that Palma was selected as the location for this project. In Quionga there was a very steep hill and AMA1 fixed the problem, and people are now going about their business without any problems. We ask that AMA1 never stop helping the people. On the road to Quionga there is an area that is impassable. Can AMA1 fill it in with gravel to improve the road?</p> <p>Sabina Miguel Valombe - Member of the Consulting Council, Quionga Administrative Post</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>
11	<p>In projects like this, there may be people who are against it and people who are for it, and the government is responsible to clarify things. Since we live in a democracy, many things have to be discussed, but people attempt to ignore it.</p> <p>We are grateful for the arrival of this project because Palma was unknown previously, but now everybody is talking about Palma. Today people come to Palma from all over the world. I am grateful and I ask AMA1 to continue working closely with people. People have come from other places to put wrong ideas in peoples' heads, trying to persuade them to never agree with the resettlement process. I have talked with other people in the community and asked why these people come here to put things in our heads? Could it be that resettlement never happened in Maputo? People in the community believe anything they are told because they are not educated. There are people who don't participate in these meetings but afterwards, interpret things their way and in their communities they distort what the participants said in the meetings. I ask that the government continues to help AMA1 plan for the</p>	<p>We should be ready to accept all opinions, even if they don't agree with us because that's exactly what democracy means. It should be an open process, where others are heard even if you don't agree with them. Nobody should be left out, we should discuss things together out in the open, like Mozambicans.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p>

	<p>development. We also request that AMA1 does not take advantage of the people living in the project area.</p> <p>Luís Salimo - Community Leader, F. Ncularino</p>	
12	<p>There is an area known as Malamba where AMA1 has dumped rubbish. People say that AMA1 has even scattered rubbish on the highways. Now this part of the highway is narrow and impassible because of this rubbish.</p> <p>Luís Salimo</p>	<p>We don't believe that AMA1 is responsible for the rubbish dumped in the Malamba area.</p> <p>Alexandre Jossias - Environmental Coordinator, AMA1</p> <p><i>It was later confirmed by the District Administrator that AMA1 was not responsible for the dumping</i></p>
13	<p>During the resettlement process, will the people who live in the area selected for the construction of the plant be the only people compensated, or will compensation also be paid to those who live outside the area, but who own property within the area?</p> <p>Luís Salimo</p>	<p>Regarding what will happen to people who do not live in the project area, but who have agricultural plots, businesses, etc. there, these people will be compensated for their losses. When we talk about resettlement, we are really talking about two things: physical resettlement – which is where a person loses their house and has to go and live in another place; and economic resettlement – which is where people can continue living where they live, but they lose assets (agricultural plot, coconut plantation, etc.). An agricultural plot lost will need to be replaced with another plot in another place, compensation will be paid for the coconut plantations, etc.; all of the people who suffer losses will have to be compensated.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p>
14	<p>Regarding Mr. Mahaba's proposal about holding community meetings before beginning the resettlement process, I'd like to say that people (<i>of Quitupo</i>) are ready to receive the project team to hear about the resettlement process. However, it is important for these meetings to be requested ahead of time, at least three days beforehand, so that they can be ready to receive the teams. The people are anxious to hear about it and if the notice period is too short, some people may not participate in the meetings.</p> <p>Luís Abdala Salimo - Community Leader from Quitupo</p>	<p>We are happy to hear this (<i>about Quitupo being ready to receive us</i>) and we will start work if people want it. We will respect the need to give at least three days' advance notice.</p> <p>This is a very big project. This gas will bring wealth for both Palma and for Cabo Delgado and for the country. This is a matter of interest to all Mozambicans and everybody has the right to express their opinion and to be part of this process.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p>
15	<p>Has the government and the companies</p>	<p>Regarding the partnership with the NGOs,</p>

	<p>already considered how to best collaborate with the NGOs to allow them to contribute to this process, to ensure that the project is implemented with the participation of and for the benefit of all?</p> <p>Have you got thoughts of how the NGOs should collaborate with the government and the companies to make sure the process is successful? Are our contributions of no use?</p> <p>Júlia Wachave - Representative of the Natural Resources and Environmental Focus Group</p>	<p>AMA1 and eni are both open to a transparent process and to working with everybody. Consultation meetings have been held with NGOs in Maputo, Pemba and Palma. We have developed a plan to involve all of the participants. I think that we can continue to work with civil society, with the communications and civil society organizations. This engagement plan we have developed will continue with engagement with the communities as well as with the NGOs. So, we are open to working with civil society and legal organizations to clarify issues related to acquisition of the DUAT.</p> <p>John Peffer - Director General, AMA1</p>
16	<p>AMA1 has been working with the consulting council, but is it possible that it never thought about supporting the district consulting council?</p> <p>The design of the infrastructure promised by AMA1 can't just be something on paper. Here in Palma a television room was built but it has never been used for that. For this reason, the construction process announced by AMA1 should really happen and should start in Palma and only afterwards be expanded to other sites.</p> <p>We request support from AMA1 to supply medicine to treat sick and disadvantaged people in Palma.</p> <p>The other job opportunities provided in Palma should not just benefit those who come from outside of Palma. Priority should be given to people from Palma.</p> <p>Issa Abdala - Member of the Consulting Council from the Palma Office</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p> <p><i>Additional response after the meeting:</i></p> <p>AMA1 will work with all existing government and community structures, including the District Consultative Council, so as not to result in duplication of structures and organisations. In terms of support, AMA1 is assessing a range of support and development activities through the Project's Community Investment Programs.</p> <p>AMA1 will through its Community Health initiatives endeavor to support the Palma District Health Services in its provision of health care to the communities of the Palma district.</p>
17	<p>AMA1 will employ nearly 1000 workers. It is known that 400 workers have already been hired. We request that the other positions be distributed throughout the Palma administrative posts. For example, if 100 positions go to Olumbi, another 100 should be for Pundanhar, and so on.</p> <p>Augusto Chande - Member of the</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>

	Consulting Council from Mute	
18	<p>Why is AMA1 discriminating against women in the hiring process here in Palma? When women go to AMA1 to apply for a job, the company sometimes requests a payment in exchange. Could it be that the company itself requires women to pay to get a job? Or is it a group of people organized to keep women from working?</p> <p>Saifa Adinane - Member of the Association of Paralegals of the District of Palma</p>	<p>Regarding discrimination against women in the recruitment process, the Minister of Women and Social Action highlighted the issue that women and children in the affected areas should not be discriminated against. In our development plan, we have paid specific attention to women in the affected areas. Our project has already hired women and we intend to hire more women for our project, and we believe that this will continue because it is part of our recruiting policy.</p> <p>John Pepper - Director General, AMA1</p> <p><i>Additional response after the meeting:</i></p> <p>AMA1 has not and will not request any job applicant to make any form of payment in order to secure employment. The project is an equal opportunity employer which include the employment of women.</p>
19	<p>I have heard that there is a company called ZAGOPE, which is doing the road from Mocimboa da Praia to Namoto. Is this true or not? I'm asking this because the latest information I've received is that the road will only go from Palma to Mocimboa da Praia. Isn't Namoto part of the Palma District?</p> <p>Agostinho Silvestre Nkavyanga - Member of the Consulting Council from Mute</p>	<p>The project also includes Namoto, and the objective is to reach that point, but at this time resources are being instructed to complete the highway between Palma and Mueda. The focus now is on Bacia do Rovuma, and I think that the road to Namoto will happen soon after.</p> <p>Guilherme Carvalho -Civil and Technical Engineering, ZAGOPE</p>
20	<p>Firstly, I would like to thank Mr. Victor Hugo for his efforts in creating a way for everybody interested in contributing to the project to be able to participate. I think that the most important thing in a process such as this, a project of this size and in a democratic country, is not the difference of opinions. Our concern would be if we were to have different objectives; some people wanting development in the country, and others not wanting it. This is what I think should be the biggest concern of people. If we have different ideas but if we have a common goal, I think that we are okay. Sometimes we might not like what we are hearing from our partners, but if we understand that the goal of our partners is to reach the common goal,</p>	<p>I would be happy if in this meeting, a platform of understanding is established with the NGOs. I think that this would provide an opportunity for constructive participation by all of us. Speaking not as a facilitator but as a citizen, I would like to request that the NGOs also reflect on this, since they ask to be involved, but you also need to include others. Thus, when you hold your meetings and plan your work programs with the communities, invite us too. We would participate in an open and frank manner, without hiding anything, and if you do this with us, it would be another form of communication. When you make comments in the newspapers, etc., invite us to get involved, because there is a feeling that we are quickly building two sides. And two sides do not exist because we are on the same side of the battle. I think that</p>

	<p>then I think we have to have patience and pay attention and try to understand that these people have ideas that seem different to us. In the end, they might not be so different after all.</p> <p>The question needs to be answered with regards to the role and contribution of civil society? There could be other local private institutions, business people in Palma, who could have different positions or opinions regarding certain aspect, and this does not need to necessarily mean that we are against the project. So, Mr. Victor Hugo's clarification that we are all part of this process and that we all have a role to play, that we are all important - this was a good clarification for this stage of the process. However, going forward, we are all going to have to collaborate, since this is a complicated process, it takes a lot of time, there are a lot of questions, there are things which have not yet been clarified - we all have to collaborate in the process.</p> <p>The consultations about resettlement are going to continue to be difficult. There will be a lot of different opinions, contradictory opinions, different interpretations, for example, of legislation. The most important thing is that any concerns can be expressed. It's not a problem that different lawyers have different interpretations of the law. The essential thing is that all of us, at some point, reach an agreement on our understanding of the law, and that is what we are trying to do.</p> <p>Alda Salomão - Director General, Centro Terra Viva (CTV)</p>	<p>this is the same communication strategy suggested by Ms. Alda Salomão.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p> <p><i>Additional response after the meeting:</i></p> <p><i>With respect to the comment about availability of meeting notes or minutes, all the consultations held as part of the EIA process have been recorded and are available. A record of the EPDA Phase meetings were included in the EPDA Report which was made publically available. A record of all meetings held during the Impact Assessment Phase are included in this EIA Report (please refer to Annex A).</i></p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p>
21	<p>Because I think that this project has all of the components required to be a good project for everybody, I would like to propose a few suggestions:</p> <p>With regard to our project partners, AMA1 and eni – perhaps we should refer to them as “Enidarko”- we need a communication strategy. We have to get organized so that we have a database and mechanisms for communicating between ourselves and</p>	<p><i>Additional response after the meeting:</i></p> <p>The Project recognizes the important role of on-going, meaningful, transparent dialogue with a wide range of stakeholders, including directly and indirectly affected communities, civil society, the Government of Mozambique at different levels, the media, business and industry, development agencies, and other interested parties, about the Project and the various components, impacts, opportunities and challenges it contains. The Project has</p>

	<p>with the communities. This will allow all of us to know exactly what and how things are going to happen, who is going to do what, and how and when.</p> <p>Some of the difficulties the project is facing at this time could be resolved by a communications strategy. More specifically, I would like to ask that for Palma and primarily the communities potentially affected by the resettlement, that a specific meeting is organized for those communities, and that an extension is provided to the commenting period, if possible just for Palma.</p> <p>Alda Salomão - Director General, Centro Terra Viva (CTV)</p>	<p>developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), implemented by the Project Stakeholder Engagement team and various other Project functions (Government Affairs, External Affairs, Commercial Affairs, Management teams, Community Relations team, etc). The SEP sets out the goals and vision for long-term constructive Project-stakeholder relationships, mapping and providing analysis of the various stakeholders and their interests, as well as methods and tools for facilitating constructive dialogue with each of the various interested and affected stakeholders.</p> <p>The Project Stakeholder Engagement Team is aware that a responsive, multi-level and multi-layered engagement strategy, supported by a robust information-sharing system, is vital to ensure transparent, culturally appropriate and reciprocal Project-stakeholder relationships throughout the life of the Project. With specific reference to meaningful and participatory community engagement, the Project Community Relations team maintains on-going consultation with communities, using culturally appropriate engagement mechanisms.</p> <p>In addition to establishing project-specific dialogue forums for the duration of the Project, the Project is pro-actively participating in the already established civil society platform for the extractive industry, as well as with several other sector-specific forums and platforms.</p>
22	<p>Request the collaboration of the government and the company so that we can have access to the minutes of the public meetings, not only these but all of the consultation processes that have taken place. I think that they will provide information about the decisions that are going to be made, and this will be important so that we can understand what the most important issues are for the communities, for the government, for the company and for other partners. Based on this, we are going to compile a complete set of information to provide guidelines for future activities.</p> <p>Alda Salomão - Director General, Centro Terra Viva (CTV)</p>	<p><i>Additional response after the meeting:</i></p> <p><i>A record of the meetings held to date available to the public. Notes from the EPDA Phase meetings were published in the EPDA Report which is a public document. Notes from meetings during the Impact Assessment Phase are included in Annex A of this report.</i></p> <p><i>Additional response after the meeting:</i></p> <p><i>The EIA process is distinct from the DUAT process hence the public consultations from the EIA shall be focused on the EIA and are not meant to address matters on the DUAT process.</i></p>

23	<p>On the side of the NGOs, and because CTV represents a very extensive group of NGOs, I will say to the government, the companies, and the representatives of the communities, that none of the civil society organizations are against the project. There are questions, and concerns, but absolutely nobody is against the project and we would like to, and we will continue to collaborate and contribute.</p> <p>Alda Salomão - Director General, Centro Terra Viva (CTV)</p>	Comment noted.
24	<p>I would also like to congratulate the leader of Quitupo for clarifying in this meeting that there is no impediment, to the contrary, that the company and its teams, as well as the government and its teams, can continue to go to that community (Quitupo) and other communities to do the work that needs to be done.</p> <p>Alda Salomão - Director General, Centro Terra Viva (CTV)</p>	Comment noted.
25	<p>I thank and congratulate AMA1 for its collaborative work since it arrived at Palma. I have been able to understand everything that AMA1 has conveyed up until now regarding construction and the proposed development. I understand that, in addition to AMA1 another company, eni, also exists. But I have only ever heard about AMA1 in these types of discussions. Are there reasons why people in Palma only talk about AMA1; is it because this is the only company they have worked with? This is the second meeting where I have heard about eni, since all of the projects only talk about AMA1. Isn't eni concerned because the company is never talked about? I recommend that eni follow what AMA1 is doing. Eni - you shouldn't be jealous of AMA1 because you are guests. We don't know what eni is planning; we only know that it is going to contribute to the maintenance of the Palma highway. We were not informed when they arrived and joined up with AMA1. Even so, you are welcome.</p>	<p>Regarding the partnership of AMA1 with eni, AMA1 has been working in Palma since 2007; we discovered gas offshore in 2010 and eni did the same in 2012. Since AMA1 was the first to discover gas, it is assuming the leadership in the process. We have previously worked with eni in other parts of the world and we have been successful in this, and I believe that we will also be successful in Mozambique.</p> <p>John Peffer - Director General, AMA1</p> <p>Eni is not a timid company. Eni discovered gas one year after AMA1. Mozambique has a law related to the issue of gas discovery in the same reserve by two companies, this requires unification (forming a sole entity to do the work), creating a single entity when there is overlap in the areas where the gas is found. Therefore, under this law, AMA1 and eni signed an agreement in December, 2012 to work together at that reserve. We have been working together since January 2013 with the same approach and management methodology. In June, eni also built its camp in Palma. At the end of next month, we will</p>

	<p>Saide Arubeia - Member of the Consulting Council from Quelimane</p>	<p>start with the social investment activities through the construction of a mother’s waiting house next to the hospital.</p> <p>We are very pleased with the work AMA1 has already completed in moving forward with the environmental assessment and the resettlement, and it is our intention to contribute and assist with this process with all of our efforts. At the same time, eni will be involved in other projects, for example, the construction of the highway from Pemba to Mocímboa da Praia and we will also be active in other social initiatives.</p> <p>Concetto Fischetti -Development Manager, eni East Africa</p>
<p>26</p>	<p>I would like to begin by thanking everyone in this room for their involvement – members of the consulting council, AMA1 and eni, the consultants. We, the government, have been working with AMA1 since 2007, and it was also then that we became familiar with Impacto. From that point forward, we have been monitoring all of the process and its phases. Since then, and throughout the process, we have been informed that the project would bring many people with it. In fact, now we have a lot more people from outside participating in the consulting council meetings and the public hearings. This project provides a lot of opportunities for the people of Palma. But there is room for everyone; we are going to work together. We are made up of various companies, various NGOs, and this means that we have to follow the rules. Companies have rules about how they need to work; the NGOs which are getting involved and want to be part of this process also need to follow these rules. None of these parties are authorized to assume the work of the government. This is because the government has been working with the communities which are now going to be the focus of the work that is going to be carried out now. There are a lot of things which were done in the communities which are the result of the efforts of the government and not of the people arriving now. Therefore there cannot be a better consultant or</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>

<p>advocate for the communities, since this role has always been assumed by the government. There are opportunities for everybody, but this can also be a way of getting something. This cannot be used to distance the population from the government – this we cannot allow.</p> <p>When we talk about discrimination against women, there have been studies and research which undertaken to understand how to include women in this process. Three days ago a team from the Ministry of Women and Social Action was here to present the results of this research, of how to involve women. AMA1 also had a team conducting a social survey and the results of this survey will also be presented. We have projects underway with involve surveys and research, and they will provide answers about how women can be involved.</p> <p>From surveys conducted previously, for example, for the seismic survey, nearly 40% of the jobs were provided to women.</p> <p>Regarding the issues in Quitupo, these discussions should not be transferred to other communities because this will only create problems for those communities. Each community should have its own forum for discussing certain issues. There are people who want the minutes of the DUAT acquisition meetings at the district government level; however we don't have these minutes because there are central institutions which hold this information. The structure of the central, provincial and district government is valid and should be respected.</p> <p>This meeting was satisfactory because it provided an understanding of certain issues under discussion.</p> <p>Romão Jemusse, Administrator of the District of Palma</p>	
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Liquefied Natural Gas Project in the Province of Cabo Delgado

Public Consultation Meeting – City of Pemba (EIA Phase)

Comments and Response Matrix

Date: September 12, 2013

Site: Conference Room of the Pemba Beach Hotel

Time: 09:00 – 13:00

ID	Question Raised	Response
1	<p>When discussing activities currently underway, it was mentioned that progress towards safety is being made eg the local people are being employed as flagsmen. In terms of emergency responses, are we considering emergencies related to the project in a wider sense, such as from natural disasters.</p> <p>In terms of safety and emergency, what is the level of cooperation with the government, specifically, with the INGC (National Institute for Disaster Management) and the National Institute of Meteorology? What level of engagement is there between the proponents and these institutions?</p> <p>Paulino Timana Junior - Member of the Advocacy Association Network and the Uthende (Ruth) Social Lobby / Natural Resources Platform</p>	<p>Emergency response is discussed in relation to the project and not in the broader context of natural disasters. The project will bring infrastructure to the area, and its presence will help the capacity for government institutions to respond to natural disasters. For example, there will be a paved airstrip, improved roads, water, electricity, etc. We have used data from the National Institute of Meteorology for some of our studies, but have yet to provide our data to them but we are open to it. In the event of an emergency, we would initiate our emergency response plan and procedures, and liaise with local, district, provincial and national authorities, as we have been doing throughout the project.</p> <p>John Pepper - General Director, AMA1</p>
2	<p>I noticed that during the exploration activities there were certainly impacts on the fisheries sector. Given that fishing is one of the most important activities for the people of Palma and the region, was attention given to the impact the project will have on fishing and the fishermen themselves? Are there alternative activities to fishing planned? Have specific measures been developed to reduce the impact to the sector?</p> <p>Zito Machona - Representative of Local Initiatives, The Development of Sustainable Fishing in the Bay of Pemba</p>	<p>Yes, the EIA Report considers impacts to fish from a biological standpoint, but also to fishing activity. The project will implement exclusion areas for the construction of infrastructure, and therefore there would be no fishing in these areas. As a result of the exclusion zones, there could be an increase in fishing in other areas. The main mitigation in terms of impacts to fisheries will be investigated within the scope of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).</p> <p><i>See Section 13.2.4 of the EIA Report for the assessment of impacts to fisheries.</i></p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager,</p>

		<p>ERM</p> <p>Exploration drilling was preceded by the seismic survey. EIA studies were undertaken for these exploration activities. The studies considered impacts not only on fishing resources, but protected marine species as well, such as whales, for example, and also impacts to fishermen. Mitigation measures are also implemented during drilling. The EIA Reports for seismic activity and drilling offshore are still available.</p> <p>Alexandre Jossias - Environmental Coordinator, AMA1</p> <p>The technical engineering teams are working closely with the environmental and social teams to ensure that the results of the fisheries study are taken into consideration in design. For example, we are going to look into the impact of marine structures such as the LNG jetties on fishing, and take this into consideration in design.</p> <p>Cory Weinbel - Project Manager, AMA1</p>
3	<p>Considering that the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) is the base document for this meeting, I got the impression that this EIA study considers fisheries in a superficial manner. As the 1st speaker said, fishing is extremely important in the region and cannot be treated generically or integrated with other issues. We are talking about subsistence, artisanal, sports and commercial fishing, and each type of fishing has characteristics that must not be analyzed in a generic manner. I suggest that the consultants approach the issue in as much detail as possible. In the summary of environmental impacts, there is a discussion of all impacts, but not fishing, the activity itself and the fishermen. The EIA Report should take into account the existing strategic plans, - for example Palma Bay was declared an aquaculture reserve by Decree No. 71/2011 of 30 December and at no time does the document consider impacts that the project may have on aquaculture.</p>	<p>Before moving on to the responses, I would like to ask if Director Carvalho has access to the full EIA Report, because many of his concerns would have been addressed if he had access.</p> <p>The invitation to the public meetings details where the copies of the report were distributed for consultation. The announcement of this meeting was published in the newspaper and it states where copies of the EIA Report are available for consultation, as well as the link to where it is available on the internet.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p> <p>Thank you for your questions, as they speak to the size and complexity of our study. I would like to call on two specialists who are here with us to elaborate further on how the studies examined fisheries, marine-based</p>

The concern wasn't whether the EIA Report was received. I simply said that I took the NTS as the basis for this meeting, as it summarizes the study, but it doesn't discuss fishing issues in the way other issues are approached, despite the fact that fisheries are a critical issue for this project and EIA study.

Carvalho António

livelihoods and marine ecology. Robin Carter of Lwandle Technologies, can elaborate on the project's impact on marine ecology, and Victor Hugo, can elaborate on how people could be affected, and what the potential mitigation measures are.

Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM

The objective of our study was to look at the project's impacts on the different substrates present in the bay, such as seagrass beds, coral and sand coastlines. The impacts to fish were predicted based on the total area of affected habitat. Impacts were assessed in relation to construction activities at a local scale, particularly in the area of the bay adjacent to Afungi Peninsula. In terms of size, this area corresponds to nearly 10% of the total area. This area comprises seagrass that is also dispersed throughout the bay, along with coral communities. The construction activities will result in disturbance, and in some cases loss of coral, with the exception of areas where coral will be indirectly affected by the activities. In our study, we did not try to look at the distribution of fish throughout the area, as this is technically difficult. Therefore, we focused on the substrate component rather than on the fish themselves. The socioeconomic team will start studies, looking into the fish component, including the type of fish and location of fishing taking place.

Robin Carter - Marine Ecology Specialist, Lwandle Technologies

Fishing is highly important in an area such as Palma, where the greater number of households having a diversity of activities, with fishing being one of them. The matter is so important that beyond what was covered in the EIA Report, a specialist study on fisheries is currently taking place, carried out by a team of international and Mozambican specialists, James Wilson and Alfredo Massinga, respectively. This study will consider everything that may be relevant

		<p>in terms of fishing activity.</p> <p>In Palma Bay and its surroundings there are nearly 25 fishing centers. This gives us an idea of the importance of fishing activity there, in such a small area. There are seasonal fisheries of economically important species, such as tuna. The project will exclude access to some fishing areas between Nsemo (eastern end of the Afungi Peninsula) and Palma for safety <i>and security</i> reasons. As part of the RAP process the project is currently determining the extent of permanent exclusions.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p> <p><i>Response after the meeting:</i></p> <p><i>Based on comments received, we have included a consideration of the potential implications for future aquaculture in Section 13.6.</i></p> <p><i>Kamal Govender – Project Manager, ERM</i></p>
4	<p>I wanted to comment upon some of the mitigation measures put forward for fishing. One suggested measure is to allow fishing in the bay for the longest time possible. This is nothing new – it is what is going on right now. It is important to maintain it. We need real measures. The question is, how? Other measures suggested were to do with dredging, and transplanting the <i>Acropora</i>, however I did not see mention of seagrass beds, which are the main existing habitat in sandy areas.</p> <p>It is important that this study details bibliographical references to assist in an in-depth, up-to-date understanding of the data presented.</p> <p>Carvalho António</p>	<p>We looked at several methods used to rehabilitate seagrass beds, reaching the conclusion that the most expensive processes, used in Australia, were not considered the most successful. For this reason we suggested a more basic approach, whereby the seagrass beds are re-gritted to provide a substrate for seagrass seedlings so that the plants can restore themselves naturally. Interventions involving seagrass sods did not appear to be successful. Other options, such as placing seagrass in hessian cloth nets on the seabed, also showed some constraints. The selected option has other benefits, such as it could transfer resources to the community, since it requires manpower, organization, etc. There is, therefore, a greater benefit than merely replacing seagrass, but for this issue, we choose to restore the seagrass beds in a natural way rather than an artificial one.</p> <p>Robin Carter - Marine Ecology</p>

		<p>Specialist, Lwandle Technologies</p> <p>There will have to be mitigation measures to minimize the restrictions on fishing in that area. Measures will be negotiated with the fishing communities in the area. Possible measures could include modernization of the traditional fishing fleet, motorization of some vessels, to increase the geographical extent of traditional fishermen to areas that are not disturbed by the project. We will also investigate alternatives for the use of marine resources, since impacts will extend beyond fishing to the collection of molluscs and bivalves in the extensive intertidal area. These provide an important source of protein for the people. This fisheries study is not yet complete, but has been given high priority by the project.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p>
5	<p>There certainly was a small communication problem. We, the DPCA, often receive copies of these documents. In future, we will do everything possible to improve and ensure that the information is distributed appropriately, depending on the topic to be discussed. We are committed to this.</p> <p>Policarpo Napica - Provincial Director, Provincial Office for Environmental Action Coordination (DPCA)</p>	<p>We took great care tracking the delivery of the invitations and the EIA Report. Each of the institutions signed on the day they received the invitation, so that this information pursuant to the main report could be distributed. There could be things in that report that were not reflected in the NTS. Dr. Carvalho would be completely right in that case, but it doesn't mean that it wasn't in the main report.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p>
6	<p>I participated in the Maputo meeting and then made sure to read the report a bit more. It is rather extensive, and I didn't have enough time to read it all. I have some comments and suggestions that may contribute towards improving the report.</p> <p>On page 7 the report says: "Project footprint..." I do not know what the term footprint means, "...will be built in a total area of 3,600 hectares, yet the DUAT was issued for an area of 7000 hectares. I would like to know why the DUAT is for an area of 7,000 hectares while the project is to be built in an area of 3,600</p>	<p>The volume of gas discovered in Areas 1 and 4 is world-class. We expect to generate 50 million tons / year of LNG based on these resources. The initial project is to generate 20 million tons / year, but we can double that volume. When we planned the project with the government, with us as the investors, we wanted a single site. It is for AMA1 and eni, but also any other operators who find gas can make use of the plant. So it is the long-term plan that requires 7000 hectares. We do not plan to use the entire area. For example, there are wetlands in the area and it is not our intention to build in those areas. The</p>

	<p>hectares.</p> <p>What was the area occupied by the LNG plant in Australia, to give us an idea of the amount of space needed? I ask this question because the size of the area occupied by the project is important in relation to environmental, social and economic impacts, and may influence the entire study being presented here.</p> <p>Issufo Tankar - Centro Terra Viva (CTV)</p>	<p>wetlands are also used by local communities living outside the DUAT area for agricultural production, and we will do whatever is possible to allow them to keep practicing agriculture in these areas. This is part of our commitment to minimize the social and economic impact on the communities living in the Afungi Peninsula. There are similar plants in the world that occupy nearly 3500 hectares, such as the one in Qatar and the Tangguh plant in Indonesia.</p> <p>John Pepper - General Director, AMA1</p>
7	<p>Another aspect that may have implications for the government is the manner in which the DUAT was obtained. It was explained in Maputo that the government awarded the DUAT to ENH through a transfer of property contract, transferring the DUAT to AMA1. First, I understand that the transfer of property contract must be regulated, and this is a process that must be discussed at the level of a land consultation forum. However, despite pending discussions, the government decided to go that route, using the transfer of property contract to convey the DUAT to AMA1. I would then like to know why the mechanism that communities themselves transfer their DUAT using the transfer of property contract to AMA1 wasn't used. Why wasn't this approach chosen instead of the DUAT being awarded to a company to then engage in an transfer of property contract?</p> <p>Issufo Tankar</p>	<p>The issue of the DUAT has been raised in Maputo, in Palma and now in Pemba, by CTV in a rather systematic manner. We made a proposal, which was well accepted in other meetings. It must be made clear that the proponents did what was recommended by the government. That is, when we started the EIA, MICOA required that for registration (the first step taken in the Process Instructions) the project should have a DUAT. Therefore, the proponents began seeking the DUAT. In fact, what is outlined in the regulations is that the investor must show proof that it is handling the legal issues pursuant to the rights to use the land. Then highly specific and technical questions were raised by lawyers on the exploration concession, etc. and the legitimacy of the process, what must come first, whether the DUAT comes first and the EIA Report later. That debate can be had here. Therefore, we proposed in both meetings that there should be a working session to clarify the issues, since this issue is somewhat separate to what we are discussing, the EIA Report. However, we are open to questions being raised about what is to be done, or what was recommended by Mozambican institutions.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p> <p>I would like to add something about the DUAT and resettlement. MICOA made it very clear in the Maputo meeting that a DUAT is required before the EIA. It was clear the processes followed were</p>

		<p>according to the law. We, the proponents, are open to further clarification meetings eni and AMA1, and for the regulating authority.</p> <p>John Peffer - General Director, AMA1</p> <p>With regard to the exploration concession, for which CTV could not find a legal provision; it is regulated, in Mozambican legislation, under the Land Law Regulations, Article 15. This outlines the exploration concession as a legal method for the transmission of a DUAT. To ensure that the process is lawful and transparent, all exploration concessions are made by public deed, meaning that they are duly recorded in the Land Registry and are therefore subject to consultation by interested parties.</p> <p>Emerson Lopes - Legal Department, AMA1</p>
8	<p>The study mentions the issue of resettlement. From what I understand, from our legislation, and what is required to secure an Environmental License, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) must be presented in the EIA. But the Resettlement Plan isn't disclosed here. When will this plan be disclosed and discussed so that the interested and affected parties have a chance to raise their questions and contribute towards ensuring the plan impacts the smallest amount of people in the project area?</p> <p>Issufo Tankar</p>	<p>With regard to the RAP and the EIA Report, this is another point that requires clarification between the government, the investors and the requirements. Some of these requirements are not very clear, in fact. When the government saw that there were some mistakes in the past in relation to resettlement, some things that should not be repeated, it took a somewhat more defensive attitude and decreed that the RAP must be available prior to approval of the EIA Report. This matter was discussed by NGOs and consulting firms, who stated that adherence to this, was against the nation's best interests. It was discussed in the government of former Prime Minister Aires Aly. The conclusion reached was that the arguments being presented against first having a RAP, followed by an EIA Report were appropriate.</p> <p>The objections are as follows: we do not know if this project will be carried out, but it is necessary for the proponents to have an EIA Report, an authorization to perform a project, with financing ready. Is a RAP created before what is going to occur? Communities will be informed, agreed, etc. The RAP is a study that</p>

takes two years to undertake. It's possible that if the RAP was undertaken first, people will be resettled and the EIA would be rejected, which means there was no reason for people to move. This creates disturbance and unmet expectations. These were the concerns that were highlighted. For this reason, the government decided to reconsider the process and find a middle ground, because the decree could not be immediately annulled. Then the Initial Resettlement Plan (IRP) was adopted instead. This stipulates the most important principles and issues that a project must abide by for resettlement.

Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO

This EIA Report includes an Initial Resettlement Plan (IRP) as an annex, as MICOA asked us to do. The IRP is a policy document that sets the structure and guidelines for a future RAP to be carried out should the project be approved. It is clear that a RAP must address, prior to anything else, the losses suffered by the communities affected by the project.

Obviously, and for reasons already explained, the resettlement process has not yet started. Any resettlement project has a preliminary phase that consists of a census, because a project needs to know who is living in the area, an asset survey and an extensive list of all the assets held by each of the affected families. With this, the project tries to determine who needs to be compensated or what needs to be compensated. These steps shall begin soon. The only activity undertaken to date related to resettlement by the government is making information available to the affected communities, stating that some communities may have to be relocated should the project go ahead.

Yesterday we had a meeting in Palma, and we were invited by the community of Quitupo to visit them next week to explain the process. As soon as possible, or when the community feels

		<p>comfortable, we can commence the preparatory phase of resettlement, which consists of a census and the asset survey. It is evident that one of the major safeguards regarding the preservation of personal rights is in the participatory nature of the process itself. Nobody will decide for the communities where they will go. The communities have the right to make themselves heard regarding the host area or areas they prefer. These host areas will have to be studied in terms of agricultural suitability, etc. But the entire process is negotiable and participatory, and involves the communities. The same will be done in regards to compensation. Nobody is going to impose already determined solutions on the communities. During this process, we are relying on the input of civil society, including CTV, as constructive partners in terms of guaranteeing that our work with the communities is robust, in the sense of determining whether the explanations given to the communities are truly understood. We acknowledge that resettlement will be a challenge, because people do not necessarily want to move, as it represents a disturbance to their way of life. We are transparent, we want to share the solutions and approach we are proposing, involve communities, the government and civil society. We want civil society to aid us in finding solutions, and we also hope for openness and transparency from civil society.</p> <p>As for EIAs, the resettlement processes will have public meetings, like this, an innovation introduced by the new law, which is welcomed. The objective is to guarantee that development projects can be implemented without detrimentally affecting the life of the communities. For this reason, the recent obligation to hold public meetings is welcomed by us and we count on you to discuss not only the EIA but the progress of the resettlement activities as well. Regulations state that at least four public meetings must be undertaken during the resettlement process.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p>
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9	<p>With regard to the economic benefits mentioned, the study clearly shows that there will be physical displacement, and as a mitigation measure, people will be compensated for their temporary losses. What will be done in terms of permanent losses? There will be situations where a person has a house, and it currently takes him ten minutes to go get to fishing grounds. It could be that resettlement results in the relocation of this household and rather than taking him ten minutes, it will now take him an hour to reach the fishing grounds. I would like to ask that the type of compensation that these people receive is clearly conveyed. I don't know how this would work, but we could take Mozal as an example. There a foundation was set up that received an amount (of money) that was used to assist in reducing the losses suffered by communities as a result of that project. Then, a scheme could possibly be established in which the communities themselves can decide how to use this money. The project could allocate a percentage of the profits to the community.</p> <p>Issufo Tankar</p>	<p>There are two types of displacement that can result from any development project: 1) physical displacement: which means removing the people from the inhabited areas and relocating them to a different area – and 2) economic displacement: individuals that do not live in the project area but have assets within the project area, such as land, <i>machambas</i>, businesses etc are affected. Both situations have been addressed by the resettlement plan. There are several principles that govern the requirement for compensation and the definition of compensation. The prevailing principle in Mozambique is that essential assets, productive ones and real estate must be compensated in kind. In other words, the loss of land is compensated with new land, the loss of housing is compensated with new housing, and this is what will be done by this project.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p>
10	<p>I'm not sure what the capacity of the Cabo Delgado DPCA is, taking into account that this type of project is new to our country. It would be useful to think of how best to build up MICOA's capacity, including the, DPCA, to participate in the monitoring and auditing of the project, and the implementation of the recommendations that will emerge from this EIA Report. We have an EIA Report</p>	<p>Our Ministry is responsible for coordination and not execution. If doubts arise, we know to whom we can address our concerns. In that sense we have absolute certainty.</p> <p>Policarpo Napica - Provincial Director, Provincial Office for the Coordination of Environmental Action (DPCA)</p>

	<p>that produces very nice recommendations, but we run the risk of it becoming a document forgotten in a drawer somewhere.</p> <p>Issufo Tankar</p>	<p>Regarding monitoring, the project is committed to the implementation of mitigation and management measures. Reports on internal and external monitoring results, as well as audits, will be submitted to various institutions, including MICOA, so that there is awareness that the mitigation measures in this report are in fact implemented throughout the project.</p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p>
11	<p>The area of Palma and Mocímboa da Praia has a large influx of migratory fishermen. These migratory populations on the Afungi Peninsula, will be affected by resettlement. The resettlement process must align with the fisheries study, to ensure that neighbouring host communities will not be affected, and have the capacity to receive the resettled fishermen - there could be problems with those fishermen.</p> <p>Isabel Marques da Silva - Marine Ecologist, University of Lurio</p>	<p>You are completely right when you expressed concern regarding the migratory fishing movements. We are aware of the seasonal migratory movements of fishermen, some coming from Tanzania and others as far as Nacala. One of the specialist studies to be carried out which is beyond the scope of the EIA, is about in-migration, since we know it its highly complex situation.</p> <p>In terms of compensation, we cannot only think about the people facing resettlement, but also the host communities. Those who must be resettled will be resettled somewhere - that place may be uninhabited or may have a community established there. The host communities, (those that will receive resettled households), will be impacted by an increase in pressure for available resources. The RAP also covers compensation measures for the host communities.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p>
12	<p>Regarding marine ecology, I would like to congratulate the consultants on the study of seagrass. However, I have questions about corals, which I believe to have been scarcely studied, mainly based on the year of the studies upon which the study was based. In 2012, articles appeared in international peer-reviewed magazines on the importance of coral biodiversity in Northern Mozambique. Basically, Northern Mozambique has the greatest coral biodiversity in the Indian Ocean, a fact that is overlooked in this</p>	<p>When we study the effect of the project on seagrass and coral, we first try to look at the amount of habitat that will be affected, and the level to which it will be affected, and to what in fact happens after the event. Do we allow the environment to recover on its own, or can recovery be optimized? We spoke about seagrass previously, and I think we agreed that it is an important biodiversity resource in the area, and that it also supports fishing, by acting as a fish hatchery.</p>

	<p>report.</p> <p>A concern about the recovery of corals between the two islands - after the gas pipeline is installed. The corals in that area are at imminent risk due to overfishing. Secondly, the indicated mitigation, placing a substrate for coral to recolonize, doesn't seem enough without a fisheries management plan that looks at the area at risk, and the quantity of fish that could be recovered if there were a sustainable management of fishing in the affected area.</p> <p>Isabel Marques da Silva</p>	<p>In terms of the corals that may be affected, there are two approaches. One is to ensure that after major dredging, there is a sufficient substrate to enable natural recovery; the second is to transport corals to a temporary area and then replace them at their location of origin, or allow them to be placed in a different area from the area affected. This is somewhat controversial, because the performance history of the methods used isn't particularly good. Some example, good results are available over a moderate time period, of nearly 3 years, but we are uncertain about the degree of success after this time. In terms of seagrass, we have good recovery stories, but after 3-5 years, seagrass tends to die. Due to the uncertainties and the cost of investment, we decided to optimize natural recovery. The gas pipeline route is different, as it will have dug through a calcium carbonate stratum with coral on top of it. This area is already damaged by fishing, as seen by the evidence from towed nets.</p> <p>We see that large coral communities are overturned, but still alive. This suggests there is a possibility to transplant coral without having to remove the viable coral. AMA1 agreed to investigate these options further, which will start within a month with assessments of the community types that may be successfully transplanted, the substrates and then the locations.</p> <p>Robin Carter - Marine Ecologist, Lwandle Technologies</p>
13	<p>A study undertaken by local researchers from the University of Lurio on reptiles and coral reefs was not utilized. There is much talk of cooperating with communities, but these world-class researchers should cooperate with local researchers from the University of Lurio and the Eduardo Mondlane University, because considerable recent research has been conducted, and it was missing from the EIA Report.</p> <p>Isabel Marques da Silva</p>	<p>About cooperation with local researchers, our reply is an enthusiastic yes, particularly regarding the work mentioned, which was carried out in Rongui and Vamizi by Mozambicans. This work is highly valuable, because it gives us a point of comparison with the current situation at Rongui and Tecomaji.</p> <p>Robin Carter - Marine Ecologist, Lwandle Technologies</p>

14	<p>The mitigation measures for impacts to community health have not been detailed. I was confused when I read that the improvement measures, to be implemented, will benefit the health of the community. What kind of mitigation is implied here? Could it be that training will be provided, or there will be improvements to the hospital?</p> <p>Imamo Mussa - Paralegal, Natural Resources Area, Environment and Development</p>	<p>We have nine different impacts related to various aspects of community health and associated mitigation measures. Aside from this, a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is being carried out to understand the main issues and how the project can support the government in solving them.</p> <p><i>See Section 13.5 of the EIA Report.</i></p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p>
15	<p>Two clarification requests related with the impacts presented in the EIA Report:</p> <p>It was said that the project will employ local people, yet also, states that there are high levels of illiteracy in Palma. It is known that a training center has been built in Afungi. Given the complexity of this project, I would like to understand what opportunities for jobs there will be for the local community. Who will receive training? What type of training? Is there a plan for future training initiatives – such as a high school, or bringing in specialists for long-term training initiatives at the local level, as we are talking about a long term project? How can we capitalize on these local resources?</p> <p>Énia de Sousa - Centro Terra Viva (CTV)</p>	<p>It is true that by national characteristics, Palma District with the highest illiteracy. This concerns us when it comes to making use of the existing resources (<i>or manpower</i>). Four hundred people have been trained already at our training center in Palma, people who did not know how to read or write. These people will now take up some jobs in accordance with their qualifications. We are also working with the National Institute of Employment and Professional Training (INEF), where more people will be trained for medium-level skilled professions. We began working in Maputo but they said that there is an INEFP school in Pemba and we are making our best effort for it to be utilized. Since we are speaking of a local and regional level, we are also thinking about building a training centre in Palma for all levels of qualification or academic education, so people can be well educated and trained to work at the plant. At the Eduardo Mondlane University, we opened a faculty, the first faculty of petroleum engineering, where we are currently training professors to specialize in the subject of petroleum. These professors will then educate Mozambican graduates through bachelors of honors degree or masters in petroleum. More Mozambicans can then benefit from the presence of the LNG plant in Mozambique.</p> <p>Alcídio Máusse - Officer-in-Charge of Social Affairs and Government Liaison, AMA1</p> <p>The project is looking at the type of personnel and skills needed. In the</p>

		<p>project area, the level of skills is low and training is required. We are providing training in the USA, as well as sponsoring courses at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo. We have ongoing training at various levels at this time, but as we move forward, we'll have a better understanding of the type of skills we need and when we'll need them, and this will form part of our training plan</p> <p>Cory Weinbel - Project Manager, AMA1</p>
16	<p>It was shown, that an unplanned event could result in the dispersion of gas into the water and subsequently into the atmosphere. This impact was classified as unlikely because of all the safety measures implemented in the design process, but at the same time, this impact has great significance. As a mitigation measure, appropriate design, maintenance and operating procedures was raised. In my view, this is not a mitigation measure for this impact</p> <p>Énia de Sousa</p>	<p>On the issue of a pipeline rupture and the release of large quantities of gas is considered as an unplanned event. When evaluating the impact of such an event, we employ a risk based methodology which considers the likelihood of the event occurring and the consequences of it happening during the construction and operation of the gas pipeline. The likelihood of an accident occurring, for example failure of the subsea infrastructure and the release of large volumes of gas, is low. So when evaluating consequence, we consider what would happen if the gas entered the water column. The gas would bubble up and disperse into the atmosphere; it won't dissolve in the water. For this reason the consequence of such an event is considered minor. This is why we did consider the impact to be significant.</p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p> <p>Adding to what Kamal has said, these gas pipelines are built on proven engineering designs. There are tens of thousands of pipelines like this all over the world, both underwater and on land. These gas pipelines are protected by sophisticated systems that measure differences in pressure and volume, which are capable of reacting quickly, shutting down portions of the pipeline and isolating the problem if necessary. The design helps to minimize the chance of a pipeline rupture, protecting the pipeline. The system is capable of sophisticated detection of any gas leaks in the pipeline.</p>

		Cory Weinbel - Project Manager, AMA1
17	<p>I'm having trouble understanding the institutional relationship between AMA1 and eni.</p> <p>What is the area of influence of the plant's construction – 10km, 20km or does the area extend to Pemba? I raise this question because in recent times we have had a number of consultants and companies that go around the communities – eg AMA1, eni, Statoil, Petronas, etc. All of them present their projects. I would like to understand better what is the structure and collaboration between the companies?</p> <p>For example, eni undertook a study in Palma and Pemba to investigate types of projects related to social responsibility. I haven't seen AMA1 doing the same. It is quite possible that AMA1 is about to do the same thing in our area. Are the responsible government sectors plans coordinated with the project plans, within and outside the area of influence of the LNG plant, in terms of district plans? Mozambique has been working with district plans for ten years. I suppose that the companies' actions must be incorporated into these district plans. At this time I cannot see who bears the responsibility for coordination.</p> <p>Mark Hoekstra - Technical Advisor, WWF</p>	<p>Regarding the relationship between eni and AMA1, these two companies signed an agreement in December 2012 to collaborate in the development of a 20 million tons, 4 LNG train facility in Afungi. The government has encouraged collaboration between our companies. One of the gas fields we share overlaps the areas operated by AMA1 and eni. We're going to share this offshore field. On land will have a joint venture, sharing infrastructure, and we will have workers from AMA1 and eni on the project. Outside Afungi, both companies continue to develop other activities. We are both committed to social investment in the context of our social responsibility strategies in Mozambique, and for this reason you'll see both companies doing things individually. We are collaborating, and there is dialogue between the companies to avoid duplication or overlap.</p> <p>John Peffer - General Director, AMA1</p> <p>As John Peffer has said, eni is committed to developing its own Community Investment Program. In January 2012, we undertook a pre-feasibility study for short-and-long-term investment projects. Each company has its own investment program, but we work closely together to avoid duplication, and in some cases we collaborate on specific projects. We (eni) have other projects, such as the road from Pemba to Palma, in which eni is the lead but in which AMA1 also participates. Public consultations were held in June for that particular project.</p> <p>Chiara Cerruti - HSE and Community Investment Manager, eni East Africa</p>
18	<p>When we speak of illiteracy, I am not sure if the consultants who are making the rounds checked whether there are people teaching the children something or another. The word "illiterate" cannot be applied to people who have learned something, especially when local</p>	<p>Comment recorded.</p>

	<p>traditions are handed down. This must be respected and we should not use this term.</p> <p>Imamo Mussa - Paralegal, Natural Resources Area, Environment and Development</p>	
19	<p>I still don't see any indication that the area required for the LNG plant is similar for LNG projects in other countries (there was talk of Qatar, Niger, Australia, etc.).</p> <p>Issufo Tankar - Centro Terra Viva (CTV)</p>	<p>I have previously answered this, providing Indonesia's Tannguh LNG plant as an example. It has a footprint of 200 hectares, smaller than that of our area in Mozambique. Our LNG plant will be the third largest in the world, requiring an area similar in extent to the LNG plants in Qatar and Australia, where they have several projects scattered throughout the country. We'll have one facility, and it will be a big one, because everything will be concentrated on one site.</p> <p>John Pepper - General Director, AMA1</p>
20	<p>It was explained that there are two types of compensation, but I would like to draw your attention to certain situations where compensation is not easily measured. People living in communities may be five minutes from the local administration. When they need to attend to paperwork, they can take five minutes to get there or spend five meticaís on transport. However, if they are moved elsewhere, they might have to spend 50 meticaís, having more expenses than they did before. I'm drawing your attention to this; look out for these situations when dealing with resettlement. It is important to make sure that such situations do not arise, as is the case in Tete, where people have homes, but don't have food.</p> <p>Issufo Tankar</p>	<p>Regarding the comment on resettlement, indirect impacts must be taken into account, since in certain cases, these may be as important as the direct impact of moving people. The resettlement team is investigating these aspects, such as the implication of removing people from their workplaces or recreation areas, and how this affects them economically.</p> <p>Cory Weinbel - Project Manager, AMA1</p>
21	<p>Director Napica clearly explained MICOA's role, but I am still concerned about the institution's capacity. Looking at the examples we have had in our country, sometimes MICOA itself, particularly in Maputo, tries to interact with other Ministries (Agriculture, Fishing), and sometime it is difficult. It is therefore important that MICOA builds capacity now, because there will be situations</p>	<p>Thank you. Some of your comments merit clarification, and others have been recorded as we obviously cannot speak for the government, or commit to work with you in terms of monitoring.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p>

	<p>requiring urgent action, and it is difficult to ensure those from other institutions are able to respond to MICOA's requests.</p> <p>In terms of communication, I am pleased to say that CTV is lucky to have a detailed explanation, from AMA1. I don't know if other institutions have had the same fortune. This is because this year we organized a debate here in Cabo Delgado, inviting various institutions / NGOs and asked someone from the Provincial Office of Agriculture and the Environment to present status of the project, the challenges and constraints in the process. Unfortunately, we weren't able to find someone to make that presentation. It's true that they sent people to participate in the session, but they weren't authorized to share that information. This gave rise to many doubts and goes against the requests made here about transparency. I would like to ask, that the government, and the provincial offices, are able to share information are free to present it when asked to do so when asked by any organization. Lack of information sometimes creates misinterpretations that do not align with what is really going to happen.</p> <p>Issufo Tankar</p>	
22	<p>Regarding collaboration between the companies, somewhat different responses have been provided, but I don't want to go into details. I would only like to highlight that more petroleum companies will be appearing, and there is the risk of contradictory information about the things you do, and other areas occupied, which isn't clear to me. In the long-term, over the next 30-40-50 years of the development, I think that there will be a risk of a proliferation of initiatives by eni in Pemba and by AMA1 in another area, Statoil and Petronas in other areas, and we'll be hearing about them. We hope the government always plays the role of coordinator, but I have my doubts.</p> <p>Mark Hoekstra - Technical Advisor, WWF</p>	<p>All of these initiatives are carried out in collaboration and with the support of the authorities. Nothing is done without local government (district level) involvement.</p> <p>Chiara Cerruti - HSE and Community Investment Manager, eni East Africa</p> <p>I understand your concern, and as consultants, we are also concerned about having a certain amount of saturation. We visit communities once, presenting one project, and sometimes another project. Communities are starting to get confused with who's who, who is doing what, etc. Unfortunately, each project must be treated individually, as an EIA is needed for each project. Your comment makes a great deal of sense and I think it is up to the government to correct it in a way that there's a certain</p>

		<p>degree of coordination. The government started a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) two years ago which has just been completed, for the entire Mozambican coast, centered mainly on hydrocarbon issues. This SEA already outlines the key strategic issues a little, which require coordination. This SEA was approved 3-4 months ago by the Council of Ministers, and I imagine that MICOA will soon announce this strategy.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p>
23	<p>As we know, all communities living along the coast are considered fishing communities. As such, I would like to know, for those people who are going to be resettled, what measures or projects will be taken for neighboring communities, residents of the project buffer zones? Will we have the same rights or not?</p> <p>José Domingos - Fisherman, Forum of Bay Fishermen</p>	<p>“Neighboring communities” is a rather loose term. The rights of neighboring communities will be covered under economic displacement, because any community not residing in the project area – a community that will not be physically resettled, but which may be subject to economic displacement – yet having economic interests that may be jeopardized by the project, will also have to be covered by the RAP. The project’s impact are not limited to people who must be physically relocated, but any individual suffering economic impacts, as a result of the project must also be consulted and compensated.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p>
24	<p>It is impossible to avoid all impacts that the project will bring, and we must therefore try to minimize those impacts.</p> <p>We are facing a paradox: we have an investment, but on the other hand, there are people who do not want the investment. What is the way out? We know that it will result in impacts, so will the project be approved or not?</p> <p>Chitti Irache - Member of the Provincial Forum to Fight AIDS</p>	<p>Response after the meeting:</p> <p><i>This is correct, Any project brings with it positive and negative impacts. Some people may desire the project for the benefits it brings and some may object because of the changes that a project brings. The purpose of the EIA is to assess the range of positive and negative impacts, and develop enhancement or mitigation measures as required. The government then looks at the information and makes a decision on whether the project goes ahead or not, and if so, under what conditions.</i></p> <p>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</p>
25	<p>I was astonished to hear that our gas is sweet. I would like to know why it is</p>	<p>The term “sweet gas” means that the gas does not have H₂S (sulfuric acid) or CO₂</p>

	<p>sweet? Is it because the project is going to be sweet or is it sweet because it is a good gas?!</p> <p>Chitti Irache - Member of the Provincial Forum to Fight AIDS</p>	<p>(carbon dioxide) in large quantities. H₂S can be a fatal gas, or can cause the corrosion of the respiratory system.</p> <p>John Pepper - General Director, AMA1</p>
26	<p>It was said that there is a parallel study on social impacts in the resettlement area. I would like to know if these studies yielded negative results, and if these results will influence whether the project goes ahead or not?</p> <p>Leandro Sitóe - Member of civil society</p>	<p>The resettlement process involves the government, the communities and the company itself. It is a continuous process that is being developed by those three entities.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p> <p><i>Additional response after the meeting:</i></p> <p><i>As Mia points out, the additional studies will inform the resettlement process. The socio-economic studies that have already been done for the EIA are sufficient to inform government's decision on whether the project goes ahead or not.</i></p> <p><i>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</i></p>
27	<p>If the DUAT was already issued, and the constitution says that the land belongs to the State, then the communities have no way of refusing to leave their areas of residence. Could it be that the project proponents has a Plan B that will avoid such a situation, or to avoid experiences that have been witnessed elsewhere, such as in the Great Lakes area, where there are conflicts between companies and communities due to the projects?</p> <p>Leandro Sitóe - Member of civil society</p>	<p>Concerning the DUAT, I would like to say that it is not an issue linked to the EIA Report but a issue to be approached and discussed later in its own forums, in order to be clarified.</p> <p>Mia Couto - Meeting Facilitator, IMPACTO</p> <p><i>Additional response after the meeting:</i></p> <p><i>With respect to the issue of avoiding conflicts, the project is committed to maintaining regular communications with communities prior to, during, and after the resettlement process. The project will also undertake a resettlement process that meets both Mozambican as well as international good practice in order to avoid or minimise conflicts.</i></p> <p><i>Kamal Govender - Project Manager, ERM</i></p>
28	<p>The Initial Resettlement Plan (IRP) was</p>	<p>In relation to gender and the effective</p>

	<p>mentioned in the presentation made. Will gender be taken into account, being that we are dealing with communities who have a low level of education and where women have no negotiating power?</p> <p>Tayob Sacoor Arune - Member of the Women, Law and Development Association</p>	<p>participation of women in the process, one of the first steps to guarantee effective participation in the resettlement process, is for the communities to organize and choose their representatives. These communities, of course, already have their normal representatives – their community leaders – but these aren't enough. It is necessary to ensure a voice for all segments of the community, such as women, youth, fishermen, farmers, vulnerable groups, etc. The matter of gender is extremely important to us, and as such, one of the groups to be represented in community consultations must be the women. They will also have to choose their representatives.</p> <p>Resettlement can be a difficult process. We know that it is a process that will always be the target of criticism, given that it is nearly impossible to satisfy the expectations of multiple people involved in the process. The key to success is to create a plan that is balanced from the perspective of preserving community rights, as it isn't about building prettier and better houses. There is going to be change, in some cases for better and in others for worse, not all people will be able to live exactly as they lived before. There will be greater contribution to the economy and changes in ways of life. There are no perfect solutions, but what we need are balanced solutions that result in an improvement of the people's living conditions.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau - Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p>
29	<p>In a meeting on this project in which I took part, all the activities that would take place in Palma were discussed. Traffic will be heavier both in the sea and on land. I would like to know whether these projects are in direct coordination with the government and with the provincial office responsible for transportation, to determine traffic accident prevention measures because the people are still not quite aware of the project, and the heavy vehicles.</p> <p>Afonso Weremo - Specialist, Provincial</p>	<p>Regarding transportation, we have been meeting with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications regarding the project since 2011 and were visited by the Minister in Pemba and Palma in early 2012. We have an ongoing dialogue about our infrastructural needs, such as ports, airports and roads. In this context, we had a meeting in Pemba last week, at which the Minister was present. It is important that the Ministry of Transportation and Communication understand what we are trying to do in</p>

	<p>Office of Transportation and Communication</p> <p>There should be concern not only for accidents, but mobility as well. What will be done on site to ensure efficient and safe mobility to avoid disruptions?</p> <p>Paulino Timana Junior - Member of the Advocacy Association Network and the Uthende (Ruth) Social Lobby / Natural Resources Platform</p>	<p>terms of infrastructure and that our plans be integrated into district, regional and national plans.</p> <p>On how this project fits into the plans for Palma, we are working with ENH and other companies to ensure that our plans fit into the regional and national development plans.</p> <p>Regarding the issue of traffic, in the majority of places where we work around the world, the number one hazard is road safety. For this reason, we take these matters very seriously. All of our vehicles are equipped tracking systems that send information on speed to our headquarters, and the EHS team and others receive immediate notice if someone exceeds the speed limit. In several cases, our speed limits are well below the national speed limits so as to avoid accidents. We acknowledge that having accidents with local communities, who are not accustomed to vehicular traffic, may cause serious problems that we want to avoid this. In the town of Palma, which we consider the highest-risk area for accidents, we have a speed limit of 20 km/hour.</p> <p>John Peffer - General Director, AMA1</p>
30	<p>To what degree are eni and AMA1 prepared in the event that MICOA does not approve the EIA Report for this project?</p> <p>Paulino Timana Junior</p>	<p>There is the possibility that the government won't approve the EIA. The EIA process followed several phases. One of the phases is the EPDA. The objective of the EPDA study is to identify fatal flaws. If a project has a fatal flaw, it does not go beyond that phase. There could be issues identified at this phase that could prevent the project from being located in a proposed area, and an alternative site is required. I don't believe that there is anyone in this room who wants the amounts of gas discovered to remain underground forever. Since we are part of the team, we are playing to win fairly, respecting the environment and the communities. We do not want the communities to resist the project, and if they do, we won't have the financing to carry out the project.</p> <p>Alexandre Jossias - Environmental Coordinator for AMA1</p>

31	<p>I would like to hear from eni when work will commence on the Pemba – Mocimboa da Praia road?</p> <p>Imamo Mussa - Paralegal, Natural Resources Area, Environment and Development</p>	<p>We are still in the pre-feasibility and initial engineering design phase. We have started the tender process to select an engineering firm. I believe that construction will commence in 2014.</p> <p>Chiara Cerruti - HSE and Community Investment Manager, eni East Africa</p>

Liquefied Natural Gas Project in the Province of Cabo Delgado

Public Consultation Meeting – Maganja Community

Comments and Responses Table

Date: October 17, 2013

Site: Maganja

Time: 14:00 – 16:30

ID	Question Raised	Response
1	<p>Stated that they had received a table with the compensation rates to be paid for the crops but that they did not agree with the rates stated in the tables. They wanted to negotiate the rates themselves, and didn't want the government to decide anything on behalf of the people of Maganja.</p> <p>Mr. Cássimo Chá</p>	<p>Stated that whoever lost his machamba inside the DUAT would be compensated with a machamba. The reason why the committees were created in the villages was to enable liaison with people in Maganja who had their machambas inside the DUAT. The census that was being done at that moment was to collect information about the number of houses and machambas inside the DUAT, as well as to learn who the people were and what their current situation was.</p> <p>Before final compensation rates are determined, communities would be consulted and everyone would have the opportunity to voice their concerns and make suggestions. The decision about compensation rates would be a joint one between the Community, Project and Government.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau – Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p>
2	<p>Stated that the main economic activity of people living in Maganja was fishing. They had heard about the exclusion zone, and wanted to know how they would survive if certain fishing areas would be restricted. He also enquired about the type of assistance and benefits they would be eligible for as a result of the impact of the exclusion zone on their fishing activities.</p> <p>Mr. Cássimo Chá</p>	<p>Response after the meeting:</p> <p><i>Currently, there is a fisheries team gathering data on fishing zones. The information would be presented to the resettlement team to work out how people losing access to fishing zones should be compensated. The team would also identify alternative fishing areas so people could continue fishing. In addition, recommendations would be made on how fishermen could improve fishing. The fisheries team was still in the field and the resettlement team is awaiting the results of their surveys.</i></p>

		Victor Hugo Nicolau – Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO
3	<p>Stated that he doubted that the government would assist communities. He used the compensation table as an example. He asked how it could be possible to pay 1000 Meticaís for a coconut tree that was planted by his grandmother? He stated that negotiation about compensation should be done between Anadarko and the crop owner.</p> <p>Mr. Sualé Abudo</p>	<p>Also refer to answer to question # 1 above.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau – Resettlement Specialist, IMPACTO</p> <p>Stated that the Project would bring many benefits to communities, such as improved roads and other social infrastructure.</p> <p>Roberto Abib - Director of Stakeholder Engagement, AMA1</p> <p>Commented that the role of the government during the resettlement process was to ensure that the interest of the communities would be safeguarded. He reiterated that the Government was not harming anyone. The village committees were created to represent the communities during the resettlement process. The government was open to work with all people and entities interested in the process, including NGOs and civil society organisations.</p> <p>Policarpo Napika – Provincial Director, DPCA/MICOA</p>
4	<p>Indicated that he didn't want to see new maps that showed an extended DUAT area.</p> <p>Mr. Sualé Abudo</p>	<p>Comment Noted.</p>
5	<p>Reiterated that fishing was the main economic activity in Maganja, and enquired about specific details of the Exclusion Zone in relation to the loss of access to natural resources.</p> <p>Mr. Assumane Imide</p>	<p>Refer to answer to question # 2 above.</p>
6	<p>He also referred to the pollution of sea water and damage to agricultural lands (machambas) that were mentioned during the presentations. He wanted to know how communities would be compensated, considering they would not be allowed to practice fishing in the areas where they used to practice it, and the same situation was true for their agricultural lands that would also be impacted by the Project.</p>	<p>Refer to answer to question # 1 and 2 above.</p>

	Mr. Assumane Imide	
7	<p>Stated that the government was blocking development in Maganja and that people in Maganja were dying because of government's neglect. He also complained that compensation rates were too low.</p> <p>Mr. Omar Liaça</p>	Comment noted.
8	<p>He indicated that they wanted to know the exact boundaries of the DUAT area, but not as indicated on maps, rather by walking the area and having the government and Anadarko clearly indicate the DUAT boundaries and the area where the LNG Plant would be built.</p> <p>Mr. Omar Liaça</p>	<p>Stated that the Project area was the 7,000ha area, as indicated on the map that showed the DUAT. All construction would be done inside this 7,000ha DUAT area. However, it was unsafe for people to live in close vicinity of the LNG Plant, as this area would be transformed into an industrial zone.</p> <p>Roberto Abib - Director of Stakeholder Engagement, AMA1</p>
9	<p>Stated that the proponents should rather explore gas somewhere else – such as Nacala, and that they didn't want Anadarko to explore gas in the Maganja area.</p> <p>Mr. Omar Liaça</p>	Comment noted.
10	<p>Responded to Mr Liaça by stating that the community was blessed because the gas was found in the area and that the gas should be explored in the area as it was discovered there.</p> <p>Mr. Mussa Amade</p>	Comment noted.
11	<p>Stated that there had been DUAT meetings in Maganja community before, when the border of the DUAT area had been discussed. He indicated that now there seemed to be another meeting discussing another DUAT border. According to the map that was used the day of the meeting, it seemed that the construction of the LNG Plant would block all access to Maganja. He wanted to know whether new access would be created.</p> <p>Mr. Mansur Saide</p>	<p>Refer to answer to questions # 3 & 8 above.</p> <p>Response after the meeting:</p> <p><i>Access routes would be created to ensure Maganja retained access to the rest of the district.</i></p> <p>Kamal Govender: EIA Project Manager</p>
12	<p>Asked if people from Maganja (outside of the DUAT), had crops in Tchi (inside the DUAT), would they be compensated for their machambas and crops inside the DUAT?</p>	Refer to answer to question # 1 above.

	Mr. Mansur Saide	
13	<p>Advised that the government should only monitor the relationship between the Project and the community, but should not decide anything on their behalf. The people of Maganja and other villages that would be affected by the Project wanted to make decisions by and for themselves.</p> <p>Mr. Abdala Mussa</p>	Refer to answer to question # 3 above.

Liquefied Natural Gas Project in the Province of Cabo Delgado

Public Consultation Meeting – Quitupo Community

Comments and Responses Table Date: October 17, 2013

Site: Quitupo

Time: 09:30 – 12:30

ID	Question Raised	Response
1	<p>What was the real objective of the meeting?</p> <p>Mr Assane Mussangaja Assane</p>	<p>The aim of the meeting was to present the EIA and to get comments and input from the people from Quitupo.</p> <p>Herberto Nhampanze – Meeting Facilitator, Impacto</p>
2	<p>Who awarded their land – Quitupo - to Anadarko?</p> <p>Mr Assane Mussangaja Assane</p>	<p>The land was never sold and that is why the community was still living on the land, but that land in Mozambique belonged to the State. Anadarko was awarded the right to explore the area, but nobody from Quitupo would be forced to leave the area. The EIA its results showed the commitment of the government to its people. They would not like to see such a big project proceed without an environmental assessment. All community members were welcomed to provide input to the meeting in order to enrich the EIA document.</p> <p>Stated that Mozambique was not the only country with gas resources. In fact, many other countries, such as Tanzania, also had a lot of gas in the Rovuma Basin and that these other countries were also selling their gas to develop the country. Mozambique is trying to compete with these other countries to get to an agreement to be one of the biggest sellers of gas in the world. He urged the people of Mozambique to stand together and to work together for the benefit of the country.</p> <p>He also emphasized that the LNG Project should be seen as a development booster</p>

		<p>for Quitupo, Palma and the country as whole. He made it clear that the Government of Mozambique had always showed openness to discuss any issue and that people had come to the community before to freely convene discussions. This included NGOs, the media, etc.</p> <p>Explained that the land still belonged to Quitupo, but that part of the land would be set aside for the construction of the LNG Plant.</p> <p>Tavares Martinho – Director, ENH</p>
3	<p>Why did the Project want to resettle the people from Quitupo?</p> <p>Mr Assane Mussangaja Assane</p>	<p>It is not safe for communities to live in the vicinity of such industrial installations because it was noisy and big. People and resources cannot live in the same place. He added that development posed many challenges and people had to prepare for change in order to accommodate development. He stated that it was a matter of choice, and that people had to get ready to leave their land, as this was a prerequisite for the resources to be extracted and developed, which would in turn allow benefits for the community.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau – Resettlement Specialist, Impacto</p>
4	<p>Why did the government send secret people to spy on them regarding resettlement related issues, while not allowing other organisations to operate in the community?</p> <p>Mr Assane Mussangaja Assane</p>	<p>The Government is open to work with anyone who is interested to contribute for the process goes in the right way, the government is working with the company to ensure that the interest of the communities will be safeguarded during the process, the Civil society organizations, the NGO's exist and are operating in the country because the government allowed them to work, Mozambique is a democratic country, we are not against whoever want to work with the Communities.</p> <p>Abdul Piconês – Permanent District Secretary, Palma</p>
5	<p>In the case of displacement, where would</p>	<p>This is not yet known, as the census still</p>

	<p>people be moved to?</p> <p>Mr Assane Mussangaja Assane</p>	<p>needed to be conducted. However, the LNG Project would abide by international standards and norms that stated that communities should be resettled not far from their original village.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau – Resettlement Specialist, Impacto</p>
6	<p>Why did the government get involved in business with the LNG Project without informing the community, i.e. making deals without informing the people of Quitupo?</p> <p>Mr Assane Mussangaja Assane</p>	<p>Refer to answer to question # 2 above.</p>
7	<p>Quitupo's forest and farms were being destroyed; yet, people did not have any kind of development support.</p> <p>Mr Assane Mussangaja Assane</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>
8	<p>Explained that the community viewed the government as their guardian. They complained before to the government because they believed it was the government's mandate to protect and safeguards people's rights and not to allow anyone to grab their land. He always pointed out to the Government that the people of Quitupo were not ignorant and that they read the laws of the country, including the resettlement laws. Especially with regard to resettlement, it was the government's responsibility to support, protect and inform communities what would happen to Quitupo.</p> <p>Mr Andurabe Issa</p>	<p>Comment noted. Refer to answer to question # 2 above.</p>
9	<p>Mr Andurabe Issa stated that since the LNG Project came, there have been complaints by the community. It seems the government has not found solutions and answers to the community's concerns. Whenever they try to find out where exactly the LNG Plant would be constructed, they were not given any answer.</p>	<p>Roberto indicated the build zone on a map, and pointed out the three major building area: jetties, multipurpose dock, and the area where the trains would be located. He reiterated that that is where the LNG Plant would be – inside the DUAT area.</p> <p>Roberto Abib - Director of Stakeholder</p>

	<p>Mr Andurabe Issa</p> <p>(During Roberto's response, community members indicated they did not want to see a map, since they were unable to interpret it. They insisted that all they wanted was to be taken around and showed the real area for LNG Plant construction, the demarcated area)</p>	<p>Engagement, AMA1</p> <p>.</p> <p>All the community concerns will be registered and the Government and LNG Project will act on them and revert back to the communities. He also indicated that it wouldn't be feasible to walk around with the whole community to indicate the area and the boundaries of the building zone. However, what he would advise, was that the community needed to have their representative community committees up and running to allow better liaison with the Government and the LNG Project, and that these committees could be taken to see the DUAT and building zone boundaries.</p> <p>Herberto Nhampanze – Meeting Facilitator, Impacto</p>
10	<p>Mr Andurabe Issa also queried the area to be occupied by the LNG Plant as well as the timeframe for the construction of the plant. He added by questioning why the LNG Plant needed to be built in Quitupo, and why it couldn't rather be built in Pemba.</p> <p>Mr Andurabe Issa</p>	<p>Response after the meeting:</p> <p><i>The site was selected after a comprehensive site selection process that integrated technical, financial, environmental and social criteria. More information can be found in Chapter 5 of the EIA Report. The Afungi Project Site was preferred as it had less environmental sensitivities, similar social sensitivities and less technical constraints to construction than other sites.</i></p> <p>Kamal Govender: EIA Project Manager</p>
11	<p>Furthermore, he indicated that the DUAT was a document that confirmed land had been awarded to someone else. In previous meetings with the government, they showed the DUAT area. Today, it was just stated that people wouldn't leave. People from Quitupo were not satisfied with these contradictions.</p> <p>Mr Andurabe Issa</p>	<p>Response after the meeting:</p> <p><i>A DUAT was awarded but the project also needs the Environmental License before it can proceed. The resettlement process also needs to be completed before there is confirmation of who will move and where to. This will be done in consultation with communities. All affected communities will be kept updated through regular communications to avoid confusion and contradictions.</i></p> <p>Kamal Govender: EIA Project Manager</p>
12	<p>He warned the Government and the LNG</p>	<p>The current trend of meetings showed</p>

	<p>Project if adequate responses were not given, the community would not accept more meetings in their village.</p> <p>Mr Andurabe Issa</p>	<p>there is willingness, commitment and agreement to see the Project proceed. It is important to have functioning committees, as it is easier to work with smaller groups representing the community than with the whole community. The government is ready to receive the representative Quitupo community committee that has been created.</p> <p>In order to benefit from the opportunities that will be brought about by the Project, the community needs to prepare future skilled people for employment by sending the children to school.</p> <p>Tavares Martinho – Director, ENH</p> <p>Victor Hugo would be around until the end of October and all resettlement related matters can be forwarded to him for response.</p> <p>All concerns and comments made during the meeting, related to the EIA, have been registered and will be incorporated in the final EIA report.</p> <p>Herberto Nhampanze – Meeting Facilitator, Impacto</p>
13	<p>Mr Andurabe Issa exhibited one of the LNG brochures indicating the DUAT area. And in his understanding the delimitation of the DUAT was the first phase of the DUAT process. He sought explanation about the second phase.</p> <p>Mr Andurabe Issa</p>	<p><i>Response after the meeting:</i></p> <p><i>As noted above, the DUAT process is complete.</i></p> <p><i>Kamal Govender: EIA Project Manager</i></p>
14	<p>Furthermore, the speaker inquired about the role played by the “secret” teams, at times dispatched to the village by the District Government to spy on people coming to help the community in DUAT related issues. He complained about the fact that the police commander visited</p>	<p>Refer to answer to question # 4 above.</p>

	<p>the village to find out where the community supporters would apparently 'put up' the CTV personnel while they were in the community. He wanted to know why the government was prohibiting organisations to work in Quitupo.</p> <p>Mr Andurabe Issa</p>	
15	<p>Mr Andurabe Issa indicated the community would like to engage directly in conversations with the LNG Project, and not through the government.</p> <p>Mr Andurabe Issa</p>	Comment noted.
16	<p>Mr. Andurabe Issa pointed out that in the first resettlement related public meetings the community members felt they were not capable to engage with the government and LNG Project, therefore they invited the CTV representative to act as their advocate. He requested Mrs Alda Salomão from CTV who was sitting among the community women, to introduce herself.</p> <p>Mr Andurabe Issa</p>	Comment noted.
17	<p>Pointed out that the EIA was an important milestone towards obtaining an environmental licence for the Project.</p> <p>Alda Salomão – Director, CTV</p>	Comment noted.
18	<p>Furthermore, using Roberto Abib's words that LNG Project should be seen as a great opportunity for the people of Quitupo. Alda Salomão explained that the LNG Project would be a great opportunity for Quitupo only if capacity building of local communities was considered earnestly, providing them with important technical and organizational know-how, strengthening their capacity to act with initiative and accountability.</p> <p>Alda Salomão – Director, CTV</p>	Comment noted.

19	<p>Alda Salomão also expressed her doubts about the capacity of the Government of Mozambique, at all levels, to deal with such a big and complex project. The government needed some time as to get ready for such an industry. She made an appeal to all interested parties to slow down the pace as to ensure that all parties, the communities and the government, were on board. Communities needed to understand what was going on and there should not be pressure on them while they were developing this understanding.</p> <p>Alda Salomão – Director, CTV</p>	Comment noted
20	<p>Alda Salomão inquired about where communities would be resettled to and why they had to be resettled if the area to be occupied by LNG Plant was not yet known. She pointed out that there was a communication breakdown between the government, the proponents and communities.</p> <p>Alda Salomão – Director, CTV</p>	Refer to answer to question # 5 above.
21	<p>Alda Salomão reminded all the attendees that the DUAT issue remained unresolved, since all community concerns around this matter were never responded to.</p> <p>Alda Salomão – Director, CTV</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p> <p>Response after the meeting:</p> <p><i>The Project has consistently responded to all queries related to the DUAT process. The DUAT of 7000 hectares was initially issued to ENH, one of the partners of Area 1, by the Ministry of Agriculture, taking into account the size of the area required. This DUAT was subsequently conveyed to a company called Rovuma Basin Land Limitada (RBLL), incorporating ENH and AMA1, with the purpose of providing access to the land, ensuring that other operators would have access to the land. RBLL signed a transfer of property contract with AMA1 as the operator of Area 1 representing the interests of all of the other partners in the block.</i></p> <p><i>The process followed is in compliance with Mozambican law.</i></p>

		<i>Kamal Govender: EIA Project Manager</i>
22	<p>Alda Salomão made it clear that if there was a government enemy, CTV was not the enemy. All CTV was doing was to help equip the communities to respond to LNG Project related matters in an appropriate manner. As a civil society NGO, CTV didn't want to jeopardize the implementation of the Project, but wanted to facilitate it.</p> <p>Alda Salomão – Director, CTV</p>	Comment noted
23	<p>Alda Salomão challenged the government to play its role: that of protecting the vulnerable communities and responding to their ignorance, but at the very same time, to listen sympathetically to their concerns. She added that the communities and civil society wanted to see the Project implemented in Afungi, but the challenge would be to ensure it was done the correct way.</p> <p>Alda Salomão – Director, CTV</p>	Comment noted
24	<p>Alda Salomão thanked all for the opportunity she had been given to deliver her speech on behalf of the local communities.</p> <p>Alda Salomão – Director, CTV</p>	Comment noted
25	<p>The District Permanent Secretary made closing remarks and thanked the attendees, the work done by the consultants for the EIA public meeting, and the efforts by the LNG Project team to progress the development of the LNG Project up. He advised all interested parties to work hand in hand to ensure that common objectives were attained.</p> <p>He urged all – including civil society and other organizations - to keep dialogue open. He also took the opportunity to convey sincere words of encouragement to all community members of Quitupo, Senga and Maganja and confirmed that the government was doing all they could to ensure that their rights were</p>	Comment noted

	safeguarded. Abdul Piconês – Permanent District Secretary, Palma	
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Liquefied Natural Gas Project in the Province of Cabo Delgado

Public Consultation Meeting – Senga Community

Question and Answer Matrix

Date: October 18, 2013

Site: Senga

Time: 09:00 – 12:05

ID	Question Raised	Response
1	<p>Commented that in the presentations it was made clear that all people affected by the Project would be compensated. Senga people lived outside of the DUAT area, but they had their machambas inside the DUAT area. Would they be compensated?</p> <p>Mr. Leonardo Paume</p>	<p>Senga would not be resettled by the LNG Project, because Senga was outside the DUAT area. However, the Project resettlement team was aware that there were people from Senga with machambas inside the DUAT area. That was why a census was currently being undertaken to determine who had machambas inside the DUAT area to be able to estimate how many people had to be compensated for their losses. The census team will work with asset owners to determine where machambas were. Those people that lose a plot of land would be compensated with a plot of land. The census teams will also work with village teams to determine appropriate compensation. For the transference of graves and sacred sites – the decision regarding these needed to come from communities, in line with community procedures and recommendations.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau – Resettlement Specialist, Impacto</p>
2	<p>Commented that the basis of Senga people's subsistence livelihoods was fishing. Now that Project activities would result in some areas being restricted for the practice of this activity, what would the impact be on people's lives and livelihoods?</p> <p>Mr. Daniel Ernesto</p>	<p>Currently, there is a fisheries team gathering data on fishing zones. The information would be presented to the resettlement team to work out how people losing access to fishing zones should be compensated. The team would also identify alternative fishing areas so people could continue fishing. In addition, recommendations would be made on how fishermen could improve fishing. The fisheries team was still in the field and the resettlement team is awaiting the results of their surveys.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau – Resettlement Specialist, Impacto</p>
3	<p>He heard that a city would be built in</p>	<p>Commented that the city would be close</p>

	<p>Afungi. He enquired whether this city would be close to Senga or not.</p> <p>Mr. Daniel Ernesto</p>	<p>to the LNG Plant, far away from communities.</p> <p>Roberto Abib - Director of Stakeholder Engagement, AMA1</p>
4	<p>Stated that in the last meeting that was convened in Senga, it was said that Senga was outside of the DUAT area and would not be resettled. Now, it was said that they would be affected. He wanted to know whether Senga and Patacua would be resettled or not.</p> <p>Mr. Omar Saide</p>	<p>Refer to answer to question # 1 above.</p>
5	<p>Enquired whether the government would ask communities on how they would like to be compensated. He also asked about cemeteries. What will be the procedure?</p> <p>Mr. Alberto Anssumane</p>	<p>Refer to answer to question # 1 above.</p>
6	<p>Announced that he was the leader of Quitunda. He wanted to know whether new houses would be built for them if they had to be resettled.</p> <p>Mr. Mohamed Sumail</p>	<p>Indicated that new houses would most definitely be constructed for those people that lost their houses due to the Project.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau – Resettlement Specialist, Impacto</p>
7	<p>Mr. Hassan Francisco asked for better conditions at the local school (two more classrooms), due to the fact that if Quitupo is going to be resettled, some families with children may move to Senga and the number of children at school will increase.</p> <p>Mr. Hassan Francisco</p>	<p>The aim of the Project was to develop the area around the LNG Plant. That is why the Project had developed the Training Centre, in order to train people from the area so they could qualify for jobs.</p> <p>Regarding the building of hospitals and schools, Anadarko had a Community Investment Plan. The Project would work together with the government to understand what community needs were in terms of health and other social infrastructure, to provide these services.</p> <p>Roberto Abib - Director of Stakeholder Engagement, AMA1</p>
8	<p>Stated that he understood that he wouldn't be resettled, but enquired what would happen if another company came and wanted to develop the area, would they then need to be resettled?</p> <p>Mr. Saíde Momade</p>	<p>What we are presenting here is related with Anadarko' Project and the people from Senga will not be transferred as a result of this Project. I do not know if the plans of other companies and whether resettlement will be required for them or not.</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau – Resettlement Specialist, Impacto</p>

9	<p>Commented that they knew Senga would not be resettled but they would still like to be considered for more job opportunities. He also commented that there was discrimination among the workforce and that labourers didn't work under the same conditions. Some labourers, for instance, got transport while others didn't.</p> <p>Mr. Nfaume Issa</p>	<p>Stated that it was still the beginning of the Project. As the Project developed, there would be more opportunities and people would be considered for these opportunities.</p> <p>Roberto Abib - Director of Stakeholder Engagement, AMA1</p> <p>Response to the labourer issue?</p>
10	<p>Commented that one of the biggest concerns for the community was that there was no healthcare facility in Senga. Often, people from Senga, Mangala, Macala and Patacua have to cross mangrove areas to reach Palma hospital for treatment. In the case of serious illnesses, this was problematic. On behalf of the community, he requested Anadarko and the government to assist with a healthcare centre, well equipped with a doctor and medicine.</p> <p>Mr. Tomás Pessa</p>	<p>Refer to answer to question # 7 above.</p>
11	<p>Inquired what the area of restriction would be, onshore and offshore, as it was stated that the gas was 50 kilometres from the coast. Also, where would communities be resettled?</p> <p>Mr. Macote Nfaume</p>	<p>We cannot provide an answer, as the resettlement team has to work with communities to gather ideas and proposals about areas they would prefer. These preferences have to be presented to the government to evaluate the possibilities of transferring the people to these preferred location(s).</p> <p>Victor Hugo Nicolau – Resettlement Specialist, Impacto</p>
12	<p>Stated that job opportunities were only extended to people close to the road, and people from the villages were not considered for opportunities. She requested that in the next phase, she should also be considered for employment.</p> <p>Namalile Saide</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>
13	<p>Stated that during the presentation she heard that the area for resettlement had not yet been decided. She asked when the proponents would have this information. She also asked when information about the exact location of the LNG Plant, and the extent of the area that it would cover, would be available. Dr. Salomão enquired whether there</p>	<p>Refer to answer to question # 11 above.</p>

	would be public consultations conducted as part of construction for the LNG Plant. Dr. Alda Salomão – Director, CTV	
14	Dr. Salomão , wanted to know whether there were already teams in the field implementing the Urbanization plan. Dr. Alda Salomão – Director, CTV	Policarpo Napika reiterated that, as was mentioned during the presentation, the total area of the DUAT was 7000 ha. He added that the DUAT for this Project existed and those interested could obtain information from the District Government. He emphasized that there was no secret plan and that there would be public consultations with communities about the urbanization plan when it was the right time. The Government was open to share and discuss any questions related with to the process with anyone interested. Policarpo Napika – Provincial Director, DPCA/MICOA
15	Stated that he had participated in the EIA community meetings the day before in Quitupo and Maganja, and now in Senga. He asked whether the Project had been awarded a DUAT to operate in the area, or not. He also asked what would be the total area inside the DUAT that will be occupied by the LNG Plant. Mr. Camilo Nhancale - UCAJDA	Refer to answer question # 14 above. Response after the meeting: <i>The Mozambique Gas Development Project has a DUAT for 7,000ha as noted in #14. The Project will not use all of the 7,000ha – some areas are delineated as “no-build” zones. The no-build zones are areas identified as having high ecological sensitivities. From a social perspective the resettlement process will identify ways to minimize the numbers of people who need to be resettled.</i> Kamal Govender – EIA Project Manager.
16	Stated that there were contradictions in the information shared: the previous day in Quitupo, it was said that no DUAT had been awarded, but today the proponents said that there was a DUAT. He wanted to know the truth. The previous day, it was indicated that there was a 7,000ha DUAT area, and today the area of land in question was 18,000ha. If there was a plan of building a city in Afungi, why had the communities not been informed of this plan. He asked why the Government had acted in secrecy. Mr. Roberto Mussa	Refer to answer question # 14 above. Response after the meeting: <i>The Mozambique Gas Development Project has a DUAT for 7,000ha as noted in #14. The 18,000ha refers to and area identified by ENH for a potential future industrial zone. No studies or firm plans have been made yet regarding the industrial zone. When such plans are developed and/ or future projects planned – there will be communication with local communities.</i> Kamal Govender – EIA Project Manager

APPENDIX F
RECEIVED COMMENTS

EPDA PHASE

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

FICHA DE REGISTO DE COMENTÁRIOS, SETEMBRO 2011

Por favor, complete e devolva no final da reunião ou até Sexta-feira, dia 14 de Outubro de 2011, para o seguinte endereço:

Sra. Sandra Fernandes
IMPACTO, Lda.
Maputo, Moçambique

E-mail: sfernandes@impacto.co.mz
Internet: www.impacto.co.mz
Tel: +258 21 499 636 Cel: +258 82 304 6650 Fax: +258 21 493 019

NOME:	Hermes Tacule		
ORGANIZAÇÃO:	CEPAA - Centro de Pesquisa do Ambiente Moçambique e Costeiro		
ENDEREÇO:	Chuíba - Temba	CAIXA POSTAL:	
TEL Nº:	FAX Nº:	CEL Nº:	
E-MAIL:	hermespaculeza@yahoocom.mz		

COMENTÁRIOS (Use folhas adicionais, se necessário)

1. Há questões ambientais e/ou socioeconómicas que considera que não estão devidamente referidas no relatório de EPDA do Projecto de GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO e nos Termos de Referência para o respectivo EIA?

SIM

NÃO

(assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:

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2. Está satisfeito com a forma como o Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental e nomeadamente o Processo de Participação Pública estão a ser conduzidos?

SIM

NÃO

(assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:

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3. Outros comentários:

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MUITO OBRIGADO PELA CONTRIBUIÇÃO!

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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Maputo, Moçambique

E-mail: sfernandes@impacto.co.mz
Internet: www.impacto.co.mz
Tel: +258 21 499 636 Cel: +258 82 304 6650 Fax: +258 21 493 019

NOME:	<i>Eudócio Valdo Tiago</i>		
ORGANIZAÇÃO:	<i>Serviço Distrital de Saúde, Mulher e Ação Social</i>		
ENDEREÇO:	<i>Rua 25 de Junho</i>	CAIXA POSTAL:	
TEL Nº:		FAX Nº:	
E-MAIL:			

COMENTÁRIOS (Use folhas adicionais, se necessário)

1. Há questões ambientais e/ou socioeconómicas que considera que não estão devidamente referidas no relatório de EPDA do Projecto de GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO e nos Termos de Referência para o respectivo EIA?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:

fora âmbito

2. Está satisfeito com a forma como o Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental e nomeadamente o Processo de Participação Pública estão a ser conduzidos?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:

Com certeza visto que é tão abrangente desde a base e de cumprimento de quase tudo sobre este processo e medidas do possível em cada ponto que é dada. dá a conhecer

3. Outros comentários:

MUITO OBRIGADO PELA CONTRIBUIÇÃO!

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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E-mail: sfernandes@impacto.co.mz

IMPACTO, Lda.

Internet: www.impacto.co.mz

Maputo, Moçambique

Tel: +258 21 499 636 Cel: +258 82 304 6650 Fax: +258 21 493 019

NOME:	Gilberto Tiago Muanants		
ORGANIZAÇÃO:			
ENDEREÇO:		CAIXA POSTAL:	
TEL Nº:	FAX Nº:	CEL Nº:	827746855
E-MAIL:			

COMENTÁRIOS (Use folhas adicionais, se necessário)

1. Há questões ambientais e/ou socioeconómicas que considera que não estão devidamente referidas no relatório de EPDA do Projecto de GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO e nos Termos de Referência para o respectivo EIA?

SIM

NÃO

(assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:

sem nota observada

2. Está satisfeito com a forma como o Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental e nomeadamente o Processo de Participação Pública estão a ser conduzidos?

SIM

NÃO

(assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:

É de considerar positivo referente a forma de progressão do processo de Avaliação e Impacto Ambiental e por se envolver as entidades do público envolvido nesta parcela da Província, do processo para seu conhecimento.

3. Outros comentários:

Nos planos previstos, constituir actividades de carácter permanente. É de considerar que deverá ser levado a cabo as presenças de comunidades no âmbito das Consultas Comunitárias em todos níveis.

MUITO OBRIGADO PELA CONTRIBUIÇÃO!

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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IMPACTO, Lda.

Internet: www.impacto.co.mz

Maputo, Moçambique

Tel: +258 21 499 636 Cel: +258 82 304 6650 Fax: +258 21 493 019

NOME:				<i>Faustino Gilberto</i>			
ORGANIZAÇÃO:				<i>Funcionário do Aparato do Estado</i>			
ENDEREÇO:				CAIXA POSTAL:			
<i>S DEJT</i>							
TEL Nº:		FAX Nº:		CEL Nº:			
				<i>840575226</i>		<i>823187101</i>	
E-MAIL:							

COMENTÁRIOS (Use folhas adicionais, se necessário)

1. Há questões ambientais e/ou socioeconómicas que considera que não estão devidamente referidas no relatório de EPDA do Projecto de GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO e nos Termos de Referência para o respectivo EIA?

SIM

NÃO

(assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:

Não se avista nenhum esquecimento visto que todas as socioeconómicas já estão referidas no relatório, e outras coisas e de contribuições que no caso da sociedade humana, queris sugerir que na Educação ainda o Distrito não tem um centro de aconselhamento de crianças com Necessidade Educativas Especiais.

2. Está satisfeito com a forma como o Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental e nomeadamente o Processo de Participação Pública estão a ser conduzidos?

SIM

NÃO

(assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:

Se houver um ou melhor haverá um controle ambiental devido que a ecologia e ambiente ecologia no País deve sempre a desenvolver. Porque o animais, plantas e outros recursos, faz também parte para o desenvolvimento do nosso País em particular no Distrito de Palmos.

3. Outros comentários:

Por outros queris pedir ou sugerir que no acto ou no caso de obter um emprego no projecto pelo parte da população, sugeris que houvê-se mecanismos de combater o malfealdizante, visto que a maior parte da sociedade de Palmos são analistas, e quando há um tipo de pessoas abandonam nos seus centros de estudos.

MUITO OBRIGADO PELA CONTRIBUIÇÃO!

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Maputo, Moçambique

E-mail: sfernandes@impacto.co.mz
Internet: www.impacto.co.mz
Tel: +258 21 499 636 Cel: +258 82 304 6650 Fax: +258 21 493 019

NOME:	ANTÓNIO VALÉRIO KASITIKE		
ORGANIZAÇÃO:	FREELIM		
ENDEREÇO:	COMITE' DISTRICTAL - PALMA	CAIXA POSTAL:	-
TEL Nº:	-	FAX Nº:	-
E-MAIL:	-	CEL Nº:	925640115

COMENTÁRIOS (Use folhas adicionais, se necessário)

1. Há questões ambientais e/ou socioeconómicas que considera que não estão devidamente referidas no relatório de EPDA do Projecto de GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO e nos Termos de Referência para o respectivo EIA?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários: *considero também serem referidas no relatório*

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2. Está satisfeito com a forma como o Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental e nomeadamente o Processo de Participação Pública estão a ser conduzidos?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários: *até agora fez-se conseguir ter alguma maneira global de trabalhar junto a comunidade informativa quase completa sem que haja qualquer parte processo de participação pública.*

3. Outros comentários:
-
-
-

MUITO OBRIGADO PELA CONTRIBUIÇÃO!

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 IMPACTO, Lda.
 Maputo, Moçambique

E-mail: sfernandes@impacto.co.mz
 Internet: www.impacto.co.mz
 Tel: +258 21 499 636 Cel: +258 82 304 6650 Fax: +258 21 493 019

NOME:	PEDRO VARELA CHACA MENDES		
ORGANIZAÇÃO:			
ENDEREÇO:	SDAE - PASCAS - PALMA	CAIXA POSTAL:	
TEL Nº:		FAX Nº:	
E-MAIL:		CEL Nº:	828428620

COMENTÁRIOS (Use folhas adicionais, se necessário)

1. Há questões ambientais e/ou socioeconómicas que considera que não estão devidamente referidas no relatório de EPDA do Projecto de GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO e nos Termos de Referência para o respectivo EIA?

SIM

NÃO

(assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:

~~SEM COMENTÁRIO~~

2. Está satisfeito com a forma como o Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental e nomeadamente o Processo de Participação Pública estão a ser conduzidos?

SIM

NÃO

(assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:

ESTOU SATISFEITO COM O PROCESSO DE AVALIAÇÃO DO IMPACTO AMBIENTAL, PORQUE A COMUNIDADE ESTÁ ENVOLVIDA NESTES ESTUDOS E JUNTO PARA ESPERAR UM RESULTADO POSITIVO.

3. Outros comentários:

O PROCESSO DE AVALIAÇÃO DO IMPACTO AMBIENTAL DEVE REALIZAR INQUÉRIÇÕES NAS COMUNIDADES PESQUEIRAS, AGRÍCOLAS, COMERCIANTES E OUTROS SIMILARES NAS ALDEIAS QUITUPU, FUNZEI E NAS ALDEIAS

MUITO OBRIGADO PELA CONTRIBUIÇÃO!

ANEXAS A ESTAS
 ADIAR TANTO POSSÍVEL.

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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Sra. Sandra Fernandes E-mail: sfernandes@impacto.co.mz
 IMPACTO, Lda. Internet: www.impacto.co.mz
 Maputo, Moçambique Tel: +258 21 499 636 Cel: +258 82 304 6650 Fax: +258 21 493 019

NOME:	SALVADOR VASCO		
ORGANIZAÇÃO:			
ENDEREÇO:	DISTRITO DE PALHA - SECRETARIA		CAIXA POSTAL:
TEL Nº:	FAX Nº:	CEL Nº:	84058781 ou 825276577
E-MAIL:			

COMENTÁRIOS (Use folhas adicionais, se necessário)

1. Há questões ambientais e/ou socioeconómicas que considera que não estão devidamente referidas no relatório de EPDA do Projecto de GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO e nos Termos de Referência para o respectivo EIA?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários: PORQUE ESTE PROCESSO FOI BEM PREPARADO E ESPERO QUE NÃO VAI CRIAR DANOS NENHUM NO MEIO AMBIENTE OBRIGADO.

2. Está satisfeito com a forma como o Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental e nomeadamente o Processo de Participação Pública estão a ser conduzidos?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários: ACHO QUE COM ESTE TRABALHO QUE ESTÁ EM PRÉZIA ESTÁ LEVADO A CABO VAI MELHORAR A VIDA NO MEIO AMBIENTE E DA POPULAÇÃO.

3. Outros comentários:

ESPERO QUE COM ESTE PROJECTO SIGA BENHO DOS MOÇAMBICANOS MELHORE A NOSSA FORMA DE VIVER E O MEIO AMBIENTE, AUMENTAR O NÍVEL DE PRECIO.

MUITO OBRIGADO PELA CONTRIBUIÇÃO!

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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 IMPACTO, Lda.
 Maputo, Moçambique

E-mail: sfernandes@impacto.co.mz
 Internet: www.impacto.co.mz
 Tel: +258 21 499 636 Cel: +258 82 304 6650 Fax: +258 21 493 019

NOME:	CONSTANTINO AUGUSTO		
ORGANIZAÇÃO:	FÓRUM TERRA - CABO DELGADO		
ENDEREÇO:		CAIXA POSTAL:	
TEL Nº:	FAX Nº:	CEL Nº:	827947860
E-MAIL:			

COMENTÁRIOS (Use folhas adicionais, se necessário)

1. Há questões ambientais e/ou socioeconómicas que considera que não estão devidamente referidas no relatório de EPDA do Projecto de GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO e nos Termos de Referência para o respectivo EIA?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:

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2. Está satisfeito com a forma como o Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental e nomeadamente o Processo de Participação Pública estão a ser conduzidos?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:

PARA A PARTICIPAÇÃO DAS ONG'S SUGERIA QUE EXISTISSE UM SISTEMA DE COMUNICAÇÃO DE FORMA A DIVULGAÇÃO DAS LEIS DO AMBIENTE

3. Outros comentários:

E MÍDIAS NAS COMUNIDADES DESTES DISTRITOS. MOCIMBOA E PALMA.

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MUITO OBRIGADO PELA CONTRIBUIÇÃO!

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 Maputo, Moçambique Tel: +258 21 499 636 Cel: +258 82 304 6650 Fax: +258 21 493 019

NOME:	SÓNIA MACIEL		
ORGANIZAÇÃO:	AGA KHAN FOUNDATION (AKF)		
ENDEREÇO:	PENHA		CAIXA POSTAL:
TEL Nº:	FAX Nº:	CEL Nº:	
E-MAIL:	sonia.maciell@akdn.org; soniamaciell@gmail.com		

COMENTÁRIOS (Use folhas adicionais, se necessário)

1. Há questões ambientais e/ou socioeconómicas que considera que não estão devidamente referidas no relatório de EPDA do Projecto de GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO e nos Termos de Referência para o respectivo EIA?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários: Estava de ver qual o envolvimento do Parque Nacional das Quilimbas e WWF (acho q não estavam presentes)

2. Está satisfeito com a forma como o Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental e nomeadamente o Processo de Participação Pública estão a ser conduzidos?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários: Fez muito bem. Pensa q o estudo de avaliação do impacto ambiental está com certeza mto bem vindos à discussão pública.

3. Outros comentários:

Qual o papel de perceção da AKF comunitária (Impacto e Anedauko)?

MUITO OBRIGADO PELA CONTRIBUIÇÃO!

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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 Internet: www.impacto.co.mz
 Tel: +258 21 499 636 Cel: +258 82 304 6650 Fax: +258 21 493 019

NOME:	Inês Selgas da Santos		
ORGANIZAÇÃO:	DNAPOT/NICOA		
ENDEREÇO:	Av. Acordos de Lusitania	CAIXA POSTAL:	
TEL Nº:		FAX Nº:	
E-MAIL:	linsfe@hotmail.com		CEL Nº: 826229210

COMENTÁRIOS (Use folhas adicionais, se necessário)

1. Há questões ambientais e/ou socioeconómicas que considera que não estão devidamente referidas no relatório de EPDA do Projecto de Gás Natural Liquefeito na Província de Cabo Delgado e nos Termos de Referência para o respectivo EIA?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários: Qual a número da população de estas primeiras fase foi identificada com mais afectada?
 Quais as medidas que serão tomadas para preservar as infraestruturas históricas e património mundial

2. Está satisfeito com a forma como o Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental e nomeadamente o Processo de Participação Pública estão a ser conduzidos?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:

3. Outros comentários:

Existe para Rocimboa da Praia e Palma planos estratégicos de desenvolvimento que podem ser consultados a nível da direcção provincial para coordenação da Acção ambiental em Cabo Delgado no âmbito do projeto biodiversidade marinha e costeira

MUITO OBRIGADO PELA CONTRIBUIÇÃO!

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

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IMPACTO, Lda.
Maputo, Moçambique

E-mail: sfernandes@impacto.co.mz
Internet: www.impacto.co.mz
Tel: +258 21 499 636 Cel: +258 82 304 6650 Fax: +258 21 493 019

NOME:	Luis Francisco TENBE		
ORGANIZAÇÃO:	DINET - Direcção Nacional do Ensino Técnico (MINE)		
ENDEREÇO:	Av. 24 de Julho, 167, 7º andar	CAIXA POSTAL:	
TEL Nº:		FAX Nº:	
E-MAIL:	Luis.tenbe@mec.gov.mz		CEL Nº: 824773680

COMENTÁRIOS (Use folhas adicionais, se necessário)

1. Há questões ambientais e/ou socioeconómicas que considera que não estão devidamente referidas no relatório de EPDA do Projecto de Gás Natural Liquefeito na Província de Cabo Delgado e nos Termos de Referência para o respectivo EIA?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários: *Não pude ler na íntegra e com a devida atenção e embelezamento da obra. Por isso não posso avaliar.*

2. Está satisfeito com a forma como o Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental e nomeadamente o Processo de Participação Pública estão a ser conduzidos?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários: *Tem sido abrangidas todas as partes da sociedade local com particular ênfase às populações de Cabo Delgado.*

3. Outros comentários:

Muito obrigado

MUITO OBRIGADO PELA CONTRIBUIÇÃO!

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 Maputo, Moçambique

E-mail: sfernandes@impacto.co.mz
 Internet: www.impacto.co.mz
 Tel: +258 21 499 636 Cel: +258 82 304 6650 Fax: +258 21 493 019

NOME:	Amaudo Umbane		
ORGANIZAÇÃO:	Administração Nacional das Pescas		
ENDEREÇO:	Rua Conselheiro Pedrosa	CAIXA POSTAL:	
TEL Nº:	21358000	FAX Nº:	21320335
E-MAIL:	ajocu@hotmail.com		
		CEL Nº:	822526000

COMENTÁRIOS (Use folhas adicionais, se necessário)

1. Há questões ambientais e/ou socioeconómicas que considera que não estão devidamente referidas no relatório de EPDA do Projecto de Gás Natural Liquefeito na Província de Cabo Delgado e nos Termos de Referência para o respectivo EIA?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários: Tem sido pratica na fase de consultas publicas com as comunidades pesqueiras se feita apenas com os representantes destes grupos o que não e' correcto. E' de recomendar que seja ouvidas as comunidades sem olhar a posição que o entrevistado representa nessas comunidades

2. Está satisfeito com a forma como o Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental e nomeadamente o Processo de Participação Pública estão a ser conduzidos?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:

3. Outros comentários:

MUITO OBRIGADO PELA CONTRIBUIÇÃO!

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

FICHA DE REGISTO DE COMENTÁRIOS, SETEMBRO 2011

Por favor, complete e devolva no final da reunião ou até Sexta-feira, dia 14 de Outubro de 2011, para o seguinte endereço:

Sra. Sandra Fernandes
IMPACTO, Lda.
Maputo, Moçambique

E-mail: sfernandes@impacto.co.mz
Internet: www.impacto.co.mz
Tel: +258 21 499 636 Cel: +258 82 304 6650 Fax: +258 21 493 019

NOME:	Amaudo Umbane		
ORGANIZAÇÃO:	Administração Nacional das Pescas		
ENDEREÇO:	Rua Conselheiro Pedrosa	CAIXA POSTAL:	
TEL Nº:	21358000	FAX Nº:	21320335
E-MAIL:	ajocu@hotmail.com		
		CEL Nº:	822526000

COMENTÁRIOS (Use folhas adicionais, se necessário)

1. Há questões ambientais e/ou socioeconómicas que considera que não estão devidamente referidas no relatório de EPDA do Projecto de Gás Natural Liquefeito na Província de Cabo Delgado e nos Termos de Referência para o respectivo EIA?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários: Tem sido pratica na fase de consultas publicas com as comunidades pesqueiras se feita apenas com os representantes destes grupos o que não e' correcto. E' de recomendar que seja ouvidas as comunidades sem olhar a posição que o entrevistado representa nessas comunidades

2. Está satisfeito com a forma como o Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental e nomeadamente o Processo de Participação Pública estão a ser conduzidos?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:
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3. Outros comentários:
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MUITO OBRIGADO PELA CONTRIBUIÇÃO!

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

FICHA DE REGISTO DE COMENTÁRIOS, SETEMBRO 2011

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 IMPACTO, Lda.
 Maputo, Moçambique

E-mail: sfernandes@impacto.co.mz
 Internet: www.impacto.co.mz
 Tel: +258 21 499 636 Cel: +258 82 304 6650 Fax: +258 21 493 019

NOME:	Helio Bambo		
ORGANIZAÇÃO:	INGC		
ENDEREÇO:		CAIXA POSTAL:	
TEL Nº:	826946900	FAX Nº:	
E-MAIL:	heliobambo@hotmail.com		
		CEL Nº:	826946900

COMENTÁRIOS (Use folhas adicionais, se necessário)

1. Há questões ambientais e/ou socioeconómicas que considera que não estão devidamente referidas no relatório de EPDA do Projecto de Gás Natural Liquefeito na Província de Cabo Delgado e nos Termos de Referência para o respectivo EIA?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:

Em termos socioeconómicos não vi nenhuma evidência de investimento em áreas de formação de quadros nacionais que se possam enquadrar na ANADARA.

2. Está satisfeito com a forma como o Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental e nomeadamente o Processo de Participação Pública estão a ser conduzidos?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:

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3. Outros comentários:

Proporho investimento na área de formação educacional técnica, especificamente na área de actividades desempenhadas pela ANADARA, e que as instituições estejam baseadas em Moçambique.

MUITO OBRIGADO PELA CONTRIBUIÇÃO!

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

FICHA DE REGISTO DE COMENTÁRIOS, SETEMBRO 2011

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 IMPACTO, Lda.
 Maputo, Moçambique

E-mail: sfernandes@impacto.co.mz
 Internet: www.impacto.co.mz
 Tel: +258 21 499 636 Cel:+258 82 304 6650 Fax:+258 21 493 019

NOME:	r/ Orlando Sebastião Esteves Felismino Junior.		
ORGANIZAÇÃO:			
ENDEREÇO:	Dua Salinas nº 201	CAIXA POSTAL:	
TEL Nº:	21722372	FAX Nº:	823217570
E-MAIL:	H.Pereira@IAM-Co. MZ		

COMENTÁRIOS (Use folhas adicionais, se necessário)

1. Há questões ambientais e/ou socioeconómicas que considera que não estão devidamente referidas no relatório de EPDA do Projecto de Gás Natural Liquefeito na Província de Cabo Delgado e nos Termos de Referência para o respectivo EIA?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários: Aumento de emprego e actividades económicas, identificação de áreas de preservação da natureza, preservação do habitat marinho ex: Corais e Ervas marinhas, Algas marinhas e Costeiras tentáculos etc.

2. Está satisfeito com a forma como o Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental e nomeadamente o Processo de Participação Pública estão a ser conduzidos?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários: pois o aparecimento do futuro recurso está sendo acompanhado não só pelos empresários mas sim também as comunidades locais, autoridades locais, organizações ambientais e o público em geral.

3. Outros comentários:

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MUITO OBRIGADO PELA CONTRIBUIÇÃO!

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

FICHA DE REGISTO DE COMENTÁRIOS, SETEMBRO 2011

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IMPACTO, Lda.
Maputo, Moçambique

E-mail: sfernandes@impacto.co.mz
Internet: www.impacto.co.mz
Tel: +258 21 499 636 Cel: +258 82 304 6650 Fax: +258 21 493 019

NOME:	ARMINDO FRANCISCO MANHIÇA		
ORGANIZAÇÃO:	AGÊNCIA DO ZAMBEZE		
ENDEREÇO:	AV. 24 DE JULHO Med. de INSS 2.º andar	CAIXA POSTAL:	
TEL Nº:	823298170	FAX Nº:	
E-MAIL:	AMANHIC2000@YAHOO.COM		
		CEL Nº:	843298170

COMENTÁRIOS (Use folhas adicionais, se necessário)

1. Há questões ambientais e/ou socioeconómicas que considera que não estão devidamente referidas no relatório de EPDA do Projecto de Gás Natural Liquefeito na Província de Cabo Delgado e nos Termos de Referência para o respectivo EIA?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:

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2. Está satisfeito com a forma como o Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental e nomeadamente o Processo de Participação Pública estão a ser conduzidos?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:

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3. Outros comentários:

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MUITO OBRIGADO PELA CONTRIBUIÇÃO!

PROJECTO DE GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO

FICHA DE REGISTO DE COMENTÁRIOS, SETEMBRO 2011

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Sra. Sandra Fernandes E-mail: sfernandes@impacto.co.mz
 IMPACTO, Lda. Internet: www.impacto.co.mz
 Maputo, Moçambique Tel: +258 21 499 636 Cel: +258 82 304 6650 Fax: +258 21 493 019

NOME:	KAREN SCHOEMAN		
ORGANIZAÇÃO:	TECOMATI, LDA.		
ENDEREÇO:	ENJ 106, MUXARA, PEMBA	CAIXA POSTAL:	
TEL Nº:	825529826	FAX Nº:	
E-MAIL:	jkg@timbers@gmail.com		

COMENTÁRIOS (Use folhas adicionais, se necessário)

1. Há questões ambientais e/ou socioeconómicas que considera que não estão devidamente referidas no relatório de EPDA do Projecto de GÁS NATURAL LIQUEFEITO NA PROVÍNCIA DE CABO DELGADO e nos Termos de Referência para o respectivo EIA?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:

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2. Está satisfeito com a forma como o Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental e nomeadamente o Processo de Participação Pública estão a ser conduzidos?

SIM NÃO (assinale a resposta correta)

Comentários:

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3. Outros comentários:

Do you interview the affected parties at any stage of your assessment to get their input with regards to their concerns?

MUITO OBRIGADO PELA CONTRIBUIÇÃO!

EDPA – Anadarko – GNL

Comments

WWF

With the goal of contributing to enhance the scope of the proposed study (EIA), we would like to offer below a few suggestions of items that should be included in the study's terms of reference. Our institution is fully prepared to support this work with additional inputs on this and other topics, as required by the company and/or the consulting team.

Suggestions for inclusion in the Terms of Reference for the EIA:

Social and Environmental Issues

1. Include the estimated amount of carbon emission that will be caused by the project and propose steps to mitigate it (in accordance with the legal obligations of Mozambique within the Baseline Convention of the United Nations on Climate Change, ratified by Resolution no. 1/94, of August 24, 1994)
2. Expand the scope of the study, particularly in the marine area so as to be able to cover all areas affected by the project, including gas exports and transportation (whale migratory routes, fisheries, etc.), and more specifically the area that may be directly affect by the dredging (coral reefs, seaweed, fisheries, etc.)
3. The EPDA only indicates one single route for the gas pipeline (page xxx). We would like to suggest alternative routes should include the following: between Tecomaji Rongui and between Delgado Cape and Tecomaji.
4. Include studies on climate changes on two levels:
 - a. At the project level (i.e. the impact of rising sea levels, extreme events, such as hurricanes, storms and floods, on the site selected for the project).
 - b. At the level of PGA contribution to increasing knowledge of climate change in the country—installing sensors to monitor sea levels, a meteorological station. (It should be noted at this time the lack of data on this topic could hinder the preparation of estimates and projections, as well as steps that could be taken). We suggest contacting the INGC on this topic.
5. The study should identify major gaps in know-how that will require long term studies to correct them. Studies should be conducted on biodiversity, such as for instance marine mammals (their numbers, migratory routes, feeding grounds, etc.), and social aspects (capturing fish species and other marine resources on which there is a lack of knowledge and research). The PGA should propose that

- studies be implemented gradually, with results affecting developments in the PGA itself and providing for adjustment plans, if necessary.
6. Social studies should include the estimated impact of the project on the economy, from a local, provincial and national perspective, and the existing opportunities for local development that could be levered by the project. This will allow for an assessment of social impacts and the prospects for mitigation.
 7. At the end, the AIA should assess the residual impact of the project so as to estimate offsets in terms of biodiversity, in accordance with the regulations in the Equator Principles and IFC Performance Standards (PS6).
 8. The creation of an ongoing mechanism should be considered for the purpose of monitoring the implementation of social and environmental commitments assumed. National experiences have demonstrated that the creation of social foundations by companies has been successful. Their funding and capital are independent from the companies' and they ensure that the commitments assumed by the company with the community are implemented.
 9. Assess the socioeconomic and environmental impact of increased ground and air transit in the area, including an increased amount of people in the site.
 10. Include in the Terms of Reference a review of the impact of permanent resettling people in the area of the project, including its impact on neighboring islands on the path of fishermen and how the project will affect temporary settlements (3 to 6 months) of those fishermen. The area has three major temporary settlements for fishermen – Milamba, Salama and Nsemo.

Review the PGA and include clear recommendations on how to handle species on endangered lists that are present in the Community Sanctuary of Vamizi Island - Bumphead parrotfish (*Bolbometon muricatum*) and Napoleon Wrasse (*Cheilinus undulatus*). Species observed between Vamizi and Metundo include, greyreef shark (*Carcharhinus ambyrhynchus*) and (*Epinephlus lanceolatus* and *Epinephlus tukula*), which are present in Rongui.

Issues regarding the Process

11. All specialized studies should be made public, so that they could be used by pertinent stakeholders and academia, even outside the scope of the EIA, contributing to enhance information available on the area.

It is worth noting that this PGA will cover a long period of time. As such it must allow for both complexity and flexibility. Therefore, many of suggestions below will require **legal** review before they are implemented.

12. The PGA should offer proposed mechanisms for an ongoing dialogue with the community and civil society for the duration of the project (20-40 years!).

- a. NB: This is a long term project. Therefore the mechanism provided for in the AIA process will not be enough to ensure continuous consultation with the community, local authority and civil society.
 - b. Thus, the mechanism should be flexible with a permanent leadership structure. The format of a permanent committee with management participation should be considered, to ensure not only the availability of an ombudsman and the flow of information, but also to provide ideas and suggestions for social actions. It could also have many levels (district, provincial, national) with various stakeholders so as to maximize their participation.
13. A social mechanism should also be proposed for corporate social responsibility (CSR) and social actions carried out in the context of social funds currently channeled through the INP. The foundations provided for under number 8 above could help in this sense. Making suggestions for INP in the AIA process constitutes an opportunity to improve the process for all operators in the country.
 14. As always, it is essential to include in the PGA a mechanism to assess and evaluate real impacts, in real time, during the project's implementation. A team should be in the field (the best multisectoral team) to inspect these aspects. This team should also be accountable to the foundation provided for under number 8 above. Inspection, information sharing and dialogue on this topic should be conducted with transparency, ongoing dialogue and responsibility *vis-à-vis* the business supported by the company.
 15. The various studies conducted within the AIA should be published and discussed as they become available, perhaps at technical meetings so as to gather contributions from the PIAs that could help and improve the final version of the study.

These issues should be included as much as possible in the PGA, as it is a binding document for the project, regardless of who wins the project or controls the company. Unfortunately there are many instances of commitments for a certain project made by the original bidding companies that are not honored by the new entities, once the project is sold or transferred.

With our best wishes

Maputo, October 12, 2011

Subject: Forwarding contributions for the terms of reference in the EIA of the Anadarko project for developing and operating several gas fields in the Area of Bacia do Rovuma and a Liquefied Natural Gas Factory

Name: Nathalie Grimoud

Organizations in Cabo Delgado: AgaKhan Foundation, ACRIDEME, ADBG, Karibo, Activa, Forum Terra – Cabo Delgado, GMD – Cabo Delgado, CAICADE, KEPA, Helvetas, and **national organizations** Kuwuka-JDA, MUGEDE, IMPROG, and Plataforma para Recursos Naturais e Indústrias Extractivas.

Address: Plataforma para Recursos Naturais e Indústrias Extractivas – c/o WWF – Mozambique
Rua Macombe Macossa 213 P.O. Box 4560-Maputo
Tel [+258 21483121](tel:+25821483121)- +258 82 36 34 566
email: nathaliegimoud@gmail.com

Our suggestions were collected at a meeting held in Cabo Delgado, in which Anadarko participated.

1. Include in the terms of reference for the EIA a study of the means of communication and dissemination of information on several topics (i.e. health, elections, etc.) that are used in the area of the project for the purpose of making recommendations to the PGA. This will serve to increase efficiency in the communication process associated with the project throughout its life. This study should consider engaging other grassroots organizations (such as CCPs, CGRN, and other OCBs).
2. Include in the terms of reference for the EIA a study of the best way to institutionalize an ongoing dialogue among civil society, the communities, the government, and companies, and include recommendations in the PGA.
 - o For instance, create a community communication forum, with the participation of OCBs and other community players.
3. Include in the terms of reference for the socioeconomic study local economic opportunities that could be pursued and developed. The resulting information may be useful not only for the company, but also for the government, as to how to best ensure and facilitate the establishment of local economic links with the project.

Other suggestions pertaining to both the consultation and communication processes.

4. Tailor messages and presentations to the various publics and audiences (we refer here to messages about the project – during the consultation phase and during the PGA's implementation).

CABO DELGADO INVESTMENTS Ltd ("CDIL")



Dr. Michael H. Gera
Chief Executive Officer
Cabo Delgado Investments Ltd.

Registered office:
CDIL (Jersey)
15 Esplanade
St Helier
Jersey JE1 1RB

By email and fax:
Felicidade Munguambe
Impacto
Av. Mártires da Machava, 968 - Maputo
E-mail: fmunguambe@impacto.co.mz
Fax: +258 21 493019

Correspondence address:

14-16 Bruton Place
London
W1J 6LX

13th October, 2011

COMMENTS ON:

Estudo de Pré-viabilidade Ambiental e Definição de Âmbito (EPDA) dated September 2011
compiled by ERM and Impacto.

Dear Ms. Munguambe:

Cabo Delgado Investments Ltd. ("CDIL") via its Mozambican Subsidiary Cabo Delgado Biodiversity & Tourism Lda. holds the concessions to Vamizi Island and Rongui Island in Cabo Delgado Province. I attended the presentation facilitated by Impacto in Pemba on 28 September and subsequently examined the EPDA Report (the "Report"). On page vi of the Report, you invite comments. I hereby submit CDIL's comments.

Would you be so kind as to acknowledge receipt of this email and fax.

Kind Regards



Vamizi Island

- The Report made no mention of Vamizi as a potentially impacted tourist destination. This needs to be corrected and we ask that this be noted. Please refer to www.vamizi.com as a first step.
- Vamizi is one of the top three ultra-high end destinations in the Indian Ocean. It is very prominent worldwide and is considered a showcase destination by the Mozambican authorities.
- A very significant amount of investment by shareholders and villa owners (\$tens of millions) has gone into developing Vamizi
- Vamizi could be impacted by Anadarko's development as follows:
 - The LNG plant – if visible – will render Vamizi uninteresting to its clientele
 - The sight of floating platforms, associated flaring, LNG carriers and support vessels will render Vamizi uninteresting to its clientele
 - Light pollution at night could severely damage/destroy Vamizi's appeal
 - Aircraft and helicopters flying in sight of Vamizi will greatly damage business
 - Environment: damage to the reef and marine life generally will very significantly negatively impact Vamizi's appeal (see environment section below)
 - Security: as a result of the LNG plant's presence, there will be more traffic in the area making it harder to know who is who
 - The above relates to permanent potential damage. On top of that, one should consider potential loss of business whilst Anadarko's facility is being built. In particular, pipeline laying – if visible – will cause our lodge to have to shut down for the duration.

Rongui Island

- Rongui is much closer to Anadarko's onshore site
- Rongui is being developed as another high-end luxury resort and has also received significant investment
- The more suitable location for tourism activity on Rongui is on that island's North side. Unfortunately, that will be approximately 4km from the Afungi site (if that is the location chosen).
- All comments for Vamizi apply – but with even more potential for fatal impact on Rongui's prospects

Other resorts

- The surrounding resorts of Tecomaji and Metundo could be severely impacted (Tecomaji plainly so). In theory they are competitors to us, but in reality we cater to very different markets and instead collaborate on many aspects of business (eg. aviation). If one or both of these resorts are driven out of business by Anadarko's presence, that will be net negative for us.

We request that the following happen:

1. Clarity to be given on the exact location of the LNG onshore facility. The Afungi site, if chosen, is obviously much more problematic to Vamizi and Rongui

2. Clarity to be given on the maximum height of the onshore facility and what options exist for lower buildings
3. Clarity to be given on the floating platforms locations.
4. Clarity to be given on exactly where LNG carriers will load. Will they be below the horizon from Vamizi and Rongui. What is their expected frequency? Can they load at night alone?
5. A complete visual study to be carried out explaining what will be seen of the onshore and offshore facilities as well as the LNG carriers from various points around Vamizi and Rongui's coast – both by day and night
6. How much by way of floodlighting is generally needed for an onshore facility? How much scope is there to reduce this? We request a study be commissioned on this
7. Has the final routes for undersea pipes been decided?
8. Security: what is the estimated increase in sea traffic in the area
9. How many employees (including contractors) are likely during the build phase and beyond?

Environmental concerns and requests

1. Shipping lanes should be well away from coral reefs / shallow sea grass beds to avoid collision.
2. The pipeline should be laid and routed through deep water and only as a last resort in shallow water to avoid reefs / sea grass beds. The EPDA only proposes one route in page 57. We believe two other routes should be studied: (i) between Tecomaji and Rongui; and (ii) between Cabo Delgado and Tecomaji.
3. Studies need to be conducted to understand the effect of all the development on whale migratory routes.
4. The effect on fishing needs to be studied
5. The effect of significant nighttime artificial light on turtle nesting needs to be understood.
6. Construction of the rig and land facilities to abide by Mozambique environmental and health and safety regulations and legislation as well as international best practices.
7. Dredging of shallow marine environments to be avoided as much as possible. If it must take place, it should avoid damage to valuable marine benthic environments such as sea grass beds, mangrove and coral reefs. Harbour structures designs should seek to minimize dredging
8. Waste management - cleaning of vessel tanks and refuse disposal / sewage / other noxious liquid substances to controlled appropriately
9. A study is needed on the potential impact of increased boat traffic and the construction of the offshore rig on marine mammals and their local migration routes. The area between Tecomaji and Rongui is considered to be a priority area for marine mammals by the Transmap Project – i.e. one which requires conservation effort and one of significant tourism (sightseeing) potential
10. Clear rules and regulations needed on anchoring. No anchoring zones also needed.
11. A study should be made on the impact of not only moving the permanent population from the area of the construction but also the impact on the nearby islands. Large numbers of itinerant fishermen from Nacala use the area for 3-6 months every year.



12. The EPDA did not make reference to the existence of several IUCN red list species that exist in the area and are present in the Community sanctuary of Vamizi: the Bumphead parrotfish (*Bombometon muricatum*) and Napoleon Wrasse (*Cheilinus undulatus*). Also, the following have been observed between Vamizi and Metundo island: the greyreef shark (*Carcharhinus ambyrhynchus*) and the giant and potato grouper (*Epinephelus lanceolatus* and *Epinephelus tukula*). The reef of Tecomaji and Rongui are also likely to be home to these species.

Notes:

- All studies referred to above should of course be carried by a body that both agree will be impartial
- The above comments and requests do not constitute the entirety of CDIL's comments and requests. CDIL may have further such comments and requests at a later date.

VERDEMAR, LDA

Av. Marginal Praia do Wimbe, Bairro Eduardo Mondlane

Cidade de Pemba – Cabo Delgado

matteo@metundo.com

A

ANADARKO MOCAMBIQUE

Cidade de Pemba

Assunto: Observação

N/Ref90/VML/2011

A VERDEMAR, LDA proprietária da Metundo Lodje sita no distrito de Palma Província de Cabo Delgado representado pelo seu Adiministrador Matteo Vaghi, de nacionalidade Italiana, vindo se na obrigação de expor as suas lamentações sobretudo pelos efeitos que as obras e implementação do projecto de gás que o mega projecto Anadarko Moçambique vai lançar.

De lamentar que a consulta publica promovida pelo seu consultor **IMPACTO** no mes de Setembro ano corrente que teve lugar na sala de conferencia do Pemba Beach Hotel em Cabo Delgado que no nosso entender não foi claro e transparente dado que certos investidores do Distrito de Palma que operam nas ilhas circunvizinhas e nas aguas que este projecto ambicioso terá como seu campo de operação neste distrito.

Classificamos assim como falta de comunicação dado que até quando nos apercebemos que iria ocorrer esta consulta publica ca em Pemba solicitamos por meio de uma carta a Anadarko Moçambique, onde não tivemos nenhuma resposta e nem convinte da ultima hora tanto da Anadarko como do seu consultor **Impacto** (alegado 1).



Actividade principal no sector hoteleiro e de mergulho e pesca é o patrimonio principal do investidor hoteleiro é o ambiente, natureza.

Sugerimos que no proximo estudo e consulta do impacto ambiental que seja mais profunda e profissional nos seguintes argumentos:

- Projecto aprofundado do porto industrial a ser instalado na cidade de Palma, em particular nos serviços da dragagem e tratamento da areia proveniente desta dragagem. Os cuidados a ser tomado nesta dragagem o que conserna a conservação do habitate das especies marinhas e curais.
- Rotas e atracagem de toda frota maritima envolvidos neste projecto.
- Clarificação do tubo e o equipamento proprio de pescagem de gás, visto que o posso tubarão esta localizado muito proximo da ilha de Metundo
- Clarificação de tubos de caregamento do deposito para o navio de carga
- Definição de area de investimento
- Definição de area restrita da navegação normal dos barcos ao uso turistico, transporte de pessoal , logística e pesca artesanal.
- O impacto da visibilidade do barco de investimento com o litoral no periodo nocturno e diurno e a claridade produzida pela plataforma.
- Protecção aerea dentro da area turistica (helicopter e avionetas)
- Cordenar junto com operadores hoteleiros quando a faze do trabalho a ser desenvolvimento no periodo possa afectar ou provocar danos evidentes em caso de (navios e barcos parados em frete das ilhas, teste de pressão de gás etc.).

Esperamos que a nossa explanação das preocupações não seja intendida e interpretada como vontade de barrar a implemenção do projecto de gás, mas sim como forma de lhes lembrar certos elementos que achamos merecer muita celeridade.

Pemba, 13 de Outubro de 2011



CC/

Ministerio do Turismo e Direcção Provincial de Cabo Delgado

Ministerio de Pescas e Direcção Provincial de Cabo Delgado

Ministerio de Energia e Minerais e Direcção Provincial de Cabo Delgado

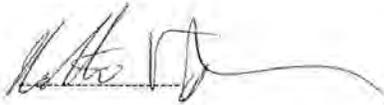
Ministerio do Ambiente e Direcção Provincial de Cabo Delgado

WWF

Ilha deVamize

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EPDA Phase: A summary of comments received following the meetings is found in the table below, as well as respective responses.

Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
<p>Nathalie Grimoud</p> <p>Plataforma para Recursos Naturais e Indústrias Extractivas. Member Organizations - in Cabo Delgado: AgaKhan Foundation, ACRIDEME, ADBG, Karibo, Activa, Forum Terra – Cabo Delgado, GMD – Cabo Delgado, CAICADE, KEPA, Helvetas, and national organizations Kuwuka-JDA, MUGEDE, IMPROG, and Plataforma para Recursos Naturais e Indústrias Extractivas.</p>	<p>By letter, dated 12 October 2011</p>	<p>Include in the terms of reference for the EIA a study that outlines the strategy of how the project will communicate and deliver various information (i.e. health, elections, etc.) that are used in the area of the project for the purpose of making recommendations to the EMP with regards to a communication strategy.</p> <p>This will serve to increase efficiency in the communication process associated with the project throughout its life. This study should consider engaging other grassroots organizations (such as CCPs – Conselho Comunitário de Pesca (Community Fisheries Council), CGRN – Comité de Gestão de Recursos Naturais (Natural Resources Management Committee), and other OCBs – Community Based Organizations).</p>	<p>The TOR describes the public consultation process to be followed for the duration of the EIA process. In addition, it has been decided to augment the stated consultation process through further engagement with identified key stakeholder groups (eg fishermen, tourist operators, vulnerable groups, etc). The augmented process will be shared during the impact assessment phase of the EIA.</p>
<p>Nathalie Grimoud</p>	<p>By letter, dated 12 October 2011</p>	<p>Include in the terms of reference for the EIA a study of the best way to institutionalize an ongoing dialogue among civil society, the communities, the government, and companies, and include recommendations in the EMP.</p> <p>For instance, create a community communication forum, with the participation of OCBs and other community players.</p>	<p>Consultation as part of the EIA process is described in the above response and follow up the relevant legislations.</p> <p>Anadarko is planning as part of their commitment to ongoing, open communications to keep regular dialogue with civil society in Pemba. Anadarko will initiate and manage these communications separately but in parallel to the EIA process.</p>
<p>Nathalie Grimoud</p>	<p>By letter, dated 12 October 2011</p>	<p>Include in the terms of reference for the socioeconomic study, local economic opportunities that could be pursued and developed. The resulting information may be useful not only for the company, but also for the government, as to how to best ensure and facilitate the establishment of local economic links with the project.</p>	<p>The socioeconomic study will consider employment opportunities and the project will work to ensure clear information is provided on the local recruitment process and criteria for local recruitment.</p>
<p>Nathalie Grimoud</p>	<p>By letter, dated 12 October 2011</p>	<p>Tailor messages and presentations to the various public bodies and audiences (we refer here to messages about the project – during the consultation phase and during the implementation of the EMP).</p>	<p>The response is acknowledged and noted. The EIA will hold focus groups with various groups to provide a forum for these groups to voice their concerns. Messages and presentations will be tailored to the target audience.</p>
<p>Sean Nazerali, WWF</p>	<p>By letter, dated 10 October 2011</p>	<p>With the goal of contributing to better the scope of the proposed study (EIA), below we provide a few suggestions that should be included in the</p>	<p>The response is welcomed and noted.</p>

Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
		study's Terms of Reference (ToR). WWF is fully prepared to support this work with additional inputs on this and other topics, as required by the company and/or the consulting team.	
Sean Nazerali, WWF	By letter, dated 10 October 2011	Include the estimated amount of carbon emissions that will result from the project and propose steps to mitigate these (in accordance with the legal obligations of Mozambique within the Baseline Convention of the United Nations on Climate Change, ratified by Resolution no. 1/94, of August 24, 1994)	The response is welcomed and noted. The project will undertake a study to determine the project's contribution to Mozambique carbon emissions. This study will comply with the conventions ratified in Mozambique and international standards.
Sean Nazerali, WWF	By letter, dated 10 October 2011	Expand the scope of the study area, particularly the marine area so as to include all areas that are going to be affected by the project, including gas transportation and export routes of gas and transportation (whale migratory routes, fisheries, etc.), and more specifically the area that may be directly affect by the dredging (coral reefs, seaweed, fisheries, etc.).	The EIA will assess both direct and indirect impacts of project related activities and the study area will be extended to incorporate all potentially affected areas. This includes the pipeline route from the well field to the LNG facility, near shore infrastructure (including the export jetty and the marine offloading facility), any marine areas that may be impacted on by the construction of operation on the project. International transport routes lies outside the scope of the EIA.
Sean Nazerali, WWF	By letter, dated 10 October 2011	The EPDA only indicates one single option for the gas pipeline route. We would like to suggest alternative routes should include the following: between Tecomaji Rongui and between Cabo Delgado and Tecomaji.	We welcome your suggestions. The final pipeline route has not yet been selected. Technical studies are currently underway to understand the various options. Three alternative pipeline routes are being considered. See Section 4.12 of the EPDA.
Sean Nazerali, WWF	By letter, dated 10 October 2011	<p>Include studies on climate changes on two levels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. At the project level (i.e. the impact of rising sea levels, extreme events, such as hurricanes, storms and floods, on the site selected for the project). b. At the level of Environmental Management Plans (EMP) contribution to increasing knowledge of climate change in the country—installing sensors to monitor sea levels, a meteorological station. (It should be noted at this time the lack of data on this topic could hinder the preparation of estimates and projections, as well as steps that could be taken). We suggest contacting the INGC (Instituto Nacional de Gestão de Calamidades/National Institute for Disasters Management) on this topic. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Climate change is a global phenomenon and it is not possible to relate any one project to site-specific impacts (like sea level rise) with any degree of confidence. What the climate change study will do is provide a better understanding of the Project's contribution to increasing greenhouse gas emissions. b. The request is noted and the possibility of installing monitoring stations will be discussed with AMA1. c. INGC will be included in our stakeholders' database.

Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
Sean Nazerali, WWF	By letter, dated 10 October 2011	The study (EIA) should identify major information gaps that will require long term studies. Studies should be conducted on biodiversity, such as for instance marine mammals (their numbers, migratory routes, feeding grounds, etc.), and social aspects (capturing fish species and other marine resources on which there is a lack of knowledge and research). The EMP should specify that studies be implemented gradually, with results being fed back into the EMP itself and providing for adjustment plans, if necessary.	The EIA will identify information gaps and the EMP will include a monitoring programme for key areas of focus that need to be monitored during the life of the Project.
Sean Nazerali, WWF	By letter, dated 10 October 2011	Social studies should include the estimated impact of the project on the economy, from a local, provincial and national perspective, and the existing opportunities for local development that could be levered by the project. This will allow for an assessment of social impacts and the prospects for mitigation.	Comment is acknowledged and noted.
Sean Nazerali, WWF	By letter, dated 10 October 2011	At the end, the EIA should assess the residual impact of the project so as to estimate offsets in terms of biodiversity, in accordance with the regulations in the Equator Principles and IFC Performance Standards (PS6).	The EIA will assess impacts and residual impacts after mitigation measures have been implemented. Ongoing monitoring will be implemented to confirm residual impacts and make any changes to management measures where required. Biodiversity offsets will be considered in the EIA.
Sean Nazerali, WWF	By letter, dated 10 October 2011	The creation of an ongoing mechanism should be considered for the purpose of monitoring the implementation of social and environmental commitments assumed. National experiences have demonstrated that the creation of social foundations by companies has been successful. Their funding and capital are independent from the companies' and they ensure that the commitments assumed by the company with the community are implemented.	AMA1 will ensure that environmental and socioeconomic performance commitments are achieved. This will be done by monitoring the implementation of commitments and also by monitoring their success. When appropriate AMA1 will consider the best way to manage the social funds.

Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
Sean Nazerali, WWF	By letter, dated 10 October 2011	Assess the socioeconomic and environmental impact of increased ground and air transit in the area, including an increased amount of people at the site.	Potential impacts resulting from increased vehicles and aircraft will be considered in the EIA.
Sean Nazerali, WWF	By letter, dated 10 October 2011	Include in the ToR a review of the impact of permanent resettlement of people in the area of the project, including its impact on neighbouring islands on the access routes of fishermen and how the project will affect temporary settlements (3 to 6 months) of those fishermen. The area has three major temporary settlements for fishermen – Milamba, Salama and Nsemo.	A socioeconomic study will be undertaken to determine the baseline characteristics of the area, including access routes, population of the local communities etc. A resettlement action plan will be undertaken in parallel to the EIA and will address issues concerning resettlement.
Sean Nazerali, WWF	By letter, dated 10 October 2011	Review the EMP and include clear recommendations on how to handle species on endangered lists that are present in the Community Sanctuary of Vamizi Island - Bumphead parrotfish (<i>Bolbometon muricatum</i>) and Napoleon Wrasse (<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>). Species observed between Vamizi and Metundo include, greyreef shark (<i>Carcharhinus ambyrhynchus</i>) and (<i>Epinephlus lanceolatus</i> and <i>Epinephlus tukula</i>), which are present in Rongui.	Species of conservation importance that may be impacted from project activities will be considered in the EIA.
Sean Nazerali, WWF	By letter, dated 10 October 2011	All specialized studies should be made public, so that they could be used by pertinent stakeholders and academia, even outside the scope of the EIA, contributing to enhance information available on the area.	The specialist studies undertaken for this project will be made publically available.
Sean Nazerali, WWF	By letter, dated 10 October 2011	It is worth noting that this EMP will cover a long period of time. As such it must allow for both complexity and flexibility. Therefore, many of suggestions below will require legal review before they are implemented.	The response is acknowledged and noted. The EMPs will be made available for public comment.

Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
Sean Nazerali, WWF	By letter, dated 10 October 2011	<p>The EMP should offer proposed mechanisms for an ongoing dialogue with the community and civil society for the duration of the project (20-40 years!).</p> <p>a. NB: This is a long term project. Therefore the mechanism provided for in the EIA process will not be enough to ensure continuous consultation with the community, local authority and civil society.</p> <p>b. Thus, the mechanism should be flexible with a permanent leadership structure. The format of a permanent committee with management participation should be considered, to ensure not only the availability of an ombudsman and the flow of information, but also to provide ideas and suggestions for social actions. It could also have many levels (district, provincial, national) with various stakeholders so as to maximize their participation.</p>	The response is acknowledged and noted. A stakeholder engagement plan will define consultation activities that engage all sections of the local community and affected parties through the pre-construction, construction and operation phases.
Sean Nazerali, WWF	By letter, dated 10 October 2011	A social mechanism should also be proposed for corporate social responsibility (CSR) and social actions carried out in the context of social funds currently channeled through the INP. The foundations provided for under previous comment regarding ongoing mechanisms above could help in this sense. Involving INP in the EIA process constitutes an opportunity to improve the process for all operators in the country.	AMA1 will follow the environmental regulations to complete the EIA. In addition AMA1 will define the best strategy for use of the social funds for each step of the project.
Sean Nazerali, WWF	By letter, dated 10 October 2011	As always, it is essential to include in the EMP a mechanism to assess and evaluate real impacts, in real time, during the project's implementation. A team should be in the field (the best multi-disciplinary team) to inspect these aspects. This team should also be accountable to the foundation identified above. Inspection, information sharing and dialogue on this topic should be conducted with transparency, ongoing dialogue and responsibility vis-à-vis the business supported by the company.	AMA1 will ensure that environmental and socioeconomic performance commitments are achieved. This will be done by monitoring the implementation of commitments and also by monitoring their success. Where defined management measures are not achieving desired results, new or modified management measures will be proposed. AMA1 will ensure continued engagement with the local community throughout the projects lifespan

Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
Sean Nazerali, WWF	By letter, dated 10 October 2011	<p>The various studies conducted within the EIA should be published and discussed as they become available, perhaps at technical meetings so as to gather contributions from the I&APs that could help and improve the final version of the study.</p> <p>These issues should be included as much as possible in the EMP, as it is a binding document for the project, regardless of who wins the project or controls the company. Unfortunately there are many instances of commitments for a certain project made by the original bidding companies that are not honored by the new entities, once the project is sold or transferred.</p>	Comments are acknowledged and noted.
Matteo Vaghi, Verdemar Lda	By letter, dated 13 October 2011	<p>It is unfortunate that the public hearing conducted by your consultant IMPACTO, during the month of September this year, which took place in the conference room of the Pemba Beach Hotel in Cabo Delgado was, in our opinion, not clear and transparent, since certain investors in the Palma District who operate on the adjacent islands and in the waters impacted by this ambitious project will have this district as their field of operation were not invited.</p> <p>Thus, we consider this as a lack of communication. When we realized that this public hearing was to be held in Pemba, we sent a request in a letter to Anadarko Mocambique; however we received no response and not even a last minute invitation from Anadarko or its consultant Impacto.</p>	The EIA team should have identified all potential stakeholders and invited them to the meeting. It is also acknowledged that the process of identifying and registering stakeholders is an iterative process. In order to ensure that stakeholders are not accidentally excluded from participation invitations to the meeting were broadcast widely. In this regard the public meeting in Pemba was advertised on the radio in Cabo Delgado and on Notícias and Diário de Moçambique Newspapers on 12 September 2011 and on 23 September 2011. Please note that Matteo Vaghi's has been added to the database of Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP) and will receive future public consultation notifications and EIA updates.
Matteo Vaghi, Verdemar Lda	By letter, dated 13 October 2011	The main activities in which the hotel sector is involved are diving and fishing and the primary assets of the hotel investors in the area are the environment and nature.	Comment is noted.

Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
Matteo Vaghi, Verdemar Lda	By letter, dated 13 October 2011	<p>We suggest that the next phase of the environmental impact assessment process and consultations are more exhaustive and professional, and include the following considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project to deepen the industrial port in Palma, particularly the dredging activities and disposal of sand from the dredging. Care should be taken during dredging to protect the habitats of marine and coral species 	<p>The next phase of engagement will consider a range of groups of stakeholders and have more frequent interactions with them. At this stage of the EIA., the primary purpose is to notify stakeholders of the project and elicit any comments and concerns to inform the scope of our studies.</p> <p>Potential impacts of dredging will be assessed.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routes and mooring areas for the entire maritime fleet involved in this project 	This will be better defined in the EIA.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification of the type of pipe and equipment to be used for the gas exploration and production, since the Tubarao Well is located very near Metundo Island 	Noted.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification regarding the pipe to be used to transport the gas from the deposit to the cargo vessels 	Noted.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear definition of the investment area 	The study area is defined in Section 2.2. The EIA will assess both direct and indirect impacts of project related activities and the study area will be extended to incorporate all potentially affected areas.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear definition of the area to be restricted to normal navigation of tourist boats, transportation of personnel, logistics and artisanal fishing 	The exclusion zones will be defined in the EIS.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of the visibility of the vessel on the coast during the night and day time hours, and the light produced by the platform 	Potential light impacts will be assessed in the EIS.

Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="613 316 1308 339">• Aerial restrictions in tourist areas (helicopters and small planes) <li data-bbox="613 437 1308 517">• Coordination with the hotel operators regarding when particular phases of the work may impact or cause obvious damage (such as ships and vessels anchored off the islands, gas pressure tests, etc.) 	<p data-bbox="1330 316 1615 339">This will be defined in the EIS.</p> <p data-bbox="1330 437 2013 461">Noted – this will be done as part of Anadarko's ongoing communications.</p>
Matteo Vaghi, Verdemar Lda	By letter, dated 13 October 2011	We hope that this explanation of our concerns is not understood or interpreted as an attempt to try and prevent or prohibit the implementation of the gas project, but rather as a reminder of certain aspects which we believe merit your prompt attention.	The response is welcomed and noted.
Dr. Michael H. Gera, Cabo Delgado Investments Ltd ("CDIL")	By letter, dated 13 October 2011	<p data-bbox="613 767 741 791"><u>Vamizi Island</u></p> <p data-bbox="613 820 1290 900">The Report made no mention of Vamizi as a potentially impacted tourist destination. This needs to be corrected and we ask that this be noted. Please refer to www.vamizi.com as a first step.</p>	Noted. All tourist areas that may be affected by the project will be considered and included in the specialist study that addressed impacts on tourism. Vamizi will not be excluded if it is found that it will be impacted by the project.

Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
Dr. Michael H. Gera, Cabo Delgado Investments Ltd ("CDIL")	By letter, dated 13 October 2011	<p>Vamizi is one of the top three ultra-high end destinations in the Indian Ocean. It is very prominent worldwide and is considered a showcase destination by the Mozambican authorities.</p> <p>A very significant amount of investment by shareholders and villa owners (\$tens of millions) has gone into developing Vamizi. Vamizi could be impacted by Anadarko's development as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LNG plant - if visible - will render Vamizi uninteresting to its clientele • The sight of floating platforms, associated flaring, LNG carriers and support vessels will render Vamizi uninteresting to its clientele • Light pollution at night could severely damage/destroy Vamizi's appeal • Aircraft and helicopters flying in sight of Vamizi will greatly damage business • Environment: damage to the reef and marine life generally will very significantly negatively impact Vamizi's appeal (see environment section below) • Security: as a result of the LNG plant's presence, there will be more traffic in the area making it harder to know who is who • The above relates to permanent potential damage. On top of that, one should consider potential loss of business whilst Anadarko's facility is being built. In particular, pipeline laying - if visible - will cause our lodge to have to shut down for the duration. 	<p>Comments are acknowledged and noted.</p> <p>The response is welcomed and specialist studies will be undertaken during the EIA phase to assess all the potential impacts identified here. The specialists involved will propose mitigation measures to avoid or minimize identified impacts.</p>
Dr. Michael H. Gera, Cabo Delgado Investments Ltd ("CDIL")	By letter, dated 13 October 2011	<p><u>Rongui Island</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rongui is much closer to Anadarko's onshore site • Rongui is being developed as another high-end luxury resort and has also received significant investment • The more suitable location for tourism activity on Rongui on that island's north side. • Unfortunately, that will be approximately 4km from the Afungi site (if that is the location chosen). • All comments for Vamizi apply - but with even more potential for fatal impact on Rongui's prospects 	<p>Comments are acknowledged and noted.</p>

Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
Dr. Michael H. Gera, Cabo Delgado Investments Ltd ("CDIL")	By letter, dated 13 October 2011	<p><u>Other Islands</u></p> <p>The surrounding resorts of Tecomaji and Metundo could be severely impacted (Tecomaji plainly so). In theory they are competitors to us, but in reality we cater to very different markets and instead collaborate on many aspects of business (eg. aviation). If one or both of these resorts are driven out of business by Anadarko's presence, that will be net negative for us.</p>	Comments are acknowledged and noted.
Dr. Michael H. Gera, Cabo Delgado Investments Ltd ("CDIL")	By letter, dated 13 October 2011	<p><i>We request that the following happen:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clarity to be given on the exact location of the LNG onshore facility. The Afungi site, if chosen, is obviously much more problematic to Vamizi and Rongui 2. Clarity to be given on the maximum height of the onshore facility and what options exist for lower buildings 3. Clarity to be given on the floating platforms locations. 4. Clarity to be given on exactly where LNG carriers will load. Will they be below the horizon from Vamizi and Rongui. What is their expected frequency? Can they load at night alone? 5. A complete visual study to be carried out explaining what will be seen of the onshore and offshore facilities as well as the LNG carriers from various points around Vamizi and Rongui's coast - both by day and night 6. How much by way of floodlighting is generally needed for an onshore facility? How much scope is there to reduce this? We request a study be commissioned on this 7. Has the final routes for undersea pipes been decided? 8. Security: what is the estimated increase in sea traffic in the area 9. How many employees (including contractors) are likely during the build phase and beyond? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The results of the site selection process have indicated that Afungi is the preferred site. Section 4.6 of the Final EPDA describes the entire process and outcomes. 2. Further details will be provided in the EIA Phase 3. Section 4.2 mentions that the requirement for a Floating Production Unit (FPU) has not yet been confirmed. Should the project require an FPU, details will be provided in the EIA Phase. 4. Further details regarding marine vessels will be provided in the EIA Phase. 5. A specialist landscape and visual study will be undertaken as part of the EIA to assess potential impacts on landscape and visual amenity as a result of the proposed development. The visibility of offshore and offshore infrastructure during the day and night will be considered in this study. 6. Further details regarding lighting requirements will be provided in the EIA Phase. The sources of light on construction sites and at the operational facility will be managed to reduce light trespass while ensuring levels required for safe working. The EIA will ensure that appropriate mitigation measures (shades, timers etc) are utilized as needed. 7. See Section 4.1.2, the exact route of this pipeline has not yet been determined. 8. Further details regarding increased vessel presence will be provided in the EIA Phase. 9. Further details regarding employee numbers will be provided in the EIA Phase.

Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
<p>Dr. Michael H. Gera, Cabo Delgado Investments Ltd ("CDIL")</p>	<p>By letter, dated 13 October 2011</p>	<p><u>Environmental concerns and requests</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shipping lanes should be well away from coral reefs / shallow sea grass beds to avoid collision. 2. The pipeline should be laid and routed through deep water and only as a last resort in shallow water to avoid reefs / sea grass beds. The EPDA only proposes one route in page 57. We believe two other routes should be studied: (i) between Tecomaji and Rongui; and (ii) between Cabo Delgado and Tecomaji. 3. Studies need to be conducted to understand the effect of all the development on whale migratory routes. 4. The effect on fishing needs to be studied 5. The effect of significant nighttime artificial light on turtle nesting needs to be understood. 6. Construction of the rig and land facilities to abide by Mozambique environmental and health and safety regulations and legislation as well as international best practices. 7. Dredging of shallow marine environments to be avoided as much as possible. If it must take place, it should avoid damage to valuable marine benthic environments such as sea grass beds, mangrove and coral reefs. Harbour structures designs should seek to minimize dredging 8. Waste management - cleaning of vessel tanks and refuse disposal/sewage / other noxious liquid substances to controlled appropriately 9. A study is needed on the potential impact of increased boat traffic and the construction of the offshore rig on marine mammals and their local migration routes. The area between Tecomaji and Rongui is considered to be a priority area for marine mammals by the Transmap Project - i.e. one which requires conservation effort and one of significant tourism (sightseeing) potential 10. Clear rules and regulations needed on anchoring. No anchoring zones also needed. 11. A study should be made on the impact of not only moving the permanent population from the area of the construction but also the impact on the nearby islands. Large numbers of itinerant fishermen from Nacala use the area for 3-6 months every year. 12. The EPDA did not make reference to the existence of several IUCN red list species that exist in the area and are present in the Community sanctuary of Vamizi: the Bumphead parrotfish 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comment noted. 2. The three alternative pipeline routes mentioned here are being considered. See Section 4.12. 3. A marine ecology study will be undertaken and will consider potential impacts of the project on marine mammals. See Terms of Reference of the EIA, Annex B of the EPDA Report. 4. A fisheries study will be undertaken and will consider potential impacts of the project on fishing and fisheries. See Terms of Reference of the EIA, Annex B of the EPDA Report. 5. A marine ecology study will be undertaken and will consider potential impacts of the project on sea turtles. See Terms of Reference of the EIA, Annex B of the EPDA Report. 6. Agreed. See Section 2.1 of EPDA Report. 7. Dredging will be minimised wherever possible. 8. The Project will develop a Waste Management Plan (WMP) that identifies all wastes likely to be produced. All wastes will be handled, stored and disposed of in accordance with the requirements of the WMP and the relevant regulations. 9. Noted – this will be considered in the Marine Ecology Study. 10. Further details regarding anchoring will be provided in the EIA Phase. 11. A resettlement study will be undertaken and this and the EIA will assess the impacts related to physical and economic displacement. 12. Species of conservation importance that may be impacted from project activities will be considered in the EIA.

Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
		<p>(<i>Bolbometon muricatum</i>) and Napoleon Wrasse (<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>). Also, the following have been observed between Vamizi and Metundo island: the greyreef shark (<i>Carcharhinus ambyrhynchus</i>) and the giant and potato grouper (<i>Epinephelus lanceolatus</i> and <i>Epinephelus tukula</i>). The reef of Tecomaji and Rongui are also likely to be home to these species.</p>	
<p>Dr. Michael H. Gera, Cabo Delgado Investments Ltd ("CDIL")</p>	<p>By letter, dated 13 October 2011</p>	<p>All studies referred to above should of course be carried by a body that both agree will be impartial.</p> <p>The above comments and requests do not constitute the entirety of CDIL's comments and requests. CDIL may have further such comments and requests at a later date.</p>	<p>As outlined in Section 1.2 ERM and Impacto are independent consultants. The EIA Team will independently evaluate the environmental and socioeconomic impacts that may result from the AMA1 LNG project.</p> <p>Comment is acknowledged and noted.</p>

EIS PHASE

**COMMENTS TO THE DRAFT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY (EIS) FOR THE LIQUEFIED
NATURAL GAS PROJECT IN THE PROVINCE OF CABO DELGADO**

Project Reference: 0133576

August 2013

OVERALL

1. The Ministry of Fisheries would like to convey to the supervising sector an objective assurance that whenever possible, any Project activity will cause a minimum of disturbance to fishing resources and habitats. In order for this to happen, the report must address the impact on fishing in greater depth, as well as the respective projections, within a reasonable amount of time and not in the present generic manner.
2. Without any absolute certainty about the real aspects associated with the Project, due to the current absence of detailed information, it would be important that in addition to describing the fishing resources, all fisheries should also be described by the type of fishing that exists in the area for proper evaluation, monitoring and establishment of impact mitigation programs where necessary. The vessel monitoring system via satellite, currently used by the National Fisheries Administration (ADNAP) is an element to consider for this purpose.
3. For the evaluation of impact on commercial fishing, we suggest taking into consideration the Strategic Development Plan for Tuna Fisheries, approved on July 2013 in the 22nd Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.
4. Decree 71/2011 of September 30, which determine those areas which are potentially conducive toward the development of marine aquaculture and the increase of fish production, delineates a part of the Palma District (Annex A.1 of the Decree) as a Marine Aquacultural Area for the cultivation of seaweed, yet the report makes no reference at any time to this fact, or to the impact in that scope.
5. The resettlement of artisanal fishermen in other fishing areas must represent an integrated, long-term strategy that takes annual migrations into consideration.
6. Interaction between the Project and the different participants/agencies of the Fishing sector's institutions is sidelined. The Project must finance specific monitoring programs of marine fishermen and the unloading of fish where the Fishing sector must perform part of the process. This extends to environmental education projects that involve fishermen. To this end, the actions to be undertaken must be framed within the sectorial strategies and policies defined for the planning of fisheries, fishing infrastructures and the development of aquaculture.
7. In mitigation measures for commercial fishing (damage of fishing gear), the Project must also interact with the National Fisheries Administration

Ministry of Fisheries

(agency responsible for implementing the commercial and licensing agreements of the fleet)

SPECIFICS

1. *Mitigation measures*: For commercial fishing (damages to fishing gear), the Project must interact with the National Fisheries Administration (agency responsible for the implementation of the commercial and licensing agreements of the fleet).
2. *Evaluation of Socioeconomic Impact and Mitigation*: It must be apparent that the Project will cooperate with the National Fisheries Administration toward establishing Claim Procedures (claims related to fishing activities)

Dealing with highly migratory resources that occur seasonally, what guarantee is there that the residual impact will be negligible?

Social responsibility – Conditions must be created to allow the introduction of specific support programs for affected/resettled fishermen during the course of the Project, for example: literacy for fishermen, motorizing of vessels that engage in offshore fishing, creation of water parks in the development of aquaculture, introduction of fish-aggregating devices, cultivation of aquatic species such as fish, algae and crustaceans, among others.

3. *Annex G – Supporting Material for Defining the Situation of Reference*: Include description of the fisheries.
Legal Framework and Strategies of the Fisheries Sector – The classification of fishing is incorrect and other categories are missing (Article 3 of Law Number 3/90 of September 26, Fisheries Law)
4. *Annex H – Emergency Response Plan*: As concerns agencies to be notified in emergency situations, include Fisheries (ADNAM) when interruptions to fishing operations are necessary.

MAPUTO, SEPTEMBER 2013

**ADDENDUM TO THE COMMENTS OF THE DRAFT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT (EIA) OF THE LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS PROJECT IN THE PROVINCE OF CABO
DELGADO**

Project Reference: 0133576

August 2013

THE SPECIFICS

The LNG project, as discussed in the REIA, will bring social and economic impacts to the area where it is introduced. As far as the Fisheries sector is concerned, the project will affect local fishing communities, commercial fisheries in the high seas as well as the development of any aquaculture activity, more specifically:

- a. Disruption of the survival strategies of the communities that depend on fishing and maritime transport due to the establishment of the project and the safety zones surrounding the infrastructure;
 - b. Physical disruption of fishermen and fishing centers;
 - c. Loss of a part of the mangrove and estuary of the Afungi region;
 - d. Considerable loss of a portion of sandy beach due to port construction in the intertidal area;
 - e. Temporary loss of water clarity and permanent burial of part of the areas covered by sea-grass beds, corals and mangroves due to trench dredging operations;
 - f. Potential infiltration of exotic and invasive species;
 - g. Potential reduction in the abundance of fish due to the noise caused by pile-driving operations;
 - h. Disposal of drilling mud and clippings into the sea with potential impact on the burial and toxicity of benthic organisms, and
 - i. Potential impact over water quality and marine ecology due to discharges of water from hydrotesting, formation water, rainwater from the LNG plant and ballast water from the LNG carriers, from wastewater treatment stations and the desalination plant.
1. The REIA does not report any fatal aspects for the project's implementation. Nonetheless, reducing the fishing communities' access to the fishing areas due to the creation of safety zones, and the need to resettle these communities, are key and sensitive matters that merit proper treatment, because this will reduce or eliminate the yield and affect the survival strategies of communities as a whole, and fishermen in particular.
 2. Considering that the solution to these matters depends significantly on the resettlement

Blueprints and the management of safety areas to be established, we must stress the importance of the proper presentation of mitigation solutions, making reference to fisheries and the type of fishing.

3. The potential for contamination of the aquatic environment by chemical agents to be handled during operations constitutes another concern for the sector. In addition to the measures and recommendations put forth in the REIA, it would be important to evaluate the “fish for human consumption and the filtering organisms” aspect.

MAPUTO, OCTOBER 2013

EIA – Anadarko – GNL

Comments

Sean Nazerali, Environmental Consultant

With the aim of contributing toward improving the scope of the study, I am presenting below suggestion on aspects to be included in the report on the study. Please contact me for any clarifications.

Suggestions for inclusion in the AIA:

Environmental and Social Issues

1. Include, along with the calculation of the project's carbon emissions, measures to compensate them (in accordance with the legal obligations of the Mozambican state, according to the United Nations Treaty on Climate Change, ratified by Resolution No. 1/94 of 24 August). The EIS does not mention compensation measures for these emissions, whose impact will be considered Major, even after all of the recommended mitigation measures.
2. Include monitoring studies on climate change in the EIS at three levels:
 - a. Project Level (impact from rising sea levels, extreme events (cyclones, storms, *cheios*, etc.) in the area chosen for the project. I did not find these scenarios in the project.
 - b. Community Level – Likely and envisioned impacts from climate change in the areas selected for community resettlement must be taken into consideration.
 - c. EMP contribution level to basic science on climate change in the country – installation of sensors to measure sea level, weather stations, etc. (Note that at this time there is a paucity of data on this subject, limiting possible projections as well as measures that could potentially be taken). I suggest getting in touch with the INGC on this matter.
3. Must identify large gaps in knowledge that will require long-term studies to be closed, following the obligations in Chapter VIII of Ministerial Statute (MICOA) No. 129/2006 of 19 July, the General Directive for Environmental Impact Studies (Note that this Statute is not mentioned in Chapter 2 on the Legal Framework in Mozambique...). These studies could be on biodiversity, for example, marine mammals (numbers, migratory routes, feeding areas, etc.) as well as social aspects (fish catches and other marine resources that are poorly studied and little-known at this time). The EMP should propose the implementation of these long-term studies, with the results to

influence the development of the EMP itself, as well as the compensation plans, if needed. There appears to have been no compliance with the statute.

Note: Chapter VIII of Ministerial Statute (MICOA) No. 129/2006 of 19 July indicates: "Gaps in knowledge encountered during preparation of the EIS must be defined at the following levels:

- a. Stress the impacts that are not susceptible to mitigation due to technical-economic inadequacy in the current state of knowledge;
 - b. Identify determining impacts whose quantification and characterization is scarce or insufficient – whether for non-existence or due to a lack of information;
 - c. Define areas of priority for scientific and technological investigation, based on the gaps identified in the foregoing lines;
 - d. Evaluate the information circuits and the ease or difficulty with which information reaches the users; indicate ways of improving the administrative and information system;
 - e. Propose terms of reference for studies and additional work with a view toward solving the most critical shortcomings among those mentioned above."
4. Evaluate the residual impact of the project at the end of the AIA in order to facilitate calculation of the counterweight or "Offset" of biodiversity, following the standards of the Ecuador Principles and the IFC Performance Standards (specifically PS6). The residual impact at this point of the AIA is not quantified. If there are still scientific doubts or studies required to quantify the impact, these should be expressly identified in the collection plan, and publication of this information must form part of the EMP. The commitment of insuring "no liquid loss of biodiversity" (no net loss) must be assumed in writing by EMP.
 5. On the social side, national experiences show that creation of social foundations by the company is practical and assists in the implementation of social programs and commitments. These are endowed with capital that is independent of the company, but guaranteeing the implementation of the company's commitments toward the community. The mechanisms for social commitments should be identified by EMP if possible.
 6. It should insure that all specialized studies are made public, in order that they may be used by all participants and relevant academics, even beyond the scope of the EIS, as a contribution to the availability of information on the area studied.

Recommendations on the Process

7. A permanent mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the commitments made – whether social or environmental, including publication of all documentation on compliance and adopted by EMP – should be created. This commitment should be in writing and included in the EMP to be approved.
 - a. I suggest that a Technical Follow-Up Council be created, and it will later select a professional company that will come to audit the implementation of the EMP with the national authorities, whenever possible. The reports of this audit must be public, regardless of the results.
 - b. The tenderer must assume the burden of the Council's operation and the auditors.
 - c. Note: Ecuador Principle 7 (allegedly to be followed by the tenderer) stipulates the need for independent review.
8. The tenderer promises in its public consultations that it will have external audits based on the Ecuador Principles and on the IFC Performance Guidelines, and that the reports of these audits will be public. This commitment must also be made by the tenderer in writing and included in the EMP to be approved, so that MICOA and other national entities will have a national legal base for demanding compliance, even if in the future the project should find other sources of finance without these requirements, or departed, selling its entirety to a third party that does not share the same values.
9. It should propose permanent mechanism for dialogue with communities and civil society throughout the duration of the project (20-40 years!)
 - a. Note: This is not a short-term project, and the mechanisms forecasted in the AIA process will not suffice for continuous consultation with the communities, local authorities and civil society.
 - b. Therefore, it must be a flexible mechanism with a permanent leadership structure. One could think perhaps in a sort of standing committee with participatory management that could help not only in listening to the flow of information, but could also contribute ideas and suggestions for social action, etc. Committees and several levels may possibly be required (district, provincial, national) with various participants, in order to maximize participation.
10. At the same time, a social mechanism should be proposed for CSR (corporate social responsibility) and the social actions developed in the context of social funds currently channeled through the NPOs. The committees envisioned above could help in that. This is an opportunity to improve the process for all operators in the country.

11. As always, it will be essential that the EMP includes a mechanism to appreciate and evaluate real impact in real time throughout the implementation of the project. There will have to be a team on the ground (preferably a multi-disciplinary team) to audit these aspects. This team could possibly report to the committee proposed in number 7 above in regard to auditing, availability of information on the results and dialogue on matters to be framed within the perspective of transparency, permanent dialogue and responsibility in regard to the business defended by the Company.

12. It was suggested in the EPDA process that the various studies made within the scope of the AIA should be published and discussed as they are completed, in order to gather contributions from PIAs that may contribute toward enriching the final version of the study. I do not know why this was not done.

In general, these matters should be included as much as possible within the EMP, given that it is a **binding** document for the project, regardless of who the owner of the project is or who leads the company. Unfortunately, there are many examples of commitments made by the original proponents of a given project which after its sale, or their transfer to another company, are no longer honored by the new owners.

With my best regards,
Sean Nazerali
Environmental Consultant
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82 397 2000, 84 013 5594



VAMIZI ISLAND
M O Z A M B I Q U E

25th September 2013

Sandra Fernandes
Impacto Lda - Public Participation Office
Av. Mártires da Machava, 968
Maputo, Mozambique

Dear Madam,

Ref: AMA1 LNG Project. ERM/ Impacto Ref: 0133576

This letter is a formal response to the EIA prepared by Impacto dated August 2013 for AMA1 and ENI regarding the Mozambique LNG Project in Palma Bay, Cabo Delgado.

Company Background

Cabo Delgado Biodiversity and Tourism (CDBT) established the Maluane Concession in 2001. The concession includes, but is not limited to, the development rights to both Vamizi Island and Ronguí Island, both of which are in close proximity to the proposed Project. The primary aim of the Maluane Concession was, and continues to be, to forge an important inter-relationship between tourism, wildlife conservation and community development to sustainably protect and conserve this unspoilt area of the Indian Ocean.

In 2005 CDBT opened The Vamizi Island Lodge which was soon after visited by such luminaries as Nelson Mandela and Graca Machel. Vamizi Island Lodge is today an international award winning luxury resort and the most recognised tourism resort in Northern Mozambique. There are now also 6 privately owned homes on the island, managed by CDBT, with more currently being designed. CDBT has built up a strong, recognisable 'Vamizi' brand, through the investment of tens of millions of dollars in infrastructure and tourism assets in the region since 2001, creating jobs for the local population, and in advertising through the international media. This PR has served to place the Quirimbas Archipelago and Mozambique on the global tourism map. Vamizi has over 1,000 high-paying guests every year, some of whom have gone on to invest in mining and agricultural operations within Mozambique.

CDBT has developed the only private/community/government partnership in Mozambique to co-manage the fisheries resource. The protected waters have been deemed to have one of the most diverse reef eco-systems in the world (David Obura, CORDIO) and provide a much needed refuge for marine biodiversity. The area is an important habitat for a significant number of cetacean species, both resident and migratory. It is also the location for mass-spawning of coral, where on one or two nights each year, countless corals from a variety of species simultaneously release their eggs. Mass spawning is rare, occurring in only around 20 locations in the world but never before seen along the East African coast.

Results from the EIA

CDBT would like to formally state its concerns about the likely impact that the proposed Project will have upon its conservation assets and the region.

Rongui Island will suffer a negative visual impact from the shipping activity in Palma Bay and from light and visual pollution produced by the mainland facilities. CDBT has serious concerns about the level of coral reef destruction expected during the laying of the pipeline between Rongui and Tecomaji islands and the effects of the silt plume on the surrounding reefs. CDBT also has serious concerns about the effects of an increased amount of sewage from the village of Palma and water, warmed by its use to cool the gas in the cooling system, being ejected into the sea. The combined effects will jeopardise the future of Rongui as a tourism-driven community and conservation project. The result for CDBT will be a loss of real estate revenue derived from the development and sale of private houses as per the business model and a loss of future tourism caused by potential coral depletion, disruption to the marine environment and visual pollution.

Cetacean habit and behaviour will inevitably be adversely affected by noise disruption. This will manifest itself in social disruption, stress-related physiological damage, loss of hearing and, ultimately, a decreased population caused by disorientation, area avoidance, cessation of feeding and higher mortality rates.

Vamizi Island Lodge and Private Villas will suffer a negative visual impact from the Project, predominantly through light pollution. There will be socio-economic impacts upon the island's community as the movement of people, displaced by the Project and moved from the Afungi Peninsula to Olumbe, will result in an increased island population and increased fishing in the vicinity of Vamizi. This will have a direct impact upon the reefs through overfishing. It is also expected that the price of fish will rise due to a greater demand in Palma. The cumulative effect could be a strain on the natural resources that attract tourists to this region. Vamizi's image as a remote wilderness will be put into question and the sustainability of the business model will be at risk. The Project effects, among other things, CDBT's ability to sell private houses to international investors, many of whom are reluctant to invest until the real impact of the Project is understood. This is already delaying the execution of CDBT's business plan.

The overall investment of the Project must benefit the region as a whole. There must be wide-reaching positive benefits from the short term extraction of gas to protect the assets that will ensure long term tourism interest in the region. This is what CDBT has been instrumental in building and CDBT would urge the government and the partners in the Project to recognise the importance of this approach.

The EIA does not make clear the cumulative effects of the noise and disruption around Palma Bay on the marine mammal population. Similarly, the plans for the mitigation of coral

damage are neither complete nor clear. A marine conservation plan for the coral reefs, seagrass beds and marine mammal population of the entire area does not exist and is urgently needed. It is also not clear from the EIA whether the Project will be extended to the southern side of the Afungi Peninsula.

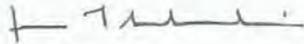
Mitigation

CDBT is of the opinion that more work and further analysis is urgently required. It remains committed to working with the partners of the proposed Project in order to develop coordinated and effective mitigation strategies for the long term benefit of all concerned stakeholders.

In order for CDBT to be in a position to further its conservation and tourism interests on Rongui and Vamizi Islands it would recommend a mechanism for greater engagement with the Project partners.

This could be achieved by a jointly formulated detailed plan of mitigation measures for the region, along with quarterly meetings during the preliminary phase and monthly meetings during the construction phase. CDBT, along with other key stakeholders, would also ask for advanced warning of any activities taking place.

Yours faithfully,



Duarte Almeida

On Behalf of the Board of CDBT



COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)
OF THE MOZAMBIQUE LNG PROJECT



IUCN CONSTITUTED REVIEW TEAM

SEPTEMBER 27th 2013

1. SUMMARY:

Following the publication of the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the LNG Project in Mozambique (August 27th) IUCN, with the support of Irish Aid, constituted a multi-disciplinary team of international and national experts to review and provide comments and feedback on the Draft EIA.

The main purpose of the IUCN facilitated review of the Draft EIA was to help facilitate the use of the EIA as a tool for sustainable development in the LNG sector in Mozambique: providing effective mechanisms for anticipating and minimizing negative impacts as well as anticipating and maximizing potential positive impacts. Some of mechanisms and measures needed to achieve these objectives can be addressed in the final EIA while others can be addressed in follow up and related instruments including but not limited to: Environmental Management Systems; Social Management Systems; Biodiversity Management Systems; Community Investment Plans, etc.

This report provides the initial feedback of the Review Team and is submitted to the Project proponents and the EIA Team on this 27th

Day of September 2013. A comprehensive review of the EIA shall be completed within the next 1 to 2 months.

The EIA review team consisted of the following: Carl Lundin (IUCN, Global Marine and Polar Programme); Joao Sousa (IUCN, Global Marine and Polar Programme); Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN, Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office, Business and Biodiversity) Regina Cruz (IUCN Mozambique Country Office); Richard Dixon (IUCN Mozambique Country Office); David Obura (CORDIO, East Africa); Melita Samoilys (CORDIO, East Africa); Salomao Bandeira (University of Eduardo Mondlane); Isabel Ferreira (independent consultant, Cabo Delgado); Isabel Da Silva (University Lurio, Cabo Delgado). The team used national Mozambican legislation and international best practices (e.g. IFC Performance Standards) as benchmarks for evaluating the quality and integrity of the Draft EIA. No site visit was undertaken and no stakeholder was consulted during this initial review.

Overall, the EIA is very comprehensive and was professionally executed. Its key strengths lie in tremendous investments in investigate studies; detailed and clear description of the project; a comprehensive administrative framework dealing with all relevant and applicable legislation, policy and planning frameworks; a good description of the biophysical and socio-economic receiving

environments as well as identification of potential impacts and mitigation measures.

Notwithstanding this overall picture, the completeness and quality of the EIA, and its utility as a tool in sustainable development planning and monitoring, could be enhanced through a number of in-depth studies, analysis and clarifications in some areas including most notably:

- I. The EIA largely avoids an appropriate and accurate assessment of currents and how they affect all potential impacts. The Draft EIA tends to report average levels over inappropriately long times (e.g. a year so that zero levels during most of the time reduce the averages to acceptable numbers), rather than short term or maximum levels over biologically appropriate times (of weeks to 2 or 3 months). The Draft EIA ignores variability and the importance of extreme events (spring tides, storms, peak monsoon winds) in favour of average conditions.

- II. In other words, although the area of implementation is not a bay, like it was proposed as alternative site (area F and G in Palma Bay), the near shore area surrounding the Afungi Peninsula is relatively shallow and will have to endure discharges like : Residues from MEG process (2.200 ton of

salt/day+1600 barrels of hot salty water/day), brine and brackish water, hot water from the LNG process, wastewater from the personnel facilities, run-off waters, biocides, dredged waste among others. The off-shore area will receive mud (oil, water and synthetic based), drill cuttings (these ones will be deposited in the vicinity of canyons, preferable habitat for the coelacanth), among others. How this marine area will respond to these type and quantity of discharges is highly dependent on the ocean currents dynamic of the area related with the weather (by season).

- III. There is no quantitative data on coral reef cover, or a species list of key species such as corals and fish. Thus, the information in the EIA cannot be used as a baseline for assessing change in relation to impacts. The coral reef sections are very descriptive, which is good for setting the context, but not for understanding the state and changes in the system. Quantitative baseline data on key habitats and species is needed to detect impacts. (Limiting quantitative assessment to small areas around the gas site does not provide a measure of the relative potential impacts at a Province wide scale). Additionally, there are few key reference locations for returning to investigate specific changes (just the two bommie sites, the other locations are general surveys). To rectify this, the EIA/ESMP might establish

some permanent monitoring stations, adding some stations on either side of the pipeline route particularly on the outer reefs of the two islands. At these sites and the bommie sites, quantitative transects for benthic cover, invertebrates and fish should be run (compatible with surveys in the Mozambique National Monitoring system, but with additional variables relevant to impact assessment), as well as species lists for key taxa (corals, fish).

- IV. The Draft EIA largely avoids assessing hydrocarbon risks: what happens if there is a blowout in the wells/pipelines (perhaps this is not a major threat, but is there an oil fraction? if it is minor, then this should be stated clearly), and b) what happens in case of maritime accidents, oil spills, etc? There is also a need to have a clear waste management fluxogram- where from, what type of waste, how much, for how long? Similarly, there is a clear need of a monitoring programme for dissolved oxygen, salinity, pH, turbidity, pH and other parameters relevant to follow during all the stages of the project.

2. MORE TECHNICAL COMMENTS

Non-Technical Summary

- offshore, no mention of Maritime traffic/pollution/accident impacts
- nearshore, for mangrove/estuary woodland be good to estuarine area to be more specific about what is lot, but its small size relative to overall system
- unplanned events, maritime accidents not considered

2-24 – **Note that the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage**, mentioned on 2/25 under “Archaeology and Cultural Heritage” is also relevant to Natural Heritage, ie. under the heading “Habitats and Biological Diversity”

3-16 – impact magnitude is a function of three variables, but its not clearly stated how these are considered together – is the highest one used? An average across the three? May be important in some impacts.

4-48 and subsequent – this section describes the shipping lanes, turning circles etc that are important for maritime operations, but these are not referred to in subsequent pages of the EIA considering impacts.

4-48 last para “the MPD will be used ‘only occasionally’ ... for fuelling ...” ... what does this mean? Presumably it will be in continuous use. What frequency of use and size/types of vessels, and what potential impacts associated with refueling and accidents are possible?

4-49 – “providing fire fighting, rescue services and spill response as required” – this is the only mention of spills that I have found so far in the entire document. The only mention of spills in Chapter 11 is with respect to cement spills (11.8.1, 11.8.2), none in relation to fuel/oils/gas.

5-1 and subsequent pages. This alternative section is very important but suffers from lack of quantitative detail for transparency. For example, when were these various exercises and assessments done, and would they be any different if done by other specialists? This is not to dispute the findings but a vast amount of subsequent work and the development itself are totally impacted by these findings.

6-7 areas of influence. These are very nonspecific descriptions. Are there standards that define the boundary between direct and indirect. Is relatively clear on land, but in the sea the influence of currents are very important. The ADI could extend many 10s of km in downstream directions depending on the issue, eg dredge spoil settlement, oil spills, etc. need quotations of industry standards or if these do not exist specify what is being used in the study.

6-27 and subsequent pages. None of these seascape unit descriptions present any biophysical mechanistic description of these units, nor anything seaward of the beach, though they are shown in the maps to extend into deep waters and include coral reef, sea grasses and other habitats. As a result, the study evades any assessment of the influence of biophysical processes, such as currents, and their importance on assessing environmental impacts. For example, (6-35) states that the western tip of Vamizi island is "visually associated with the adjacent headland. If the study acknowledged the hydro-geological process that form the coastline, it would acknowledge a MECHANISTIC association between these two features which would also force it to assess the influence of these same mechanisms (currents and landforms) on environmental impacts of the project. By ignoring these mechanistic processes, the study risks completely missing an entire set of potential impacts that MUST be addressed (downstream risks and impacts).

6-36 - this emphasis sits on Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) asks why a greater attention is not paid to a similar treatment of downstream effects on the environment, which carry higher impacts

6-41 within the context of the EAME, should also relate findings of the Quirimbas archipelago in the center of diversity for the W and N Indian Ocean (see Obura 2012 PLOS one)

7-1 to 7-2. No description of the oceanography/currents of the region, so the environmental description is not complete. THIS IS FUNDAMENTALLY NECESSARY TO ASSESSING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.

7-2 the coral reef description is biased towards describing the more stress resistant/hardy Porites dominant reefs close to Palma and not the more diverse and sensitive reefs around and offshore of Rongui and Tecomaji. Why? By contrast, descriptions of the coral reef areas and surveys are quite detailed later in this chapter. Reference to turtles is to their regional scope but in contrast reference to reefs is very locally/inshore biased.

7-3 section 7.3.2 - it would be good to define the nearshore/offshore boundary by approximate depth as well

7-3 last para. Also use Spalding et al 2007 (marine Ecoregions of the world) and Obura 2012 (pos one) to define the regional context. The coral genera and species numbers are long outdated, use Obura 2012.

7-4 this section on general oceanography is good but needs to inform prior sections (see notes above) and later sections, and needs major subsequent exploration on the currents/oceanography at the project site – ie. the ADI and All.

7-5 last para. Fig reference should be to fig 7.5. Fig 7.5 presents model results not in situ measurements, so it should be stressed that this does not represent ACTUAL conditions, but a simplified rendition of what MAY occur at the selected point.

7-5 - a section detailing the local hydrography/currents is entirely missing, and it should include both deep (seabed) and shallow inshore components.. This is important for engineering works during construction as well as transport and dispersal of any lighter elements (silt, oil/gas fractions etc)

7-30 "Mesopelagic fish ..." biomass of 5600 tonnes in what unit area/volume?

7-41 – 7-42 – tides and currents may be strongly seasonally impacted by monsoon conditions, currents offshore and the location of the bifurcation of the EACC and MC (see page 7-4) – measurements MUST be done in the principal wind seasons (May – September; Dec – Mar – this was done for waves in 7.7.4, and is even more important to be done for currents) and perhaps associated with tidal ranges following interactions between annual and lunar cycles. No detail is given on what time period the current modeling was done over – the same weeks as the tidal cycles? An annual compilation? What?

7-42, fig. 7.29 – an entire EIA CANNOT be based on a single timepoint/single day without ANY contextual information on how

this day compares with a typical or extreme northeast or southeast monsoon day, tidal level, etc. What happens when the significant wave height offshore is 4 m, as opposed to the selected >1.2 m maximum shown? Or if this occurs at spring high tide vs. spring low tide?

7-43 – discussion on temperature/salinity characteristics is more informatively defined by monsoon (NE vs SE), or summer/winter, not by wet/dry season, which is not so relevant to marine variables (except salinity).

7-45 – 1st para – this mention of the potential for upwellings should be part of the oceanographic presentation earlier, both at the larger level for the N Mozambique coast, and specific oceanography of the study site. These are known to be important farther south on the coast and in relation to eddy dynamics and continental slope topography.

7-57 – sediment transport – the surface morphology of island chains such as the Quirimbas archipelago are partly a result of longshore sediment transport – in this case apparently capping continental

landforms that drop sharply down the continental slope at the outer edges of the islands, and with complex topography cut by the canyons such as in Palma Bay. Thus, the statement that sediment transport is 'small', and that it is predominantly east-west (along the Afungi peninsula) evades the bigger picture. If the data used for this study corresponds to the tidal, current and wave dynamics presented earlier, then it is just a snapshot of what may occur throughout the year, and a full annual cycle for sediment transport on the larger scale of the land- and 3 seascapes needs to be considered. Sediment transport at this scale is indicative of pollutant/hydrocarbon transport, and this MUST be effectively studied and modeled at the project site to assess potential impacts. Without this, the assessment of impacts is fundamentally incomplete (in this sense, it is not even worth reviewing the assessment of impacts).

7-75 – last para - this level of crown of thorns observation is entirely normal. The other features of the sites – low fish density, few branching corals, silty layers no rocks, rubble fields, are more indicative of degradation.

11-0 – the list of impacts considered does not include shipping/maritime incidents such as oil spills and groundings, nor of gas leakage/blowouts.

11-3, fig. 11.2– the baseline needs to be shown in relation to the extents of the fringing reefs and bathymetry, so it is clear where it is exactly

11-4 fig. 11.3, Table 11.1 – it is not clear where the boundary between local and regional is – make this explicit. As is, these descriptions are not explicit enough.

11-7 – 1st para – this HYCOM model is not in fact explained in Chapter 7, the name of the model is only listed in the caption to a figure (7-10). This represents an area of work conducted by the team that has NOT been adequately explained and needs to be for full assessment of the EIA. It appears that modeling was done on dispersal near the seabed, but no use is made of modeling/dispersal assessments at other levels in the water column, nor at the surface (important for oil spills).

11-10 – what are the percentages of the Prosperidade/Mamba and Golfinho Gas Fields do these numbers represent?

11-24 – the offshore assessment does not include any discussion of accidents during operations – ie. blowouts of gas and associated liquid hydrocarbons. Is this not a risk at all? At the same time, it does not assess any impacts from maritime accidents such as collisions, sinking, oil spills, etc.

11-29 – the mean turbidity levels over the period of a year are not very meaningful, as the dredgers will be moving over the extended project site during this time, so low turbidity levels when they are at another point draw down the mean. The important consideration is the maximum turbidity experienced when the dredgers are at a particular location, as well as the instantaneous plume dispersal over e.g. a tidal cycle during the period of operation of the dredger. Analysis should be shown of these events – plume dispersal during neap and spring tides, and during the NE and SE monsoons. This analysis should be informed by HOW LONG can a sensitive receptor (e.g. seagrass, coral reef) be exposed to elevated levels (HOW MUCH) of TSS ... is this on the order of 1 week for xx mg/l, or 1 month. A

frequency distribution of how much of the area fall above/below these thresholds will give a much clearer view of impact.

11-31 – fig. 11.9 is IRRELEVANT to the impact assessment.

11-32 – the graphs for maximum levels should be shown for the same reasons as explained above

11-35 – “Within the ZOMI ...” – this paragraph more accurately depicts what should be presented in this entire section (from 11-29 onwards) – that TSS levels occur for short durations of time (days) that are likely to cause damage to corals/seagrasses. The average graphs over one year are not meaningful for informing the mitigation responses discussed from this point on.

11-36 – top paras – where do these standards over 60 days come from? This response time might be far too slow to have any positive effect on sensitive receptors. Also, the thresholds used – 30 mg TSS for 40/60 days and 100 mg TSS for 40/60 days are not operationally distinguishable (ie. the latter cannot be distinguished from the former until the former is irrelevant) – suggesting confusion in this

part of the EIA. 100 mg TSS for 10/60 days is operationally distinguishable, but then these components on mitigation should be consistent with data presented in figs. 11.9 and 11.10, etc.

11-36, last para – its not clear where this arbitrary recovery time of 7 years is from, and on the next page, it is questionable that impacts from maintenance dredging are so negligible that they may not delay/extend the recovery period. This part of the assessment appears arbitrary.

11-73 – section 11.1.10 – the displayed image shows an extensive sediment plume. So without specific knowledge of how much cutting will be needed at the project site, and without running the current model during different tidal and current phases, this impact cannot be assessed. As above, the recovery time appears arbitrary, and with all these uncertainties reducing a Major to Minor impact appears implausible. Impact should reman major until the speculated studies/measures are tested and shown to work.

11-46 – last para – this focus on *Acropora aspera* is not sensible, as several species of higher conservation status might be found here of

the > 350 spp that may be found in the ADI. Have a coral taxonomist/marine biologist, but their remit should be much broader than this.

11-48, section 11.13 – 4.1 million m³ of discharge over 1 km² (1 million m²) is equivalent to 4 m vertical height of sediment deposited within this location. The impact of this will be major and total smothering/mortality of benthic organisms!! This may be acceptable, but it is misleading to claim that the impact is not major, or that it can be mitigated somehow.

11-50 to 11-72 - Sections 11.15-11.23 not yet reviewed.

11-73 – if controls are put in place, these impacts can be reduced as stated. But no consideration is given to fuel/oil spills, and this **MUST** be assessed across the entire nearshore/offshore project area in relation to modeling of currents, wind and sea conditions.

- Decommissioning/ end of life cycle: could be addressed in more detail than presently.

- Time frame and phasing – there is a clear need to understand the time frame for the project, commissioning, construction, operation, maintenance, shipping, will occur most of the times simultaneously, although it makes sense to separate them into individual categories to address them it's the cumulative impacts that matter. Construction will be phased during the operation and maintenance and “shut-down” will happen every 2 years at least.
- Methanol usage for hydrate formation: how long? how much? Recycled/re-used? Disposal?
- Hidrotesting of pipelines is done with saltwater and anti-corrosion agents, they mention that a plan for disposal of the water will be developed but after they say that the water will be discharged at a depth of 1500 mt. It is also mentioned that the water might be re-used either for hidrotesting the LNG tanks, dust control (salt water being sprayed on land might not be a good idea) or used for making concrete (not a good idea either as the salt crystals will weaken the cement structure and corrode the metal from the structures). Hydrotest is supposed to release contaminated salt water during 11-12 days continuously with a flux of 9500litres/min .

- CO₂, H₂S and mercury (possible) after being removed by the Acid Gas Removal Unit go to?
 - Predicted quantity of gas to be burnt in the flare system?
 - Dredged material to be used in construction?
 - Abandonment of pipelines after decommissioning?
-
- There are references like “ limited to the short term duration of construction or commissioning”, knowing that wells we be drilled either to increase capacity of extraction or to pressurize almost depleted fields during the next years, that the trains will be built along the project and also that the docking platforms will have to be transformed to be able to receive more LNG vessels, we don’t understand the concept of “short term duration”.
 - “reducing speeds if animals are encountered”??? an oil tanker takes 4 to 5,7 miles to stop, we believe that it would make a sense to create a buffer zone for all maritime traffic with really reduced speeds.

From: Peter Bechtel [mailto:bechtelpeterh@yahoo.co.uk]
Sent: Tuesday, September 17, 2013 11:01 PM
To: Kamal Govender
Cc: cosmos.ochieng@iucn.org; Regina.CRUZ@iucn.org
Subject: Follow up to meeting this morning

Dear Kamal,

Thanks much for your attendance at the meeting this morning. It was good to see some willingness to deal with environmental and social issues on the part of an extractive industry and I hope this will translate into real reaction and response and not be just lip service.

In the spirit of the meeting this morning, and in response to your request, I would like to repeat in writing some of the concerns that were raised in the meeting this morning.

1. The time that civil society has to reply to the EIA is very short. An estimated ninety staff were paid to work since 2011 on this EIA, which runs to hundreds of pages. Is it really reasonable to expect Mozambican civil society, who is volunteering their time to give expert opinions on this EIA, to read, absorb, and reply to this massive work in one month? When the 90 plus preparers were paid over many years to write it? I don't think so.

2. The second concern was about the process of resettlement. What mechanisms, safeguards, and processes are in place so that communities to be resettled will have real choices and will not be railroaded nor bullied into agreeing to conditions that will not allow them to continue to maintain or (as the law--Regulamento do Reassentamento-- mandates, improve) their livelihoods status? We discussed various aspects of this today, including prior examples of other companies as well as the importance of process and creating real choices. While I do agree that the IFC guidelines are a good starting point, it is also important for Anadarko to put its commitments in legally binding form within the national legislative framework; there are many precedents of companies being sold and then the buyers do not feel bound by commitments made by prior owners. This must be safeguarded against as well.

3. Lastly, why is it that the first thing we must do when investments are made is deprive communities of their land rights? Why not co-opt them into the process by giving shares to the communities and creating a joint venture? Then communities would have an ongoing stake in the venture. The argument that all the land belongs to the state and so the state becomes the shareholder on their behalf is specious in that according to the IFC guidelines that Anadarko states that it wants to adhere to, the communities are rights holders and additionally their access to resources (land and natural resources) will change under the influence of the project. So please let's have a shareholding for local communities.

Ok thank you, let's hope something good comes of this.

Abracos,

Peter H Bechtel

**Comments on the Environmental Impact Assessment of the Mozambique LNG
project
Submitted by the United Nations in Mozambique
31 October 2013**

The following comments on the draft Environmental Impact Assessment of the Mozambique LNG project were compiled from expertise across UN resident agencies.

Background

In 2013, the United Nations in Mozambique published its “*United Nations Policy Note: Natural Resource Management and Extractive Industries in Mozambique: The Role of the United Nations*.” This framework proposes a twofold approach to guide policy and programmatic interventions of the UN system in Mozambique to address the complex issue of natural resource management and the extractive industries. Within the context of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012-2015, (UNDAF), the UN, through its ten resident and twelve non-resident UN agencies, seeks “to reduce poverty and disparities to improve the lives of the most vulnerable people in Mozambique by 2015.” As ongoing efforts to achieve this goal in collaboration with Government institutions, civil society and other development partners in the areas of economic and social development and governance continue, the emergence of the extractive industries in Mozambique raises a number of complex and highly interlinked challenges. In applying a human-rights based approach to these challenges, two overarching policy themes emerge: the necessity to (1) minimise social harms and (2) maximise human development through social investments.

A policy priority identified with regard to the reduction of social harms and protection of vulnerable groups is to support the Government to identify, prevent and mitigate social harms, during initial stages and throughout extractive industry presence in Mozambique.¹ Two immediate programmatic interventions directly correlate to this review of the draft EIA: (a) conduct comprehensive vulnerability studies in all provinces to establish a baseline for monitoring the emerging and potential impact of exploration and production activities, with priority focus on Tete and Cabo Delgado and (b) strengthen Government capacity to monitor exploration and production activities, including clear standards for review and ongoing monitoring of social and environmental impact studies.

While the current EIA does refer to social impacts in Chapter 13, Socio-economic Impact Assessment and Mitigation, the United Nations recommends the Mozambican Government consider provisions which require Social Impact Assessments (SIAs) be submitted to Government prior to the granting of any exploration license or concession. Mozambican legislation should specify criteria for undertaking SIAs, particularly with regard to the process of community consultation to ensure they address all relevant rights of affected communities. When undertaken in a participatory manner, SIAs can be

¹ 1 U.N. General Assembly, 17th Session. Human Rights Council. Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework (hereinafter “UN Guiding Principles”). 21 March 2011 (A/HRC/17/31).

valuable tools for community engagement and consultation, especially if community participation in the assessment process can effectively lead to the shaping or re-shaping of community development projects.²

General comments

The EIA lacks statistical evidence to substantiate its analyses. The lack of concrete data, projections and estimates, for example, no clear indication of the projected population affected or how assumptions were reached, limits the document to its classifying broad risks into categorical variables (negligible, moderate, medium, high) that disallow an objective evaluation.

Community engagement is not cited in Chapter 13 of the EIA. Given recent experiences from Tete province where meetings with potentially affected communities took place after initial prospecting and exploration licenses were granted to the companies, the EIA displays no evidence of consultations or opinions of affected persons and communities. While the EIA states that the socio-economic impacts associated with the project have been “identified based on research, including the gathering of primary and secondary data, observation and professional judgement,³” no references to views of opinion leaders or community members are referenced in the document.

The EIA can be a timely tool to provide community members the opportunity to voice their concerns and recommendations about the government awarding the land to the LNG project. In addition, a process that fully respects human rights should ensure public consultation and participation at all stages of the process, including in the design and implementation of the project, including resettlement. Participation should not be restricted to public hearings, but coupled with other forms of dialogue, including individual and small group consultations, with dedicated measures that facilitate the participation of groups that may face specific impacts or that are marginalized such as women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and minorities.

The EIA neither gives adequate attention to vulnerable groups, such as women, children, the elderly, migrants, among others, who will likely be disproportionately affected by social harms nor to special measures required to reduce this disproportionate effect. The mainstreaming of gender equality, for example, could be illustrated by highlighting the equality of opportunity for both women and men during recruitment and training for employment opportunities, including those generated by the LNG project and affiliated businesses.

The Government of Mozambique’s draft Corporate Social responsibility Policy for Mineral Resource Extraction Industry in Mozambique includes issues of consultation and community engagement, gender mainstreaming, attention to vulnerable groups and transparency. Cross-referencing these elements to the current draft EIA would strengthen coherence between the two documents.

² SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: A Manual for Mining Projects, Resource Management in Asia-Pacific Program, Australian National University, 2008

³ Anadarko draft EIA, Chapter 13, Socio-economic Impact Assessment and Mitigation, page 13-1.

For the purposes of this comment, we will not address resettlement specifically as we understand that comments on the draft resettlement plan are not linked to the 31 October deadline of the EIA as resettlement will be reviewed separately.

Sector specific comments

Project-Induced In-Migration (PIIM)

While the EIA contains good qualitative/theoretical data linked to PIIM, it fails to provide an estimate of the predicted scale (numbers and type) of in-migration or detail of what is actually planned. For example, estimates of: the number of formal labour migrants needed to support LNG operations and its direct contractors (construction/engineering /transportation/catering,et al), especially if third-country nationals, at the different stages of roll-out and of other in-migrants, informal and formal, is required.

The EIA does not address the demographics of these potential labour migrants and related potential impacts. While it mentions how demographic changes may increase the pressures on already scarcely available public infrastructure and services, it fails to mention impacts on communities, particularly as kin groups are dispersed and cultural identity and traditional authority systems are diminished or lost. Given this expected impact on public services, the EIA does not present a plan to mitigate this impact on public services through additional service provision.

The EIA lacks information on plans for accommodation, social services, other 'soft' services e.g. entertainment and provides no information on the contractual status or the possibility of migrants living with their families.

For expatriate in-migrants, a pre-departure cultural orientation programme should be considered.

The EIA lacks a plan for community stabilization to mitigate potential tensions linked to formal and informal in-migration. As seen in Tete and other rapid industrialization and extractives sites in the region, stabilization plans and programmes when developed with participation from host communities may help mitigate tensions including xenophobia /violence.

In section 13.4, Project Design and Facilities Access, four recommendations relate to operating "closed camps" in an attempt to limit the movement of employees and contractors and prevent direct interaction between the communities and the project workforce. This is extremely problematic and unlikely to be effective in that: it is essentially impossible to prevent interaction with local communities; limiting such interaction risks making any interaction more clandestine and thus potentially more dangerous; and it is likely to increase tensions with the community.

Working with communities to implement Social Change Communications programmes to discuss changes that are happening/are likely to happen/are perceived to be happening is

critical. The key to managing this change is working from the community side to determine emerging concerns and how those could be mitigated (e.g. through community support programmes, opportunities for employment from the community, establishing better services for community members, etc).

The EIA does not reference the project site as a mixed migration route of Ethiopians and Somalis from the Horn of Africa. In 2011, thousands of stranded migrants arrived to this area by boat from Kenya. A contingency plan to address this is required.

Water

Number of users per water source has to follow GoM minimum service levels. Levels of service envisaged in host sites unclear "at least the same access to basic services" (p.13-30). has to be minimum GoM levels.

Drainage is not mentioned and is critical to include as stagnant water increases the risk of vector-based diseases. (13-30)

Water management programmes mentioned as project mitigation do not adequately describe responsibilities/plans for the decommissioning phase, specifically to ensure the entire site clean-up process. (13-31)

Sanitation facilities are not mentioned with regard to the worker accommodation camp. (13-31)

Nutrition

Consultations and mitigation measures with affected communities (resettled communities, neighboring communities as well as communities hosting resettled communities) should be ongoing and not a one-off activity (as suggested by chapter 13, page 8 on compensation of crops which might be extended to the 'near-term crop cycles').

The proposed nutritional baseline study should focus on the nutritional impact in the first 1000 days of life, consequently, the target groups should be adolescent girls, women of reproductive age, pregnant and lactating women and children younger than two years. This study should be coordinated with other on-going and planned studies in the province (e.g. the WFP and World Bank nutrition programmes)

Mitigation measures for food security and nutrition should incorporate nutrition in the agricultural specific interventions, such as promoting production and consumption of nutritious crops instead of focusing on increasing yields.

With regard to the RHMIS, mentioned in chapter 13 page 43 is presumably the Regional Health Management Information System. It is critical to ensure capacity building support

to existing systems rather than the creation of a parallel system where government health staff is used to collect additional data for the Project.

Social health determinants

While the population potentially affected by the "project" is indicated as approximately 2.700 residents, the EIA does not present any clear projection on the expected influx of migrants to the area. In absence of clear population and epidemiological data of the area, it is difficult to assess the potential impact of this "project" on population health.

Any investment envisaged to enhance health service delivery in the area must be based on population needs, and designed according to the government policies and protocols, with a view of strengthening the local health system that is in place to provide access to an essential package of health services for the population.

Instead, the document does not clarify whether the intention of the investors is to set up a (semi) parallel, private system and to which extent. This should be made clear, since a first class ad hoc system in the area may create inequities and attract demand from the neighboring areas.

We may expect that migration and occupational hazards will be risk factors that may require particular attention as they will create direct (eg. injuries) and indirect (eg. HIV/AIDS) additional burdens on the health system. The mitigation plan should spell more clearly how these risks will be tackled.

The EIA refers to the risk of introducing new diseases in the project area, such as dengue, without any supporting evidence of the actual risks. As this may potentially have a large scale public health impact, it requires further investigation.

Government Revenue

In relation to the economic and revenues impact of the LNG project, the study identifies most of the possible source of revenues and the multifaceted/interlinked economic opportunities that are likely to rise at the local/regional and national level. This analysis is rather candid and clearly states that the overall impact on employment and the economy (revenues apart) will depend very much on the enhancing measures and policies needed to put in place to spur employment and local economic development. Failure to do so will translate in a very limited impact.

Whereas the EIA provides an exhaustive list of possible sources of revenues and correctly identifies the different economic impacts/links that this project can create/trigger, it does not say how the project intends to address and maximize these impacts but for two forthcoming studies: (i) a revenue management study that, besides providing a more comprehensive understanding of the Mozambican economy, will encourage accountability and revenue distribution at provincial/district level using the EITI as a starting point and working alongside government, NGO and donors

community; and (ii) a national content strategy which will detail employment, training and supplier development initiatives (local content/procurement) and set the objectives as well as the concrete activities planned by the project in these critical areas.

The following principles stated in the study are worth underlining:

- all project initiatives/activities will be done on the basis of provincial and district-level development plans.
- The strategy on National Content Strategy is expected to be aligned with the government economic development/education and employment objectives.
- The project will discourage any use of local recruitment office/agency and instead will work directly with the district-level government to develop a local workforce database for training and employment opportunities to prioritize local communities.
- The project will create a “Grievance Mechanism” to address community grievances around local employment and procurement. The study does not say yet how this mechanism would function.

Supply chain

The chapter is well structured and addresses relevant issues and challenges but without tangible proportions or substantive mitigation considerations.

Reference is made (13.6.2) to the challenging situation of about 80% of the population not having any level of formal education. In spite of that the project expects to gradually train and absorb local low skilled labor, but does not indicate in which proportion.

With respect to the procurement of local goods and services (13.6.3) the project acknowledges the national local content strategy as a framework to abide by, but does not provide substantive clues as to where in the LNG value chain, or which other value chains could become the entry points for that.

Upon considering the unmet community expectations for employment and procurement opportunities (13.6.4), this document overlooks the scale, impact and risk of this reality. i.e. not addressing such expectations, particularly with respect to employment creation, can become a permanent source of unrest and criminality.

While the EIA acknowledges economic diversification as a potential result of the project operations in the district, it does not indicate how this investment could actively exert its catalytic role as an incentive or magnet for making viable (subsequent) infrastructure and business development projects.

EIS Phase: A summary of comments received following the meetings is found in the table below, as well as respective responses.

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
1	Peter Bechtel (Civil Society)	By email, dated 17 September 2013	The time that civil society has to respond to the EIA is very short.	The comment period has been extended to 31 October 2013.
2	Peter Bechtel (Civil Society)	By email, dated 17 September 2013	What mechanisms, safeguards, and processes are in place so that communities to be resettled will have real choices and will not be railroaded nor bullied into agreeing to conditions that will not allow them to continue to maintain or (as the Resettlement Regulations mandates, improve) their livelihoods status? We discussed various aspects of this today, including previous examples of other companies, the importance of process and creating real choices. While I do agree that the IFC guidelines are a good starting point, it is also important that AMA1 makes its commitments legally binding within the national legislative framework. There are many precedents of companies being sold and then the buyers do not feel bound by commitments made by prior owners. This must be safeguarded against as well.	The resettlement process will be closely monitored and approved by Government and will be compliant with International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 5. As such, the process will include a number of safeguards that will ensure an adequate level of protection for the interests of economically and physically displaced people. As to the selection of the host area, the process (like all of the resettlement-related processes) will be consultative, and communities will be able to express their preferences. Once approved by Government, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will become a legally binding document, which will be enforced by the Government.
3	Peter Bechtel (Civil Society)	By email, dated 17 September 2013	Why is it that the first thing we must do when investments are made is deprive communities of their land rights? Why not co-opt them into the process by giving shares to the communities and creating a joint venture? Then communities would have an ongoing stake in the project. The argument that all the land belongs to the state and therefore the state becomes the shareholder on their behalf is specious. According to the IFC guidelines that AMA1 states that it wants to adhere to, the communities hold rights and additionally their access to resources (land and natural resources) will change as a result of the project. So please let's create a share hold for local communities.	The Project is adhering Mozambique legal requirements on issues related to land concession titles and project licensing (eg the Petroleum Law and Environmental Impact assessment Regulations). Similarly, the Project is aware of the potential impacts of the project on communities, particularly of the changes on access to land and natural resources. These impacts will be thoroughly assessed during the Resettlement Process. Appropriate measures to restore and uplift communities' economic, social and environmental conditions will be devised, agreed with communities and sanctioned by the Government and by the Civil Society.

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
4	Sean Nazerali (Independent Consultant)	By email, dated 20 September 2013	Include, along with the calculation of the project's carbon emissions, measures to compensate them (in accordance with the legal obligations of the Mozambican state, according to the United Nations Treaty on Climate Change, ratified by Resolution No. 1/94 of 24 August). The EIA Report does not mention compensation measures for these emissions, an impact considered Major, even after all of the recommended mitigation measures.	There is no methodology or appropriate good international industry practice that provides for compensation of GHG emissions nor does Mozambique currently impose a carbon tax on developments. Rather the focus is on appropriate mitigation. In this case, the project's proposed mitigation is listed in Chapter 12 of the EIA Report. In addition.
5	Sean Nazerali (Independent Consultant)	By email, dated 20 September 2013	<p>Include monitoring studies on climate change in the EIA Report at three levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Project Level (impact from rising sea levels, extreme events (cyclones, storms, floods, etc.) in the area chosen for the project. I did not find these scenarios in the project. b. Community Level – Likely and envisioned impacts from climate change in the areas selected for community resettlement must be taken into consideration. c. EMP contribution level to basic science on climate change in the country – installation of sensors to measure sea level, weather stations, etc. (Note that at this time there is a paucity of data on this subject, limiting possible projections as well as measures that could potentially be taken). I suggest getting in touch with the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) on this matter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The project has been designed to accommodate potential future sea level rise and impacts from extreme events (eg cyclones, storms, floods, etc.) Extreme events will be monitored and recorded as these have implications for the safety of the Project. b. A variety of factors will influence the location of the host site(s) and safety/ security of the site will be one of the key factors considered. c. Data from meteorological and oceanographic stations can be shared with government.
6	Sean Nazerali (Independent Consultant)	By email, dated 20 September 2013	Must identify large gaps in knowledge that will require long-term studies to be closed, following the obligations in Chapter VIII of Ministerial Diploma (MICOA) No. 129/2006 of 19 July, the General Directive for Environmental Impact Studies (Note that this Diploma is not mentioned in Chapter 2 on the Legal Framework in Mozambique...). These studies could be on biodiversity, for example, marine mammals (numbers, migratory routes, feeding areas, etc.) as well as social aspects (fish catches and other marine resources that are poorly studied and little-known at this time). The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) should propose the implementation of these long-term studies, with the results to influence the development of the EMP itself, as well as the	<p>The ESMP does indeed refer to additional plans that will be developed. These plans will be informed by studies undertaken in the EIA as well as studies that will further elaborate on the EIA studies. For example, a biodiversity study is ongoing that builds on the ecological baseline in the EIA. The outcome of this biodiversity study will be a biodiversity strategy and action plan. Reference to the biodiversity studies and further fisheries studies have been added to the ESMP table in Annex D.</p> <p>Assumptions and/ or limitations of the various studies have been included in Annex C which describes the specialist study methodologies.</p>

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
			<p>compensation plans, if needed. There appears to have been no compliance with the diploma.</p> <p>Note: Chapter VIII of Ministerial Diploma (MICOA) No. 129/2006 of 19 July indicates: "Gaps in knowledge encountered during preparation of the EIS must be defined at the following levels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Stress the impacts that are not susceptible to mitigation due to technical-economic inadequacy in the current state of knowledge; b. Identify determining impacts whose quantification and characterization is scarce or insufficient – whether for non-existence or due to a lack of information; c. Define areas of priority for scientific and technological investigation, based on the gaps identified in the foregoing lines; d. Evaluate the information circuits and the ease or difficulty with which information reaches the users; indicate ways of improving the administrative and information system; e. Propose terms of reference for studies and additional work with a view toward solving the most critical shortcomings among those mentioned above." 	<p>It should be noted that the EIA did not identify any significant gap in knowledge that would hinder decision-making. The level of information in the EIA Report meets the requirements for sound decision-making in accordance with the Mozambican law and Environmental Regulations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. There were no impacts that could not be mitigated due to inadequacy of knowledge. b. By and large, there were no impacts that could not be adequately characterized. The cumulative impact assessment section (Chapter 15) is by nature based on little information on future projects – this is made explicit in Chapter 15. c. No significant gaps were identified that prevent decision-making. However further studies will be undertaken by the project in order to proactively manage their environmental and social responsibilities (eg biodiversity studies, resettlement studies). d. The primary mechanism for communicating information during the EIA was via public meetings. This format has worked well. e. None required for this EIA. <p>Furthermore, Section 3.8 of the EIA Report identified gaps and uncertainties encountered during the EIA process.</p>
7	Sean Nazerali (Independent Consultant)	By email, dated 20 September 2013	<p>Assess the residual impact of the project at the end of the EIA in order to facilitate calculation of the biodiversity offset, in line with the Equator Principles and the IFC Performance Standards (specifically Performance Standard 6). The residual impact at this point of the EIA is not quantified. If there are still scientific doubts or studies required to quantify the impact, these should be identified in the survey plan, and publication of this information must form part of the EMP. The commitment of ensuring no net loss of biodiversity must be committed to in the EMP.</p>	<p>In line with the IFC Performance Standard 6, further biodiversity studies are ongoing to clarify the need for, and/ or the development of a biodiversity offset. Reference to this has been included in the ESMP in Annex D. A Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan will be the outcome of the current biodiversity studies.</p>

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
8	Sean Nazerali (Independent Consultant)	By email, dated 20 September 2013	On the social side, national experiences show that creation of social foundations by the company is practical and assists in the implementation of social programs and commitments. These are endowed with capital that is independent of the company, but guaranteeing the implementation of the company's commitments toward the community. The mechanisms for social commitments should be identified in the EMP if possible.	<p>The Project will describe and commit to the mechanisms through which it will develop and implement social programmes in a Community Investment Plan (CIP) and a Community Health Management Plan (CHMP). These plans will form part of the Project's Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS). Refer to Chapter 17. Beneficiary communities of the CIP include both directly and indirectly affected communities in the project area, who will participate in defining, developing and implementing the best community investment programs to address their needs. The CIP will be comprised of projects that are collectively based on best practice implementation and aimed at sustainable community development. Specific programmes will be aligned with Government strategies and development objectives, and consistent with the Project's business objectives.</p> <p>While not working through a 'foundation', the CIP's will be designed and implemented by international and national NGO's and organizations in collaboration with the Project's Community Investment team.</p> <p>The CIP complements the Project's Social Investment Strategy that has three investment themes: health, education and environment. The Social Investment Strategy provides the vehicle for AMA1 to implement Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives for the Mozambique Gas Development Project. The Social Investment Strategy will focus on identifying opportunities for Project related benefits outside of Palma District, in Cabo Delgado Province and more generally in Mozambique.</p>

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
9	Sean Nazerali (Independent Consultant)	By email, dated 20 September 2013	Ensure that all specialist studies are made public, so that they can be used by all participants and relevant academics, beyond the scope of the EIA, to contribute to the availability of information in the area studied.	Key findings and/or summaries of specialist studies have been integrated directly into the EIA Report (refer to Chapters 6 to 9, 10 to 13, and Annexes C and G). In addition, standalone specialist studies are available on request. These reports are available in English.
10	Sean Nazerali (Independent Consultant)	By email, dated 20 September 2013	<p>A permanent mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the commitments made – whether social or environmental, including publication of all documentation on compliance and adopted by the EMP – should be created. This commitment should be in writing and included in the EMP to be approved.</p> <p>a. I suggest that a Technical Follow-Up Council be created, and it will later select a professional company that will come to audit the implementation of the EMP with the national authorities, whenever possible. The reports of this audit must be public, regardless of the results.</p> <p>b. The Proponent must assume the burden of the Council's operation and the auditors.</p> <p>c. Note: Equator Principle 7 (allegedly to be followed by the Proponent) stipulates the need for independent review.</p>	<p>The Project will plan, implement, assess, and improve the various management measures as part of an ESMS. Refer to Chapter 17. This system will be the mechanism for monitoring compliance and updating the management measures wherever required. The results of auditing undertaken by the independent external auditors will be regularly communicated to stakeholders.</p> <p>a. Implementation of the ESMP will be audited by independent external auditors (for the duration of the loan) and by the Project during the life of the project.</p> <p>b. The project will follow MICOA's guidance on the need for such a council.</p> <p>c. As per point (a) noted above, there will be independent auditing of compliance.</p>
11	Sean Nazerali (Independent Consultant)	By email, dated 20 September 2013	The Proponent promises in its public consultations that it will have external audits based on the Equator Principles and on the IFC Performance Guidelines, and that the reports of these audits will be public. This commitment must also be made by the Proponent in writing and included in the EMP to be approved, so that MICOA and other national entities will have a national legal base for demanding compliance, even if in the future the project should find other sources of finance without these requirements, or departed, selling its entirety to a third party that does not share the same values.	Reports from the external, independent audits will be made publically available. This commitment has been added; please refer to Section 17.4 of the EIA Report.

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
12	Sean Nazerali (Independent Consultant)	By email, dated 20 September 2013	<p>A permanent mechanism for dialogue with communities and civil society throughout the duration of the project (20-40 years!) should be proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. This is not a short-term project, and the mechanisms forecasted in the EIA process will not suffice for continuous consultation with the communities, local authorities and civil society. b. Therefore, it must be a flexible mechanism with a permanent leadership structure. One could think perhaps in a sort of standing committee with participatory management that could help not only in listening to the flow of information, but could also contribute ideas and suggestions for social action, etc. Committees and several levels may possibly be required (district, provincial, national) with various participants, in order to maximize participation. 	<p>The Project recognizes the important role of on-going, meaningful, transparent dialogue with a wide range of stakeholders, including directly and indirectly affected communities, civil society, the Government of Mozambique at different levels, the media, business and industry, development agencies, and other interested parties, about the Project and the various components, impacts, opportunities and challenges it contains. Therefore, as part of the ESMS, the Project has developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), implemented by the Project Stakeholder Engagement team and various other Project functions (Government Affairs, External Affairs, Commercial Affairs, Management teams, Community Relations team, etc). The SEP sets out the goals and vision for long-term constructive Project-stakeholder relationships, mapping and providing analysis of the various stakeholders and their interests, as well as methods and tools for facilitating constructive dialogue with each of the various interested and affected stakeholders. While the SEP provides strategic objectives for on-going engagement, the Project realizes that stakeholder interests, information and consultation needs change over time. In that regard, the SEP is considered a dynamic document that will be updated during the various stages of the Project.</p> <p>The Project Stakeholder Engagement Team is aware that a responsive, multi-level and multi-layered engagement strategy, supported by a robust information-sharing system, is vital to ensure transparent, culturally appropriate and reciprocal Project-stakeholder relationships throughout the life of the Project. As part of implementing the SEP, the Project has already established various project-specific mechanisms of engagement with different stakeholder groups at National, Provincial and District level. Please refer to the Project SEP for more detail regarding the various mechanisms.</p> <p>With specific reference to meaningful and participatory community</p>

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
				<p>engagement, the Project Community Relations team maintains on-going consultation with communities, using culturally appropriate engagement mechanisms.</p> <p>In addition to establishing project-specific dialogue forums for the duration of the Project, the Project is pro-actively participating in the already established civil society platform for the extractive industry, as well as with several other sector-specific forums and platforms.</p>
13	Sean Nazerali (Independent Consultant)	By email, dated 20 September 2013	At the same time, a social mechanism should be proposed for corporate social responsibility (CSR) and the social actions developed in the context of social funds currently channeled through the NPOs. The committees envisioned above could help in that. This is an opportunity to improve the process for all operators in the country.	The Project recognizes the importance of coordination among operators and donor and development agencies regarding the focus, development and implementation mechanisms of CSR initiatives, and that these should collectively be aligned with Government of Mozambique's development strategies and plans at various levels (eg National, Provincial and District), as well as with the newly drafted MIREM CSR policy.
14	Sean Nazerali (Independent Consultant)	By email, dated 20 September 2013	As always, it will be essential that the EMP includes a mechanism to appreciate and evaluate real impact in real time throughout the implementation of the project. There will have to be a team on the ground (preferably a multi-disciplinary team) to audit these aspects. This team could possibly report to the committee proposed above in regard to auditing, availability of information on the results and dialogue on matters to be framed within the perspective of transparency, permanent dialogue and responsibility in regard to the business defended by the Company.	This will be done as part of the ESMS for the project. Where the proposed mitigation measure does not achieve the desired outcome (in terms of reducing or managing impacts) then new measures may be required. Results of independent audits will be reported to the project, to MICOA and will be included in the quarterly communications to stakeholders.

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
15	Sean Nazerali (Independent Consultant)	By email, dated 20 September 2013	<p>It was suggested during the EPDA process (Scoping Phase) that the various studies made within the scope of the EIA should be published and discussed as they are completed, in order to gather contributions from Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) that may contribute toward enriching the final version of the study. I do not know why this was not done.</p> <p>In general, these issues should be included as much as possible within the EMP, given that it is a binding document for the project, regardless of who the owner of the project is or who leads the company. Unfortunately, there are many examples of commitments made by the original proponents of a given project which after its sale, or their transfer to another company, are no longer honoured by the new owners.</p>	<p>The studies within the scope of the EIA are all integrated into the EIA Report. No study undertaken as part of the EIA has been excluded. Also refer to Response ID9 above.</p> <p>The issue of complying with commitments made in the EIA is taken seriously. The ESMS described in Chapter 17 provides the framework within which planning, implementation, assessment, and improvement will occur.</p>
16	Duarte Almeida (CDBT – Cabo Delgado Biodiversity and Tourism)	By email, dated 25 September 2013	<p>CDBT would like to formally state its concerns about the likely impact that the proposed Project will have upon its conservation assets and the region. Rongui Island will suffer a negative visual impact from the shipping activity in Palma Bay and from light and visual pollution produced by the mainland facilities. CDBT has serious concerns about the level of coral reef destruction expected during the laying of pipeline between Rongui and Tecomaji islands and the effects of the silt plume on the surrounding reefs. CDBT also has serious concerns about the effects of an increased amount of sewage from the Village of Palma and water, warmed by its use to cool the gas in the cooling system, being ejected into the sea. The combined effects will jeopardize the future of Rongui as a tourism-driven community and conservation project. The result for CDBT will be a loss of real estate revenue derived from the development and sale of private houses as per the business model and a loss of future tourism caused by potential coral depletion, disruption to the marine environment and visual pollution.</p>	<p>These concerns are noted. Visual impacts, impacts on coral, and impacts of discharges into the bay are addressed in the EIA (Chapter 11 and 12 respectively).</p> <p>It should be noted however that there will be no hot water discharge into the bay from the Project. The gas generators will be air-cooled and as such there will be no heated water.</p> <p>Impacts on tourism are discussed in Section 13.3.</p>

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
17	Duarte Almeida (CDBT – Cabo Delgado Biodiversity and Tourism)	By email, dated 25 September 2013	<p>Cetacean habit and behavior will inevitably be adversely affected by noise disruption. This will manifest itself in social disruption, stress related physiological damage, loss of hearing and, ultimately, a decreased population caused by disorientation, area avoidance, cessation of feeding and higher mortality rates.</p>	<p>Noise impacts on whales, dolphins and other marine organisms are assessed in Section 11.17. It was noted that without mitigation there could be Moderate significant impacts to these species (for example: from pile driving). Effects of this activity may be felt in the vicinity (within 100m of pile driving) of the noise source. The mitigation entails a “soft start” to allow whales and dolphins (should they be in the area) to move safely away. Physiological damage, loss of hearing, and decreased population due to disorientation, cessation of feeding and higher mortality have not been predicted by the marine specialist. There will be monitoring of marine mammals through the construction and operational phases of the project.</p>
18	Duarte Almeida (CDBT – Cabo Delgado Biodiversity and Tourism)	By email, dated 25 September 2013	<p>Vamizi Island Lodge and Private Villas will suffer a negative visual impact from the project, predominantly through light pollution. There will be socioeconomic impacts upon the island’s community as the movement of people, displaced by the Project and moved from the Afungi Peninsula to Olumbe, will result in an increased island population and increased fishing in the vicinity of Vamizi. This will have a direct impact upon the reefs through overfishing. It is also expected that the price of fish will rise due to a greater demand in Palma. The cumulative effect could be a strain on the natural resources that attract tourists to this region. Vamizi’s image as a remote wilderness will be put into question and the sustainability of the business model will be at risk. The Project’s effects, among other things, CDBT’s ability to sell private houses to international investors, many of whom are reluctant to invest until the real impact of the Project is understood. This is already delaying the execution of CDBT’s plan.</p>	<p>The visual impact from Vamizi is expected to be Negligible to Minor due to the distance from the project site (refer to Section 12.5.7). The host site for resettled communities has not yet been determined and hence the prediction of impacts at Olumbe is premature at this stage. The host site will be subject to a separate Simplified Environmental Impact Assessment process.</p> <p>From the marine baseline studies undertaken it is apparent that over fishing is already taking place. This is evident from the type of catch recorded and observations in the field. There is already a strain on natural resources.</p> <p>The project will be monitoring purchases for signs of increasing fish prices – the project wants to avoid making it too difficult or expensive for local communities to purchase fish.</p> <p>The comment regarding the CDBT business plan is noted. Impacts on potential future tourism are assessed in Section 13.3. The EIA provides relevant information on positive and negative, biophysical and socio-economic, direct, indirect, cumulative, and unplanned/ non-routine</p>

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
				impacts.
19	Duarte Almeida (CDBT – Cabo Delgado Biodiversity and Tourism)	By email, dated 25 September 2013	The overall investment of the Project must benefit the region as a whole. There must be wide-reaching positive benefits from the short-term extraction of gas to protect the assets that will ensure long term tourism interest in the region. This is what CDBT has been instrumental in building and CDBT urge the government and the partners in the Project to recognize the importance of this approach.	Benefits are expected from the local level (infrastructure, training, employment, etc) to the national level (contribution to GDP, taxes, etc).
20	Duarte Almeida (CDBT – Cabo Delgado Biodiversity and Tourism)	By email, dated 25 September 2013	The EIA does not make clear the cumulative effects of the noise and disruption around Palma Bay on the marine mammal population. Similarly, the plans for the mitigation of coral damage are neither complete nor clear. A marine conservation plan for the coral reefs, seagrass beds and marine mammal population of the entire area does not exist and is urgently needed.	Section 11.17 of the EIA describes the impacts of noise on marine mammals in Palma Bay. Impacts of noise and other general disturbances in the deep water offshore are also assessed –see Section 11.7. There are biodiversity studies currently being undertaken which include additional quantitative marine baseline surveys. The outcomes of the biodiversity studies will be a Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and detailed, comprehensive biodiversity monitoring plans.
21	Duarte Almeida (CDBT – Cabo Delgado Biodiversity and Tourism)	By email, dated 25 September 2013	It is also not clear from the EIA whether the Project will be extended to the southern side of the Afungi Peninsula.	To date, the Project has only been granted access to the area defined in the EIA, which does not include the south side of Afungi Peninsula.

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
22	Duarte Almeida (CDBT – Cabo Delgado Biodiversity and Tourism)	By email, dated 25 September 2013	CDBT is of the opinion that more work and further analysis is urgently required. It remains committed to working with the partners of the proposed Project in order to develop coordinated and effective mitigation strategies for the long term benefit of all concerned stakeholders. In order for CDBT to be in a position to further its conservation and tourism interests on Rongui and Vamizi Islands it would recommend a mechanism for greater engagement with the Project partners. This could be achieved by a jointly formulated detailed plan of mitigation measures for the region, along with quarterly meetings during the preliminary phase and monthly meetings during the construction phase. CDBT, along with other key stakeholders, would also ask for advanced warning of any activities taking place.	<p>The Project, like the CDBT, is committed to collaborate in order to develop coordinated and effective mitigation strategies for the long-term benefit of all concerned stakeholders.</p> <p>In early 2014, the Project will have a dedicated focal point to maintain weekly contact with CDBT and CDTUR (Association of Hotel and Tour Operators of Cabo Delgado) and other tourism operators in the Project area. The dedicated tourism-and-biodiversity sector focal point will convene quarterly scheduled focus group meetings during which updated information from the offshore Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) about its activities and scheduling of these activities will be communicated. In the periods between the quarterly meetings, the Stakeholder Engagement team, in collaboration with the EPC contractor and sub-contractors, will make sure information on construction activities that may impact biodiversity and tourist activities in Cabo Delgado is communicated through the dedicated tourism-and-biodiversity sector focal point.</p>
23	Francisca Sanduane (Ministry of Fisheries)	By email and letter, dated 26th September 2013	<p>The Ministry of Fisheries would like to convey to the supervising sector an objective assurance that whenever possible, any project activity will cause a minimum of disturbance to fishing resources and habitats. In order for this to happen, the report must address the impact on fishing in greater depth, as well as the respective projections, within a reasonable amount of time and not in the present generic manner.</p> <p>Without any absolute certainty about the real aspects associated with the project, due to the current absence of detailed information, it would be important that in addition to describing the fishing resources, all fisheries should also be described by the type of fishing that exists in the area for proper evaluation, monitoring and establishment of impact mitigation programs where necessary. The vessel monitoring system via satellite, currently used by the National Fisheries Administration (ADNAP) is an element to consider for this purpose.</p>	<p>The impacts to fish were predicted based on the total area of habitat affected. Impacts were assessed in relation to construction activities at a local scale, particularly in the area of Palma Bay adjacent to Afungi Peninsula. The affected area corresponds to nearly 10% of the total area of the bay. This area comprises seagrass which is also dispersed throughout the bay, along with coral communities. The construction activities will result in disturbance where coral will be indirectly affected by the activities, and in some cases loss of coral habitat.</p> <p>The study did not establish the distribution of fish throughout the area, but focused on the substrate component rather than on the fish themselves. Impacts on marine ecology are assessed in details in Chapter 11 and Section 13.2.4 addresses impact on fishing.</p>

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
				<p>Fishing practices are described on Section 9.7.6 (Cabo Delgado Province) and 9.14.3 (Palma District, Afungi Project Site and surrounds). However, it is acknowledged that there is a need to understand fishing practices and impacts in greater detail – this is being done as part of the resettlement process. Studies are being undertaken to understand the catches, where people fish, and to determine how best to mitigate impacts arising from resettlement. Even where people are not being physically resettled, they may be economically resettled due to loss or access or restricted access to fishing areas. These impacts and mitigation measures will also be included in the resettlement study.</p> <p>The recommendation to use the National Fisheries Administration's vessel monitoring system will be passed on to the Project resettlement team.</p>
24	Francisca Sanduane (Ministry of Fisheries)	By email and letter, dated 26th September 2013	For the evaluation of impact on commercial fishing, we suggest taking into consideration the Strategic Development Plan for Tuna Fisheries, approved on July 2013 in the 22 nd Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.	The referenced plan has been reviewed and taken into consideration. Refer to Section 13.7.2.
25	Francisca Sanduane (Ministry of Fisheries)	By email and letter, dated 26th September 2013	Decree 71/2011 of 30 December, which determine those areas which are potentially conducive toward the development of marine aquaculture and the increase of fish production, delineates a part of the Palma District (Annex A.1 of the Decree) as a Marine Aquaculture Area for the cultivation of seaweed, yet the report makes no reference at any time to this fact, or to the impact in that scope.	The referenced decree has been included in Chapters 2 and 9 and the potential impact has been addressed in Section 13.
26	Francisca Sanduane (Ministry of Fisheries)	By email and letter, dated 26th September 2013	The resettlement of artisanal fishermen in other fishing areas must represent an integrated, long-term strategy that takes annual migrations into consideration.	This will be taken into consideration during the resettlement process.

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
27	Francisca Sanduane (Ministry of Fisheries)	By email and letter, dated 26th September 2013	Interaction between the Project and the different participants/agencies of the Fishing sector's institutions is sidelined. The Project must finance specific monitoring programs of marine fishermen and the unloading of fish where the Fishing sector must perform part of the process. This extends to environmental education projects that involve fishermen. To this end, the actions to be undertaken must be framed within the sectorial strategies and policies defined for the planning of fisheries, fishing infrastructures and the development of aquaculture.	Impacts on fisheries are still being studied and mitigation measures will be included as part of the RAP. In addition, this comment will be considered by AMA1 and eni for inclusion in the Project's Social Investment Strategy.
28	Francisca Sanduane (Ministry of Fisheries)	By email and letter, dated 26th September 2013	In mitigation measures for commercial fishing (damage of fishing gear), the project must also interact with the National Fisheries Administration (agency responsible for implementing the commercial and licensing agreements of the fleet).	A paragraph has been added to Section 13.7.2 to address this concern.
29	Francisca Sanduane (Ministry of Fisheries)	By email and letter, dated 26th September 2013	In the <i>Evaluation of Socioeconomic Impact and Mitigation</i> : It must be apparent that the Project will cooperate with the National Fisheries Administration toward establishing Claim Procedures (claims related to fishing activities)	The necessary changes to Chapter 13 to address this comment, where relevant, have been made.
30	Francisca Sanduane (Ministry of Fisheries)	By email and letter, dated 26th September 2013	Dealing with highly migratory resources that occur seasonally, what guarantee is there that the residual impact will be negligible?	The impact on marine-based livelihoods (which includes impact on fishing) is Moderate, after mitigation. All impact assessments are based on field studies, professional expertise, and experience from other similar projects. To verify the results of the impact assessment, the project will monitor to ascertain whether the mitigation measures are achieving the desired outcome. If not, the mitigation measures will be improved or corrected in agreement with MICOA to achieve the desired outcome, wherever possible.
31	Francisca Sanduane (Ministry of Fisheries)	By email and letter, dated 26th September 2013	Social responsibility – Conditions must be created to allow the introduction of specific support programs for affected/resettled fishermen during the course of the project, for example: literacy for fishermen, motorizing of vessels that engage in offshore fishing, creation of water parks in the development of aquaculture, introduction of fish-aggregating devices, cultivation of aquatic species such as fish, algae and	The Project is currently undertaking a fisheries study. The survey includes data collection of fish catches, fishing areas, vessel types, vessel movement data, value chain studies and gender studies. The results from these surveys will be used to inform a detailed Fisheries Livelihood Restoration Programme (FLRP), which will be integrated into the RAP when this is submitted to the Government of Mozambique for

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
			crustaceans, among others.	approval. The FLRP will set out proposals for support programmes, aimed specifically at directly affected communities. The Community Investment Programme (CIP) will also identify and provide support for local communities over a broader base, which will include those communities reliant on fishing as their primary livelihood strategy.
32	Francisca Sanduane (Ministry of Fisheries)	By email and letter, dated 26th September 2013	In <i>Annex G</i> – Supporting Material for Defining the Situation of Reference: Include description of the fisheries.	The fisheries baseline is described in various sections in Chapter 9 and in Annex G of the EIA Report. In addition, the strategy for tuna fisheries has been included in Annex G and included text on the strategy for tuna fisheries and the aquaculture reserves in Chapter 9.
33	Francisca Sanduane (Ministry of Fisheries)	By email and letter, dated 26th September 2013	In Annex G - Legal Framework and Strategies of the Fisheries Sector – The classification of fishing is incorrect and other categories are missing (Article 3 of Law Number 3/90 of September 26, Fisheries Law)	The classification has been revised.
34	Francisca Sanduane (Ministry of Fisheries)	By email and letter, dated 26th September 2013	<i>Annex H</i> – Emergency Response Plan: With regards to agencies to be notified in emergency situations, include Fisheries (ADNAP) when interruptions to fishing operations are necessary.	The plan has been amended to address this comment.
35	Francisca Sanduane (Ministry of Fisheries)	By email and letter, dated 24th October 2013	The LNG project, as discussed in the EIA Report will bring social and economic impacts to the area where it is introduced. As far as the Fisheries sector is concerned, the project will affect local fishing communities, deepwater commercial fisheries as well as the development of any water-based activity, more specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Disruption of the livelihoods of the communities that depend on fishing and maritime transport due to the establishment of the project and the safety zones surrounding the infrastructure; b. Physical disruption of fishermen and fishing centers; c. Loss of part of the mangrove and estuary of the Afungi region; d. Considerable loss of a portion of sandy beach due to port; 	The Project will result in impacts to people who depend on fishing for their livelihoods. As such, a study is currently underway as part of the resettlement process to identify exactly who might be impacted. These will be considered in the resettlement process. The resettlement process will be undertaken in accordance with the IFC Performance Standard 5 and in consultation with affected communities. The impacts noted here and identified mitigation measures have been addressed in the EIA Report.

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
			<p>construction in the intertidal area;</p> <p>e. Temporary loss of water transparency and permanent burial of part of the areas covered by sea-grass beds, corals and mangroves due to trench dredging operations;</p> <p>f. Potential infiltration of exotic and invasive species;</p> <p>g. Potential reduction in the abundance of fish due to the noise caused by pile-driving operations;</p> <p>h. Disposal of drilling mud and cuttings into the sea with potential impact on the burial and toxicity of benthic organisms, and</p> <p>i. Potential impact over water quality and marine ecology due to discharges of water from hydrotesting, formation water, rainwater from the LNG plant and ballast water from the LNG carriers, from wastewater treatment stations and the desalination plant.</p> <p>The EIA Report does not report any fatal aspects for the project's implementation. Nonetheless, reducing the fishing communities' access to the fishing areas due to the creation of safety zones, and the need to resettle these communities, are key and sensitive matters that merit proper treatment, because this will reduce or eliminate the yield and affect the livelihoods of communities as a whole, and fishermen in particular.</p>	
36	Francisca Sanduane (Ministry of Fisheries)	By email and letter, dated 24th October 2013	Considering that the solution to these matters depends significantly on the resettlement plans and management of safety zones to be established, we must stress the importance of presenting proper mitigation solutions, making reference to fisheries and the type of fishing.	This comment will be passed along to the resettlement team.

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
37	Francisca Sanduane (Ministry of Fisheries)	By email and letter, dated 24th October 2013	The potential for contamination of the aquatic environment by chemical agents to be handled during operations constitutes another concern for the sector. In addition to the measures and recommendations put forth in the EIA Report, it would be important to evaluate the "fish for human consumption and the filtering organisms" aspect.	Section 11.5 has been amended to include this issue.
38	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	The EIA largely avoids an appropriate and accurate assessment of currents and how they affect all potential impacts. The Draft EIA tends to report average levels over inappropriately long times (e.g. a year so that zero levels during most of the time reduce the averages to acceptable numbers), rather than short term or maximum levels over biologically appropriate times (of weeks to 2 or 3 months). The Draft EIA ignores variability and the importance of extreme events (spring tides, storms, peak monsoon winds) in favour of average conditions.	<p>The statement regarding the use of an average as opposed to extreme events is largely incorrect. Offshore circulation and variability is described in Section 7.5.2 of the EIA Report, at the regional scale and temporal variability of current vectors through the water column is demonstrated with HYCOM data. In Palma Bay currents are derived via simulation modeling and the plot in Figure 7.2.8 shows the maximum predicted flows in each of the individual model cells in the bay. Averaged flows are not shown although they have been simulated.</p> <p>The behavior of drill cuttings discharged offshore is simulated over a drilling period (approximately 70 days) using HYCOM data to estimate dispersal. Impacts within Palma Bay from from dredge plumes or effluent discharges for example, are generalized from mean and worst case conditions incorporating simulated flows over the applicable modeling periods.</p>
39	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Although the area of implementation is not a bay, like it was proposed as alternative site (area F and G in Palma Bay), the near shore area surrounding the Afungi Peninsula is relatively shallow and will have to endure salt / day+1600 barrels of hot salty water/day), brine and brackish water, hot water from the LNG process, wastewater from the personnel facilities, run-off waters, biocides, dredged waste among others. The offshore area will receive mud (oil, water and synthetic based), drill cuttings (these ones will be deposited in the vicinity of canyons, preferable habitat for the coelacanth), among others. How this marine area will respond to these type and quantity of discharges is	<p>This is a general statement with which there is general agreement. At short time scales, dispersal of effluents and/or discharges will be governed by short term variability in the current field. These are difficult to predict in time or space and therefore worst case distributions extractable from models have been used. Cumulative effects such as these may be predicted from drill cuttings deposition model estimates. The predictions of associated impacts are considered to be conservative.</p> <p>It should be noted that the project will not generate hot water discharges</p>

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
			highly dependent on the ocean currents dynamic of the area related with the weather (by season).	into the bay.
40	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	There is no quantitative data on coral reef cover, or a species list of key species such as corals and fish. Thus, the information in the EIA cannot be used as a baseline for assessing change in relation to impacts. The coral reef sections are very descriptive, which is good for setting the context, but not for understanding the state and changes in the system. Quantitative baseline data on key habitats and species is needed to detect impacts (limiting quantitative assessment to small areas around the gas site does not provide a measure of the relative potential impacts at a Province wide scale). Additionally, there are few key reference locations for returning to investigate specific changes (just the two bommie sites, the other locations are general surveys). To rectify this, the EIA / ESMP might establish some permanent monitoring stations, adding some stations on either side of the pipeline route particularly on the outer reefs of the two islands. At these sites and the bommie sites, quantitative transects for benthic cover, invertebrates and fish should be run (compatible with surveys in the Mozambique National Monitoring system, but with additional variables relevant to impact assessment), as well as species lists for key taxa (corals, fish).	Agreed. The descriptive baselines used in the EIA were to inform the impact assessment and development of mitigation measures. It is recognized that a more detailed quantitative baseline is required for monitoring change over time. In this regard, additional marine surveys for quantitative baseline development are currently underway. These additional surveys are focused on intertidal shores, subtidal seagrass, coral biotopes, sand seafloors, and water quality etc. Appropriate reference sites have been identified and the Project is currently trying to incorporate previous and current work being undertaken around Vamizi Island and other sites to the south. The baselines include permanently marked reference and test sites and the selection of these have been guided by current best practice in site and gradient analyses.
41	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	The Draft EIA largely avoids assessing hydrocarbon risks: what happens if there is a blowout in the wells/pipelines (perhaps this is not a major threat, but is there an oil fraction? If it is minor, then this should be stated clearly), and b) what happens in case of maritime accidents, oil spills, etc? There is also a need to have a clear waste management fluxogram- where from, what type of waste, how much, for how long? Similarly, there is a clear need of a monitoring programme for dissolved oxygen, salinity, pH, turbidity, pH and other parameters relevant to follow during all the stages of the project.	<p>The risk of a hydrocarbon spill, a blow out, and of maritime accidents (collisions) is assessed in Chapter 14 of the EIA Report.</p> <p>Details on waste management (including expected volumes, categories, differentiation between the phases of the project, and waste management strategies for the different wastes) are described in Chapter 4 of the EIA Report and in the Waste Management Plan in Annex E.</p> <p>A monitoring programme is currently being developed for the bay. It will</p>

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
				detail monitoring requirements for various physical / chemical parameters, such as pH, turbidity, etc, as well as biological parameters and sea grass rehabilitation.
42	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	<p>Non-Technical Summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offshore, no mention of Maritime traffic / pollution / accident impacts • nearshore, for mangrove/estuary woodland it would be good to be more specific about its small size relative to overall system • unplanned events, maritime accidents not considered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NTS summarises the key impacts, thus not all impacts are captured in the summary. • This concern is addressed in detail in Section 11.2. • Maritime accidents are considered in Section 14.3.3 and the safety record of LNG carriers is considered in Section 14.5.
43	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 2-24 – Note that the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, mentioned on 2 / 25 under “Archaeology and Cultural Heritage” is also relevant to Natural Heritage, ie. under the heading “Habitats and Biological Diversity”	Comment noted.
44	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 3-16 – impact magnitude is a function of three variables, but it's not clearly stated how these are considered together – is the highest one used? An average across the three? May be important in some impacts.	This is an element of subjectivity that is purposefully noted and acknowledged in the impact assessment methodology– see Chapter 3.. Professional expertise and experience is used by the impact assessment professionals or specialists to combine the three aspects to determine magnitude.
45	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 4-48 and subsequent – this section describes the shipping lanes, turning circles etc that are important for maritime operations, but these are not referred to in subsequent pages of the EIA considering impacts.	The impacts of light, noise, and vessel movement on marine ecology were considered as part of the EIA. Also considered were impacts on fishermen and impacts on people who use the marine environment for transport. Refer to Chapters 10 to 15 for further detail.

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
46	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 4-48 last para "the MPD will be used 'only occasionally' ... for fuelling ..." ... what does this mean? Presumably it will be in continuous use. What frequency of use and size/types of vessels, and what potential impacts associated with refuelling and accidents are possible?	<p>The paragraph reads "<i>During operation of the LNG Facility, the MPD will be used only occasionally to unload equipment and materials for maintenance activities and construction of new LNG Trains</i>".</p> <p>The "only occasionally" refers to unloading of equipment and materials during the operational phase. Fuelling at the Multi-Purpose Dock (MPD) will occur throughout operations.</p> <p>Potential risks (eg fuel spills or accidents) are addressed in Chapter 14 of the EIA Report.</p>
47	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 4-49 – "providing fire fighting, rescue services and spill response as required" – this is the only mention of spills that I have found so far in the entire document. The only mention of spills in Chapter 11 is with respect to cement spills (11.8.1, 11.8.2), none in relation to fuel/oils/gas.	Chapter 14 of the EIA Report addresses potential impacts with from accidental spills since they are considered to be non-routine, unplanned events. Chapter 10 to 13 deal with known impacts (both direct and indirect).
48	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 5-1 and subsequent pages. This alternative section is very important but suffers from lack of quantitative detail for transparency. For example, when were these various exercises and assessments done, and would they be any different if done by other specialists? This is not to dispute the findings but a vast amount of subsequent work and the development itself are totally impacted by these findings.	The site selection process described in Chapter 5 is quantitative. Text has been added to note when the site selection process was undertaken. Other specialists using this methodology may have generated slightly different scores, but the integrated (environmental, social and technical) result is unlikely to change.
49	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 6-7 areas of influence. These are very nonspecific descriptions. Are there standards that define the boundary between direct and indirect? Is relatively clear on land, but in the sea the influence of currents are very important. The Area of Direct Influence (ADI) could extend many 10s of km in downstream directions depending on the issue, such as dredge spoil settlement, oil spills, etc. need quotations of industry standards or if these do not exist specify what is being used in the study.	While there are clear definitions for these terms, there are no standards that define the boundary between Area of Direct Influence (ADI) and Area of Indirect Influence (AII). To varying degrees the ADI and AII is defined by a particular specialist study. The important thing was to make sure the main impacts important for decision-making were identified and assessed. With regard to how far an impact extends – this is captured in the assessment methodology by the "extent" component of magnitude. Extent is defined as follows:

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
				<p>On-site – impacts that are limited to the direct area of disturbance and immediate surrounds.</p> <p>Local – impacts that affect an area in a radius of up to 10km around the site.</p> <p>Regional – impacts that affect regionally important environmental resources or are experienced at a regional scale as determined by administrative boundaries, habitat type/ecosystem.</p> <p>National – impacts that affect nationally important environmental resources or affect an area that is nationally important/ or have macro-economic consequences.</p> <p>Transboundary /International – impacts that affect internationally important resources such as areas protected by international conventions.</p>
50	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	<p>Page 6-27 and subsequent pages. None of these seascape unit descriptions present any biophysical mechanistic description of these units or anything seaward of the beach, though they are shown in the maps to extend into deep waters and include coral reef, sea grasses and other habitats. As a result, the study evades any assessment of the influence of biophysical processes, such as currents, and their importance on assessing environmental impacts. For example, (6-35) states that the western tip of Vamizi Island is "visually associated with the adjacent headland. If the study acknowledged the hydro-geological process that form the coastline, it would acknowledge a mechanistic association between these two features which would also force it to assess the influence of these same mechanisms (currents and landforms) on environmental impacts of the project. By ignoring these mechanistic processes, the study risks completely missing an entire set of potential impacts that MUST be addressed (downstream risks and impacts).</p>	<p>This comment appears to combine the two concepts of visual impact assessment with marine ecological impacts. As discussed in response ID38 above, currents have indeed been included in the marine ecology impact assessments detailed in Chapter 11.</p> <p>The direct and indirect impacts, cumulative impacts and potential risks (such as an accidental hydrocarbon spill) have all been included in the EIA Report.</p>

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51	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 6-36 - this emphasis sits on Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) asks why a greater attention is not paid to a similar treatment of downstream effects on the environment, which carry higher impacts	The ZTV applies only to visual impacts – it defines areas from where the project infrastructure or activities would theoretically be visible to receptors. Other impact assessments undertaken did indeed consider effects further afield from just the project site. The extent of a potential impact is considered in the impact assessment methodology and ranges from site specific, to international.
52	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 6-41 within the context of the EAME, should also relate findings of the Quirimbas archipelago in the center of diversity for the W and N Indian Ocean (see Obura 2012 PLOS one).	Findings from the Obura 2012 study have been considered and included in Final EIA Report. Please see Section 7.4.
53	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 7-1 to 7-2. No description of the oceanography / currents of the region, so the environmental description is not complete. This is fundamentally necessary to assessing environmental impacts.	The current regime is dealt with later in Chapter 7 (see Section 7.5.2).
54	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 7-2 the coral reef description is biased towards describing the more stress resistant / hardy Porites dominant reefs close to Palma and not the more diverse and sensitive reefs around and offshore of Rongui and Tecomaji. Why? By contrast, descriptions of the coral reef areas and surveys are quite detailed later in this chapter. Reference to turtles is to their regional scope but in contrast reference to reefs is very locally / inshore biased.	The <i>summary</i> section is intended to present an overview of the marine baseline chapter. The detailed descriptions are included in the main body of the chapter (e.g. Sections 7.8.5 & 7.8.6). Focus has been placed on resources most likely to be impacted by the project.
55	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 7-3 section 7.3.2 - it would be good to define the nearshore / offshore Boundary by approximate depth as well.	In a regular bathymetric gradient this would be valid, however the continental shelf is heavily incised by canyons with deep water nearshore so the value of doing this is moot. Note that the boundary is used for defining the extent of impacts and has no oceanographic importance.

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56	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 7-3 last para. Also use Spalding et al., 2007 (marine ecoregions of the world) and Obura 2012 (pos one) to define the regional context. The coral genera and species numbers are long outdated, use Obura 2012.	Findings from these studies have been considered and included in Final EIA Report in Chapter 7.
57	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 7-4 this section on general oceanography is good but needs to inform prior sections (see notes above) and later sections, and needs major subsequent exploration on the currents/oceanography at the project site – ie. the ADI and Area of Indirect Influence (AI).	Simulated model results are provided for both deep and shallow water (Palma Bay) environments with both models (HYCOM and DHI) being calibrated. There is a current measurement campaign underway in the offshore gas field, along the pipeline corridor and within Palma Bay but data is not yet available for inclusion in the EIA. However, due to the calibrations the model results used are considered to be adequate for the purposes of predicting behaviours of discharges and assessing likely environmental risks therefrom.
58	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 7-5 last para. Fig reference should be to fig 7.5. Fig 7.5 presents model results not in situ measurements, so it should be stressed that this does not represent actual conditions, but a simplified rendition of what may occur at the selected point.	It appears as though this comment was directed at Pages 7-9 and these pages of the EIA Report have been revised to address this comment. The data were generated from the HYCOM model. It is understood that the comment or concern is whether this data are suitable for predicting drill cuttings dispersion and sedimentation. The HYCOM model is used extensively in ocean forecasting globally and, as such, has been rigorously calibrated against other models and field measurements. It is reliable and suitable for providing descriptions of circulation patterns and for use in predicting 3D behaviour of discharged cuttings in deep water environments.
59	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 7-5 - a section detailing the local hydrography / currents is entirely missing, and it should include both deep (seabed) and shallow inshore components. This is important for engineering works during construction as well as transport and dispersal of any lighter elements (silt, oil/gas fractions etc).	Simulated model results are provided for both deep and shallow water (Palma Bay) environments with both models (HYCOM and DHI) being calibrated. There is a current measurement campaign underway in the offshore gas field, along the pipeline corridor and within Palma Bay but data is not yet available for inclusion in the EIA. However, due to the calibrations the model results used are considered to be adequate for

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				the purposes of predicting behaviours of discharges and assessing likely environmental risks therefrom.
60	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 7-30 "Mesopelagic fish ..." biomass of 5600 tonnes in what unit area / volume?	The estimate is for the region (Northern Mozambique offshore).
61	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Pages 7-41 – 7-42 – tides and currents may be strongly seasonally impacted by monsoon conditions, currents offshore and the location of the bifurcation of the EACC and MC (see page 7-4) – measurements must be done in the principal wind seasons (May – September; Dec– Mar – this was done for waves in 7.7.4, and is even more important to be done for currents) and perhaps associated with tidal ranges following interactions between annual and lunar cycles. No detail is given on what time period the current modeling was done over – the same weeks as the tidal cycles? An annual compilation? What?	<p>The current measurement programme underway is programmed to run for three years and will likely be extended through the construction period. At the end of this period of data collection, there is likely to be sufficient data to fully characterise seasonal and other variability, such as inter-annual, in the study area.</p> <p>It should be noted that the wave data are also drawn from a prediction service (NCEP), similar to HYCOM for currents. NCEP is also extensively calibrated and considered in the industry to be reliable.</p> <p>The time period for the offshore drill cuttings dispersion modelling was that of a typical well completion cycle (approximately 70 days). The current modelling within Palma Bay was run for 12 months and this took into consideration a time step of 1 hour capturing all but the shortest term (<1 hour) variability.</p>
62	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 7-42, fig. 7.29 – an entire EIA cannot be based on a single timepoint/single day without any contextual information on how this day compares with a typical or extreme northeast or southeast monsoon day, tidal level, etc. What happens when the significant wave height offshore is 4 m, as opposed to the selected >1.2 m maximum shown? Or if this occurs at spring high tide vs. spring low tide?	The purpose of Figure 7.29 is to illustrate that Palma Bay is protected from large waves. It is not the basis for the entire impact assessment. The basis for the marine impact assessment has been primary data collected in the field, secondary data collected from existing sources and marine models that have been extensively tested and calibrated- this is detailed in Chapter 7 of the EIA Report.

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63	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 7-43 – discussion on temperature/salinity characteristics is more informatively defined by monsoon (NE vs SE), or summer/winter, not by wet/dry season, which is not so relevant to marine variables (except salinity).	Wet and dry seasons at the project site are linked to monsoonal changes in the wind regime. This is described in Chapter 6 of the EIA Report.
64	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 7-45 – 1st para – this mention of the potential for upwellings should be part of the oceanographic presentation earlier, both at the larger level for the N Mozambique coast, and specific oceanography of the study site. These are known to be important farther south on the coast and in relation to eddy dynamics and continental slope topography.	There are no observational data for coastal upwelling in the northern Mozambique region that was available. Observations within Palma Bay of an apparently residual effect indicate that such processes occur. The importance of upwelling in overall productivity is acknowledged.
65	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 7-57 – sediment transport – the surface morphology of island chains such as the Quirimbas archipelago are partly a result of longshore sediment transport – in this case apparently capping continental landforms that drop sharply down the continental slope at the outer edges of the islands, and with complex topography cut by the canyons such as in Palma Bay. Thus, the statement that sediment transport is 'small', and that it is predominantly east-west (along the Afungi peninsula) evades the bigger picture. If the data used for this study corresponds to the tidal, current and wave dynamics presented earlier, then it is just a snapshot of what may occur throughout the year, and a full annual cycle for sediment transport on the larger scale of the land- and 3 seascapes needs to be considered. Sediment transport at this scale is indicative of pollutant/hydrocarbon transport, and this MUST be effectively studied and modeled at the project site to assess potential impacts. Without this, the assessment of impacts is fundamentally incomplete (in this sense, it is not even worth reviewing the assessment of impacts).	The statement made refers to sediment transport along the north shore of the Afungi Peninsula as predicted by modelling. Similar to the current modelling the simulation periods were acceptably long to include tidal and seasonal variations.

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66	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 7-75 – last para - this level of crown of thorns observation is entirely normal. The other features of the sites – low fish density, few branching corals, silty layers no rocks, rubble fields, are more indicative of degradation.	The intent was to describe the main components of the system and predation effects by Crown of Thorns are one of these.
67	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 11-0 – the list of impacts does not include shipping/maritime incidents such as oil spills and groundings, nor of gas leakage/blowouts.	These unplanned events are evaluated in Chapter 14 of the EIA Report.
68	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 11-3, fig. 11.2– the baseline needs to be shown in relation to the extents of the fringing reefs and bathymetry, so it is clear where it is exactly	Please refer to Figure 7.48 of the EIA Report.
69	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 11-4 fig. 11.3, Table 11.1 – it is not clear where the boundary between local and regional is – make this explicit. As is, these descriptions are not explicit enough.	The referenced figure has been updated.
70	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 11-7 – 1st para – this HYCOM model is not in fact explained in Chapter 7, the name of the model is only listed in the caption to a figure (7-10). This represents an area of work conducted by the team that has NOT been adequately explained and needs to be for full assessment of the EIA. It appears that modeling was done on dispersal near the seabed, but no use is made of modeling/dispersal assessments at other levels in the water column, nor at the surface (important for oil spills).	See comment on ID58. Technical details on the model are available at http://hycom.org . As shown by Figure 7.5, HYCOM allows predictions of flow through the water column and it is these that are used to simulate behaviours of discharges (e.g. drill cuttings) and eventual sedimentation on the seabed.
71	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 11-10 – what are the percentages of the Prosperidade / Mamba and Golfinho Gas Fields do these numbers represent?	The purpose of the referenced figures in terms of a percentage is to predict the area of seabed that will be impacted by the deposition of drill cuttings. The relation to the size of the gas fields is not relevant to the impact being assessed.
72	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 11-24 – the offshore assessment does not include any discussion of accidents during operations – ie. blowouts of gas and associated	The risk of such unplanned events is evaluated in Chapter 14 of the EIA Report.

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
			liquid hydrocarbons. Is this not a risk at all? At the same time, it does not assess any impacts from maritime accidents such as collisions, sinking, oil spills, etc.	
73	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 11-29 – the mean turbidity levels over the period of a year are not very meaningful, as the dredgers will be moving over the extended project site during this time, so low turbidity levels when they are at another point draw down the mean. The important consideration is the maximum turbidity experienced when the dredgers are at a particular location, as well as the instantaneous plume dispersal over e.g. a tidal cycle during the period of operation of the dredger. Analysis should be shown of these events – plume dispersal during neap and spring tides, and during the NE and SE monsoons. This analysis should be informed by how long can a sensitive receptor (e.g. seagrass, coral reef) be exposed to elevated levels (how much) of Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ... is this on the order of 1 week for xx mg/l, or 1 month. A frequency distribution of how much of the area fall above/below these thresholds will give a much clearer view of impact.	The focus of the impact assessment is the maximum turbidity levels that may be attained. Note that the representation of these is the maximum level that was recorded in each model cell over the period of the year modelled. Therefore the distribution shown is non-synoptic. However, impacts were generalised from this but moderated by the time series data extracted for various points with Palma Bay (Figure 11.12).
74	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 11-31 – fig. 11.9 is irrelevant to the impact assessment.	The intent of figure 11.9 is to inform the reader of the predicted ranges of TSS that may be encountered on the surface and seabed and in this context it is relevant.
75	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 11-32 – the graphs for maximum levels should be shown for the same reasons as explained above	The figures do actually show the maximum levels.
76	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 11-35 – “Within the ZOMI ...” – this paragraph more accurately depicts what should be presented in this entire section (from 11-29 onwards) – that TSS levels occur for short durations of time (days) that are likely to cause damage to corals/seagrasses. The average graphs over one year are not meaningful for informing the mitigation responses discussed from this point on.	This comment comes from the basic misunderstanding of the use of mean distributions in the assessment. It must be noted that the zonation concept is introduced here in terms of mitigation measures and not as a basic descriptor for the environment.

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77	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 11-36 – top paras – where do these standards over 60 days come from? This response time might be far too slow to have any positive effect on sensitive receptors. Also, the thresholds used – 30 mg TSS for 40/60 days and 100 mg TSS for 40/60 days are not operationally distinguishable (ie. the latter cannot be distinguished from the former until the former is irrelevant) – suggesting confusion in this part of the EIA. 100 mg TSS for 10/60 days is operationally distinguishable, but then these components on mitigation should be consistent with data presented in figs. 11.9 and 11.10, etc.	The lead-in to the section (last paragraph on page 11-34) states that the thresholds and management interventions are an example. The response times given are similar to those applied in Western Australia coral and seagrass (benthic primary producer) habitats and have their bases in the quoted reviews of dredging in seagrass and coral. The concern on operational measurement issues is at odds with the measurement processes that should be applied. There are measurement processes available that can meet the requirements.
78	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 11-36, last para – its not clear where this arbitrary recovery time of 7 years is from, and on the next page, it is questionable that impacts from maintenance dredging are so negligible that they may not delay/extend the recovery period. This part of the assessment appears arbitrary.	<p>The 7 year duration is derived from conservative recovery rates quoted in the Erfemeijer <i>et al</i> review, bearing in mind that only non-lethal effects are being addressed here, and the definition of 'medium term' as per the impact assessment methodology detailed in Chapter 3 of the EIA Report.</p> <p>Given the apparent low sediment transport rates in the dredging areas, the need for maintenance dredging is moot, and subsequently impacts associated with this are considered negligible.</p>
79	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 11-73 – section 11.1.10 – the displayed image shows an extensive sediment plume. So without specific knowledge of how much cutting will be needed at the project site, and without running the current model during different tidal and current phases, this impact cannot be assessed. As above, the recovery time appears arbitrary, and with all these uncertainties reducing a Major to Minor impact appears implausible. Impact should remain major until the speculated	<p>The recommended mitigation aims at reducing risks to coral communities (and seagrass) outside of the immediate dredging areas. It is acknowledged throughout the EIA report that coral and seagrass communities will be lost where dredging takes place.</p> <p>The mitigation measures can be interpreted as performance criteria which should be contractually binding for entities undertaking work in,</p>

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
			studies/measures are tested and shown to work.	<p>eg, the construction phase of the project. Should the measures applied not meet the performance criteria then they would have to be modified or new measures be adopted to ensure compliance to the performance criteria. Thus the residual impact is based on the performance criteria being met.</p> <p>The performance criteria are based on reported experiences in other jurisdictions and information available in the scientific press.</p>
80	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 11-46 – last para – this focus on <i>Acropora aspera</i> is not sensible, as several species of higher conservation status might be found here of the > 350 spp that may be found in the ADI. Have a coral Taxonomist / marine biologist, but their remit should be much broader than this.	It is agreed that the focus on <i>A. aspera</i> is subjective but this is a consequence of IFC focus on IUCN evaluated rare and endangered species (red data listings). Given the lack of formal definitions of high conservation status at the species level for scleractinian corals in the East African region, we have considered coral reefs as a whole as being such.
81	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 11-48, section 11.13 – 4.1 million m ³ of discharge over 1 km ² (1 million m ²) is equivalent to 4m vertical height of sediment deposited within this location. The impact of this will be major and total smothering / mortality of benthic organisms!! This may be acceptable, but it is misleading to claim that the impact is not major, or that it can be mitigated somehow.	There is a formal definition of impact significance rating that is used throughout the assessment (as defined in Chapter 3). Constraining the effect to within the designated dredge spoil disposal area, and taking account of benthos recolonisation rates established by observation in inner continental shelf sediments following disturbance by dredging through the recommended controls (mitigation in this case), this drives the change in significance rating.
82	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Page 11-73 – if controls are put in place, these impacts can be reduced as stated. But no consideration is given to fuel/oil spills, and this MUST be assessed across the entire nearshore / offshore project area in relation to modeling of currents, wind and sea conditions.	The potential risk of accidents and spills in the marine environment are evaluated in Chapter 14 of the EIA Report. Any fuel spill within Palma Bay will place the entire system at a level of risk and, given the spatial scales of the system, oil spill modelling will not help in guiding response measures. The objective of the mitigation is to reduce risks and potential volumes of fuel that may be lost operationally through, eg, pipe rupture, and ensure that booms and skimmers are available to deal with these and possibly larger spills linked to shipping accidents.

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83	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Decommissioning/ end of life cycle: could be addressed in more detail than presently.	The decommissioning of the project will take place in at least 30 years' time. It would be difficult to address decommissioning impacts with a high level of confidence. A draft Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan (Annex F) has been prepared which will be updated through the course of the project's lifespan and finalised and submitted to MICOA not later than two years before closure in accordance with the Petroleum Law (Law no. 3/2001 of 21 February) and the Regulation of Petroleum Operations (Decree no. 24/2004 of 24 August).
84	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Time frame and phasing – there is a clear need to understand the time frame for the project, commissioning, construction, operation, maintenance, shipping, will occur most of the times simultaneously, although it makes sense to separate them into individual categories to address them it's the cumulative impacts that matter. Construction will be phased during the operation and maintenance and "shut-down" will happen every 2 years at least.	The timing of the construction activities of the Project are discussed in Chapter 4 of the EIA Report. While future expansion of the Project will result in simultaneous construction and operation, the combined impacts of these activities will be limited. This is due to the fact that most of the construction-related impacts are associated with the initial site preparation activities. During expansion, such activities will be very limited.
85	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Methanol usage for hydrate formation: how long? how much? Recycled/re-used? Disposal?	Chemicals used to reduce the risk of interrupted gas flow due to hydrate formation (such as monoethylene glycol and methanol) will be in use during the operational phase of the Project. These chemicals will be delivered to the subsea wellhead via a dedicated pipeline through a closed-loop system. All chemicals will be re-used, recycled or disposed of in accordance with the project waste management plan (WMP- see Annex E).
86	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Hydrotesting of pipelines is done with saltwater and anti-corrosion agents, they mention that a plan for disposal of the water will be developed but after they say that the water will be discharged at a depth of 1500m. It is also mentioned that the water might be re-used either for	The options for reuse of hydrotest water will depend on the timing of the various construction activities. If the hydrotest water is to be discharged, it will be done so in accordance with a hydrotest discharge procedure in the Water Resources and Wastewater Management Plan being

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			hydrotesting the LNG tanks, dust control (salt water being sprayed on land might not be a good idea) or used for making concrete (not a good idea either as the salt crystals will weaken the cement structure and corrode the metal from the structures). Hydrotest is supposed to release contaminated salt water during 11-12 days continuously with a flux of 9500litres/min	developed by the Project.
87	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	CO ₂ , H ₂ S and mercury (possible) after being removed by the acid Gas Removal Unit go to?	Mercury will be removed in a separate filter process. The filter will be periodically replaced. The used filter will be handled as a solid waste in accordance with the project WMP. MEG unit vapours, including CO ₂ and H ₂ S, will be directed to the flare.
88	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Predicted quantity of gas to be burnt in the flare system?	A limited amount of flaring will be inevitable during the commissioning phase. The largest flare volumes will occur during the start-up period. The amount of flaring will be confirmed during the on-going FEED process. Anecdotal evidence from similar projects indicates flaring during commissioning and start-up may initially occur for roughly 50 hours per week, falling to 30 hours per week by the end of the first month and 10 hours per week by the end of the second month.
89	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Dredged material to be used in construction?	Some of the dredge material will be used in the development of the MPD and site levelling activities.
90	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	Abandonment of pipelines after decommissioning?	Decommissioning of the subsea system would typically encompass flushing the pipelines and umbilical tubes clean, removing subsea manifolds and plugging the wells, and retrieving the subsea trees and jumpers. The pipeline and umbilical's are likely to be capped and abandoned in place. Removing the pipelines would result in impacts associated with dredging, sea grass and coral removal. Leaving decommissioned pipelines in situ is an accepted practice.

ID	Name, Organisation	Received	Comment	Response
91	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	There are references like " limited to the short term duration of construction or commissioning", knowing that wells we be drilled either to increase capacity of extraction or to pressurize almost depleted fields during the next years, that the trains will be built along the project and also that the docking platforms will have to be transformed to be able to receive more LNG vessels, we don't understand the concept of "short term duration".	Short term refers to impacts that are predicted to last between 1 and 5 years – see definitions in Chapter 3 of the EIA Report. "Duration" refers to the duration of the impact – not the duration of the activity causing the impact.
92	Cosmas Ochieng (IUCN)	By email, dated 27 September 2013	"reducing speeds if animals are encountered"??? an oil tanker takes 4 to 5,7 miles to stop, we believe that it would make sense to create a buffer zone for all maritime traffic with really reduced speeds.	There will be an exclusion zone around the LNG vessels (500m to the rear and sides, 1km in front). LNG vessels will be brought in to the jetties by tug and hence speed within the bay will be reduced. . Offshore, trained marine mammal observers (MMOs) may be able to spot marine mammals early enough such that a reduction in speed is feasible. While it may take an LNG vessel some time to stop – we are suggesting a reduction in speed as a mitigation measure, not a full stop.
93	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	While the current EIA does refer to social impacts in Chapter 13, Socio-economic Impact Assessment and Mitigation, the United Nations (UN) recommends the Mozambican Government consider provisions which require Social Impact Assessments (SIAs) be submitted to Government prior to the granting of any exploration license or concession. Mozambican legislation should specify criteria for undertaking SIAs, particularly with regard to the process of community consultation to ensure they address all relevant rights of affected communities. When undertaken in a participatory manner, SIAs can be valuable tools for community engagement and consultation, especially if community participation in the assessment process can effectively lead to the shaping or re-shaping of community development projects ⁽¹⁾ .	The SIA in Chapter 13 and the consultation process undertaken during the EIA process complies with Good International Industry Practice. Also, the SIA did indeed include community engagement and consultation. These processes are also fully compliant with the Mozambican EIA Regulations.

(1) (1) SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: A Manual for Mining Projects, Resource Management in Asia-Pacific Program, Australian National University, 2008.

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94	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	The EIA lacks statistical evidence to substantiate its analyses. The lack of concrete data, projections and estimates, for example, no clear indication of the projected population affected or how assumptions were reached, limits the document to its classifying broad risks into categorical variables (negligible, moderate, medium, high) that disallow an objective evaluation.	<p>The EIA follows the Terms of Reference (ToR) that was approved by MICOA, and is aligned with Good International Industry Practice. Available data as well as primary data collection (through scientifically defensible methods) are the bases for the baseline development for impact assessment purposes. The impact assessment methodology (Chapter 3) is also aligned with Good International Industry Practice and uses both quantitative and qualitative means to assess the significance of potential impacts. The significance classifications (negligible to major) are designed to allow interested and affected parties (I&APs) as well as MICOA, to easily understand the relative significance of impacts and to inform decision-making.</p> <p>The data provided in the socio-economic study came from a baseline survey that combined quantitative and qualitative methods with the objective to describe the social baseline, and identify potential impacts resulting from the project. The number of households involved in the baseline survey can be considered a good sample (140 households interviewed out of 1,379 reported to live in the Afungi Project Site, plus Maganja and Senga). The data captured and presented in the baseline report is thus a good representation of the baseline social conditions. However, more detailed information of the affected population will be assessed in the Census and Asset surveys that will be implemented as part of the Resettlement activities.</p>
95	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	Community engagement is not cited in Chapter 13 of the EIA. Given recent experiences from Tete Province where meetings with potentially affected communities took place after initial prospecting and exploration licenses were granted to the companies, the EIA displays no evidence of consultations or opinions of affected persons and communities. While the EIA states that the socio-economic impacts associated with the project have been "identified based on research, including the gathering of primary and secondary data, observation and professional	Please refer to Annex C (Section C16.4) of the EIA Report for a detailed description of the surveys and interviews undertaken as part of the SIA. Please refer to Annex A for a detailed report on the public participation process (and results thereof) that was undertaken as part of the EIA process. The public participation process goes beyond the minimum requirements of Mozambican EIA regulations, and aligns with good international industry practice.

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			judgment, ¹ no references to views of opinion leaders or community members are referenced in the document.	
96	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	The EIA can be a timely tool to provide community members the opportunity to voice their concerns and recommendations about the government awarding the land to the LNG project. In addition, a process that fully respects human rights should ensure public consultation and participation at all stages of the process, including in the design and implementation of the project, including resettlement. Participation should not be restricted to public hearings, but coupled with other forms of dialogue, including individual and small group consultations, with dedicated measures that facilitate the participation of groups that may face specific impacts or that are marginalized such as women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and minorities.	<p>Government award of the land occurred as part of the acquisition of rights to land use and benefit (DUAT) process. This is separate process to the EIA process. An EIA can only commence once land has been granted. Dialogue with communities began before the EIA process (during site selection) and continued during the EIA process (see Annex A). Dialogues with all stakeholders at various levels (including the community level) occurred.</p> <p>Requirements for community consultation for the DUAT process, including consultation processes and action steps to ensure representation of vulnerable and minority groups' views, are described in the following national laws and regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Law 19/97 of 1 October; • Land Law Regulations, Decree 66/98 of 8 December; (authorized by Article 33 of the Land Law); • Schedules to Land Law Regulations; • Amendments to Articles 20 and 39 of the Land Law Regulations, Decree 1/2003 of 18 February; and • Technical Annex to the Land Law Regulations. <p>The consultation undertaken as part of the DUAT process to obtain</p>

(1) AMA1 LNG Draft EIA Report, Chapter 13, Socio-economic Impact Assessment and Mitigation, page 13-1.

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				<p>community views, concerns and recommendations, was recorded in a descriptive report that was signed by representatives of the local and neighboring communities and submitted to the Provincial Government as part of the DUAT application process. The consultation process included members of District and Provincial Government and the proponents. The project acknowledges the importance of multi-level, comprehensive and on-going consultation with all relevant stakeholders, including and with a dedicated focus on directly and indirectly affected communities in the greater project-impact area, specifically related to community views and rights to land and land use.</p> <p>While some of the EIA public participation and DUAT community consultation processes were conducted over the same period, the EIA public participation process was not used as the mechanism to solicit community input on the DUAT, as the DUAT community consultation process and the EIA processes are governed by different sets of objectives and focus on different outcomes.</p> <p>As part of recognising the importance of on-going, relevant, meaningful, appropriate and accessible consultation that informs Project decisions on design and impact mitigation, the Project is taking a strategic view on building long-term, constructive stakeholder relationships.</p> <p>Some of the mechanisms to ensure participatory community consultation are the mobilisation of Village Liaison Officers (VLO's), elected by villages, linking communities directly with the Project through daily communication; and the community relations team's nkutano system, whereby each affected village has a space dedicated to Project-community communication, where community members can freely interact and share views with the community relations team. The nkunato (meeting) system allows community relations personnel to gauge community perceptions, gather issues and grievances and</p>

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				<p>provide information on Project opportunities on an on-going and daily basis.</p> <p>The dedicated Project resettlement engagement team, working with village-elected community representative committees, also engage in training community members on their rights, which includes the right to voice concerns and the right to demand feedback on the way the concerns were considered and are addressed.</p> <p>In addition, the Community Investment Plan (CIP) has a focus area specifically dedicated to community cohesion, vulnerable groups and capacity building aimed at developing and enriching the existing cultural diversity of communities and supporting vulnerable groups including women, youth, elderly and the disabled.</p> <p>Furthermore, as part of project-wide stakeholder engagement, the Project has developed a SEP, based on internationally accepted stakeholder engagement principles as set out by the IFC, aligned with the Equator Principles and good industry practice, such as IPIECA (the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues).</p>
97	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	The EIA neither gives adequate attention to vulnerable groups, such as women, children, the elderly, migrants, among others, who will likely be disproportionately affected by social harms nor to special measures required to reduce this disproportionate effect. The mainstreaming of gender equality, for example, could be illustrated by highlighting the equality of opportunity for both women and men during recruitment and training for employment opportunities, including those generated by the LNG project and affiliated businesses.	<p>Vulnerable groups are addressed in the social baseline description (Chapter 9) concerning inequalities in women, children and low income groups. In addition, the impact assessment and mitigation measures (Chapter 13) propose important measures concerning community development and community livelihoods improvement focusing, where required, on women and low income groups. The health baseline survey and impact assessment undertaken also focussed on vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Gender equality and mainstreaming of vulnerable groups has been considered in the Company and Contractor Management Plans (CMPs)</p>

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				that form part of project's ESMS. The way in which equal opportunities are promoted across a wide spectrum of project activities, including job opportunities, CIPs and capacity building and skills training, will regularly be reported on by the project.
98	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	The Government of Mozambique's draft Corporate Social responsibility Policy for Mineral Resource Extraction Industry in Mozambique includes issues of consultation and community engagement, gender mainstreaming, attention to vulnerable groups and transparency. Cross-referencing these elements to the current draft EIA would strengthen coherence between the two documents.	<p>The Project is aware of the Government of Mozambique's draft Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy for Mineral Resource Extraction Industry in Mozambique, and has been involved in the consultation process to draft the Policy. The Project is therefore, aware of the issues of consultation and community engagement, gender mainstreaming, attention to vulnerable groups and transparency, contained therein.</p> <p>The EIA, however, does not detail the project's comprehensive approach to consultation and community engagement, gender mainstreaming, attention to vulnerable groups and transparency. This will be contained in the Project ESMS. The project ESMS will include reference to MIREM's draft CSR policy, where applicable. The ESMS already operates beyond what is required in section 12 of the MIREM CSR policy, as it already has robust consultation methodologies enshrined as part of its strategic engagement implementation.</p>
99	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	For the purposes of this comment, we will not address resettlement specifically as we understand that comments on the draft resettlement plan are not linked to the 31 October deadline of the EIA as resettlement will be reviewed separately.	Comment noted.
100	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	While the EIA contains good qualitative / theoretical data linked to PIIM, it fails to provide an estimate of the predicted scale (numbers and type) of in-migration or detail of what is actually planned. For example, estimates of: the number of formal labour migrants needed to support LNG operations and its direct contractors (construction / engineering /	A PIIM study is underway that will address these concerns. The project is also developing CMPs that contain mitigation measures to minimise impacts associated with in-migration. Many of these mitigation measures relate to the movement and behaviour of foreign workers, both expat and other country nationals, to reduce in-migration.

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			transportation / catering, <i>et al</i>), especially if third-country nationals, at the different stages of roll-out and of other in-migrants, informal and formal, is required.	
101	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	The EIA does not address the demographics of these potential labour migrants and related potential impacts. While it mentions how demographic changes may increase the pressures on already scarcely available public infrastructure and services, it fails to mention impacts on communities, particularly as kin groups are dispersed and cultural identity and traditional authority systems are diminished or lost. Given this expected impact on public services, the EIA does not present a plan to mitigate this impact on public services through additional service provision.	The PIIM study will address these aspects and appropriate mitigation measures will be developed and implemented to avoid or minimise potential impacts.
102	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	The EIA lacks information on plans for accommodation, social services, other 'soft' services e.g. entertainment and provides no information on the contractual status or the possibility of migrants living with their families.	Accommodation for workers is described in Chapter 4. The contractual status of migrants is not within the EIA scope, however this issue as well as the issue of migrant labour families are being considered in CMPs being developed for the project to ensure that potential issues are managed appropriately.
103	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	For expatriate in-migrants, a pre-departure cultural orientation programme should be considered.	This is addressed in the CMPs - cultural orientation is essential and will occur on arrival at the project site.
104	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	The EIA lacks a plan for community stabilization to mitigate potential tensions linked to formal and informal in-migration. As seen in Tete and other rapid industrialization and extractives sites in the region, stabilization plans and programmes when developed with participation from host communities may help mitigate tensions including xenophobia / violence.	Community stabilization is a key focus of the holistic approach the project is taking to ensure a stable operating environment. As such, various plans in the ESMS contribute to facilitate and ensure negative impacts on directly and indirectly project-affected communities are minimized and mitigated, including the possibility of the outbreak of violence and xenophobia as a result of PIIM, and that positive

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				<p>opportunities arising from the Project's presence and activities, are maximized.</p> <p>The Project is conducting a PIIM Study that will assess the risks and impacts of PIIM. The Project will collaborate with key stakeholders, including various levels of Government, the Project operator, NGOs, community based organizations and project-affected communities during the study and mitigation and management measures will be developed and incorporated into the ESMS, and engagement initiatives with Provincial and District Government.</p> <p>The CIP will focus on community cohesion, supporting the preservation of cultural identity and promoting integration of vulnerable groups including women, youth, elderly and the disabled into cohesive communities, able to better deal with risks of in-migration.</p> <p>In addition, the community relations team currently monitors community perceptions on a daily basis, to understand community perceptions and concerns with clear recommendations to facilitate dialogue on matters that may have an impact on the stability within and adjacent to project-affected communities.</p>
105	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	In section 13.4, Project Design and Facilities Access, four recommendations relate to operating "closed camps" in an attempt to limit the movement of employees and contractors and prevent direct interaction between the communities and the project workforce. This is extremely problematic and unlikely to be effective in that: it is essentially impossible to prevent interaction with local communities; limiting such interaction risks making any interaction more clandestine and thus potentially more dangerous; and it is likely to increase tensions with the community.	<p>Camps will be closed for all foreign labour. This means that foreign labour will not freely interact with communities outside of the workplace. Interaction will be done through organised events and after foreign workers have undergone cultural awareness training. The camps will have good recreational facilities which should reduce the propensity of foreign workers needs to enter local communities.</p> <p>Significant educational and awareness programmes (eg health programmes) are planned and will address cultural awareness but also health related issues associated with contact between workers and</p>

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				<p>locals.</p> <p>Workers will be focused on work sites during working hours and then return to camp for the evening so there will be limited "spread-out" worksites within communities (except for Early Works).</p>
106	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	Working with communities to implement Social Change Communications programmes to discuss changes that are happening / are likely to happen / are perceived to be happening is critical. The key to managing this change is working from the community side to determine emerging concerns and how those could be mitigated (e.g. through community support programmes, opportunities for employment from the community, establishing better services for community members, etc).	<p>Community mobilisation is one of the key focus areas of the CIP. This is linked closely with community perceptions, community needs, community-driven development models and the development of vision-models by communities. These 'models' will make ample provision for discussion around expected and unexpected social change.</p> <p>In addition, the Project has mechanisms in place to facilitate affected communities through this process of rapid change, that may be a result of the Project or related activities.</p> <p>There are a number of tools the Project has in place to facilitate social change discussions, including the community relations team's on-going interaction and constructive relationship with communities. When a pertinent concern from is raised or emerges, the community relations team will assess concerns as part of their continuous social perceptions monitoring. These will be discussed and incorporated into specific project programs, such as the CIP's community cohesion programme.</p> <p>In addition, to this the Resettlement engagement team will help develop capacity of the community resettlement committees, including on aspects related governance and sustainable community development. As empowered members of community committees, they guide fellow community members to form a more comprehensive understanding of expected changes in their communities, and thereby to act as agents within their communities.</p>

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				In addition, as part of stakeholder engagement activities at community level, the project will implement an applied theatre programme, that will be dedicated to build the capacity of community-based groups to facilitate discussion and build scenarios on social change and community perceptions, and provide a community-based and driven tool whereby communities can express and 'model' parameters of change they are comfortable with.
107	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	The EIA does not reference the project site as a mixed migration route of Ethiopians and Somalis from the Horn of Africa. In 2011, thousands of stranded migrants arrived to this area by boat from Kenya. A contingency plan to address this is required.	This is covered in Section 9.9.4 of the EIA Report.
108	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	Number of users per water source has to follow Government of Mozambique (GoM) minimum service levels.	This will be done.
109	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	Levels of service envisaged in host sites unclear "at least the same access to basic services" (p.13-30) has to be minimum GoM levels.	This will be done.
110	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	Drainage is not mentioned and is critical to include as stagnant water increases the risk of vector-based diseases. (13-30)	Agreed. The project site will have adequate drainage to prevent stagnation of water and such measures are included in the CMPs. The on-going Health Impact Assessment study will identify further mitigation measures as necessary to minimise the creation of stagnant waters within the project site.

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111	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	Water management programmes mentioned as project mitigation do not adequately describe responsibilities / plans for the decommissioning phase, specifically to ensure the entire site clean-up process. (13-31)	The decommissioning of the development will take place in at least 30 years' time. It is difficult to assess impacts associated with decommissioning with a high level of confidence. A draft Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan (see Annex F of the EIA Report) has been prepared which will be updated through the course of the Project's lifespan and finalised and submitted not later than two years before closure of the LNG facility. The final Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan is then submitted to MICOA for review in accordance with the Petroleum Law (Law no. 3/2001 of 21 February) and the Regulation of Petroleum Operations (Decree no. 24/2004 of 24 August).
112	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	Sanitation facilities are not mentioned with regard to the worker accommodation camp. (13-31)	Worker camps will have adequate and suitable sanitation and standards and expectations of contractors are prescribed in the CMPs
113	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	Consultations and mitigation measures with affected communities (resettled communities, neighbouring communities as well as communities hosting resettled communities) should be ongoing and not a one-off activity (as suggested by chapter 13, page 8 on compensation of crops which might be extended to the 'near-term crop cycles').	Agreed. The section referred to in the comment discusses implementing a RAP to mitigate the loss of access to natural resources. The RAP entails a comprehensive communication process with affected communities (on site and at relocation sites).
114	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	The proposed nutritional baseline study should focus on the nutritional impact in the first 1000 days of life, consequently, the target groups should be adolescent girls, women of reproductive age, pregnant and lactating women and children younger than two years. This study should be coordinated with other on-going and planned studies in the province (e.g. the WFP and World Bank nutrition programmes)	The nutritional assessment in the baseline health survey focused on vulnerable groups. The study was performed in full cooperation with the national committee of bioethics as well as involvement by the Provincial Health Directorate of Cabo Delgado.

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115	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	Mitigation measures for food security and nutrition should incorporate nutrition in the agricultural specific interventions, such as promoting production and consumption of nutritious crops instead of focusing on increasing yields.	This comment will be passed to the resettlement team.
116	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	With regard to the RHMIS, mentioned in chapter 13 page 43 is presumably the Regional Health Management Information System. It is critical to ensure capacity building support to existing systems rather than the creation of a parallel system where government health staff is used to collect additional data for the Project.	Agreed. The proposed health initiatives will target capacity building of the existing health system as a primary objective.
117	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	While the population potentially affected by the "project" is indicated as approximately 2,700 residents, the EIA does not present any clear projection on the expected influx of migrants to the area. In absence of clear population and epidemiological data of the area, it is difficult to assess the potential impact of this "project" on population health.	This is correct. The potential impacts associated with influx of people are covered (see Sections 12.11.5, 12.12.5, 12.13.5, 13.4 and 13.5) which is sufficient for EIA purposes. The PIIM Study will be more specific about estimated numbers and potential locations for in-migration.
118	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	Any investment envisaged to enhance health service delivery in the area must be based on population needs, and designed according to the government policies and protocols, with a view of strengthening the local health system that is in place to provide access to an essential package of health services for the population.	Agreed.
119	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	The document does not clarify whether the intention of the investors is to set up a (semi) parallel, private system and to which extent. This should be made clear, since a first class ad hoc system in the area may create inequities and attract demand from the neighbouring areas.	The intention is not to set up a parallel healthcare system in the region. The project workforce will have access to a project medical services provider that will not operate outside of the confines of the project footprint. Simultaneously, the project will support Health Systems Strengthening (HSS) of the local district health service in an effort to optimize health care delivery to the communities.

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120	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	We may expect that migration and occupational hazards will be risk factors that may require particular attention as they will create direct (eg. injuries) and indirect (eg. HIV/AIDS) additional burdens on the health system. The mitigation plan should spell more clearly how these risks will be tackled.	<p>The baseline health survey provides a more defined perspective on the current and potential future community health challenges and the existing institutional capacity to address these, enabling the Community Health Impact Management Plan (CHIMP), currently under development, to be much more specific in its mitigations. Health related occupational risks to both the workforce and communities have been addressed in a detailed set of CMPs.</p> <p>Occupational health risks will also be addressed by the Project. There will be a clinical facility available for workers.</p>
121	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	The EIA refers to the risk of introducing new diseases in the project area, such as dengue, without any supporting evidence of the actual risks. As this may potentially have a large scale public health impact, it requires further investigation.	The risk of this potential event has been investigated and evaluated based on existing evidence at that time. Additional investigation into this risk was performed as part of the health survey and appropriate mitigation measures to address this risk will be included in the CHIMP.
122	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	In relation to the economic and revenues impact of the LNG project, the study identifies most of the possible source of revenues and the multifaceted/interlinked economic opportunities that are likely to rise at the local/regional and national level. This analysis is rather candid and clearly states that the overall impact on employment and the economy (revenues apart) will depend very much on the enhancing measures and policies needed to put in place to spur employment and local economic development. Failure to do so will translate in a very limited impact.	Agreed.
123	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	Whereas the EIA provides an exhaustive list of possible sources of revenues and correctly identifies the different economic impacts/links that this project can create/trigger, it does not say how the project intends to address and maximize these impacts but for two forthcoming studies: (i) a revenue management study that, besides providing a more comprehensive understanding of the Mozambican economy, will encourage accountability and revenue distribution at provincial/district level using the EITI as a starting point and working alongside	The two studies mentioned (and indeed the Project) will follow those principles.

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			<p>government, NGO and donors community; and (ii) a national content strategy which will detail employment, training and supplier development initiatives (local content/procurement) and set the objectives as well as the concrete activities planned by the project in these critical areas.</p> <p>The following principles stated in the study are worth underlining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All project initiatives/activities will be done on the basis of provincial and district-level development plans. • The strategy on National Content Strategy is expected to be aligned with the government economic development/education and employment objectives. • The project will discourage any use of local recruitment office/agency and instead will work directly with the district-level government to develop a local workforce database for training and employment opportunities to prioritize local communities. • The project will create a "Grievance Mechanism" to address community grievances around local employment and procurement. The study does not say yet how this mechanism would function. 	
124	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	The chapter (13) is well structured and addresses relevant issues and challenges but without tangible proportions or substantive mitigation considerations	Many of the mitigation measures in Chapter 13 defer to future studies (eg the Resettlement Action Plan, Revenue Management Study) but this is the nature of the EIA. The EIA is not the last statement on mitigation although it certainly identifies potential impacts / risks and what mitigation is important. The project will continue other studies in order to flesh out the mitigation measures identified in the EIA, to develop measurable, performance –based outcomes.
125	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	Reference is made (13.6.2) to the challenging situation of about 80% of the population not having any level of formal education. In spite of that the project expects to gradually train and absorb local low skilled labour, but does not indicate in which proportion.	The National Content Strategy will define numbers for training. This level of detail is not within the scope of an EIA.

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126	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	With respect to the procurement of local goods and services (13.6.3) the project acknowledges the national local content strategy as a framework to abide by, but does not provide substantive clues as to where in the LNG value chain, or which other value chains could become the entry points for that.	The National Content Strategy will define the procurement strategy. This information is not within the scope of an EIA.
127	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	Upon considering the unmet community expectations for employment and procurement opportunities (13.6.4), this document overlooks the scale, impact and risk of this reality. i.e. not addressing such expectations, particularly with respect to employment creation, can become a permanent source of unrest and criminality.	The assessment does consider the scale, duration, and intensity of the impact – this is part of the impact assessment methodology (see Chapter 3 of the EIA Report). Even with mitigation, the assessment acknowledges that this can be a difficult impact to fully address and thus the residual impact remains as moderate significance. However the proposed mitigation is intended to avoid unrest and criminality through pro-active communication and the implementation of the grievance mechanism.
128	Lisa Kurbiel (United Nations)	By email, dated 31 October 2013	While the EIA acknowledges economic diversification as a potential result of the project operations in the district, it does not indicate how this investment could actively exert its catalytic role as an incentive or magnet for making viable (subsequent) infrastructure and business development projects.	<p>It is expected that the Project will act as a catalyst for further investment and development in the Palma area. The extent of this is not yet substantiated but further studies such as the Revenue Management Study and PIIM study will help to provide further detail in this area.</p> <p>In addition, one of the focal areas for the project's CIP in Palma District is to support local livelihood development, including Small and Medium Enterprise development to help provide support for local communities and individuals to capture business opportunities that arise as Palma town develops.</p>

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