

APPENDIX 4-B

PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES (CONSULTATION ROUND 1)

MOZAMBIQUE – MALAWI INTERCONNECTION PROJECT

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS



Consultec – Consultores Associados, Lda

December 2016

MOZAMBIQUE – MALAWI INTERCONNECTION PROJECT

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS REPORT

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1 Public Consultation Process

1.1 Public Participation

This report outlines the Public Participation Process (PPP) designed for the Mozambique – Malawi Interconnection Project's Environmental Impact Assessment process (EIA) and documents the public consultation activities carried out as part of the EPDA and scoping phase. The PPP was developed in accordance with the Mozambican legislation (Regulation of the EIA process and associated legislation).

The PPP for this EIA process consisted of two phases of public consultation:

1. Scoping - public participation of any proposed development should be promoted at the earliest possible. In this EIA process the PPP was initiated during the phase of the Environmental Pre-Feasibility Study and Scoping (EPDA) in November 2016. The PPP activities that were developed during this phase are briefly documented in Chapter 2.

The main objectives of this consultation phase, during which the scope of the environmental studies is still to be defined, are:

- Assist in identifying any fatal flaws or critical aspects of the project, which could jeopardize its environmental viability; and
- Enable timely identification of Interested & Affected Parts (I&APs) and to record their expectations and concerns, allowing for their detailed analysis during the phase of the Environmental Impact Study (EIS).

2. Impact Assessment – upon approval of the EPDA by the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), the final phase of the EIA process is the Environmental Impact Study (EIS), during which specialty studies for the identification and assessment of potential social and environmental impacts of the project are carried out. The EIS phase will include two different sets of public consultation: the first one, expected to occur in January 2017, will focus on direct engagement strategies with affected communities, while the second, expected to take place in March 2017, will include public hearings reaching to a wider range of I&APs. The main objectives of public consultation during the EIS phase will be as follows:

- Disclose the proposed line route to communities and involve them in the identification of sensitive elements and areas likely to be affected;
- Present to the I&APs the findings from the specialist studies, the evaluation of impacts, the proposed mitigation measures and their integration in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP);
- Responding to comments and questions collected during the PPP Scoping phase, based on detailed studies developed in the EIS phase; and
- Collect comments, suggestions and criticisms from the I&APs on the project and the EIA process, particularly with regard to the assessed impacts and proposed mitigation measures.

The following figure illustrates the phases of public consultation which will be conducted for this project.

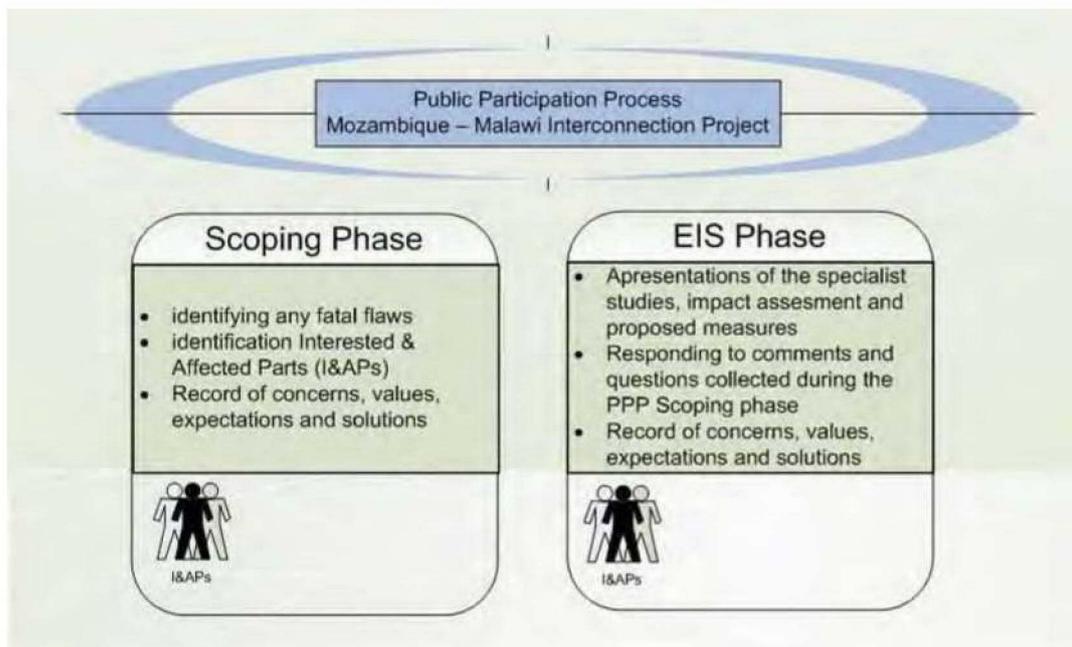


Figure 1 – Phases of the Public Participation Process for the Mozambique – Malawi Interconnection Project

The following sections present in detail the public consultation activities performed and the inputs received from stakeholders at the EPDA phase.

1.2 Objectives of Consultation Process for the EPDA phase

The main objective of the public consultation process during the Scoping phase is to ensure that all the I&APs are informed about the proposed activities, give their expectations regarding the possible consequences of those activities and have the opportunity to expose their views, concerns and expectations concerning the presentation.

The Public Participation Process (PPP) underlies different principles which will serve to ensure the achievement of this objective, such as:

- Understanding the overall environmental and social context of the project area as it is fundamental to a successful impact assessment. The I&APs are a prime source of information in this context;
- The development and promotion of confidence, in the public consultation process, are paramount to a positive and effective involvement of the I&APs and to ensure good results in the impact assessment. The key element to establish such trust is to provide an open and transparent EIA process;
- The involvement of I&APs allows a richer and more comprehensive EIA process, through the comments received and views expressed;
- The I&APs have the right to express their views and to obtain answers to their questions;
- Providing information about the project and the EIA process is a mandatory legal requirement and complies with best practice in the sector.
- Based on these principles, the specific objectives of the public consultation process in the Scoping phase are:
 - Identify the I&APs and inform them about the proposed activity and the EIA process;

- Allow the I&APs (including directly affected local communities, the authorities, environmental organizations, interested members of the public and community based organizations) to know more about the proposed project;
- Give to those interested the opportunity to participate effectively in the process and to identify any issues and concerns associated with the proposed activity;
- Allow the I&APs to appreciate how the environmental and social issues identified will be addressed in the EIS phase and collect their comments to the respective Terms of Reference (ToR).

In the following sections are described the activities carried out in the public consultation process of the EPDA.

2 Disclosure of the PPP

2.1 Identification of I&APS

The first step in the preparation of the public participation process was the identification of the potentially Interested and Affected Parties - the I&APs. Factors considered in the identification of I&APs include the project's nature, type and location. To compile the list of I&APs, the consultants analyzed the existing I&APs database. The entities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project have also been consulted.

Thus have been identified the governmental institutions, local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and private companies, located near the project area or likely to be affected by the project.

In addition to the institutional stakeholders, were still identified individuals or groups of individuals that may be considered I&AP's, with particular relevance to the project.

The institutional I&APs thus identified, and which have been invited to the public meetings of the Scoping phase, are listed in the following table.

Stakeholder Groups and Organizations	Directions / Departments / Services	Location
Ministries and Agencies at National Level		
Ministério da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural (MITADER)	Direcção Nacional do Ambiente (DINAB)	Maputo
	Direcção Nacional de Florestas (DINAF)	Maputo
	Direcção Nacional de Planeamento e Ordenamento do Território (DINAPOT)	Maputo
	Administração Nacional de Áreas de Conservação (ANAC)	Maputo
Ministério dos Recursos Minerais e Energia (MIREM)	Direcção de Planificação e Desenvolvimento	Maputo
Electricidade de Moçambique	Assuntos ambientais e sociais	Maputo
	Delegação de Tete	Tete
Fundo Nacional de Energia (FUNAE)	Delegação de Tete	Tete
Ministério da Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar (MASA)	Direcção Nacional de Agricultura e Silvicultura	Maputo
	Direcção Nacional de Extensão Agrária	Maputo

Stakeholder Groups and Organizations	Directions / Departments / Services	Location
Ministério do Género, Criança e Acção Social	Direcção Nacional do Género	Maputo
Administração Nacional de Estradas (ANE)	Gestao de redes	Maputo
	Delegação de Tete	Tete
Ministério da Cultura e Turismo (MCT)	Direcção Nacional do Património Cultural	Maputo
Instituto de Aviação Civil de Moçambique (IACM)		Maputo
Empresa de Portos e Caminhos de Ferro de Moçambique (CFM)	Secretariado Geral	Maputo
	Delegação de Tete	Tete
Agência de Desenvolvimento do Vale do Zambeze		Tete
ARA - Zambeze (Watershed management agency for the Zambese River)		Tete
Provincial Level Administrative Authorities and Technical Services		
Governo da Província de Tete	Secretaria Provincial	Tete
Provincial Directions	Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural (DPTADER)	
	Recursos Minerais e Energia (DIPREME)	
	Agricultura	
	Obras Publicas e Habitação	
	Transportes e Comunicações	
	Género, Criança e Acção Social	
	Cultura e Turismo	
District and Municipal Levels Administrative Authorities and Technical Services		
Município da Cidade de Tete	President Office	Tete
	Conselho Municipal	Tete
Município da Vila de Moatize	President Office	Moatize
	Conselho Municipal	Moatize
Moatize District Government	District Adminstrator / Secretaria Distrital	Moatize
	Conselho Consultivo	
	Serviços Distritais: Actividades Económicas; Saúde, Género e Acção Social; Planeamento e Infra-estruturas; Educação, Juventude e Tecnologia;	
	Chefes de Postos Administrativos: Moatize; Kambulatsisi; Zobue	
Changara District Government	District Adminstrator / Secretaria Distrital	Changara
	Conselho Consultivo	
	Serviços Distritais: Actividades Económicas; Saúde, Género e Acção Social; Planeamento e Infra-estruturas; Educação, Juventude e Tecnologia;	

Stakeholder Groups and Organizations	Directions / Departments / Services	Location
	Chefe do Posto Administrativo de Chicoio	
Parks / Conservation Areas Administrators		
Parque Nacional de Mágoé		Mágoe
Affected Communities (list of potentially affected villages and urban neighbourhoods)		
<i>(To be determined upon selection of final line route)</i>		
Customary Authorities		
Líder de 1º Escalão (Régulo)		Community level
Líder de 2º Escalão		Community level
Líder de 3º Escalão		Community level
Industrial and Commercial Stakeholders		
Vale Moçambique (private coal mine)		Moatize
Hidroeléctrica de Cahora-Bassa (HCB)		Songo
Corredor de Desenvolvimento Norte (CDN)		Tete
Carbomoc (state-owned coal mine)		Moatize
Environmental NGOs		
WWF (fundo Mundial para a Natureza)		Maputo
IUCN		Maputo
Livaningo		Maputo
Justiça Ambiental		Maputo
Social NGOs (Human Rights, Development, Health, Women)		
Liga dos Direitos Humanos (LDH)		Maputo /Tete
Associação Moçambicana para o Desenvolvimento Rural (AMODERE)		Moatize
Observatório do Meio Rural (OMR)		Maputo
Fórum Mulher – Coordenação para a Mulher no Desenvolvimento		Maputo
União Provincial dos Camponeses		Tete
Visão Mundial		Changara

During the public consultation meetings, an attendance register was made available for all attendees (I&APs) to formally register. A database of I&APs for the project was established using this information and will be updated on an on-going basis throughout the EIA process, as additional stakeholders are identified (either through registration request by stakeholder, at the suggestion of other entities or through the data collection exercise performed by the environmental consultant).

2.2 Disclosure of Information and Announcement of Public Meeting

In accordance with the EIA regulations, and considering the type and nature of I&AP's identified, two complementary methods were used for the project's disclosure and for the respective public consultation, in particular:

- Announcement in the media;
- Sending direct invitations through letters.

Media disclosure has the objective of disseminating information to the general public about the Project and PPP. As such, two newspaper adverts were made. The adverts were placed in Mozambique's main newspaper (*Jornal Notícias*) in the weeks prior to the public consultation meetings. An example of an advertisement in the paper is presented in Annex I of this report.

Individual invitations, through personalized letters, were also used in order to ensure the dissemination of the information on the public consultations to institutional stakeholders, including governmental and non-governmental institutions. The letters were delivered in-hand during the two weeks preceding the public meetings. Annex II of this report presents an example of the invitation letters used.

In order to allow the consultation of technical documents, the Draft EPDA Report, including the respective Non-Technical Summary (NTS), were made available to the public in the following locations, during the two weeks preceding the public meetings:

- National Directorate of Environmental Impact Assessment (DNAIA - MITADER) in Maputo;
- Provincial Directorate of Land, Environment and Rural Development of Tete;
- Administrative Post of Zóbué
- Administrative Post of Kambulatsisi
- Consultec Office, Maputo.
- Consultec's Website: www.consultec.co.mz
- EDM Office, Maputo

Additionally, when requested, the NTS was sent by email to the I&APs.

3 Public Hearings

3.1 Public Meetings Held

During the Scoping phase, two public meetings were held, which were directed to the authorities, institutional stakeholders and the general public.

The meetings took place on the 15th and 16th of November, 2016, 15 days after the release of the first advert in the newspaper, so as to provide enough time to I&AP's to effectively participate in public meetings.

The next table indicates the venues and dates of public meetings, as well the number of registered participants.

Table 1 - Public Meetings During the Scoping Phase

City	Meeting Venue	Date (year 2016)	Nº of Registered Participants
Tete	Conference Room Hotel VIP	November, 15 th	27
Moatize	Hotel Moatize	November 16 th	22

3.2 Summary of the Public Meetings

As described above, the meetings were largely notified through advertisements in the newspaper and personalized invitations to all I&AP's identified.

During the meetings, the Non-Technical Summary of the EPDA Preliminary Report was distributed to all participants. A Power Point presentation was used to present the Project, the EIA process and the key findings from the preliminary EPDA report. The presentation, composed of 20 slides, was structured as follows:

- Presentation of the Mozambique – Malawi Interconnection;
- Location of Project activities;
- Project components;
- Environmental Impact Assessment Process;
- Environmental and Socio-economic description of the project area;
- Potential Project Impacts;
- Schedule of EIA's next phases.

After the presentation, a period of discussion was held where participants intervened with concerns, questions, suggestions which were all recorded and, to the extent possible, answered. The minutes of the meetings can be found in chapter 4 of this document.

In addition to the above, explanatory posters were placed in the meeting room with the aim of providing a preview of the proposed project. The following images show the posters that were exhibited at the Public Meeting.

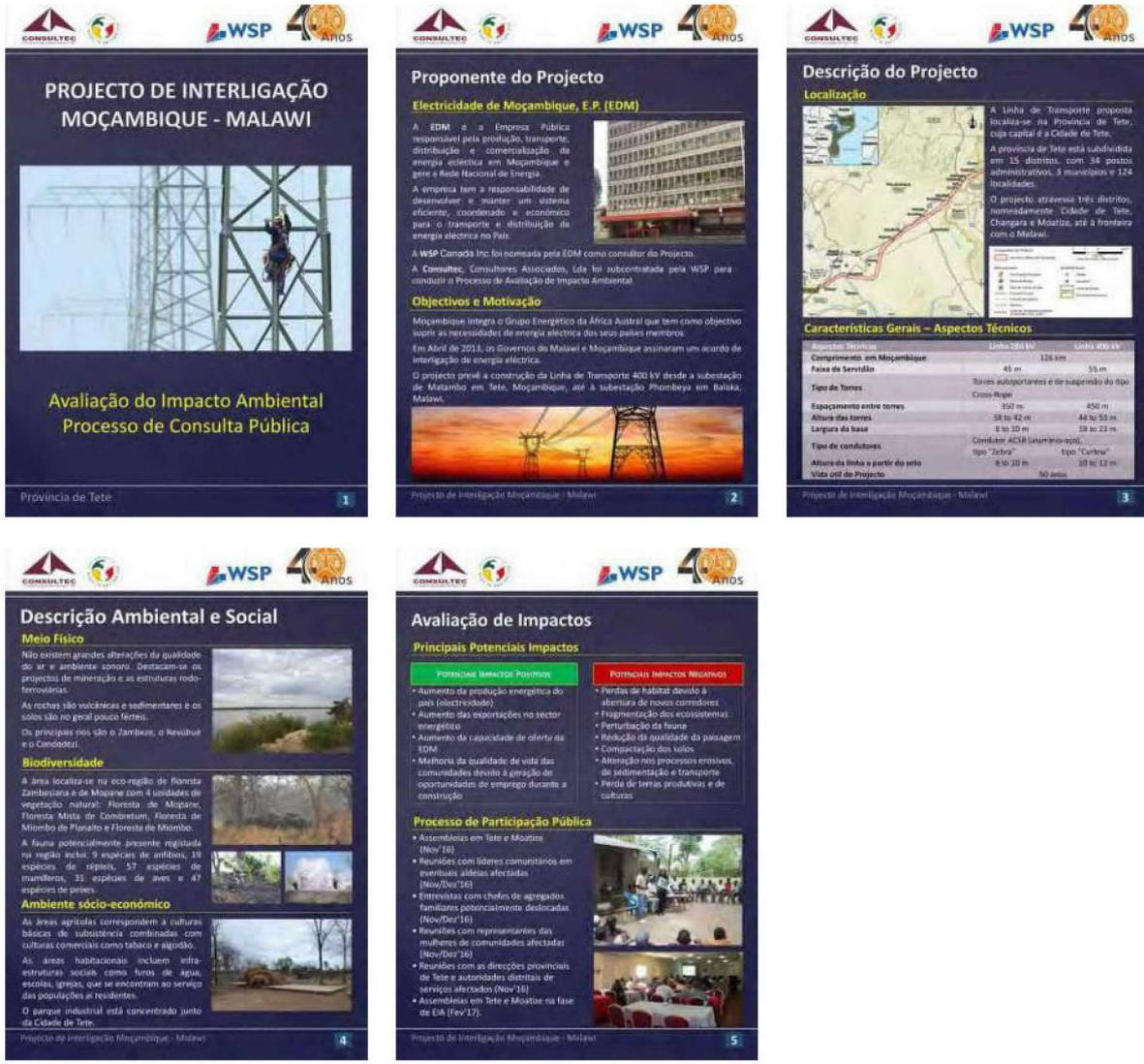


Figure 2 - Additional Disclosure Means Used at the Public Meetings

The presentations and clarifications were conducted using a simple, objective and clear language, to guarantee that the public would understand the content of the presentations and resulting discussions.

In Annex III of this report are presented the lists of participants to the two public meetings carried out in this phase, also illustrated in the following figures.



Figure 3 - Public Meeting of 15th of November 2016 in Tete



Figure 4 - Public Meeting 16th of November 2016 in Moatize

After the public meetings, a period for comments was opened during which the I&AP's were invited to contribute by sending to the EIA team their concerns and suggestions. This could be done by sending written comments by email or fax to the addresses publicized during the public consultations. The period for comments ended on November the 30th, 2016, after which all the information received was compiled in the Scoping report for submission to MITADER.

3.3 Main Issues Raised During Public Meetings

This section presents, in a synthesized and non-exhaustive manner, the questions, suggestions and comments raised during the public meetings of environmental and social nature.

3.3.1 Public Meeting in Tete

The following issues were highlighted (see chapter 4 for the detailed minutes of meetings):

- **Questions related to the EIA process**
 - If this is a new EIA process, bearing in mind that the project has already been submitted to MICOA in 2005
 - Supervisory actions
- **Questions related to the project**
 - Exact location
 - Railway crossings
 - Origin of the energy
 - Project life span
- **Biophysical aspects**
 - Existence (or not) of a reforestation plan
 - Risks of contamination of soils and water
- **Socioeconomic Aspects**
 - Potential resettlement process
 - Compensation for loss of agricultural products
 - Hiring local manpower

3.3.2 Public Meeting in Moatize

The following issues were highlighted (see chapter 4 for the detailed minutes of meetings):

- **Questions related to the EIA process**
 - If this is a new EIA process
- **Questions related to the project**
 - Expansion of the Matambo substation
- **Biophysical aspects**
 - Consideration of the development plan for the Zambezi Valley
 - Respect for ecosystems

- **Socioeconomic Aspects**
 - Potential resettlement process
 - Compensation for loss of agricultural products
 - Hiring local manpower
 - Electrification of the nearby communities (Zóbué and Kambulatsitsi)
 - Social responsibility of the project

4 Minutes of Public Meetings

In this chapter are presented the minutes of public meetings with a summary of the comments from I&AP's about the project and the EIA process, as well as the answers provided.

4.1 Minutes of the Public Meeting in Tete

Venue: Cahora Bassa Meeting Room in Hotel VIP, in Tete City

Date: 15 October 2016

Time: 09:20 am – 11: 25 am

Participants

The participants in the public meeting included the following:

- Representatives of government institutions, including: Provincial Secretariat, Environment, Land and Rural Development Provincial Directorate (DPTADER - Tete), Gender, Child and Social Action Provincial Directorate (DPGCAS), Mineral Resources and Energy Provincial Directorate (DIPREME), Agriculture and Food Security Provincial Directorate (DPASA) and Transport and Communications Provincial Directorate (DPTC);
- Representatives of state-owned companies, including: Investment Fund and Water Supply Patrimony Fund (FIPAG - Tete), Municipal Council of Tete City (CMCT) Mozambique Railways (CFM) and National Road Administration (ANE);
- Representatives of affected communities, including: Permanent Secretary of Changara, Education, Youth and Technology District Services (SDEJT), District Services for Economic Activities (SDAE), Health, Women and Social Action District Services (SDSMAS);
- Representatives of the Proponent, Electricidade de Moçambique (EDM): Rodrigues Laidone (Environmental Department), Gil Massinga (Deputy Project Manager), Aurélio Luis (Network Operator) and Lacerda Vale (ESC and USC Agency in all districts of Tete Province);
- WSP Representative: Francis Barbe;
- Consultec EIA team: Guilhermina Honwana and Hortência Rebelo.

Welcome

The meeting was opened by the consultant's representative, Guilhermina Honwana, who welcomed all those present and initiated the meeting explaining briefly the meeting's objective. The presentation was made using PowerPoint.

Presentation of the Project and Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Process

The presenter began the meeting presenting the objectives and agenda of the meeting. The project, its location and description, including its components and activities to be undertaken were then presented. Subsequently, the EIA process was described, with some emphasis on its legal framework and objectives. A brief description of the baseline biophysical and socio-economic environment was also presented, followed by the potential impacts preliminarily identified in this EPDA phase. Mrs. Honwana explained that the impacts of the project will be studied in greater detail during the Environmental Impact Study (EIA) phase, where mitigation measures will be assessed and presented.

After the presentation, Mrs. Honwana opened the room for debate, comments, questions and suggestions, the result of which is presented in the table below. Prior to the participants' intervention, Mrs. Honwana explained that in order to facilitate the registration of all participants in the debate, it was important that each participant should identify himself first, giving his name and the institution he represented.

Table 2 - Summary of the Interventions and Answers Given in the Public Consultation Meeting Held in Tete City on 15th of November 2016

Questions (Q) / Comments (C)	Answers (A) / Comments (C)
<p>Ana Telma Benjamim – DPTADER Tete</p> <p>Q1. Q1. I have two concerns and the first is relative to the project description. In the description of the project it is said that the project area was already studied and analyzed around 2005 and I do not know if in this period this is updated and if the technical team returned to the field. Because in the time being a lot has changed, it has been about 10 years and with the evolution that is taking place in our province the areas are getting totally occupied.</p> <p>Q2. My second concern is that in my opinion, when elaborating the description of where the line will cross it should be specified the local names of the areas where the line will pass, because for us field technicians even though we went to the place and know, If someone else reads the study, like some people who are here in the room cannot figure out where it is. Out of curiosity others may want to visit and see what is there and cannot tell. Here in the description of the alignment is not specified, just says Moatize, Nhamitsatse. Nhamitsatse where? There is no village name?</p> <p>Q3. Resettlement has been mentioned in the project description, I was curious because there is a point here, where the line will cross, and seems that that there is a group that has already been resettled by the CLN in Nhamitsatse and its line will pass exactly there. Will there be resettlement of the resettlement?</p> <p>Q4. Still at the same point there are two railway lines (ICVL and Vale). What is the distance between the two railway lines (ICVL</p>	<p>Consultec – Guilhermina Honwana</p> <p>A1. I would like to thank you for your comments. Between 2004 and 2005 an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process was conducted and reached its conclusion. The study was done and it came to an end, but it did not get anywhere, for various reasons. If you see this project has started from scratch now, a new EIA process was started precisely because it was realized that the conditions of the terrain have changed a lot, the conditions found are totally different from 10 years ago. The technical team have already visited the area.</p> <p>A2. The layout of the transmission line shows what we have in our base, the location of some villages that have been identified, but there are always some changes and we have to update this information. There will be a readjustment after the visit and the field work.</p> <p>A4. Regarding the distance and interference that the transmission line could have with the railway lines. I will ask EDM to support the answer, but what I perceive as an environmental consultant, and as I have explained, this transmission line has a total right-of-way of about 55 m and the distance between the towers is 450 m. What has been explained is that the lines in relation to the distance from the soil, the height is about 12 m, the line cables will never touch or interfere with existing lines.</p>

Questions (Q) / Comments (C)	Answers (A) / Comments (C)
<p>and Vale), and this process will not cause any interference to the railway lines?</p> <p>C1. If you are going to see what exists there now regarding the resettlement issue it means that we are using the previous study and still do not know what exists there.</p> <p>C2. The name of the areas is clear, the names of the towns where the line passes is lacking. I say this because when we went to the field to identify this alignment and we were confused because we could not understand the study area. And later we had access to this alignment through another person.</p>	<p>WSP – Francis Barbe</p> <p>A4. I have here a more detailed map, at the height where the transport line crosses the two railways, these railways are about 1 km between the lines, in a very important section of the line and less than 1 km from the railway.</p> <p>A3. The question of resettlement will be determined after the socio-economic study, where will be observed what is inside the way-leave area, to see which villages will be affected and only after, this matter will be considered.</p> <p>Consultec – Guilhermina Honwana</p> <p>C3. The survey that has been done is a preliminary survey and has not yet been made a more detailed survey, this will be done in the EIS phase.</p> <p>EDM – Rodrigues Laidone</p> <p>A1. EDM through Impacto made a study to interconnect Tete and Malawi, but after the study was completed, we here in Mozambique tend to have problems with the bankability of projects, we did not have funding for it. Even now the project is not yet funded but the World Bank is interested. In the previous study there were three possible alignments to bring energy to Malawi, the first alignment would take energy from Matambo substation across the Zambezi River and then to Malawi, the second option to withdraw from Vale to build a 220 kV substation, To continue to Malawi, once arriving there to build a 400 kV substation to increase power and the 3rd option was to build a substation in Cataxa, more or less along the way to Songo, we would take 220 kV from it and 220 kV from Matambo and the two lines would go to Malawi. These were the alignments studied in the past. In the end, the chosen option was to take power from Matambo substation. Fichtner (consultant who is conducting technical feasibility studies) as Guilhermina said is working in partnership to see what works best. I am in the environmental area of the EDM and I am trying to understand some of the issues related to that, the EPDA seeks to understand what can be done for the next phase, at this moment it tries to show what was found and what should be done in the next phase. The exact number of persons affected was not determined yet, it is still a preliminary study of the issues to be assessed.</p> <p>A3. We know that Resettlement here in Tete is problematic due to the things that happened in the past, and more consideration should be given to that. No one is going to fool around, this project is big, it will connect Mozambique to Malawi and there are gains for both countries.</p> <p>WSP – Francis Barbe</p> <p>A1. It is true that we started the study with an alignment chosen 10 years ago, we understand that too many things changed in the field, our study area will be a 2 km strip within the area, to try to optimize the alignment of the transmission line, and we will consider all this area to define the final alignment.</p>

Questions (Q) / Comments (C)	Answers (A) / Comments (C)
<p>José Semente – CFM Tete</p> <p>Q5. The project has two phases, how will this project be done in order to pass to the second phase?</p> <p>Q6. It is said that 126 km will be in Mozambique. I would like to know how many times this alignment crosses the railway line on this 126 km section?</p> <p>Q7. We forgot a detail that is very important, we have a climatic situation in Tete with a period of about 8 months when the temperatures are very high. I would like to understand what is the characteristic of the material that will be used? Especially in these areas where there will be the crossing with the railway line, what is the capacity of the material that will be used?</p> <p>C4. Sorry to insist but, in this case it will no longer be in two phases. Firstly this two phase issue should be reviewed because now it is said that it will be at 400kV. I would like to understand where you get all that power to then join with the energy of Matambo to go to Malawi?</p>	<p>EDM – Rodrigues Laidone</p> <p>C6. I was saying that in the previous study we were trying to put at least three alternatives. The first what had been agreed was that it would be used 220kV from Matambo, built Cataxa and take 220 kV from this sub-station and take the two lines to Malawi, the other was take 220kV from Matambo to Malawi and once there to raise the current to 400 kV using a transformer, but it was decided to use 400kV from Matambo to Malawi.</p> <p>EDM – Gil Massinga</p> <p>A5. The regional interconnection is usually 400kV, Mozambique / RSA and in other SADC countries. The 400 kV in this area are depending on Mphanda Nkuwa, and the situation of Cataxa sub-station that has not yet been defined. What we have here in Tete is 220 kV from Matambo substation. The second phase depends exactly on these factors, if we have Mphanda Nkuwa at any moment we will have the 400kV, so we will built our line for 400 kV.</p> <p>WSP – Francis Barbe</p> <p>A6. We have in the project area two railway lines, one from Vale and other from CFM (Sena line). The alignment crosses the CFM railway line (Sena line) once and Vale's line three times. If you want after, I have here a more detailed map with me, and we can see together. Now we need to know what the requirements here are in Mozambique. What is the minimum distance between the line and the railway? In other countries it is from 15 to 60 m. From what you saw in the presentation the right-of-way is of 55 m. We would like that you pass this information on to us so we can pass it to the technical team.</p> <p>Regarding the capacity of the material, you know better than me, but the towers are made from steel and concrete, but if you have some specification we can discuss later.</p>
<p>Jacinta Jacinto – DPASA Tete</p> <p>Q8. Are there policies for affected farmers and since it is a large area to be cleared, is there a reforestation plan in the areas crossed by project?</p>	<p>Consultec – Guilhermina Honwana</p> <p>A8. Regarding policies, EDM will follow the policies of the World Bank and Mozambique legislation.</p> <p>EDM – Rodrigues Laidone</p> <p>A8. The project has a way leave of 50 m, and regarding the loss of crops will be sent a letter to the Agriculture Provincial Directorate to make the survey on production costs for compensation and EDM always works directly with the agriculture and public works technicians (to compensate for houses). There are cases where there is nothing in the area and it was supposed to have a new crop field, we do not pay for empty lands but for loss of crops, and there are usually tables in all agriculture directorates and that's the one we use.</p> <p>C6. It takes at least four public consultation meetings with those affected to reach an agreement on resettlement, they say they want built houses, hospital and other things. They can create mechanisms to carry on business. Only after four consultations resettlement will go on. According to World Bank policies when there are fewer than 200 people, sit down and talk to them and make homes and/or the contractor will do the construction, and the project proponent assists. At least once a month or every three months supervision is done and if anything arises the DPTADER is called upon to help.</p>
<p>Manuel Poio – DPTADER Tete</p> <p>C7. If it is the case of resettlement, the proponent should meet not only with the community but also with the authorities, which is why the government created the decree in 2012. The government, the affected party and the proponent should be covered and this occurs in three levels, National, provincial and district level.</p>	<p>EDM – Rodrigues Laidone</p> <p>C8. In any case, nothing can happen without the provincial government. Thank you very much.</p>

Questions (Q) / Comments (C)	Answers (A) / Comments (C)
<p>Adélio Nhambir – FIPAG Tete</p> <p>Q9. Congratulations for the presentation. On slide 9 when it was talked about water quality and soils I was left with a doubt, how will the situation of soil and water contamination be prevented? The slide talks about erosion and increased water flow. What do the consultants want to do? Because it will affect the surrounding population.</p> <p>C9. It is important to emphasize on the question already raised about losses of crop area, what incentives will the population have.</p> <p>Q10. After the installation of the lines, a space of residential areas is delimited and sometimes there is a violation of this area. I would like to know, how will these areas be monitored?</p> <p>Q11. During the presentation, she said that the project's lifespan is 50 years, knowing that the project involves a lot of money, I would like to know why it is only 50 years.</p>	<p>Consultec – Guilhermina Honwana</p> <p>A9. The study is still in the EPDA phase and we are still trying to figure out what to study further in the EIA phase. There are several measures already outlined for this project and it is known that some measures should be taken in the pre-feasibility scope definition phase so we have already prepared some now but in the EIA phase we will go deeper.</p> <p>EDM – Rodrigues Laidone</p> <p>C10. Sorry but EDM do not say that this community will benefit from this or that, but we have a project of social responsibility that follows whenever the year ends. Some examples follow: EDM built a hospital in Quelimane in 2007; Made a donation to ICOR to give children more life; EDM built a health center in Chiure; In 2013, bicycles have been distributed in Gurúe, Inchope and Quelimane to help in the communication and transportation of community leaders. EDM helps writers and musicians, in case these want to launch their work and should have three quotations to receive the sponsorship. EDM is currently in the reorganization phase since 2015, but has not yet left the work.</p> <p>C11. In the affected area, Fichtner was contacted to electrify the affected area at least 5 km from the line to both sides, even through solar panels. An electrification system for schools and health centers will be studied. Being a leader in forestry, we have already received this concern in Nacaróia, Namapa where they said that they would like to have a little more shade and fruit trees.</p> <p>A11. The question of lifespan, does not mean that is only 50 years but may be a bit longer. We have the Chicamba dam since 1938 and it kept on working without maintenance and there was always energy.</p> <p>EDM – Gil Massinga</p> <p>A11. For 50 years the maintenance will be done, 50 years is the durability time of the material that will be used.</p> <p>EDM – Rodrigues Laidone</p> <p>A10. The 200kv line is not seen as a danger by the population, the truth is that there are houses there and our colleagues should visit the line regularly to avoid any problems. When people are taken away after building there are problems but in EDM we have a technical team that watches over these issues and has not been very effective.</p>
<p>Jonito José António – SDEJT Changara</p> <p>C12. In the beginning it has been talked about many things, I would like to ask the technical team for clarifications about all these facts.</p> <p>C13. The population that lives there must be benefited, not only hospitals and schools being electrified. The population must benefit to feel to be the owner of the project and watch over the line. If you work with the local leadership, it will lower the costs and there will not be many problems. The height of the towers could interfere with the operation of the equipment, I would like to ask that these aspects should be very well observed.</p> <p>Q12. There is a government plan to electrify the area in the long term but at the moment there is a project that will go through that area, why not catapult the opportunity and electrify the community? Surveillance is not as effective, so why not do better</p>	<p>EDM – Rodrigues Laidone</p> <p>C14. Note that EDM was a promoter of the old city councils, with the independence the company emerged in 1977 and next year will be 40 years. We had HCB Songo, Maputo had different power connections. Inhambane only had energy from HCB in 1989. Interconnected network did not exist. Until 2005 EDM was able to link all capital cities and followed by the phase of the districts and now it is in the phase of the administrative posts, and we believe that with the passage of time it will be possible to make the energy become stable. At the level of this process, these communities where the project passes are covered but I am not promising anything. We will take the concern to strengthen a little more.</p> <p>A12. If you see well, the Zobué area depends on energy from Malawi and this year had its limitations. If we want to take energy to Zobué, line 33 should be done and we would have to</p>

Questions (Q) / Comments (C)	Answers (A) / Comments (C)
<p>by covering the community we will have a better result.</p>	<p>isolate Malawi and in case there are problems here they can continue to use the energy of Malawi. Ex. In Madimba in Niassa province we take energy from HCB and isolate Malawi and when there are problems here they use energy from Malawi.</p>
<p>Roni Tembe – ANE Tete C15. Thank you for the presentation There was a lot of talk about reservation area for roads and it caught my attention regarding the roads that pass/ cross the line. The reserve area for roads are 30 m, when an administrator is in charge of a district he should help to oversee everything that is happening there. We have to do monitoring. It must be supervised through the Districts because this is the owner of the project. This situation is very critical, and neither EDM nor ANE will end this.</p>	<p>Consultec – Guilhermina Honwana C16. As regards inspection our legislation already provides for a protection area / right-of-way area and we have already seen that it is not respected, it is not only for electric towers, roads, but other infra-structures. Regarding what should be done, I share the same opinion with you, this question should be discussed in high level forums, the inspection should be done but not only from EDM, ANE but also by all authorities: municipal government, district government, all should be involved.</p>
<p>Anselmo Muchanga – CMC Tete C17. Let me congratulate the presentation. I would like to speak about inspection and contribute to the issue of soils and waters. I have attended to this question, it is not only the municipality that fails, it often receives requests from EDM and FIPAG and we propose our availability. Why it fails, I do not know, but should not be talked about something permanent. There should be meetings throughout the implementation of projects. From the moment we have technicians from FIPAG, EDM and Municipality it would be better and should be something permanent. In the implementation of this type of projects there are always affected soils, this permanent dialogue that will start from the base should be followed from the beginning. C18. We did not advance many issues because we already had a meeting where we could have some clarifications. The ANE colleague, if we look at the 2004 road decree it gives all the responsibilities to ANE. C19. The Tete municipality is concerned with this issue and we have already spoken with EDM because we have cases of illegal constructions that are electrified in the suburbs of Tete city, so we have to discourage these facts and we have to work together and we are available to collaborate.</p>	

After clarification by the representatives of the Proponent and Consultec, Mrs. Guilhermina Honwana from Consultec, closed the session by thanking all those present for their participation, and mentioned that further comments and suggestions should be sent to the email address (Spaisana@consultec.co.mz or Ghonwana@consultec.co.mz) and/or by fax 21491578, until 30th of November 2016.

4.2 Minutes of the Public Meeting in Moatize

Venue: Conference Room in Moatize Hotel, Moatize Town

Date: 16 October 2016

Time: 09:30am - 11:40am

Participants

The participants in the public meeting included the following:

- Representatives of government institutions, including: Provincial Secretariat, Permanent Secretary of Moatize, Planning and Infrastructures District Services (SDPI - Moatize) representing the Land, Environment and Rural Development Provincial Directorate (DPTADER - Tete), Gender, Child And Social Services Provincial Directorate (DPGCAS), Mineral Resources and Energy Provincial Directorate (DIPREME), Health, Gender and Social Action District Services (SDSMAS - Moatize) and Economic Activities District Services (SDAE - Moatize);
- Representatives of state-owned companies, including: Investment Fund and Water Supply Patrimony (FIPAG - Moatize), Zambezi Valley Development Agency;
- Representatives of affected communities, including: Chief of Moatize Administrative Post, Chief of Kambulatsitsi Administrative Post, and Mussacama Locality Chief (representing the Chief of Zobué Administrative Post);
- Representatives of the Proponent, Electricidade de Moçambique (EDM): Rodrigues Laidone (Environmental Department), Gil Massinga (Deputy Project Manager) and Lacerda Vale (ESC and USC Agency in all districts of Tete Province);
- Representatives of the Project Manager, WSP: Francis Barbe;
- Representatives of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) team, Consultec: Guilhermina Honwana and Hortência Rebelo.

Welcome

The meeting was opened by the consultant's representative, Mrs. Guilhermina Honwana, who welcomed all those present and initiated the meeting explaining briefly the meeting's objective, the presentation was made using PowerPoint.

Presentation of the Project and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process

The presenter began the meeting presenting the objectives and agenda of the meeting. The project, its location and description, including its components and activities to be undertaken were then presented. Subsequently, the EIA process was described, with some emphasis on its legal framework and objectives. A brief description of the baseline biophysical and socio-economic environment was also presented, followed by the potential impacts preliminarily identified in this EPDA phase. Mrs. Honwana explained that the impacts of the project will be studied in greater

detail during the Environmental Impact Study (EIA) phase, where mitigation measures will be assessed and presented.

After the presentation, Mrs. Honwana opened the room for debate, comments, questions and suggestions, the result of which is presented in the table below. Prior to the participants' intervention, Mrs. Honwana explained that in order to facilitate the registration of all participants in the debate, it was important that each participant should identify himself first, giving his name and the institution he represented.

Table 3 - Summary of the interventions and answers given in the public participation meeting held in Moatize Town, on 16th of November 2016

Questions (Q) / Comments (C)	Answers (A) / Comments (C)
<p>Azélia Novele – SDSMAS Moatize</p> <p>C1. I arrived a little late so I lost some points of the presentation</p> <p>Q1. This connection leaves Matambo and goes through Zobué. Will the population of Zobué benefit from electric power?</p>	<p>Consultec – Guilhermina Honwana</p> <p>A1. In the context of this project, the 400kV line is only a transmission line to transport energy from Mozambique to Malawi, but with this line the EDM will have higher quality of energy and it will be able to extend its power distribution network. This is a project that is part of a bigger project that will cover all Southern Africa countries, the main objective being the interconnection between the SADC countries, supplying the energy needs of the countries.</p> <p>EDM – Rodrigues Laidone</p> <p>A1. Energy for Zobué is a concern, in 1986, agreements were signed for them to use energy from Malawi and border administrative posts were electrified. Ulongué and Madimba in Niassa have been electrified and these also use energy from Malawi. I will ask colleague Lacerda to give his contribution on this issue.</p> <p>EDM – Lacerda Xavier Vale</p> <p>A1. When Marara and Doa changed for District category, Marara quickly benefited from electric current from Jindal, at this time we already receive 50 kV to pull energy from Moatize to Doa. We will have 33 kV transformers. After extending the energy to Doa, it will still have to be pulled from Kambulatsitsi to Zobué, and this year we had many power cuts due to dependence on water dams in Malawi and the objective is to use national energy, from Cataxa.</p>

Questions (Q) / Comments (C)	Answers (A) / Comments (C)
<p>Domingos Adolfo – Mussacama Locality Cheif</p> <p>Q2. I have a small doubt about the study that was done before, because today the reality is different. What was identified more than 10 years ago is that it was bush and today there are machambas. How is it going to be?</p> <p>I would like to know if Mussacama is involved in the projects that you have mentioned before.</p>	<p>EDM – Lacerda Xavier Vale</p> <p>A2. Mussacama is contemplated and is also included in this Doa project. It was difficult to pull energy from Tsangano to Zobué, it is a purely agricultural area and the quality of energy is not strong. Concerning this issue, the initial option is to use Tete energy in Tete.</p> <p>Consultec – Guilhermina Honwana</p> <p>A2. With respect to Mussacama, in the studies of 2004/2005, the reality of the areas was different and what is going to be done today is to perceive what exists along the corridor of the Transmission Line.</p> <p>A study will be conducted within a radius of about 2 km along the right-of-way and if it is found that there is a high concentration of crop fields (<i>machambas</i>), it will be necessary to evaluate the possibilities of diverting the line alignment from these areas, in cases where is not possible to make deviations, studies will be conducted on the different ways to compensate for the loss of these crop fields.</p>
<p>Domingos Luís Sande – Cheif of Kambulatsitsi Administrative Post</p> <p>C2. Thank you for the presentation, it was a work done with great effort and success.</p> <p>Q3. My question is similar to that of Dr. Azélia. Will Zobué be the only Administrative post covered by the energy? Our post also needs energy. Will the population along the corridors of the line that goes to Malawi benefit from this current? If so, there will be no confusion.</p> <p>In case of road projects all the villages are benefited. If EDM takes care of this situation, it will leave aside many problems.</p> <p>C3. Thank you for using local labor despite being temporary, because in these areas employment is difficult and schooling levels are low.</p> <p>C4. EDM has to recover those projects already spoken but not implemented that should start this year. The lines would leave from Kambulatsitsi to Doa, we need clarification as to whether the projects will start.</p>	<p>EDM – Rodrigues Laidone</p> <p>A3. EDM in environmental projects conducts studies and works with SDAE and SDPI in cases of compensations for crops and infrastructures. EDM always works with local governments, every situation is safeguarded. EDM will apply for funding from KFW or the World Bank and these do not fund projects that take people's land and it has to be a clean process, complying with legal requirements, if resettlement is necessary and all other things. For all effects, certification is needed.</p> <p>EDM is electrifying but there are a number of assumptions to follow. We will soon be connected to Tanzania. Just as we have discovered gas wells in Rovuma, they also discovered gas wells in Tanzania in the N'zingue area, near Dar-Es-Salaam, which are already being exploited and are going to sell energy to Mozambique soon. When we start exploring on the Mozambique side we will also sell to Tanzania.</p>
<p>Inacia Senalo – Moatize Post Chief</p> <p>C5. I would like to lean towards the environmental impact. There will be a lot of damage to the animals, land and plants. Tete has had a lot of resettlements and many other projects in this province and the problems are the same. I'm going to talk about my area of residence (Benga), we're having a hard time with coal dust and now they're talking about energy.</p> <p>C7. Nowadays the population complains that they do not have space for agriculture. I would like to ask for this project to be serious, population has to be taken in consideration.</p>	<p>Consultec – Guilhermina Honwana</p> <p>C6. The issue of resettlements is very difficult, both resettlements of infrastructures and crop fields should be well safeguarded.</p> <p>C8. The main objective is to avoid affecting these spaces, but always in coordination with the technical team and if possible a deviation will be proposed. If it is not possible to carry out these deviations, the affected persons will be duly compensated for the loss of crop fields, trees or even resettled following all the procedures provided by law.</p>
<p>António Daúce – SDPI</p> <p>Q4. The project is welcome. It was said that the 400 kV line will be installed and the right-of-way- will be 55 m. The law of Land is clear and the right-of-way tends to be 30 m or 50m. Is there a specific reason for that?</p> <p>Q5. We are in the public consultation where affected and interested parties should be present, and we are few. I am concerned about the lack of participation of the directly affected persons. I do not know if are met the conditions to validate this public meeting.</p> <p>C9. As for the specialized studies I would like to ask to pay close</p>	<p>Consultec – Guilhermina Honwana</p> <p>A5. The public consultation is ongoing within the EIA process and there are other ways to cover all those affected. In December it will begin the socio-economic and biophysical data survey and within this survey there will be meetings in the communities to listen to the concerns of those affected. At this phase we are only with the representatives. One thing is resettlement and another is environmental impact assessment. In case of resettlement, at least 4 meetings with affected people are required.</p> <p>C10. I would like to thank the suggestion given on the socio-</p>

Questions (Q) / Comments (C)	Answers (A) / Comments (C)
<p>attention in the area of socioeconomics. EDM was talking about working with SDAE and SDPI. The consulting firm must involve several parties because we will have serious problems and Moatize is an example of this.</p> <p>Q6. It was referred the connection of the administrative posts headquarters to the Cahora Bassa network, I would like to know the deadlines.</p>	<p>economic question.</p> <p>A4. The right-of-way is 55 m in total and is being used this measure which is a SAPP international requirement that is being used throughout SADC and has been agreed for Mozambique and Malawi.</p> <p>EDM – Rodrigues Laidone</p> <p>A6. EDM has a project called Edair in Chimoio, Tete, and Maputo (Mualazi). This project needs to have mini sub-stations and launch lines. These villages are expected to be electrified before the end of the project (Edair) by next year.</p>
<p>Egídio Joaquim – FIPAG</p> <p>C11. Congratulate EDM for expanding its services. When talking about public consultation, we talk about socioeconomic and other aspects. Regarding the technical issues because this is EDM, I have a question about the issue of expanding through the Matambo substation, but I will not do it.</p> <p>Q7. Is the Matambo substation dimensioned for this project? I just wanted to ask not to affect existing customers, because this station already feeds the central and northern part of the country. I have been in Zimbabwe for about 45 days and there has never been a simple power outage, and here power cuts are frequent and we are always losing electrical equipment and the same energy used in Zimbabwe comes from Mozambique from this Matambo substation.</p> <p>Q8. EDM proposed the construction of 2 substations here in Tete to solve the problem of frequent cuts. What will be 1st, the substations or the transmission line?</p> <p>C12. I would be grateful if the internal situation is solved first and then the external situation.</p>	<p>EDM – Rodrigues Laidone</p> <p>A7. The problem of voltage drops will be solved by constructing a mini substation in Canongola in order to stabilize the flow of loads as well as a substation in Moatize. And for this last substation we have information that the work has already started.</p> <p>EDM – Gil Massinga</p> <p>A7. The question about if current or line will withstand current in Moatize, we have done several studies. Our line should have 400 kV if Mphanda Nkuwa was up and running. The SADC one is the interregional connection with 400 kV, in the case of Matambo with 220 kV it is necessary to put 400 kV transformers in Phombeya in Malawi to raise the current.</p> <p>A8. The financer for the small works needed to solve the problems of internal voltage drop and for this interconnection line is the same, it will happen simultaneously.</p> <p>C13. It is a government project and has been approved, so it will happen.</p>
<p>Gracio Cuna – DIPREME Tete</p> <p>C14. There are two moments here at this meeting. The projects we are discussing and the power extension in the areas crossed by the project.</p> <p>C15. The line for Doa went to tender and there is already a winner who was going to make the line and with the present crisis and depreciation of metical the exchange markets have changed, at the time the contract was signed the dollar was at 35mt and now it is at 78mt.</p> <p>C16. I know there is a substation in Moatize and 50 MVA transformers. You cannot associate the power quality in Moatize with the high voltage line project that will pass a little far from Moatize.</p> <p>C17. In my opinion these substations will minimize the problems that exist.</p> <p>C18. It is necessary to update the map of the mining concessions to see if the alignment will not pass through the mining areas, and coordinate with the concession of DUAT's and verify with Geography and Cadastre.</p> <p>C19. Looking back to the beginning of the project in 2005 to date, much time has passed. The biggest problem we have is the study period and time for the project implementation.</p> <p>Q9. Is there a social responsibility component to such a large project? I believe it will not benefit Malawi alone.</p>	<p>Consultec – Guilhermina Honwana</p> <p>C20. In relation to studies done in 2004/5. This study did not rule out these studies. The start of the line was considered from Matambo, from Cataxa and from other options. The route of the most viable alignment was that of Matambo.</p> <p>C21. The reality of 10 years ago was different, so a new study, a new EIA process had to start considering the time that has passed. This DUAT's verification process is being taken into account. We said that we would check where there are crop fields (machambas) along the proposed alignment.</p> <p>In addition to these public consultations we make appointments with the key services, for instance Geography and Cadastre and even DIPREME, all these in order to ensure that all aspects are taken onto account.</p> <p>WSP – Francis Barbe</p> <p>C22. The mining concessions that exist today did not exist in 2004. In the image on slide 6 of the presentation, we can see that we are proposing a deviation from the ICVL and Vale concessions. We have a map of the mining concessions and all these issues will be taken into account for the final line alignment.</p> <p>EDM – Rodrigues Laidone</p> <p>A9. As for the issue of Social Responsibility, it is difficult to say that we are going to do the thing "x", school, hospital, ... EDM's recommendation to Fichtner (technical consultant) is to verify in a 5km radius for each side of the line the settlements with the highest number of inhabitants and see what can be done to</p>

Questions (Q) / Comments (C)	Answers (A) / Comments (C)
	<p>electrify the health centres and schools along the affected area, using other alternatives such as solar panels, while waiting for the expansion of the distribution network. Because we believe that if you don't do anything, those communities will vandalize the equipment that is there.</p> <p>In the field of Social Responsibility, EDM has designed strategies of what will be done throughout the year. For example this: building an hospital in Quelimane and Lichinga in 2007; making a donation to ICOR to operate children with heart problems; building a health center in Chiure; In 2013 distribution of bicycles in Gorue, Inchope and Quelimane was made to help in communication and transportation of community leaders; The EDM helps writers and musicians, who want to launch their work and after presenting three quotations can receive the sponsorship; it has also supported football teams (Chingale de Tete). EDM is currently in the reorganization phase since 2015, but has not yet left work.</p>
<p>Bernardo – Zambezi development Agency</p> <p>C23. I want to thank the initiative of Tete province and of the country in general. I would like to focus on the social area, and I believe that we should not separate the environment from the social part so that we call it the socio-environmental area. We work directly with people, with the society.</p> <p>C24. If we do not take into consideration that population, we will have serious problems. On the radios is spread the information that there are many poles/towers being assembled and many have been vandalized, and it is very costly for EDM to restore what is vandalized.</p> <p>Q10. We, in partnership with MITADER, are working on a special land planning plan for the Zambezi Valley. Has this project taken into account this plan or not? This plan aims to map all areas.</p>	<p>Consultec – Guilhermina Honwana</p> <p>A10. I would like to emphasize that contacts are being made with all parties, and we have not yet had access to the plan.</p> <p>WSP – Francis Barbe</p> <p>A10. Thank you very much for your contribution. At this stage we are looking for these documents and for that we are holding meetings with the key services for get more information.</p> <p>C25. We are trying to arrange a meeting in Moatize District and so far we have not been able to do so.</p>
<p>Gracio Cuna – DIPREME Tete</p> <p>C26. Contact the National Mining Institute in Maputo</p>	<p>Consultec – Guilhermina Honwana</p> <p>C27. Thank you very much.</p>
<p>Botelho Cumbidze – SDPI</p> <p>C28. In the scope of the transmission line there are some regions that have animals and other living beings of the bush (eco region). I would like to appeal to EDM to respect the environment in the ecosystem area.</p>	<p>Consultec – Guilhermina Honwana</p> <p>C29. Ecology is an important issue and in this EPDA phase it has been found that it may be affected and therefore it will be necessary to do specialized studies on avifauna and ecology in the EIA phase. It is an issue that will be taken into account.</p>
<p>Pedro Baúte – SDAE Moatize</p> <p>C30. We received at the district government level a proposal from a company, to set up a thermoelectric plant, in the Benga area near Cancopo but the project has not yet been presented.</p> <p>Q11. The issue of social responsibility. Without this process you already have social responsibility as a company. In any project that is done there is always the social part and we have the example of the railway line to Nacala, in Nhamitsatse have been built schools for the children to study. In the project component you can think of benefits for that community. We want to know what will be done to benefit the community.</p>	<p>EDM – Rodrigues Laidone</p> <p>Q12. What would be the proposal for social responsibility?</p>
<p>Azélia Novele – SDMAS Moatize</p> <p>A11. Allocation of ambulances, opening of water holes, construction of schools, allocation of school desks.</p>	
<p>Cassiano Cangolono – DIPREME Tete</p> <p>Q12. What is the area where the compensating substation will be built, will it be here in Mozambique or in neighbouring Malawi?</p> <p>I am of the opinion that this project should not go too far with this issue of social responsibility. Just build/equip. Because the infrastructures itself have costs and can make the project unfeasible. It should put energy in the health centre but also put</p>	<p>EDM – Gil Massinga</p> <p>A12. It will depend on the costs, if we buy transformers it will be in Phombeya. Initially the line will transmit electric power from Mozambique to Malawi. At Vale we already have space for this substation.</p>

Questions (Q) / Comments (C)	Answers (A) / Comments (C)
a PT and connect low voltage power to the communities.	
<p>Zé Maria – Moatize Permanent Secretary</p> <p>C31. We have mentioned several times the issue of social responsibility. Government plans within the District must be taken into account. I think it is better, although knowing what we wanted at the beginning of the meeting with what the government planned (five-year plan) is not easy.</p>	<p>EDM – Rodrigues Laidone</p> <p>C32. Thank you.</p> <p>C33. Regarding the thermoelectric plant, an EDM team have been in the field for the construction of a thermal power station alongside Vale, from 1,200 to coal, but yes this one will go on. But then came another Japanese team to study the construction in Nampula and Nacala also a gas power station.</p>

After clarification by the representatives of the Proponent and Consultec, Guilhermina Honwana from Consultec, closed the session by thanking all those present for their participation, and mentioned that further comments and suggestions should be sent to the email address (Spaisana@consultec.co.mz or Ghonwana@consultec.co.mz) and/or by fax 21491578, until 30th of November 2016.

Annex I - Example of Newspaper Adverts



CONVITE

PROCESSO DE PARTICIPAÇÃO PÚBLICA

A Electricidade de Moçambique, E.P. (EDM), encontra-se a promover o processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental para o Projecto de Interligação Moçambique – Malawi que se encontra em fase de Estudo de Pré-Viabilidade Ambiental e Definição de Âmbito (EPDA).

No âmbito do Processo de Participação Pública previsto na fase de EPDA, a Consultec em representação da EDM vem, por este meio, convidar todos interessados a participarem nas Reuniões de Consulta Pública.

Estas reuniões serão realizadas com o objectivo de recolher as principais preocupações e sugestões da comunidade, sociedade civil e instituições governamentais sobre o Projecto e o EPDA. As reuniões serão realizadas nos seguintes locais e datas:

Cidade da Tete	Cidade de Moatize
Data: 15 de Novembro de 2016	Data: 16 de Novembro de 2016
Hora: 09:00 – 12:00	Hora: 09:00 – 12:00
Local: Hotel VIP	Local: Hotel Moatize

A versão preliminar do Relatório de EPDA estará disponível para consulta até 30 de Novembro nos locais a seguir mencionados:

- Direcção Nacional de Avaliação do Impacto Ambiental (DNAIA - MITADER) em Maputo;
- Direcção Provincial de Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural de Tete;
- Posto Administrativo de Matara
- Posto Administrativo de Zóbué
- Escritório da Consultec em Maputo; e
- Website da Consultec, em www.consultec.co.mz.
- Escritório da EDM em Maputo, AV. Filipe Samuel Magaia n°368, 1º andar

Para esclarecimentos, por favor, contacte a Consultec, por intermédio de Guilhermina Honwana, através dos telefones 21491555 ou 823044240 (escritório), fax 21491578 ou por e-mail, pelo seguinte endereço ghonwana@consultec.co.mz.



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CONVITE

PROCESSO DE PARTICIPAÇÃO PÚBLICA

A Electricidade de Moçambique, E.P. (EDM), encontra-se a promover o processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental para o Projecto de Interligação Moçambique – Malawi que se encontra em fase de Estudo de Pré-Viabilidade Ambiental e Definição de Âmbito (EPDA).

No âmbito do Processo de Participação Pública previsto na fase de EPDA, a Consultec em representação da EDM vem, por este meio, convidar todos interessados a participarem nas Reuniões de Consulta Pública.

Estas reuniões serão realizadas com o objectivo de recolher as principais preocupações e sugestões da comunidade, sociedade civil e instituições governamentais sobre o Projecto e o EPDA. As reuniões serão realizadas nos seguintes locais e datas:

Cidade da Tete	Cidade de Moatize
Data: 15 de Novembro de 2016	Data: 16 de Novembro de 2016
Hora: 09:00 – 12:00	Hora: 09:00 – 12:00
Local: Hotel VIP	Local: Hotel Moatize

A versão preliminar do Relatório de EPDA estará disponível para consulta até 30 de Novembro nos locais a seguir mencionados:

- Direcção Nacional de Avaliação do Impacto Ambiental (DNAIA - MITADER) em Maputo;
- Direcção Provincial de Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural de Tete;
- Posto Administrativo de Kambulatsisi
- Posto Administrativo de Zóbué
- Escritório da Consultec em Maputo; e
- Website da Consultec, em www.consultec.co.mz.
- Escritório da EDM em Maputo, AV. Filipe Samuel Magaia nº368, 1º andar

Para esclarecimentos, por favor, contacte a Consultec, por intermédio de Guilhermina Honwana, através dos telefones 21491555 ou 823044240 (escritório), fax 21491578 ou por e-mail, pelo seguinte endereço ghonwana@consultec.co.mz.



Annex II - Example of Invitations

Maputo, 07 de Novembro de 2016
N/Ref. 954/C16-24/2016

A
Direcção Provincial dos Recursos Minerais e Energia
Att: Departamento de geologia e minas
Tete

Assunto: **Projecto de Interligação Moçambique-Malawi**

Excelência,

A Electricidade de Moçambique, E.P. (EDM), encontra-se a promover o processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental para o Projecto de Interligação Moçambique – Malawi que se encontra em fase de Estudo de Pré-Viabilidade Ambiental e Definição de Âmbito (EPDA).

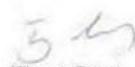
No âmbito do Processo de Participação Pública previsto na fase de EPDA, a Consultec/WSP em representação da EDM vem, por este meio, **solicitar uma reunião com V. Exas., na semana de 14 a 18 de Novembro de acordo com a vossa disponibilidade.**

O objectivo desta reunião é recolher as principais preocupações e sugestões de V. Excia sobre o Projecto.

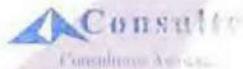
Aguardamos a vossa resposta.

Para esclarecimentos, por favor, contacte a Consultec, por intermédio de Guilhermina Honwana, através dos telefones 21491555 ou 823044240 (escritório), fax 21491578 ou por e-mail, pelo seguinte endereço ghonwana@consultec.co.mz.

Os nossos melhores cumprimentos,



Tiago Dray
Director do Projecto



Consultec
Consultores Associados

Rua Tenente General Oswaldo Tazama, 169 - Maputo - Moçambique
Tel.: 21 491 555 / 491 832 - Fax: 21 491 578 - E-mail: consultec@consultec.co.mz



Annex III - List of Participants (EIA Phase)

1. List of participants in Tete



PROJECTO DE INTERLIGAÇÃO MOÇAMBIQUE-MALAWI
FASE DE EPDA



Nº	NOME E CONTACTOS	INSTITUIÇÃO/OCUPAÇÃO	ENDEREÇO DA INSTITUIÇÃO
1	Nome: MANUEL V. POLO Telefone: 843110000 Email: mrvictorlovo@yahoo.fr	DPTADER	
2	Nome: Nelson Semente Telefone: 824108210 Email: npsemente@yahoo.com.br	CFM - Director	EXH - Moçimbe - TEG
3	Nome: FRANCIS BARBE Telefone: 001 514 229 2310 Email:	WSP	MTL
4	Nome: Ana Telma Benfamin Telefone: 84 79 68 117 Email: anatelma69@yahoo.com	DPTADER	AY. da Independência
5	Nome: Rui Tembe Telefone: 82/84/863124080 Email: rtembe71@gmail.com	ANETe rtembe@ame.gov.mz	
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8	Nome: Telefone: Email:		

Processo de Participação Pública – Cidade de Tete – 15 de Novembro de 2016

Nº	NOME E CONTACTOS	INSTITUIÇÃO/OCUPAÇÃO	ENDEREÇO DA INSTITUIÇÃO
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2	Nome: INACIÁ ALI Telefone: 828785762/846255701 Email: inacaly@gmail.com	SECRETARIA PROVINCIAL	
3	Nome: Adelio Jeremias Ahambila Telefone: 820030239/827895990 Email: ahambila@yahoo.com.br	FIPAGS - Tete	Bairro Chingodhi Troço Baobab - CITA
4	Nome: Guilhermina Honwana Telefone: 820160840/840575080 Email: ghonwana@consultec.co.mz	Consultec	Maputo
5	Nome: Natália A. M. Bileky Telefone: 847423673 - 25222496 Email:	DPTC	Bairro Joana Rachel Caminho de Matomo - Tete
6	Nome: Jorela Goncalo Fuzão Telefone: 824296203 Email: fuzaojorela@gmail.com	DPEAST	Bairro Joana Rachel
7	Nome: Dulce Manuel Amador Telefone: 843601734 Email:	Delegação Provincial Dos Recursos Humanos	Av. da Felicidade Ex CTPZ
8	Nome: Telefone: Email:		

Processo de Participação Pública – Cidade de Tete – 15 de Novembro de 2016

Nº	NOME E CONTACTOS	INSTITUIÇÃO/OCUPAÇÃO	ENDEREÇO DA INSTITUIÇÃO
1	Nome: <i>Celso António Xavier</i> Telefone: <i>843229617</i> Email:	<i>FIPAB - Tete</i> <i>Analista de Agua</i>	
2	Nome: <i>Hortência Rebelo</i> Telefone: <i>827480389</i> Email:	<i>Consultec</i>	<i>Maputo</i>
3	Nome: <i>ANSELMO I. MACHANGA</i> Telefone: <i>847318153</i> Email: <i>anselmopaula@gmail.com</i>	<i>CMCT - TETE & ESTRADA</i>	<i>TETE</i>
4	Nome: <i>Aurelio Inácio Luis</i> Telefone: <i>826235730 / 842194864</i> Email: <i>Aurelio.Luis@edm.co.mz</i>	<i>EDM / Operações de Redes</i>	<i>Tete</i>
5	Nome: <i>Lacena Xavier DAP</i> Telefone: <i>825627590 / 847440543</i> Email: <i>lacena.vale@edm.co.mz</i>	<i>EDM / Agências das ESC e Resc. (Tete Distrito)</i>	<i>TETE</i>
6	Nome: <i>Silvia Eduardo Francisco</i> Telefone: <i>84211331</i> Email: <i>silviafranc@netmail.com</i>	<i>SIPREME - Tete, Técnico de Sistema Ambiental</i>	<i>Av. da Liberdade, Prédio da Ex - 602</i>
7	Nome: Telefone: Email:		
8	Nome: Telefone: Email:		

Processo de Participação Pública – Cidade de Tete – 15 de Novembro de 2016

Nº	NOME E CONTACTOS	INSTITUIÇÃO/OCUPAÇÃO	ENDEREÇO DA INSTITUIÇÃO
1	Nome: Jacinta Jacinto Telefone: 842911984 Email: jacyncom@yahoo.com.br	Direcção provincial de agricultura e segurança alimentar	AV da liberdade no prédio da at. Sa SP2
2	Nome: Rodrigues Lacerda Telefone: 82-6661639 Email: rodrigues.lacerda@med.unz.edu.mz	EDM-DRS-deptº Ambiental	AV. Filipe S. Magasa, 368 Maputo
3	Nome: Gil Massigna Telefone: 823259910 Email: gil.massigna@edim.co.mz	EDM-DEP-Gest. - Rede de projectos	Av. Filipe S. Magasa, 368 Maputo
4	Nome: Abel Sousa Dias Telefone: 826621222 Email: asousa@edim.co.mz	Consultec	
5	Nome: Patrícia D. Augusto Telefone: 82-5853090 Email:	DITADER-TETE	AV. Independência
6	Nome: Catherine Filipe Isanda Telefone: 843025707 / 825897452 Email: Vandertranda59@gmail.com	Serviço Distrital de saúde Muller e Acci Social - Changara	Luanda, Isabela Josina Macul
7	Nome: Américo F. Zafra Telefone: 846381608 Email: americofzafra@edim.co.mz	Secretaria permanente de obras e obras de Changara	Changara SD
8	Nome: Telefone: Email:		

Processo de Participação Pública – Cidade de Tete – 15 de Novembro de 2016

2. List of participants in Moatize



PROJECTO DE INTERLIGAÇÃO MOÇAMBIQUE-MALAWI FASE DE EPDA



Nº	NOME E CONTACTOS	INSTITUIÇÃO/OCUPAÇÃO	ENDEREÇO DA INSTITUIÇÃO
1	Nome: Domingos Adolfo Kacikira Telefone: 8404182057 Email:	Posto de Zômbizé	Secretaria Distrital de Moatize
2	Nome: Luísa Diogo Seunho Telefone: 847842528/825211588 Email: luisaadiogo@seunho.com.mz	Posto de Moatize	Secretaria Distrital de Moatize
3	Nome: Ródrigo Luís Cardoso Telefone: 826661639 Email: rodrigo.luis@edp.com.mz	EDM - DSI - Depto. Admin.	Av. Filipe S. Magalães 368 - Maputo
4	Nome: José Carlos FERNANDES Telefone: 824290203 Email: fernandesjca@gmail.com	DPECAST	Bairro Jardim Machal
5	Nome: António Duca Telefone: 829967100/84395300 Email: antonioduca2@yahoo.com.br	SDPI-MOATIZE/DIRECTOR	Bairro 25 DE ABRIL
6	Nome: Beatriz Fernandes Ambrósio Telefone: 842894159 Email: ambrósio@mail.com	SDPI-MOATIZE/Estagiário	Bairro 25 de Setembro
7	Nome: Carolina Xavier Martins Telefone: 825627590/847440543 Email:	CARRERA EDR/COORDINADORA DE TRABALHOS SUBTERRÂNEOS	EDM - TETE Setor: Av. Liberdade
8	Nome: Telefone: Email:		

Processo de Participação Pública – Cidade de Moatize – 16 de Novembro de 2016

Nº	NOME E CONTACTOS	INSTITUIÇÃO/OCUPAÇÃO	ENDEREÇO DA INSTITUIÇÃO
1	Nome: Domingos Luis Saude Gene Telefone: 826100459 Email:	Administração - Moatize Chefe do posto de Kambalatsiti	Kambalatsiti
2	Nome: Abelucio Rebelo Telefone: 827480389 Email: rebelo6@consultec.co.mz	Consultec - Técnicos ambientais	Maputo
3	Nome: Manuel Xaosa Jaime Telefone: 825978560 Email: -	SDSNAS - Moatize	Moatize
4	Nome: Pedro Baute Abril Telefone: 844273066 Email: petrobautec.abril@gmail.com	SDAE - Moatize	Moatize
5	Nome: Inago José Maria Maudere Telefone: 828544646 Email: maudereinago@yahoo.com.br	Superintendente de Moatize	Moatize
6	Nome: Egidio Joaquim Telefone: 825371310 Email:	FIPAG / TÉCNICO	MOATIZE
7	Nome: Agêlia Eunice Novela Telefone: 822841660 Email: ageliamovela26@gmail.com	SDSNAS - Moatize	Moatize
8	Nome: José António Gonçalves Telefone: Email:	OPRME	Moatize

Processo de Participação Pública – Cidade de Moatize – 16 de Novembro de 2016

PROJECTO DE INTERLIGAÇÃO MOÇAMBIQUE-MALAWI
FASE DE EPDA

Nº	NOME E CONTACTOS	INSTITUIÇÃO/OCUPAÇÃO	ENDEREÇO DA INSTITUIÇÃO
1	Nome: Inácio M Telefone: 828785740/846255701 Email: inacaly@gmail.com	SECRETARIA PROVINCIAL - TETE	data Secretariaprovincial.tete@gmail.com
2	Nome: Gil Madsinga Telefone: 823257710 Email: gil.madsinga@edm.org	EDM - Coordenador d. Projeto Affinity	Mujinga - Av: Filipe S. Mojão, 308
3	Nome: Guilhermina Hanwana Telefone: 820160840 Email: ghanwana@consultec.co.mz	Consultec	Maputo
4	Nome: Graça Cule Telefone: 821458030 Email:	DIPREME	TETE.
5	Nome: Abel Sousa Telefone: 826621231 Email: asousa@consultec.co.mz	Consultec	tete
6	Nome: Bernardo Simão Felipe Telefone: 846085346 Email: filipebernardosouza08@gmail.com	Agência de Zambéze Técnico	Teta (SEAE)
7	Nome: João Romário Augusto Telefone: 846750564 Email:	SDPI - Moatize	Moatize (SDPI)
8	Nome: Telefone: Email:		

Processo de Participação Pública – Cidade de Moatize – 16 de Novembro de 2016



APPENDIX 4-C

ADDITIONAL MEETINGS (CONSULTATION ROUND 2)



MINUTES OF MEETINGS
ESIA/RPF Mozambique – Malawi Interconnection Project
Stakeholder Consultation Round 1 (Scoping)
Nov. 14th to 18th 2016

PROVINCIAL DIRECTION OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY (DPRME - TETE)	
Date: Nov. 14 th , 2016	
Meeting location: DPRME office, in Tete	
Participants: <u>DPRME:</u> C. CANGALONGONDO, Technician; C. MODESTO, superior technician; P. CHALE, technician; M. de ALMEIDA, Technician; A.T.BENJAMIM, Technician. Project team: Francis BARBE (WSP); Abel Sousa Dias (Consultec).	
Duration of meeting: 1h	
Meeting Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation of the current status of the Project and ESIA process;- Discussion on concerns and expectations with regard to the Project and ESIA/RPF process.	
Summary of discussions:	
1.	Project Contribution to Rural Electrification: The extension of the electricity distribution network is considered to be a provincial priority. Most of the communities that will be affected by this project do not have electricity. The distribution network in that area ends in Cateme, with the exception of Zobué which receives electricity from Malawi. Therefore, the project should integrate a rural electrification component, either through the extension of the distribution network or through financing solar energy projects in communities. The DPRME has developed such projects in other areas of the province and could partner with EDM in the implementation of solar energy projects along the interconnection line.
2.	Assessment of potential incidences on mining projects: The project must consider potential developments in the mining concessions affected by the transmission line route. The consultant is provided with the link to the DPRME website where the information on existing mining concessions is available.

Prepared by: Francis Barbe, Nov. 24th 2016

CHIEFS OF ZOBUE, CAMBURUTSITSI AND MOATIZE ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS	
Date: Nov. 17 th , 2016	
Meeting location: Moatize	
Participants: <u>Local representatives:</u> D. ADOLFO, administrator Zobué post and chief of Mussacama; D. L. SANDER, administrator Camburutsitsi post and chief of Madamba; Mrs IGNAZIA administrator Moatize post and chief of Benga. <u>Project team:</u> Francis BARBE (WSP)	
Duration of meeting: 30 min.	
Meeting Agenda:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion on concerns and expectations with regard to the Project, the preliminary line route and ESIA/RPF process. 	
Summary of discussions:	
1.	Changes in field conditions since the selection of the study corridor: In Zobué and Camburatsitsi, field conditions have changed a lot from what was observed over ten years ago, when this line corridor was selected. Back then, it used to be mostly bush, but some areas are today densely cultivated and inhabited. Inhabited or densely farmed areas should be avoided.
2.	Protection of houses: A priority should be to avoid houses and inhabited areas. It is considered easier to displace agricultural plots than houses.
3.	Proposed deviations to the preliminary line route: 1) Between Inhagoma and Nhamitsatsi, the line should remain on the south – east side of the Vale railway where less farm plots are likely to be found; 2) The segment passing through the village of Sweet is highlighted as one of the most problematic in terms of impacts on farm plots and houses. A deviation to the north-west of this village is recommended; 3) A lot of houses and farm plots will be affected in Canhungue by the preliminary line route. A deviation is recommended for this village (ideally to the South, less occupied).
4.	Avoid recent resettlement areas: Families recently displaced by the Vale – Nacala railroad were resettled along the EN7 road between Inhagoma and Nhamitsatsi, on the north-west side of the road. The project should avoid affecting these recently resettled families.
5.	Fair compensation: Fair compensation and assistance to displaced families is a major concern.
6.	Job opportunities: Favor the recruitment of workers from affected communities.
7.	Rural electrification: Access to electricity for the villages affected by the transmission line, which is said to critical for the project’s social acceptability.
8.	Past experiences with resettlement process: The population of Camcope and Benga has had a difficult experience with the recent resettlement processes for other projects. Payment of compensations have been delayed and resettlement has taken much more time than expected. People are disillusioned with this kind of process. This project is expected to have a more serious approach and respect its timelines.

Prepared by: Francis Barbe, Nov. 24th 2016



MINUTES OF MEETINGS
ESIA/RPF Mozambique – Malawi Interconnection Project
Stakeholder Consultation Round 1 (Scoping)
Nov. 14th to 18th 2016

MUNICIPALITY OF TETE – DEPARTMENT OF URBAN PLANNING	
Date: Nov. 16 th , 2016	
Meeting location: Tete	
Participants: <u>Tete’s Service of Urban Planning:</u> B. M. LEA BENE, Chief Officer; J. RODOLFO, architect; O. VICTORIMO, land surveyor. <u>Project team:</u> Francis BARBE (WSP); Abel Sousa Dias (Consultec)	
Duration of meeting: 1h	
Meeting Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation of the current status of the Project and ESIA process;- Discussion on concerns and expectations with regard to the Project and ESIA/RPF process.	
Summary of discussions:	
1.	<p>Interference with Mpadwe’s urban expansion plan: The section of the preliminary line route between the EN7 and the Zambezi River crosses the Municipality’s urban expansion area for the borough of Mpadwe. This raises a major concern as residential and industrial developments are planned in this area and could be partly compromised by the passage of a new transmission line, which would add up to the development constraints already faced with the new Matambo – Vale 220 kV transmission line and its 100 m wide land reserve. Phase 1 of the Mpadwe urban development plan has already been approved by the Ministry of State Administration and many lots have already been attributed to developers, while others are in the process of being allocated. Any significant changes to this plan would need to be validated by the Ministry.</p> <p>The first recommendation from the Municipality’s urban planning service is to try to avoid completely this urban expansion area by diverting to the South of the Quiro River.</p> <p>If this is not possible, a second recommendation would be to assess the possibility to use part of the Matambo – Vale land reserve for this project. From the point where it reaches the former 66 kV line to Vale, continue parallel to this 66 kV line, ideally to the South, to minimize impacts on future residential areas.</p>

Prepared by: Francis Barbe, Nov. 24th 2016



MINUTES OF MEETINGS
ESIA/RPF Mozambique – Malawi Interconnection Project
Stakeholder Consultation Round 1 (Scoping)
Nov. 14th to 18th 2016

PROVINCIAL DIRECTION OF LAND, ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DPTADER – TETE)	
Date: Nov. 16 th , 2016	
Meeting location: Tete	
Participants: <u>DPTADER</u> : C.D. AGUSTO, officer; A.T. BENJAMIM, officer; M.V. POIO, officer. Project team: Francis BARBE (WSP); Guilhermina HONWANA (Consultec)	
Duration of meeting: 1h	
Meeting Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation of the current status of the Project and ESIA process; - Discussion on concerns and expectations with regard to the Project and ESIA/RPF process. 	
Summary of discussions:	
1.	Exact location of the line route: The Direction deplores that it was not provided with accurate information on the line route when it conducted the required field reconnaissance for the categorization of this project. It would like to revisit to field once that the final routing is established.
2.	Changes in field conditions since the selection of the study corridor: Many developments have occurred in the area since the selection, in 2004, of the line corridor, including the expansion of many villages and farmed areas. This must be considered by the consultants and deviations must be proposed for areas that are now densely occupied.
3.	Fair compensations: The project is expected to provide for adequate and fair compensations and resettlement assistance.
4.	Community engagement: Affected communities must be directly informed and consulted during the ESIA and RAP development process.
5.	Avoid recent resettlement areas: Protection of recently The project area has experienced many resettlement processes in the past years for different projects (mining, railway, power lines). A major concern is to avoid having to resettle the already displaced families for a second time. Areas where such situation could occur are Benga (south of the ICVL mining concession) and along the EN7, on the north side, between Inhagoma and Nhamitsatsi.
6.	Wildlife: The proposed crossing point over the Zambeze River (along the existing 220 kV Matambo – Vale line) does not raise any specific concern in terms of wildlife. Bird collision is not reported to be a problem with the existing infrastructure. The consultant is invited to consult the Provincial Service of Wildlife and Forest Resources for further insights on potential issues for wildlife.

Prepared by: Francis Barbe, Nov. 24th 2016

PROVINCIAL DIRECTION OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY (DPASA – TETE)	
Date: Nov. 17 th , 2016	
Meeting location: Tete	
Participants: <u>DPASA</u> : C. ALEXANDRE, chief Officer; J. JACINTO, technician; C. SOUSA A., technician. <u>Project team</u> : Francis BARBE (WSP); Abel Sousa Dias (Consultec)	
Duration of meeting: 1h	
Meeting Agenda:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation of the current status of the Project and ESIA process; - Discussion on concerns and expectations with regard to the Project and ESIA/RPF process. 	
Summary of discussions:	
1.	Description of agriculture activities in the study area: The type of agriculture likely to be found in the study corridor is exclusively small-scale subsistence farming. Farming plots are concentrated around communities and along the roads (rarely further than 3 km away). No existing commercial farm is found in this area, nor any planned agricultural development project. At first sight, the proposed preliminary line route does not raise any major issues in terms of impact on agriculture. This area is generally considered to be a low density agricultural area. The most common subsistence crops likely to be found in the project area include maize, sorgho (mapira), machueira, feijao manteiga and mandioca Boer. Most common cash crops are cotton, soya and tobacco.
2.	Compensation practices: According to usual practices, cash compensations are provided for losses of crops, productive trees and all improvements made to the land (usually the labor invested in the preparation of the farming plot).
3.	Productive trees: The Direction has an official price chart for productive trees and crops, but this chart needs to be updated. Productive trees commonly found in the project area include the mango, citrus, avocado, moringa and banana trees.
4.	Replacement lands: Displaced farmers are not expected to face any significant difficulty in finding quality replacement lands to restore their production. Replacement land is considered to be generally available in the area.
5.	DUAT: The project will affect mostly customary and unregistered agricultural lands. However, the number of registered land rights (DUAT - Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra) has been rising in the province and some are likely to be found along the line route. These land rights are protected by the Law and will require a negotiation with owners for compensation.
6.	Avoid recent resettlement areas: The project should avoid affecting families that have already been resettled recently by other projects. Such families are found in Inhagoma (north of EN7), Cateme and Mulazadze.
7.	Tenant farmers: Tenant farmers in the project area are not expected to represent a significant number and should be limited to a few urbans from Tete and Moatize having crops in rural areas. According to usual compensation practices, tenant farmers are eligible to compensation for their crops and land improvements.



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8.	Migrant farmers: Along the border, the project is likely to affect farmers from Malawi who cross the border during the agricultural season to reach their fields in Mozambique.
9.	Involvement of officers from the department: It is recommended to invite an officer from the direction of Agriculture to participate to the field surveys so that the direction is better informed about the process and field conditions and can provide adequate support when complicated situations arise.

Prepared by: Francis Barbe, Nov. 24th 2016



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PROVINCIAL SERVICE OF GEOGRAPHY AND CADASTER	
Date: Nov. 17 th , 2016	
Meeting location: Tete	
Participants: <u>DPASA</u> : D. BASTO, Chief Officer; F. PASSALANE, technician. <u>Project team</u> : Francis BARBE (WSP); Abel Sousa Dias (Consultec)	
Duration of meeting: 1h	
Meeting Agenda:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation of the current status of the Project and ESIA process; - Discussion on concerns and expectations with regard to the Project and ESIA/RPF process. 	
Summary of discussions:	
1.	Potential for registered lands (DUAT): A few titled lands (DUAT – Direito de uso e aproveitamento da terra) are likely to be affected by the line route. The information on existing DUAT is little organized and the service does not have a global map illustrating the location of existing DUATs. The service will gather the information on existing DUAT in the project area and will share it with the consultant.
2.	Compensation requirements: Compensations must be provided for losses of productive trees, crops and houses. Compensations are also required for the works and improvements made to the land, but not for the land itself, as the land belongs to the State and is not purchased. For registered land rights (DUAT), an additional compensation is required for the lost rights of use and transaction costs. Customary land rights are recognized by Law in Mozambique and therefore owners of customary lands are also eligible to compensation.
3.	Land-for-land compensation strategies: It is recommended to let the displaced families look themselves for replacement lands, rather than having the government trying to find new lands for them. This will allow for a better consideration of each families' preferences.
4.	Airstrip: No airport / airstrip is likely to be affected by the proposed line corridor. There is an airstrip in Zobué, but it seems to be at a fair distance from the study corridor.

Prepared by: Francis Barbe, Nov. 24th 2016



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MOATIZE DISTRICT OFFICE	
Date: Nov. 17 th , 2016	
Meeting location: Moatize	
Participants: <u>District of Moatize:</u> T. MANDWE, Permanent Secretary; P.B. ALSJIEL, director Economic Activities; A. DAUSSE, director Planning and Infrastructures; P. BORGES, chief Officer Education and Youth. <u>Project team:</u> Francis BARBE (WSP); Abel Sousa Dias (Consultec)	
Duration of meeting: 1h30	
Meeting Agenda:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation of the current status of the Project and ESIA process; - Discussion on concerns and expectations with regard to the Project and ESIA/RPF process. 	
	Summary of discussions:
1.	Identification of the affected villages: It is raised that many of the villages that will be affected by the project do not appear on the consultant’s map of the project area.
2.	<p>Sensitive areas / recommendations for deviations: Communities and their farming areas are concentrated along the main and secondary roads. As the proposed route for the transmission line remains at short distance from EN7 and other roads, it will encounter a lot of agricultural and communities areas.</p> <p>The segment of the preliminary line route between Inhagoma and Nhamitsatsi is considered to be problematic: in that area, communities and farming areas are concentrated between the EN7 and the Vale railway. To minimize impacts on communities, the line should remain to the south of the Vale railway.</p> <p>The whole section between the localities of Lizié / Sweet and the border with Malawi also raises particular concerns, as it is densely occupied by farm plots.</p> <p>In general terms, the district recommends that the line route should try as much as possible to run parallel to Vale’s railway, on its south-eastern side, and maximize the use of the existing access roads to the railway. This would reduce interferences with community activities which are concentrated to the north-west of the railway. It would also eliminate the risk of affecting the families recently resettled because of the railway, as these were resettled closer to the EN7.</p> <p>Avoiding inhabited areas should be prioritized over farming areas. Agricultural lands are considered easier to replace than houses.</p>
3.	Avoid recent resettlement areas: Between Inhagoma and Nhamitsatsi, the project should avoid running north of the EN7 as this is where the families displaced by the railway have been resettled. In Benga, a few families were recently displaced for the construction of Vale’s new 220 kV transmission line. The project should try to avoid as much as possible affecting these resettled families.
4.	Security: The proposed width of the ROW (total of 55 m) is considered insufficient to protect the people that would live on its edges in the event that a 50 m high tower would fall.

5.	Cateme urban expansion plan: The project needs to consider the potential impact on Cateme’s urban expansion area, which includes a strip of land along the Inhagoma – Cateme road (from the turn-off in Inhagoma all the way to Cateme, to the west). This area will be crossed by the new transmission line. The district will share a copy of the Cateme urban expansion plan with the consultant.
6.	Future industrial landfill: The project could affect a new industrial landfill that is planned along the Cana-Cana – Caldas Xavier road, just south of the railway. The coordinates for this site will be provided to the consultant.
7.	Airstrip: No airfield/airstrip is located within or near the study corridor.
8.	Involvement of district officers: Based on recent resettlement experiences with other projects, the district recommends that district officers, government technicians and representatives from the civil society should be involved in the RAP development and implementation process, for greater transparency and coordination. It is deplored that consultants often engage directly with communities without involving government and district representatives, which has led to unrealistic promises and lost opportunities for joint actions. A better coordination with district authorities is expected with this project.
9.	Compliance with resettlement regulations: A major concern is the full compliance with existing regulations on compensations and resettlement. Too often, these requirements are not taken seriously by promoters. One example is the dimensions of the replacement houses, which for a recent project did not meet the legal requirements. The compensation and resettlement process must be finalized before the beginning of the construction works.
10.	Engagement of affected communities: Affected communities need to be directly engaged in the development of the RAP. Public consultations in communities need to be conducted and properly publicized.

Prepared by: Francis Barbe, Nov. 24th 2016



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VALE COAL MINE	
Date: Nov. 18 th , 2016	
Meeting location: Moatize	
Participants: <u>Vale:</u> D. BANDO, mining operation planner; C. MASSONA, engineer; E. GOREME, engineer; M. SIMBINE, Environmental supervisor; E. VICENTE, Manager – Environment. <u>Project team:</u> Francis BARBE (WSP); Abel Sousa Dias (Consultec)	
Duration of meeting: 45 min.	
Meeting Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation of the current status of the Project and ESIA process;- Discussion on concerns and expectations with regard to the Project and preliminary line route (section within the mining concession).	
Summary of discussions:	
1.	Interference with mining activities: In the short-term (2 year horizon), no mining activities are planned in the area affected by the preliminary line route. The proposed route will be taken to the long-term planning team who will latter communicate to the consultant its observations on the potential for interferences with future mining operations ¹ . In the mining concession, a minimal clearance of 15,5 m from the electric wires to the ground is required to allow for movement of mining machinery and equipment.
2.	Impacts on communities located within the concessions: Many small communities (hamlets) are located in the south-east area of the concession and could be affected by the preliminary line route. The department of Environment and Communities will send the coordinates of these communities to the consultant. These communities already cope with different nuisance and disturbances from the proximity to the mine site, and cumulative impacts on these communities should be assessed.
3.	Environmental monitoring: Vale conducts an extensive environmental monitoring program in its concession. It expects that the project will also conduct its own environmental monitoring program so that, in the event of unexpected alteration to the natural environment, there is no confusion about who is responsible between the mine and the transmission line.

Prepared by: Francis Barbe, Nov. 24th 2016

¹ Such observations were received on November 30th 2016, from Julian David Quiceno Diaz, long term mine planning manager, who raised that at the moment the mining potential of the areas of the concession affected by the preliminary line route is still unknown and, therefore, the transmission line should avoid entering the mining concession, or if inside of the concession, it should remain close to the concession boundary limit in the south and south east.

APPENDIX 4-D

CONSULTATION ROUND 2

AVALIAÇÃO DO IMPACTO AMBIENTAL E SOCIAL

Documento de Informação Pública - Fevereiro 2017

Resumo do Projecto:

1. Os governos de Moçambique e do Malawi, com o apoio do Grupo de Energia da África Austral (SAPP) e doadores internacionais, estão a considerar o desenvolvimento de uma linha de 400 kV da actual subestação de Matambo (Distrito de Changara, Província de Tete, Moçambique) até à futura subestação de Phombeya (Distrito de Balaka, Região Sul, Malawi). Este projecto encontra-se actualmente na fase dos estudos de viabilidade técnica, ambiental e social.
2. O projecto faz parte de um processo de integração energética regional em curso, com o objetivo de: (i) estabelecer um mecanismo cooperativo de centralização energética para a África Austral; (ii) promover e melhorar o comércio de electricidade com os países vizinhos; e (iii) melhorar a segurança energética e a confiabilidade do fornecimento na Rede do Malawi.
3. Especificamente, o projecto exigirá as seguintes actividades em Moçambique:
 - Construção de uma linha de transmissão de energia eléctrica de 400 kV ao longo de 126 km, atravessando os distritos de Changara (Chicoio), Tete (Mpadue) e Moatize (postos administrativos de Moatize, Kambutitsi e Zobué);
 - Extensão da subestação de Matambo para a instalação de novos equipamentos de transformação para alterar a tensão eléctrica de 400kV para 220 kV ou vice-versa;
 - Construção de estradas de acesso e manutenção ao longo da linha de energia.
4. Características técnicas do projecto:
 - Largura da faixa de servidão na linha eléctrica: 55 m
 - Distância entre as torres: 450 m
 - Altura da torre: 44 a 53 m
 - Base da torre: 20m x 20 m
5. Os estudos em curso determinarão a melhor opção de rota para a linha de transmissão com base em considerações técnicas, ambientais e sociais.
6. A WSP-Canadá, em colaboração com a WWEC, foi contratada pela Electricidade de Moçambique (EDM) e pela Empresa de Fornecimento de Energia do Malawi (ESCOM) para realizar um Estudo de Avaliação do Impacto Ambiental e Social (EIAS) e elaborar um Enquadramento de Política de Reassentamento (EPR) Para este projecto.

Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental e Social (AIAS):

1. A realização de um Estudo de Impacto Ambiental e Social (EIAS) para linhas de transmissão de alta tensão é um requisito legal nos regulamentos ambientais de Moçambique. O processo de desenvolvimento do EIAS e EPR para este projecto está deste modo em linha com os procedimentos nacionais, e com as leis e regulamentos aplicáveis. Também são seguidas as directrizes de agências de financiamento, como o Banco Mundial, a fim de integrar as melhores práticas ambientais e sociais.
2. O EIAS visa documentar os efeitos positivos e negativos que o Projecto poderá ter sobre o ambiente e as comunidades. Este também visa identificar e planear as medidas necessárias para mitigar ou compensar os impactos adversos e maximizar os impactos positivos. O EIAS deverá também apresentar um programa de monitorização ambiental e social para acompanhar a implementação do Projecto.

3. O EPR fornecerá uma avaliação preliminar dos agregados familiares e dos bens comuns susceptíveis de serem realocados pelo projecto. O deslocamento pode ser físico (perda de abrigo) ou económico (perda de acesso a recursos baseados na terra que afectam os meios de subsistência). O EPR especificará os procedimentos e acções que serão tomadas para mitigar os efeitos adversos sobre esses agregados familiares e comunidades, compensar as suas perdas e fornecer assistência de reassentamento para assegurar o restabelecimento dos seus meios de subsistência.
4. Está previsto que os estudos do EIAS e do EPR sejam finalizados até Junho de 2017, de acordo com o seguinte cronograma geral:
 - EPDA de questões ambientais e sociais, análise de opções de corredores e selecção de corredores preferenciais - Agosto a Dezembro de 2016;
 - EIAS e EPR detalhados (incluindo levantamentos de campo e optimização do alinhamento das linhas) - Janeiro a Junho de 2017.
5. As reuniões informativas e consultivas são planificadas em diversos locais através dos estudos, permitindo que haja a contribuição das autoridades, comunidades afectadas e outras partes interessadas. Isso inclui:
 - Consultas iniciais como parte das actividades do EPDA (Estudo de Pré-viabilidade Ambiental e Social e Definição do Âmbito) (Novembro de 2016).
 - Consulta com as comunidades afectadas (Fevereiro de 2017);
 - Consulta sobre os relatórios preliminares do EIAS e do EPR (Abril de 2017).

Benefícios e impactos geralmente associados com projectos de linhas de transmissão de energia

A) Potenciais benefícios associados com o Projecto incluem:

- A consolidação da rede eléctrica nacional, aumentando sua confiabilidade e segurança;
- Incentivar o desenvolvimento nacional e regional através de um acesso mais fiável à electricidade; e
- Criar novas oportunidades para a electrificação rural e urbana.

B) Impactos negativos por vezes associados às linhas de transmissão incluem:

- A desmatação da faixa de servidão poderá afectar a vegetação e os habitats da fauna bravia;
- As linhas de transmissão poderão abrir passagens para as áreas de floresta proporcionando o fácil acesso de madeireiros ilegais ou caçadores furtivos;
- Poderão ser aplicadas restrições no uso da terra e nas actividades agrícolas sob a linha (dentro da faixa de servidão);
- As linhas de transmissão poderão afectar as aves migratórias e as aeronaves a baixa altitude;
- Os trabalhos de construção poderão perturbar as culturas sazonais e a presença de trabalhadores de fora pode gerar perturbações sociais nas comunidades;
- Por razões de segurança, as linhas de transmissão exigem que as pessoas sejam reassentadas fora da faixa de servidão.

Minutes of meetings

ESIA/LBSE Mozambique – Malawi Interconnection

Field work

31 March to 25 April 2017

Minute of Meeting in Nhaliemue Locality

Minute of Meeting in Nhaliemue Locality
Date: 31 March 2017
Location: Nhaliemue Locality
Participants: Locality Chief accompanied by heads of villages
Duration of meeting: 15 minutes
Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Presentation of the project and field work objectives;➤ Listen to local concerns.
Summary of debate: <p>The meeting began with the presentation of the project and the objectives of carrying out the field work with the owners of the infrastructures and of the crop fields affected along the route and with the village leaders in order to gather information from each specific area.</p> <p>The presentation was made using a map where the entire alignment of the line was drawn, indicating the districts, localities and the respective villages covered. Equally, it was explained to them that the project is in the phase of Environmental Impact Study. After explaining the project, the objective of carrying out the fieldwork and all other aspects related to the project, the consultant opened the section so that the participants could express their ideas, opinions, suggestions or concerns about everything that was presented.</p> <p>The head of the locality thanked for project's presentation, asked what would be the benefits brought by the project, and if in the implementation phase there would be a hiring of labour and if the local population would be hired. He said that many times there are job opportunities for people from other places to the detriment of those directly affected and would like this time to be different and that those employed should be the local population.</p> <p>During the questions phase, no resettlement issue was raised despite the fact that the consultants questioned whether or not there was concern about the resettlement.</p>

Minutes of meetings

ESIA/LBSE Mozambique – Malawi Interconnection

Field work

31 March to 25 April 2017

Minute of meeting Congonlongonde Village

Minute of meeting Congonlongonde Village
Date: 1 Abril 2017
Location: Congonlongonde Village
Participants: Village Chief and Village members
Duration of meeting: 15 minutes
Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Presentation of the project and field work objectives;➤ Listen to local concerns.
Summary of debate: <p>The meeting began with the presentation of the project and the objectives of carrying out the field work with the owners of the infrastructures and of the crop fields affected along the route and with the village leaders in order to gather information from each specific area.</p> <p>The presentation was made using a map where the entire alignment of the line was drawn, indicating the districts, localities and the respective villages covered. Equally, it was explained to them that the project is in the phase of Environmental Impact Study. After explaining the project, the objective of carrying out the fieldwork and all other aspects related to the project, the consultant opened the section so that the participants could express their ideas, opinions, suggestions or concerns about everything that was presented.</p> <p>The head of the village thanked for the presentation made, being this a control area he had no concern with the population of his village but asked if at the implementation phase the project can provide employment for the population living the village. Having the consultants replied they would take note of the concern of the village chief.</p>

Minutes of meetings

ESIA/LBSE Mozambique – Malawi Interconnection

Field work

31 March to 25 April 2017

Minute of meeting of Benga Locality

Minute of meeting of Benga Locality
Date: 3 April 2017
Location: Nhambaloalo Village
Participants: Village Chief
Duration of meeting: 15 minutes
Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Presentation of the project and field work objectives;➤ Listen to local concerns.
Summary of debate: <p>The meeting began with the presentation of the project and the objectives of carrying out the field work with the owners of the infrastructures and of the crop fields affected along the route and with the village leaders in order to gather information from each specific area.</p> <p>The presentation was made using a map where the entire alignment of the line was drawn, indicating the districts, localities and the respective villages covered. Equally, it was explained to them that the project is in the phase of Environmental Impact Study. After explaining the project, the objective of carrying out the fieldwork and all other aspects related to the project, the consultant opened the section so that the participants could express their ideas, opinions, suggestions or concerns about everything that was presented.</p> <p>The head of the village welcomed the project, and asked if at the time of implementation of the project those affected as well as other residents of the village could have the possibility to work for the project.</p> <p>He also asked if the project could help to develop his village. The consultants said they would take note of the request made by the village chief.</p> <p>He asked about the possibility of installing energy in his village and not just having just electricity poles passing to other places. The consultant said that in principle the project does not provide for electrification of villages where the line passes through, it would go directly to Malawi, but would nevertheless take note of the concern.</p> <p>During the questions phase, no resettlement issue was raised despite the fact that the consultants questioned whether or not there was concern about the resettlement.</p>

Minutes of meetings

ESIA/LBSE Mozambique – Malawi Interconnection

Field work

31 March to 25 April 2017

Minute of Meeting of Caphirizange Locality

Minute of Meeting of Caphirizange Locality
Date: 4 April 2017
Location: Caphirizange Locality
Participants: Locality Chief, village chief and community members.
Duration of meeting: 15 minutes
Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Presentation of the project and field work objectives;➤ Listen to local concerns.
Summary of debate: <p>The meeting began with the presentation of the project and the objectives of carrying out the field work with the owners of the infrastructures and of the crop fields affected along the route and with the village leaders in order to gather information from each specific area.</p> <p>The presentation was made using a map where the entire alignment of the line was drawn, indicating the districts, localities and the respective villages covered. Equally, it was explained to them that the project is in the phase of Environmental Impact Study. After explaining the project, the objective of carrying out the fieldwork and all other aspects related to the project, the consultant opened the section so that the participants could express their ideas, opinions, suggestions or concerns about everything that was presented.</p> <p>The head of the locality questioned about the beginning of the project implementation and the consultants answered that the project was still in the study phase and would only start after the studies and approval of the Environmental Impact Study report by the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, so they could not advance a precise date.</p> <p>He asked about the hiring of the local workforce and also asked about the benefits that those affected as well as the locality in general would have with the project. Having the consultants answered that at present stage of the project it was too early to speak of the benefits as well as the hiring of the workforce, but that they would register the concern.</p> <p>He added that he would like to take into account the issue of hiring the local labour force. Finally he said that the project is welcome to locality and authorized to carry out the work and appointed a leader so that he could work together with the field team in all the villages covered.</p>

Minutes of meetings

ESIA/LBSE Mozambique – Malawi Interconnection

Field work

31 March to 25 April 2017

Minute of Meeting of Zobué Administrative Post

Minute of Meeting of Zobué Administrative Post
Date: 10 April 2017
Location: Zobué Sede
Participants: Administrative Post Chief, accompanied by the post officials and the representative of SDAE in Moatize.
Duration of meeting: 20 minutes
Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Presentation of the project and field work objectives;➤ Listen to local concerns.
Summary of debate: <p>The meeting began with the presentation of the project and the objectives of carrying out the field work with the owners of the infrastructures and of the crop fields affected along the route and with the village leaders in order to gather information from each specific area.</p> <p>The presentation was made using a map where the entire alignment of the line was drawn, indicating the districts, localities and the respective villages covered. Equally, it was explained to them that the project is in the phase of Environmental Impact Study. After explaining the project, the objective of carrying out the fieldwork and all other aspects related to the project, the consultant opened the section so that the participants could express their ideas, opinions, suggestions or concerns about everything that was presented.</p> <p>The head of the Administrative Post thanked the presentation made by the consultants and left some considerations that the same would like to be taken into account at the time of implementation of the project, as the case of the construction of PT's along the route so that the post can benefit. The consultants replied that in principle the project does not provide electrification nor the placement of PTs along the villages where the line passes through, it would go directly to the Malawi substation, but these would still take note of the concern.</p> <p>The chief would also like the hiring of the local labour force. Having the consultants noted the concern. Finally he said that the Administrative Post would be available to give all the support that the project needs.</p> <p>The heads of villages covered asked what the benefits would be for the population when project's activities start and if the population in the project's control area would benefit from it.</p>

Minutes of meetings

ESIA/LBSE Mozambique – Malawi Interconnection

Field work

31 March to 25 April 2017

The consultants replied that the project was still in the study phase and would only start after completion of studies and approval of the Environmental Impact Study report by the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, so they could not advance an exact date and regarding the population of the control area, they would have any benefit and that conducting surveys with them was only a matter of control of the area under study.

They pointed out that they would like the project to help improve the living conditions of the people in these villages and expect local people to be hired, and the consultants replied that they would take note of all the issues and concerns.

Minutes of meetings

ESIA/LBSE Mozambique – Malawi Interconnection

Field work

31 March to 25 April 2017

Minute of Meeting in Moatize Sede Locality

Minute of Meeting in Moatize Sede Locality
Date: 22 April 2017
Location: Machedue Village
Participants: Village chief and representative of locality chief
Duration of meeting: 15 minutes
Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Presentation of the project and field work objectives;➤ Listen to local concerns.
Summary of debate:
<p>The meeting began with the presentation of the project and the objectives of carrying out the field work with the owners of the infrastructures and of the crop fields affected along the route and with the village leaders in order to gather information from each specific area.</p> <p>The presentation was made using a map where the entire alignment of the line was drawn, indicating the districts, localities and the respective villages covered. Equally, it was explained to them that the project is in the phase of Environmental Impact Study. After explaining the project, the objective of carrying out the fieldwork and all other aspects related to the project, the consultant opened the section so that the participants could express their ideas, opinions, suggestions or concerns about everything that was presented.</p> <p>After the presentation, the head of the village thanked the field team, asked what the benefits would be for the village and the population. He asked for employment vacancies for the local population in the implementation phase of the project. The consultants replied that at the stage of the project it was too early to talk about the benefits as well as the hiring of the workforce, but that they would take note of the concern.</p>

Minutes of meetings

ESIA/LBSE Mozambique – Malawi Interconnection

Field work

31 March to 25 April 2017

Summary of Meeting Minutes

Dates: 31 March to 25 April
Venues: Nhaliemue Locality, Congonlongonde Village, Benga Locality, Moatize Sede Locality, Caphirizange Locality, Zobué Sede Administrative Post.
Participants: Nhaliemue Locality Chief and heads of villages, Congonlongonde village Chief and community members, chiefs of Nhambaloalo, Nhamsebe and Chitondo villages, Machedue village Chief and representative of the locality chief, Caphirizange Locality Chief and Head of the villages and community members, Chief of Zobué Sede Administrative Post, Mussacama Locality Chief and heads and representatives of the Economic Activities District Services.
Summary of Key Concerns presented in the Meetings held along the route:
<p>The main issues and concerns raised during the presentations were almost always the same in all villages covered by the project. The main issues of concern are listed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Beginning of the implementation phase of the project;➤ Benefit to the villages and local population (either those directly impacted by the project as well as the population living in the village);➤ Possibility of electricity supply to these villages;➤ Creation of employment and use of local workforce.
<p>What would be the benefits that the project would bring, if in the implementation phase there would be the hiring of workforce and if the local population would be hired to benefit from it.</p>
<p>At the time of project implementation, those covered as well as other residents of the village could have the possibility of working for the project and that it would help to develop the village.</p>
<p>What would be the benefits the project would bring to the village and to those directly affected. They hope that there were vacancies of employment to local population in the implementation phase of the project.</p>
<p>When is the project implementation scheduled to start, if local people will be hired and what benefits the affected and the locality in general would have with the implementation of the project.</p> <p>Construction of PT's along the route so that the administrative post can benefit from the energy, and they also would like that there was the hiring of local labour.</p>
<p>What would be the benefits to the population when the project activities begin and if the population that are in the project's control area would have some benefit. They would like the project to help improve the living conditions of the population of these villages and hope that local people will be hired.</p>

APPENDIX 4-E

CONSULTATION ROUND 3
