

## CHAPTER VI

### PUBLIC CONSULTATION

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

A Public Consultation process has been planned and developed during the development of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Project. This process allowed the creation of a channel of communication between the Project and the public from the local and regional project areas of influence. National and regional authorities, NGOs and the population living in the area of influence of the Project have been involved in the development of this process.

The consultation has been planned and developed based on the context of the following guidelines and regulations:

- The “Community Relations Guideline” prepared by the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru in 2001 has been taken into account at the various stages of the development of a mine/energy project;
- The guidelines provided by the International Financial Corporation (IFC) and the World Bank in the document “Doing Better Business Through Effective Public Consultation and Disclosure, A Good Practice Manual” (IFC, 1998), applicable to all projects seeking financial support from international agencies;
- The Ministerial Resolution No.596-2002-EM/DM, issued on December 20, 2002, which approved the Regulations of Citizen Consultation and Participation in the Approval Procedure of Environmental Impact Assessments in the Energy and Mines Sector.

The Consultation process started on May 2002 and continued until April 2003, according to the following objectives:

- Identify project stakeholders;
- Develop a tool for dialog and participation, which properly informs the stakeholders about the project and its scope;
- Identify the stakeholders’ interests and perceptions regarding the project implementation;
- Evaluate the issues of concern identified in the consultations by the stakeholders during the EIA process;

- Communicate the results of the evaluation and the considerations taken into account by the project regarding issues of concern identified in the consultation process.

Finally, the consultation process was integrated into the EIA process during the Environmental Assessment stage and during the definition of management measures in the Environmental Management Plan for the Project construction and operation stages.

## **2.0 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION IN THE PROJECT AREA OF INFLUENCE**

During the study, stakeholders were identified based on the previous knowledge of the project area of influence and its local organizations.

For achieving proper project stakeholder identification, a classification according to the activities of the different stakeholder groups was prepared so that the social structure in the project area of influence could be defined. Also, this classification by categories allows the establishment of adequate planning and strategies for the development of the consultation meetings.

The stakeholder categories found in the influence area were as follows:

***Political:*** comprising the political authorities in charge of the municipal government, composed of the mayor, councilors and representatives of the political parties.

***Economic:*** comprising the different production groups either individuals or organizations such as producers, merchants, fishermen, manufacturers, transportation service, etc.

***Public Administration:*** comprising the civil servants in charge of security (police), education and health.

***Private Organizations:*** comprising the institutions in charge of providing private services such as banking, telephone communications, transportation, and educational establishments, among others.

***Media:*** comprising the owners, managers, and representatives of radio stations, TV channels, and local written press.

**Grass Root Organizations:** comprising the representatives of social groups organized according to different topics such as irrigation board, neighbor associations, mothers’ organizations, “vaso de leche” committees, popular dining halls, etc.

**NGOs:** comprising the non-governmental organizations formed according to different topics such as education, health, environment, among others.

**Religious:** comprising the representatives of the different sects.

A table showing the categories per sector and the justification for selecting them as stakeholders is shown below:

Category	Activity Sector/regional and local	Reasons for its selection
1. Political	National Government: MEM, DGAA, DIGESA, INRENA, DICAPI, OSINERG, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Municipal Government: Mayor, councilors, Local Political Representatives.	Responsible for the approval of the EIA.  Local authority, responsible for the development plans and the political strategies in the local scope.
	Services such as hotels, stores, groceries, markets, restaurants, businesses	Offering lodging, food and recreational services
	Livestock, agricultural and industrial production such as individual agricultural producers, small businesses of handicrafts	Responsible for agricultural, livestock and industrial production.
2. Economical	Artisanal Fishing	Activities for subsistence and sale at small-scale carried out in the zone of the project.
	Public Utilities	Responsible for natural resources, environment, drinking water supply
	Police	Responsible for the security and health, which are key elements for businesses, workers/families and the population in general
Health: hospitals, health centers		
3. Public Administration		

Category	Activity Sector/regional and local	Reasons for its selection
	Educational establishment: principals and teachers of elementary and high schools.	Opinion leaders
<b>4. Private Organizations</b>	Educational institutions: private schools, technical schools	Instructors and trainers of the future workers of the company.
	Banks	Responsible of the commercial activity, financing, payment, credit, etc. for the population and workers of the company
	Electricity, Phone and Transportation Services	Responsible for the electricity, communication and local and inter-provincial transportation.
<b>5. Media</b>	Local press and radio	Responsible for the dissemination of the local information, possible opinion leaders.
<b>6. Grass Root Organizations</b>	Irrigation board, board of neighbors	Control of irrigation water
	Popular dinning halls, “vaso de leche” (a glass of milk) associations.	Responsible of food programs for the population with no means of support.
	Mothers’ associations	Organizations that could promote changes through the creation of small businesses.
<b>7. NGO’s</b>	Valle Grande and others	Training in rural and educational activities, and training and formation of leaders
<b>8. Religious</b>	Catholic Church, Evangelist Church	They instill values and form the moral conscience of the population, which should be reinforced since there is a possible increase of prostitution, robbery activities, among others. Opinion leaders.
	Religious Organizations: Sodalisium, Opus Dei	They form moral conscience of the population and provide agricultural and educational support. Opinion leaders.

Finally, according to the categories and selection criteria previously described, the following stakeholders were identified within the area of influence of the project:

**Local Stakeholders:** Composed of all individuals and organizations that could be directly affected by any activity of the project or that could oppose the project implementation.

The directly affected area, is considered to be the geographic space where the physical, biological or social-economical elements are located, that interact with any activity related to project implementation.

The directly affected areas are determined as the districts of San Vicente de Cañete and Cerro Azul in the province of Cañete and the districts of Grocio Prado, Sunampe, Chincha Alta, Tambo de Mora, and Pueblo Nuevo in the province of Chincha.

Among the local stakeholders are the local governments, the political, social, cultural, and economical (association and unions of artisanal fishermen) organizations, the church, and the media.

**Regional Stakeholders:** This group comprises those individuals or organizations that are indirectly affected by the implementation of the project and that may act in opposition to its implementation.

The provinces of Cañete and Chincha located in the departments of Lima and Ica, respectively, were considered in this group since these regions have immediate contact with the direct area of influence.

The regional stakeholders include the populations of the provinces of Cañete and Chincha, and the political, economical, social and cultural organizations.

**National stakeholders:** this group includes the institutions of the national government that are responsible for the approval and supervision of the project such as the Ministry of Energy and Mines (General Bureau of Environmental Issues - DGAA, General Bureau of Hydrocarbons - DGH), the Ministry of Health (General Bureau of Health - DIGESA), the Ministry of Transportation and Communications (General Bureau of Environment Affairs), Supervising Organism of Investment in Energy, the Navy (General Bureau of Harbor Master's Offices and Coast Guards), the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fisheries, and the National Institute of Natural Resources.

### **3.0 DESIGN OF THE CONSULTATION PLAN**

For the design of the Consultation Plan, the following issues were considered:

- The characteristics of the stakeholders identified for the project;
- The communication strategies required for transmitting information to the identified stakeholders;

- The selection of appropriate locations and schedules for meetings with the different stakeholder groups both individually or collectively, depending on the characteristics of the groups;
- The strategies required to undertake the meetings, and finally,
- The content, structure, and management of each of the planned meetings.

The Consultation Plan was organized in such a way that the consultation meetings were carried out in parallel to the corresponding stages of the EIA during their preparation. Accordingly, it was proposed to undertake the consultations in two separate rounds of meetings: the first round, related to the Baseline Studies stage (social-economical and environmental characterization of the area of influence of the project) and the second round, related to the Environmental Assessment stage and the preparation of the Environmental Management Plan.

### **3.1 Content and Structure of the Meetings**

A description of the content and structure of the meetings according to the Consultation Plan is provided in the following sections:

#### **3.1.1 First Round of Consultations**

This first round of consultations consisted of informing the stakeholders about the project and its characteristics, the entity responsible for the development of the project, and the studies in progress such as the EIA and Engineering Studies. After the aforementioned information had been presented the perceptions, concerns and expectations of the participants in each of the meetings were collected.

The meetings were organized as follows:

- First Part: presentation by the representatives of the DGAA, the Company and the consultants of Golder Associates. Estimated time: 20 minutes.
- Second Part: presentation about the project and its characteristics by the representatives of the Company with audio-visual aids as slides and explanatory photographs, which facilitate the project understanding. Estimated time: 10 minutes.

- Third Part: presentation of the content and structure of the environmental impact assessment (EIA), as well as the consultation process that was explained by the representatives of Golder Associates Perú S.A (GAPSA). Estimated time: 40 minutes.
- Fourth Part: interaction with the participants of the meeting by a question and answer session and the opportunity for opinions to be expressed. The questions were answered by the representatives of the Company and Golder Associates. Estimated time: approximately 90 minutes.

### **3.1.2 Second Round of Consultations**

This second round of consultations consisted of informing the same stakeholder group that was addressed in the first round about the project and its characteristics in greater details than in the former round. The second round took into account the following aspects: the results of the engineering studies, the results of the Environmental Assessment, the foreseen environmental management measures necessary for the potential positive and negative aspects derived from the implementation of the project, and the answers to issues of concern raised in the aforementioned first consultation round.

The meetings were organized as follows:

- First Part: presentation by the DGAA representative about the importance of the project planned by the Company. Estimated time: 25 minutes
- Second Part: description by the Company of the construction and operation activities planned for the project, as well as the projection of a video presenting the design of the structures envisioned for the LNG plant. Estimated time: 27 minutes.
- Third Part: presentation of the results of the Environmental Assessment performed in the EIA, indicating the positive and negative aspects and the management measures foreseen for promoting the positive aspects or controlling and preventing the negative aspects. Additionally, this presentation provided answers to the issues of concern raised in the first round of consultations. A video about the physical and chemical characteristics of the LNG was also presented. Estimated time: 30 minutes.

- Fourth Part: the participation of the community with a question and answer session and the opportunity to express opinions. The Company and Golder Associates staff provided answers. Estimated time: 60 minutes.

During the first and second round of consultations, each participant would sign in the attendance roll and would receive written information containing the addresses and telephone numbers to be called if they had an inquiry. Additionally, each attendant received a sheet of paper to enable them to write questions for the speaker or to the corresponding entity. All the process was video-recorded and photographed at different times of the consultation in order to have a graphic registry of the process.

At the end of each meeting, the Company offered light refreshments to the attendees. This time was used to continue informal discussions between the attendees of the meetings and the representatives of the Company, DGAA and Golder Associates, providing the attendees with another form of expressing their concerns, even those that did not offer an opinion or ask a question during the presentation.

### **3.2 Invitations**

For the first round of consultations, at national, regional, and local level, the Company produced invitations that were personally delivered to each representing member of the identified stakeholders group. Three days before each meeting reminders were made either by phone, fax or e-mail in order to confirm the attendance of the participants.

For the second round of consultations at national, regional, and local level, again the Company produced an invitation that was delivered personally by special courier to each participant. Three days before each meeting reminders were made, either by phone, fax or e-mail, in order to confirm the attendance of the participants.

Apart from the personal invitations, the Company addressed the population at regional and local level by announcements on the most-popular radio stations (Radio Imperial) in the region. Additionally, 6 posters were produced and located in the most visible places for the local populations.

### **3.3 Presentation Material**

During the first and second round of consultations, the attendees received informative material including folders, three-page leaflets and contact data to be used in case they required more detailed information or clarification of the issues raised during the meetings.

the Company presented a description of the LNG export project with audio-visual aids such as slides and videos. Golder in turn, presented the details of the EIA process and its results as well as the consultation process using slides and videos too. All these materials were prepared and presented in a clear and simple language, easy to understand by all the stakeholders involved in the consultation process.

### **3.4 Identification of Key Issues**

The opinions expressed by the participants in the different consultation meetings of the first and the second round in the provinces of Cañete and Chincha, allowed the identification of a series of key issues, which were included in the EIA process and particularly, in the environmental assessment and the structuring of the Environmental Management Plan.

During the first Consultation Round, the attendees could express their questions, suggestions, and recommendations verbally. Additionally, they received material for presenting written questions if they preferred. Supporting personnel were in charge of assisting illiterates that may have doubts or concerns and would like to present them in written form.

During the second Consultation Round, the manner of public participation used in the first round was changed as those participants with better verbal communication skills tended to monopolize and reduce the participation of other participants that are less skilled in these areas. Thus, during the second round meetings, preference was given to all participants that wished to express their questions or write their issue of concern.

All the questions and concerns were read out aloud and answered without exception, even though this resulted in an extension of the time designated for the question and answer session. In this manner, all the participants had the opportunity to present their doubts, complaints, concerns, and recommendations. Two assistants responsible for transcribing their concerns assisted illiterates.

## 4.0 DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONSULTATIONS

### 4.1 First Consultation Round

The First Consultation Round started on June 6 and finished on November 27, 2002. After these dates, the following communication channels remained open: e-mail, phone, and fax in order to receive and answer any concerns that may arise within the population subsequent to the meetings.

In total, 8 meetings were held with the different stakeholders following the aforementioned strategy that had been designed and planned. The following summary table presents the details of the 8 meetings held in the First Consultation Round.

**Summary Table of the Meetings in the First Consultation Round**

Meeting	Stakeholders	Date	N° Participants	Place
1 <sup>st</sup>	National Authorities	06/06/02	02	Office of Golder Associates Perú S.A., Lima.
2 <sup>nd</sup>	National Authorities	07/05/02	09	Hotel Ariosto, Lima.
3 <sup>rd</sup>	National Authorities	08/02//02	03	MEM offices, Lima.
4 <sup>th</sup>	Regional Authorities and population of Cañete	08/14/02	39	Municipality of Cañete, San Vicente de Cañete
5 <sup>th</sup>	NGOs, educational institutions of Cañete	08/20/02	02	Municipality of Cañete, San Vicente de Cañete
6 <sup>th</sup>	Wakama	08/20/02	01*	Centro Wakama, Cañete
7 <sup>th</sup>	Authorities and population of Chincha	09/20/02	77	Hotel El Sausal, Chincha
8 <sup>th</sup>	Artisan Fishermen of Cañete and Chincha	11/27/02	78	Hotel Jahuay, Chincha

\* Representing all property owners

Each of the 8 meetings held is presented in detail in Appendix 5 including the guest list, attendance roll, and the institutions, which they represent. The lists of questions and the issues of concern that arose in each of the meetings of the first consultation round, as well as the material provided, photographs and video recordings are also presented in Appendix 5.

#### **4.1.1 First Meeting**

The first meeting was held on June 6, 2002 at the offices of Golder Associates. The following were present: the Director of the General Bureau of Energy Environmental Issues (DGAA), the advisor of the DGAA of the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the representatives of the Company, and the personnel in charge of the EIA from Golder Associates. In total, two representatives were present on behalf of the national authorities, two representatives of the Company and five representatives of Golder Associates Perú.

The purpose of the meeting was to present the LNG plant project to the DGAA in order to receive comments and suggestions regarding the elaboration of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). This also ensured that the elaboration of the EIA plan would include all the elements required for submission to the authorities and to the interested population in the Public Consultation process and also, to ensure that the EIA plan fulfilled with the requirements of the regulations for its optimal elaboration.

Slides were used to more clearly present the characteristics of the project and its stages, as well as to graphically represent the public consultation process and the EIA stages.

Among the significant issues raised in this first meeting, was the agreement to arrange another meeting with the other authorities that are somehow involved in the review and approval of the EIA for providing their comments and suggestions in each of the topics of their areas of competence.

Also, the DGAA representatives requested that special attention be paid to the stakeholder group composed of artisan fishermen that travel through, or that perform their fishing activities, in the project area.

The estimated time for this meeting was approximately 1 hour.

#### **4.1.2 Second Meeting**

The second meeting was held on July 5, 2002 at the Hotel Ariosto in Lima, with attendance of the authorities that were involved in any of the issues presented in the EIA for the project. The authorities present were: the advisor of Community Issues for the MEM, the General Director of Environmental Issues for INRENA, three advisors from the General Bureau of Environmental Issues

for INRENA, the General Director of DGAA, DICAPI, the Head of the Special Unit of the EIA of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the General Director of Environment of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. In total, there were nine representatives from national authorities, three representatives from the Company and three representatives from Golder Associates Peru. Prior to this meeting, Company representatives visited each of the authorities to explain the purpose of the meeting and to confirm their participation.

The LNG project and the studies to be carried out for the preparation of the EIA were presented in detail in the meeting. The strategy designed for the presentation of the project was followed and the related comments were received. The presentation used audio-visual aids that allowed a clear idea and visualization of the project.

The significant issues in this second meeting were the recommendations provided by each of the authorities about the key elements to be taken into account for the EIA, the problems associated with potential soil and water contamination and the need for contingency plans, the importance of having a public consultation plan with the support of the pertinent authorities of MEM, and the safety issue in the transportation route to be used during the construction stage.

After each party expressed their comments, they agreed that the EIA should be prepared by taking into consideration the recommendations of each authority and that the aforementioned plan should be adhered to.

This meeting lasted 2 hours.

#### **4.1.3 Third Meeting**

The third meeting was held on August 2, 2002 at the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) with the participation of the General Director of the DGAA, the advisor DGAA, the Lawyer of the DGAA, four officials from the Company and two from Golder Associates. The purpose and main topic of the meeting was to show the presentation (explanation, slides, maps and graphics), as well as the material for information dissemination (three-fold leaflets) that will be used in the public consultations with other stakeholders.

The objective of this meeting was to obtain the approval of the DGAA officials for the information that will be provided in the public consultations, as well as to ensure the transparency of the

consultation process. Comments and suggestions given by the DGAA officials were taken into account, and the material about the Project that was going to be presented to the local authorities and the public was approved.

The significant issues in this meeting were to guarantee the transparency of the information that would be disseminated and to ensure the presence of most of the stakeholders through a proper meeting announcement.

This meeting lasted 1 hour.

#### **4.1.4 Fourth Meeting**

The fourth meeting was held on August 14, 2002 in the boardroom of the Municipality of Cañete. The local authorities and the public of the province of Cañete attended this meeting. A total of 39 individuals attended, among those present were provincial and district municipal authorities, councilors, bank representatives, managers of utility companies and private services, media representatives, church representatives, etc. (see Appendix 5 for the attendance roll), and also four representatives from the Company and three representatives from Golder Associates Perú.

The project was presented as it was defined in the Third Consultation meeting, following the schedule for each part of the presentation. The purpose of this meeting was to communicate, to both the authorities and the public of Cañete, the characteristics of the project, the components, the studies that would be performed as part of the EIA, the process of public consultation, and also, to receive the concerns and comments regarding the issues explained and any doubts that the public might have.

In this meeting, both the General Manager of the Company and the staff of Golder Associates answered the inquiries of the authorities and the public. Those inquiries that could not be responded to at that time would be answered in the Second Phase of Consultation, when the results of the studies would be completed. Slides, maps, and graphics were used.

The recurrent topics in these meetings were the benefits and impacts that Cañete could expect to see through the development of the project, especially regarding job generation, the potential for soil and water contamination of the area and the importance of public consultations for the dissemination of the updated information.

In total, this meeting lasted two hours.

#### **4.1.5 Fifth Meeting**

The fifth meeting was held on August 20, 2002 in the boardroom of the Municipality of Cañete. The different NGOs as well as the technical institutes of the zone were invited to this meeting to receive information about the characteristics of the project, the EIA and the process of consultation with the purpose of disseminating the proper information and obtaining the main concerns and recommendations of the representatives of the educational establishments. The attendants received personal invitations and two organisms of the zone were present as well as two representatives of the Company and two representatives from Golder Associates. The presentation used audio-visual aids as slides, maps, and graphics.

The recurrent topic of this meeting was the services and needs that the project would require from the zone, as well as the possibility that some of the needs could be fulfilled locally.

This meeting lasted two hours.

#### **4.1.6 Sixth Meeting**

The proprietors and residents of the Wakama center were invited to the sixth meeting that was held on August 20, 2002. The residents gave power of attorney to the constructor and owner of the center, Mr. Alberto Cilloniz to attend the meeting and to inform them about the decisions taken (see power of attorney in Appendix 5). The meeting was held at the facilities of the Wakama center. It had the participation of two representatives from the Company and two representatives from Golder Associates Peru.

Mr. Cilloniz was informed about the objectives of the meeting, the objective of the EIA and the consultation process. The key topics raised in this meeting were the potential impact on the landscape, the potential impact due to the construction of the breakwater, the possible contamination due to the construction works and the operation and management of the project, and the possibility of contracting the services of local workers.

After providing his comments, the manager of Wakama committed himself to present the details of the meeting to the individuals who gave him the power to represent them and to cooperate with the project, as well as to attend future meetings that he would be invited to.

This meeting lasted 2 hours.

#### **4.1.7 Seventh Meeting**

The seventh meeting was held on September 20, 2002 at the Hotel El Sausal in the district of Chincha. The local authorities and the public of the province of Chincha attended it. In total, 77 individuals attended the meeting among which there were municipal authorities, councilors, representatives of the Catholic church, of banks, utility companies and private services, educational organizations, etc. The General Manager and four representatives of the Company as well as two representatives from Golder Associates in charge of the preparation of the EIA were also present in this meeting.

The objectives were the same as those in the meeting held in the province of Cañete with the presence of the authorities and the public, which was to provide information about the project, the EIA studies and the process of Public Consultation. Questions and concerns were also voiced with respect to the project that were answered and some suggestions and comments were received that would be taken into account in the preparation of the Environmental Management Plans that would be presented in the Second Consultation Phase.

The recurrent topics in this meeting were the possibility of the generation of jobs for the local population, the advantages generated by the project for the province, the possibilities for the local population of providing goods and services to the future operation, the contamination potential, and the difference between this project and the one that will be developed in Pisco.

This meeting lasted 2 hours.

#### **4.1.8 Eighth Meeting**

The eighth meeting was held on November 27, 2002. This date was chosen by the majority of the population working in fishing related activities agreed that the place of the meeting should be

equidistant between the populations of Chicha and Cañete. The place chosen was the recreation center “Jahuay” located in Km 180 of the Panamerican Highway.

Artisan fishermen of the area were invited and a free transportation service was provided for both populations (of Cañete and Chincha) to facilitate their attendance. Seventy-eight artisanal fishermen, 3 representatives of the Company, and four representatives of Golder Associates attended the meeting.

The presentation explained the project and its components, the studies to be carried out for the EIA and the public consultation process.

All concerns were heard and the inquiries raised were answered, especially those regarding the possible impacts on fishing activities. Even though most of the concerns were resolved, some of them could not be answered until the Second Phase of Consultation, when the results obtained, as part of the EIA would be available.

The recurrent questions were about the potential water contamination, the impact of the breakwater on the artisan fishing activity, the alternatives for the restricted access routes, the compensation for the access restriction, the training that would be required/ offered for obtaining one of the employment positions.

This meeting lasted 2 hours and a half.

#### **4.2 Second Consultation Round**

The second Consultation Round was held on April 21-23, 2002. In total, four meetings were carried out with different stakeholder groups, in accordance with the aforementioned strategy. The difference regarding the number of meetings between the first and second round was due to the decision of grouping the residents of Wakama and the public of Chincha (since the proprietors of Wakama are inhabitants of Chincha too), the NGOs with the population of Cañete, and all the national authorities in one meeting.

The meeting announcement in this case was wider than in the first Consultation Round as subsequently the stakeholders were known in person and their manner during meetings was understood. Apart from invitations, radio announcements (cite stations) were also made along with

(number) posters placed in the locations that were frequented most often by the public of Cañete and Chincha and the artisan fishermen group of Cañete and Chincha. Additionally, all the participants of the meetings of the First Consultation Round were invited and the representative leaders of each stakeholder group received personal invitations, in order to guarantee the greatest number of attendants at each meeting. After these dates, communication channels remained open for the reception and answering of concerns expressed by the population by the addition of an e-mail address (cite address) to provide access to Company personnel.

A summary table of the four meetings carried out in the Second Consultation Round is presented below.

**Summary Table of the Second Consultation Round**

Meeting	Group	Date	Number of Participants	Place
1 <sup>ra</sup>	National Authorities	04/21/03	16	Hotel Las Palmeras San Isidro-Lima
2 <sup>da</sup>	Authorities and Public of Chincha	04/22/03	28	Hotel El Sausal, Chincha
3 <sup>ra</sup>	Authorities and Public of Cañete	04/22/03	67	Municipal Hall of Cañete
4 <sup>ta</sup>	Artisan Fishermen of Cañete and Chincha	23/04/03	87	Hotel Jahuay, Chincha

Appendix 5 presents the detailed information corresponding to each of these four meetings, their participants, and the institutions, which they represent. In addition, it includes the invitation lists, attendance roll, issues of interest, photographs, video recordings and the material provided.

#### **4.2.1 First Meeting**

The first meeting was held on April 21, 2003 at Hotel Las Palmeras, Lima. Sixteen authorities that correspond to issues presented in the Project EIA were in attendance. Among them were representatives of DGAA, DICAPI, INRENA, DIGESA, OSINERG, MTC, apart from five representatives of the Company and four of Golder Associates. Previously, each of these authorities

were contacted and notified in order to explain to them the purpose of the meeting and to confirm their attendance.

In the meeting, the LNG project and the conclusions obtained from the EIA were presented in detail. A description of the construction phase of the plant and the projection of a video showing the physical and chemical characteristics of natural gas and LNG were provided. The potential positive and negative aspects as well as the Management Plans for addressing these issues were presented. Concerns raised in the first consultation round were answered, paying special attention to the artisan fishermen, the follow-up and tracking of fishing zones, transportation routes for the project and identification of the population, as well as the estimated number of jobs that will be required during the construction and operational stages. Finally, the meeting finished with a round of questions and comments.

The recurrent topic was contingency plans for the possible occurrence of unforeseen events.

The meeting lasted two hours and a half.

#### **4.2.2 Second Meeting**

The second meeting was held on April 22, 2003 at Hotel El Sausal, Chincha. 28 individuals including local authorities and public of the province of Chincha attended it. Among those present were councilors, bank representatives, representatives of public utilities, private services, educational organizations, apart from the four representatives of the Company and four of Golder Associates.

After the presentation of the project, an explanation about the construction phase of the plant was provided, followed by two videos that explained in detail the plant facilities and the physical-chemical characteristics of natural gas. Finally, the meeting finished with the presentation of the results obtained from the EIA, the potential positive and negative aspects, the management plans for developing the positive aspects and for reducing the negative ones, followed by a round of questions and suggestions.

The General Manager of the Company as well as the staff of Golder Associates answered the inquiries from the authorities and the public. In addition, the DGAA representative present also clarified some matters of public concern.

The recurrent topics in the meeting were the possibility of job generation for the population, the type of training required, the number of workers that would be needed in both phases (construction and operation), and the type of goods and services required in both phases.

This meeting lasted two hours and 20 minutes.

#### **4.2.3 Third Meeting**

The third meeting was held on April 22, 2003 at the Provincial Municipal Auditorium of Cañete “Hipólito Unanue”. A total of 67 individuals attended including local authorities and public from the province of Cañete, apart from two representatives of the Company and four representatives of Golder Associates. Among those present were municipal and regional authorities, representatives of the media, public and private organizations, educational establishments, etc.

As in the meeting undertaken in Chincha, it commenced with the presentation of the project and the explanation of the construction phase of the plant. Then, by the projection of two videotapes, the plant facilities as well as the physical-chemical characteristics of the natural gas were explained in detail. Finally, the presentation finished with the results obtained from the EIA, the potential positive and negative aspects and their management plans, followed by a round of questions and suggestions.

The representatives of the Company and the staff of Golder Associates answered the inquiries of the authorities and public. In addition, the DGAA representative intervened for clarifying some matters of concern for the public. Inquiries raised in the first consultation round were resolved and some concerns were clarified regarding the confusion with another project that has been presented in Pisco.

The recurrent topics were the number of job positions that could be filled by the population of the province of Cañete, the benefits for the province and the potential of soil and water contamination. This meeting lasted 2 hours and 45 minutes.

#### **4.2.4 Fourth Meeting**

The fourth meeting was held on April 23, 2003 at the Hotel Jahuay, Chincha. This meeting was attended by a total of 87 artisan fishermen belonging to the Association of Artisan Shore Fishermen of Herbay Bajo, Cañete and to the Association of Artisan Shore Fishermen of Chincha and Pampa Cañete. A free transportation service was provided from Chincha and Cañete to the place of the

meeting. The meeting was also attended by three representatives of the Company, four from Golder Associates and technical specialists in marine biology and port and breakwater issues and representatives from the Port of San Martin.

The meeting began with a brief presentation of the project, followed by an explanation about the construction stage of the plant. Through a projection of two videotapes, the plant facilities as well as the physical-chemical characteristics of the natural gas were explained in detail. Finally, the conclusions obtained from the EIA were explained, highlighting the potential positive and negative effects that the project could cause. Additionally, the corresponding management plans were presented.

A round of questions and comments was also undertaken. This session took up more time than initially estimated in the plan however all questions and concerns were addressed and the lines of communication remained open after the meeting so that the public could express their concerns either in person, by phone or by e-mail.

Both the staff of the Company and Golder Associates answered the questions of the artisan fishermen. Additionally, a DGAA representative intervened on occasion to clarify some of the public's concerns. A marine biology specialist was also available to answer specific questions presented in the first consultation round and a specialist in marine issues and in breakwater construction who answered issues regarding construction of ports, dredging effects, breakwaters and potential contamination from the LNG Tankers.

The recurrent topics were the potential impact of the breakwater on the artisan fishing activities, the potential contamination from the LNG Tankers, the access to the beach, the type of compensation that fishermen would receive due to the access restriction, the number of job positions to which they could potentially obtain and the requirements to obtain one of those positions.

This meeting lasted 4 hours.

### **4.3 Topics of Interest**

The topics of interest raised in the different meetings held in both consultation rounds were grouped according to the following categories:

- Employment - Work
- Access to routes and road
- Training
- Environment
- Company

These key topics contain more than one meaning and each sense is related to the interests of the population, expressing the insecurities and hopes of the stakeholder groups. The following presents each key topic with the aspects of specific interest and the social categories that raised the topic:

**Summary of key topics, specific aspects and the groups that raised the topic**

Key Topic	Specific Aspect and Interest	Social Categories that Raised the Topic
Job/work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of workers in the different stages - economy</li> <li>• Percentage of local and provincial workers</li> <li>• Percentage of local and provincial workers hired by contractor companies</li> <li>• Personnel training by the company or other institutions</li> <li>• Mechanisms for selecting personnel</li> </ul>	<p>All sectors</p> <p>Civil servants Politicians</p> <p>Private officials: technical schools NGOs</p>
Access to routes and roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to ascent and descent paths to the beach</li> <li>• Access to the beach route, free transit</li> </ul>	<p>Artisan fishermen both individuals and unions</p> <p>Grass-roots organizations: association of artisan fishermen</p>
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contamination control</li> <li>• Change and effect on the environment by new structures (jetty, breakwater)</li> <li>• Effects on flora and fauna</li> </ul>	<p>Civil Servants and private officials</p> <p>Fishermen Fishermen</p>
LNG Plant Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of local consumables</li> <li>• Possibility of using local suppliers</li> <li>• Start of the operation</li> </ul>	<p>Officials of private companies</p> <p>services, production</p> <p>All sectors</p>
Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significance and value of the consultation</li> <li>• The need of a continuous consultation</li> </ul>	<p>All sectors</p>

Key Topic	Specific Aspect and Interest	Social Categories that Raised the Topic
	<p>program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need of differentiating between the Plant of Gas Fractionation of Pisco and the LNG Export Plant of Cañete</li> </ul>	All sectors
Water Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water sources to be used</li> </ul>	<p>Production: agricultural</p> <p>Grass-Root Organizations: Irrigation Board</p>

#### 4.4 Additional Consultation with Authorities

A series of meetings with entities of the government at national and local level were held directly by representatives of the Company as a complimentary of the public consultation process described before. A list of this Company – Government officials’ interaction is provided at Table 1 at end of this chapter.

#### 5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Consultation Process for this project had a positive perception by all the stakeholder groups. In each of the meetings held, both in the first and second round (see Appendix 5, list of questions and recommendations of the population), the public expressed the wish that future projects be carried out in the same way, with a transparent information dissemination with respect to the project to be developed before beginning the corresponding studies. The stakeholders also showed special interest since they could verify that their concerns and recommendations were taken into account and were reflected on the identification of the potential impacts and on the management plans.
- The Consultation process was performed properly and in such a way that the concerns of the stakeholders could be considered for the identification of the potential impacts and the management plans. The relevant information obtained in the First Public Consultation Round was important for the final design of the EIA. Part of the design of the Management Plan presented in the second round is the result of the observations provided by different stakeholder groups during the First Round of the Public Consultation process.

- The main concerns of the stakeholders were consistent with the potential impacts identified in the EIA.
- According to the results of the two Consultation Meeting Rounds, a plan for continuous distribution of the project information must be established by a Community Relations Officer who can provide information and contribute to create a link between the population and the Company. In both rounds, the stakeholders expressed their need to be kept informed and for having a constant dialogue with the company. The Management Plan presented in the Second Consultation Round considers a communication strategy at internal and external levels according to the needs identified by the different stakeholder groups.
- The recurrent topics addressed by the population are directly related with economical issues. Employment is the topic causing the most expectation within the population since it implies a solution for one of the main social-economical problems of the zone, due to the high percentage of underemployment and unemployment within the local population. The main aspects mentioned were related to job positions within the company or the project work, the selection mechanism for the workers and training opportunities for the construction and operation stages.
- The Management Plan suggests hiring local labor (from Cañete and Chincha) if the applicants have the skills and qualifications required for the job.
- Some of the stakeholders showed interest in being included as suppliers for the company as well as to understand the needs of the company, the requirements for supplying consumables, etc. These topics were essential for the development of a realistic Management Plan that does not generate expectations that are impossible to achieve.
- In the case of consumable supply, this implies a possibility for direct commercialization from the local population, which generally is limited to a very small market.
- It was important to answer the inquiries of the group of artisan fishermen and to design a Management Plan especially for them since they expressed their concern with respect to the effects of the new marine facilities such as the jetty and the breakwater.

- The topic of access to the marine resource is another key issue (with potential for conflict), which received special attention. The main concerns expressed were the following:
  - The access routes of the artisan fishermen from the Panamerican Highway going downhill to the beach; and
  - The access to the beach for shore fishermen, which travel from north to south and vice-versa;
- The management plan presented considers an answer to the concerns expressed by the group of artisan fishermen, through the construction of access routes from the Panamerican Highway to the beach as well as by providing pedestrians with transportation from one side of the property to another, without passing through the restricted area of the shore.

## **6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- (1) INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION. 1998. Doing Better Business Through Effective Public Consultation and Disclosure.
- (2) MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES OF PERU. 2001. "Guide for Community Relations".
- (3) MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES OF PERU. 2002. Ministerial Resolution No.596-2002-EM/DM.

**Table 1. List of Consultations with National and Local Authorities**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Entity</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Topic Addressed</b>
September 4, 2002	Provincial Municipality of Chincha	Mr. Jose Navarro Grau, Major of the Province	Presentation of the GNL Export Project
September 10, 2002	General Bureau of Environmental Affairs - INRENA	Eng. Manuel Cabrera Sandoval, Director of Environmental Management	EIA preparation process for the Project
September 21, 2002	General Bureau of Harbormaster's Offices and Coast Guards DICAPI -Lima and Harbormaster's Office of Pisco.	First Lieutenant Harry Chiarella (Dicapi Lima) and Commander Juan Cordova (Harbormaster of Pisco)	Visit to the area foreseen for the construction of the Project
October 28, 2002	Ministry of Transport and Communications, General Bureau of Aquatic Transport	Captain Antonio Gaicochea, Executive Director	Construction of the port facilities and sign posting system.
October 30, 2002	General Bureau of Environmental Affairs of the Ministry of Energy and Mines	Eng. Otilia Aguirre	The public consultation process in the EIA development for the project
October 31, 2002	Provincial Municipality of Cañete	Eng. Victor Mancini Echevarría (Councilman)	Solid waste management in the province of Cañete.
November 22, 2002	Provincial Municipality of Cañete	Eng. Catalina Ogosuku , Municipal Director	Visit to the solid waste management installations of the municipality.
November 25, 2002	Congress of the Republic (Committee of Energy and Mines)	Congresspersons, members of the Committee of Energy and Mines (Glodomiro Sanchez, Mena, Gonzales, Oré , Loyola de la Cruz, among others.)	Presentation of the GNL Export Project.
January 21, 2003	Provincial Municipality of Cañete	Ms. Rufina Lévano (Major) and group of concilmen	Presentation of the Project and the EIA process
January 27, 2003	Provías Nacional, (Ministry of Transport and Communications) - headquarters at Centro Cívico	Mr. Manuel Lozano	Transport of heavy loads from the port to the project site.
February 11, 2003	OSINERG - Department of process supervision	Eng. Juan Ortiz, Eng. Jessica Gómez	Presentation of the Project and requirements for its construction and operation.
February 17, 2003	GENERAL BUREAU OF HYDROCARBONS - DGH	Dr. Carlos Guzmán and Eng. Luis Zavaleta	Regulations applicable to the project and to the GNL process.
February 19, 20 and 27, 2003	Technical Administration of the Irrigation District - Cañete. (INRENA)	Eng. Luis Yanpufé	Requirements for using water from Cañete river in the construction stage.
March 7, 2003	Technical Administration of the Irrigation District - Cañete. (INRENA)	Eng. Luis Yanpufé	Verification of areas for extracting water from Cañete river.
March 19,	General Bureau of Aquatic	Mr. Efraín Coll Calderón,	Presentation of the Project

Date	Entity	Representative	Topic Addressed
2003	Transport	General Director	
March 21, 2003	PROINVERSION	Rafael Letts and George Maklouf - Bureau of Promotion and Support to Private Investors	Presentation of the Project
December 2002, March 23 and 26, 2003	General Secretariat of the Ministry of Agriculture	Dr. Mirko Peraltilla	Status of the properties of the Ministry in the neighboring areas of the Project.
April 1, 2003	Provincial Municipality of Cañete	Ms. Rufina Lévano , Major	Presentation of the Project and development of the consultation process
April 1, 2003	Provincial Municipality of Chincha	Mr. Félix Amoretti	Presentation of the Project and development of the consultation process
April 04, 2003	Bureau of Control of Maritime Interests – DICAPI	Commander Juan Córdova Tudela	Development of the EIA and marine operations in the project area (sign posting, navigation charts, etc.)
April 24, 2003	General Bureau of Harbormaster's Offices and Coast Guards	Admiral Juan Sierralta Fait, General Director	Process of public consultation, process of EIA and maritime operations in the project site.
April 25, 2003	Ministry of Transport and Communication, General Bureau of Roads	Eng. Julio Escudero, General Director of Roads and Railways	Presentation of the project, freight transport and requirements for the use of roads.
May 9, 2003	General Bureau of Environmental Affairs	Eng. Julio Bonelli, Director	Process of public consultation, process of EIA and Public Hearing.
May 12, 2003	Defense Counsel of Camisea	Maria Esther Morote	Presentation of the project and role of the Defense Counsel of Camisea
May 14, 2003	General Bureau of Environmental Affairs	Eng. Otilia Aguirre	Waste Management.
May 19, 2003	OSINERG, Bureau of Process Supervision	Eng. Jessica Gómez	Technical issues regarding color code for pipelines.
May 23, 2003	DICAPI, Bureau of Environment	Eng. Nancy Blas	Aspects of the Contingency Plan in marine facilities.
May 23, 2003	Ministry of Transports and Communication	Eng. Daniel Sanchez, General Director of Environmental Affairs	Development of the EIA and inspection to the site where the project would be constructed.
May 29, 2003	General Bureau of Health – DIGESA	Eng. Rojas	Requirements for dumping liquid wastes.
June 25, 2003	DICAPI, Bureau of Environment	Commander Ivan Llanos and Eng. Nancy Blas	Presentation of the Project, addressing the marine topic in the EIA of the project.