



**Environment, Social, Health and Safety
Management System (ESHS MS)**

**Rural Andean Community
Management Strategy**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

COMPANY S.R.L. (hereafter “COMPANY”) plans to construct and operate a natural gas liquefaction plant (“LNG Plant”) and marine export facility to be located on the Peruvian coast, at approximately KM 169 of the South Pan American Highway, south of the city of Lima and approximately 80 KM north of the city of Pisco. Natural gas will be transported to the LNG Plant through the existing Camisea-Lima Pipeline Transportation System (PTS, or Transportadora de Gas del Perú [TGP] pipeline) up to KP 211. From this point, a 408 km long 34-inch buried pipeline (“Pipeline”) will be constructed and operated by COMPANY to provide the required natural gas for the LNG plant. A quarry (“Quarry”) will also be developed to provide building materials for the marine export terminal and breakwater to be constructed.

Natural gas for the LNG project will be sourced from the Malvinas Gas Separation Plant located to the southeast of the proposed LNG plant, which in turn will obtain the gas from Block 56 of the Camisea gas fields. Block 56 is considered the main source for natural gas for the LNG Plant, as the gas from this block has been slated for export. However, if additional reserves are necessary, Block 88 of the Camisea gas fields would be the supplementary source.

1.2 INTRODUCTION TO THE STRATEGY

The Project components, the LNG Plant, Quarry and Pipeline, involve a social and environmental area of influence that comprises four geo-political regions (Lima, Ica, Huancavelica and Ayacucho), eight provinces and 23 districts.

The Pipeline will cross arid and semi-arid lands and climb to over 4,500 meters above sea level before dropping down to the rainless, coastal desert in the Pisco River Valley, then northeast along the coast to Pampa Melchorita. Along its entire route, the Pipeline will run through lands belonging to a significant number of individual owners. In addition, the Pipeline will cross lands belonging to 34 rural Andean communities (hereinafter: communities). These communities are in some cases sub-divided in annexes, of which there are 36 (see Appendix 1 for a list of the communities and annexes; see Appendices 4 and 5: Pipeline area of influence for the western and central segments). As the communities are composed of a vulnerable population due to its poverty, livelihood conditions and socioeconomic exclusion, COMPANY has developed the present document to ensure that the most vulnerable populations along the Pipeline participate from the positive economic and social impacts of the Project.

COMPANY bases its community relations upon permanent and transparent communication, early and active stakeholder engagement and social responsibility. All of these actions take into consideration the specific socio-cultural context of the communities. These principles are put into practice by means of public consultation, regular communication through professional Community Relations Officers (CROs), fair and honest compensation for any impact on natural resources, free and easily-accessible grievance procedures to address public complaints, preferential hiring of local people and local social investment. The present Rural Andean Community Management Strategy (RACMS) provides the principles

and guidelines of COMPANY strategy towards rural Andean communities. Implementation of this strategy is described in Sections 5 through 9.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the RACMS is to ensure that project affected people within vulnerable communities of the Andes are given timely and appropriate information about the Project, that measures are implemented to avoid or minimize negative impacts, and to ensure they are given fair access to Project benefits, thus promoting their well-being.

Specific objectives are to:

- Ensure that COMPANY Project fosters full respect for the dignity, human rights, aspirations, cultures and natural resource-based livelihoods of rural Andean peoples;
- Avoid adverse impacts of the Project on communities of rural Andean people or when avoidance is not feasible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such impacts;
- Provide opportunities for development benefits in a culturally appropriate manner;
- Establish and maintain an ongoing relationship with the rural Andean peoples affected by the Project throughout the life of the Project;
- Foster good faith negotiation with and informed participation of rural Andean peoples when the RoW passes through areas located on traditional or customary lands used by the rural Andean peoples; and
- Respect and preserve the culture, knowledge and practices of rural Andean people.

3.0 BASELINE INFORMATION

The Rural Andean Communities in the study area are represented by a board of directors (*Junta Directiva*) which includes a president and a vice-president, and other officers. The president and other leaders represent the community, and act as spokespersons, but the community as a whole takes important decisions, especially about the management or protection of natural resources. Many of these resources are also owned and used communally (e.g. pasture land). Irrigation networks are often managed as corporations by all people who own a share in them. These are called irrigators' committees (*comités de regantes*). The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) conducted group interviews with many community members, and held in-depth interviews with local leaders, including presidents of communities and presidents of irrigators' committees.

3.1 ESIA BASELINE

According to the ESIA, literacy rates are low, contributing to the isolation and vulnerability of the rural Andean communities. In addition, the terrorist organization Shining Path killed large numbers of rural Andean people during its violent 1980s campaign, including local leaders, which weakened community organization.

The peoples of the rural Andean communities tend to make their living by complex, but low technology adaptations to natural resources, especially farming by hand and with draft oxen, and by herding animals. The steep slopes of the Andes offer many different microclimates, often several within walking distance of the farmstead. While there is some irrigation in the

project area, most agriculture is “rain-fed”, i.e. dependent only on rainfall for moisture, which adds to risks from drought or too much rain.

By having different fields and pastures at different areas, farmers may harvest different crops which do not grow at the same altitude, or may manage risk by having various fields scattered around the so-called “ecological floors” (productive land at different altitudes, with different agro-ecological potentials). For the Pipeline, this means that there are many small fields to cross, and many landowners and land possessors involved in land easement negotiations. At the higher altitudes, large expanses are too cold and dry to sustain crops of any kind, and people herd livestock (including introduced goats and sheep, and native camelids, such as llamas, alpacas and vicuñas).

The ESIA reports 14,920 people living in the Project direct area of influence in Ayacucho, and 7,390 in Huancavelica. Many of them are children: in the area of influence, 35.8% of the population is between 0 and 15 years of age in Ayacucho, 55.6% in Huancavelica.

The Andean portion of the Project area of influence is extremely poor. Most houses are made of earth and/or rock (98% in Ayacucho, 95% in Huancavelica). Most families live in houses of just one or two rooms (67% in Ayacucho, 58.5% in Huancavelica). Mean household daily income is 10.3 Nuevos Soles (\$3.40) in Ayacucho, while mean per capita daily income in the area of influence in Huancavelica is 4.5 Nuevos Soles (\$1.50).

Rates of education are low. In the area of influence in Ayacucho, the average years of schooling for people 25 years of age or older is just 5.2, and 21.4% of the heads of household reported never having attended school. In Huancavelica, 28.9% of the people claim to be illiterate. In addition, perhaps 90% of households derive all or most of their income from local natural resources, through farming, and/or herding, and/or agricultural wage labor. Small-scale farming and agricultural wage labor are some of the most low-paid occupations in developing countries.

3.2 COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

After the ESIA, complementary social information has been collected in the highland area of influence by the Community Relations team, regarding social structure, level of organization, recent activities accessed by the community and basic services implementation. Most of these data were collected through the Community Relations daily reports in reference to a sector, annex and community. Fieldwork is still improving the data. All reports are processed by community in the Project Geographical Information System.

Another important source of complementary data was collected during 2006-2007 regarding the compensation of owners and possessors along the ROW; technical files describe the affected lands, resources and other components. At the same time, the legal status of land property per community has been consolidated for all 34 communities.

This complementary information also has been useful for the discussion of the Social Vulnerability Analysis.

4.0 SOCIAL VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

COMPANY identified and assessed—regarding the social impacts in the area of influence of the future gas Pipeline—a set of aspects that are described in the ESIA. In addition, subsequent to the approval of the ESIA, COMPANY has continued to supplement the social baseline data in order to obtain further details for the implementation of the community relations programs during the construction and operation phases.

One of the assessments begun in 2007, during the pre-construction phase, is the social vulnerability analysis of populations in the direct area of influence of the Pipeline.

This analysis intends to assign a level or degree of social vulnerability to population groups in the direct area of influence of the Pipeline in order to measure the sensitivity or risk level of a population in the event of a negative impact, and its capacity/difficulty to recover or adapt to it. The assessed population groups include 34 rural communities and 36 annexes identified in the area of direct influence.

The analysis of the level of vulnerability will allow designing specific methods and tools while conducting actions and processes in each of these communities to ensure efficient management of prevention and mitigation of impacts. The analysis takes into consideration that the negative social impacts can be temporary or permanent and that the intensity and effect will depend—among other aspects—on the level of vulnerability of the involved populations. Therefore the social vulnerability of a specific population group to the development of the Project—during its construction phase—corresponds to the probability that the project activities will have a negative impact on these groups, as well as on their fragility/ resilience per se.

Thus the concept of vulnerability is crucial for understanding the negative impacts that may occur and for designing prevention or mitigation strategies.

The method to determine the level of vulnerability of population groups along COMPANY's Pipeline route is shown below. The method has been developed based on the data described in the ESIA for the Pipeline Natural Gas Transport Project from Ayacucho to the Liquefaction Plant prepared by Walsh Peru (November 2005) and on the supplementary data collected in the field by the Community Relations team during the 2006-2007 period.

4.1 VULNERABILITY CRITERIA AND FACTORS

The following criteria have been determined to define the level of vulnerability:

- The *possibility of occurrence of a negative impact (risk)* and
- The *recovery capacity* of the involved population group.

Both criteria are determined for the factors listed below.

4.2 POSSIBILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF NEGATIVE IMPACTS (RISK)

Proximity to the project facilities (P): Refers to the closeness of the population group to the right of way, temporary camps, storage facilities, heliports and other surface facilities. The closer the population group is to these facilities, the higher the possibility of impact.

Distance to the access roads that will be used (D): Refers to new or existing access roads through which heavy and light transport will be possible during the construction phase. Similar to the previous factor, the closer the population group, the higher the possibility of impact.

Change of use or perception of competition over natural resources: “Change of use” refers to whether or not a traditionally-used natural resource will be used in whole or in part, temporarily or permanently due to the Project activities. This change can be permanent, like the case of the portion of land used for valves and stations, or can it can be temporary, like the right of way, storage facilities and temporary camps. “Perception of competition” refers to the population’s perception (whether accurate or not), that they may have to compete with the Project for a resource (e.g. a water source used for irrigation, which will also be used to supply sufficient water for a temporary camp, for construction activities or for a special crossing).

Landscape Modification: rural Andean people feel a strong link between natural resources, the landscape and spirituality—expressed in everyday cultural, economic, social and political activities. The natural elements of a landscape can have meaning and religious value. Therefore, changes in certain landscapes can generate negative impacts on local culture, especially if they are permanent changes. For this point, we consider the area of the portion of a landscape that will be modified and whether or not the modification is reversible. Thus, a low risk rating will be assigned to the temporary modification generated by storage facilities and temporary camps; a medium risk rating will be assigned in case of the right of way and a high risk rating will be assigned in case of the installation of valves and stations.

Economic Activities and Ecosystems Involved: the gas Pipeline route crosses through various high ecosystems, going from 150 meters above sea level (m.a.s.l.) to 4800 m.a.s.l. Productive activities of population groups closely depend on the management of cycles and natural resources, especially the climate, water and soil. As altitude increases, these economic activities decrease until reaching the highest areas, where only livestock herding is possible in the high Andes. Due to being predominantly extensive livestock herding, it depends heavily on natural pastures and wetlands for cattle grazing. As altitude decreases, productive activities become diversified. Thus, agriculture appears on valley slopes, and particularly in valley bottoms or on alluvial terraces. Therefore, a high risk rating will be assigned to those population groups settled at higher altitudes, considering that they depend on an ecosystem with a single productive activity.

TABLE 1: WEIGHTING OF FACTORS THAT DEFINE THE LIKELIHOOD OF ADVERSE IMPACTS							
Likelihood	Score	P (Km)	D (Km)	Use Change/ Competition Over a Natural Resource Perception	Landscape Modification	Economic Activities and Ecosystem	% A
Low	0	$P > 3.0$	$D > 1.5$	Competition to use	Minimal and temporary	In valley bottoms	$0 < A < 0.2$
Medium	1	$3.0 \leq P < 1.5$	$D < 1.5$	Temporary change of use	Significant and temporary	Hillsides	$0.7 \geq A > 0.2$
High	2	$P \leq 1.5$	Along the roads	Permanent change of use	Significant and permanent	In wetlands and headwater basin	$A > 0.7$

Percentage of Community Land Affected (% A): The area affected vs. the total area of community territory (see Appendix 3).

Each of these factors is weighted or rated according to its significance for each criterion. Each criterion will be assigned a score. The weighting process is shown in tables below:

4.3 RECOVERY CAPACITY

The Poverty Map (FONCODES): calculates the deficiency rate on the basis of the percentage of population without water, sewage and power, the percentage of illiterate women, the percentage of children between 0 and 12 years of age and the percentage of malnourished children. The weighted deficiency rate multiplied by the population number will be used to derive this factor, which is classified as quintiles. Results are presented per district.

Human Development Index (UNDP): takes into account life expectancy at birth, the percentage of literacy, the percentage of high school registrations, the percentage of educational achievement, and per capita household income. Results are presented per district.

Investment Opportunity (Involvement with public policies and/or public or private development programs and investment projects): takes into account the Government presence through welfare plans and social and economic development programs and the existence of investment projects in mining, gas, and other sectors.

Social Organizations and Leadership: takes into account the level of social cohesion and decision-making capacity through the presence and operation of grassroots organizations such as recognized and titled rural Communities with a list of members and a board of directors registered in the Public Registry, and production-oriented or natural resource management organizations operating (water users committees, producers associations, etc.) as associations aimed at satisfying the basic needs (milk programs, potable water, sewage, and electricity committees, etc.) and other requirements.

Land Property Status: takes into account the extent of plots of land and the user's legal condition regarding land ownership. The recovery capacity after an adverse impact will be

low for small landholders, medium for landholders supported by a rural Community with titled lands and high for a recognized rural Community.

Central Government Support (resource transferring): takes into account incomes from FONCOMUN, different types of taxes (mining, water energy, oil, fishing, forest and gas), mining royalties, Camisea Fund, customs, and ordinary budget items.

Each of these factors is weighted or rated according to its significance for each criterion. Each criterion will be assigned a score. The results of the weighting are shown in the tables below.

Capacity	Score	Quintile of deficiency rate*	HDI**	Investment opportunity	Social organization and leadership	Land property status	Central government support
Low	2	1	HDI < 0.5	No	Population without cohesion or representation	Minor landholders	No
Medium	1	2 to 4	0.5 ≤ HDI < 0.8	Only temporary welfare programs	Partially organized at grassroots level and/or without legitimacy	Landholders supported by titled rural community	Only ordinary budget items and FONCOMUN
High	0	5	HDI ≥ 0.8	Production plans or development programs, private investment in development	Organized at grassroots level and production committees operating legitimately	Community lands with title	Additionally, they receive money from taxes, royalties and additional resources

*Quintiles weighted by population, where 1=most poor & 5=least poor (FONCODES)

**UNDP classification to define the human development level

4.4 CALCULATION OF VALUES OF CRITERIA

The possible scores and values to be assigned to each criterion are listed in Table 3. Values are higher for the likelihood of experiencing adverse impact since there may be vulnerability only if the risk exists.

Criterion	High		Medium		Low	
	Score assigned	Value	Score assigned	Value	Score assigned	Value
Possibility of negative impacts (risk)	10 to 8	4	7 to 4	2	3 to 0	0
Recovery capacity	0 to 3	0	4 to 7	1	8 to 12	2

Source: designed by COMPANY Community Relations Department

4.5 CALCULATION OF VULNERABILITY

Finally, the values of both criteria are added up to determine the level of vulnerability, yielding values from 0 to 6. The maximum value, 6, refers to the most vulnerable populations with a high likelihood of experiencing an adverse impact (4) and a low recovery capacity (2). The minimum value, 0, refers to the least vulnerable populations with a low likelihood of experiencing an adverse impact (0) and a high recovery capacity (0). The following are the vulnerability levels:

TABLE 4: VULNERABILITY LEVELS			
	High Level	Medium Level	Low level
Values	6 and 5	4 and 3	2 to 0

Source: designed by COMPANY Community Relations Department

4.6 VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES ALONG COMPANY ROW

As a result of the vulnerability analysis, COMPANY determined the following:

- *Six (6) communities* were determined to have high vulnerability: Vinchos, Huaychao, Churia-Rosaspampa, Lillinta-Ingahuasi, Ccarhuaccpampa and Santa Rosa de Tambo.
- *23 communities* were determined to have medium vulnerability: Anchiuay, Virgen de Cocharcas de Cochac, Uras, General Córdova de Socos, Accocro, Sallali, Urpaypampa, San José de Mayobamba, Paccha, Huaytará, Occollo Azabran, Pilpichaca, Santa Cruz de Huancacasa, Ayaví, Toccyascca San Martín de Yanapiruro-Ichubamba, Túpac Amaru, Santa Magdalena, Pomapuquio, Virgen de Asunción de Secceslambras, Pinao-Yantapaccha, San Juan de Cochabamba Alta and Paucho
- *Four (4) communities* were determined to have Low Vulnerability: Llachomayo, Tambocucho, Allpachaca and Rosaspata.
- There is still *one (1) community* with the analysis in process: Chiquintirca.

The full vulnerability analysis is included as Appendix 2: Level of Vulnerability of Communities along COMPANY ROW

5.0 AVOIDANCE OF ADVERSE IMPACTS

COMPANY has identified through a process of Environmental and Social Assessment all the rural Andean communities which may be affected by the Project and has predicted the social, cultural, and environmental impacts that could occur during the life of the Project. Many adverse impacts have been avoided but when this is not feasible COMPANY will minimize, mitigate or compensate for these impacts in a culturally appropriate manner.

The ESIA involved a substantial amount of public consultation and disclosure. Through this process, COMPANY learned a great deal about the cultural and socioeconomic characteristics of the communities including but not limited to livestock herding, land tenure and the local use of natural resources.

The ESIA achieved the following objectives:

- COMPANY Project was able to establish trusting relationships based on respect for the dignity, human rights, aspirations, cultures and natural resource-base of the rural Andean people;
- Having identified community concerns, COMPANY was able to avoid a number of adverse impacts on communities of rural Andean people. When avoidance is not considered feasible, the Project has established plans to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such impacts and to provide opportunities for development benefits. This has been done in a culturally appropriate manner.

COMPANY understands how the rural Andean peoples rely on their traditional lands and natural resources for their livelihoods, or for cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual purposes that define their identity and community. Although the ESIA was approved in 2006, COMPANY sees the ESIA as an iterative process. Since identifying the center line of the pipeline route, more detailed studies have been completed and these have identified the presence of resources such as water wells and some sacred sites. In over 60 cases, small adjustments have therefore been made to the pipeline route and these are fully recorded in the Project's Geographical Information System.

5.1 MICRO-ROUTING

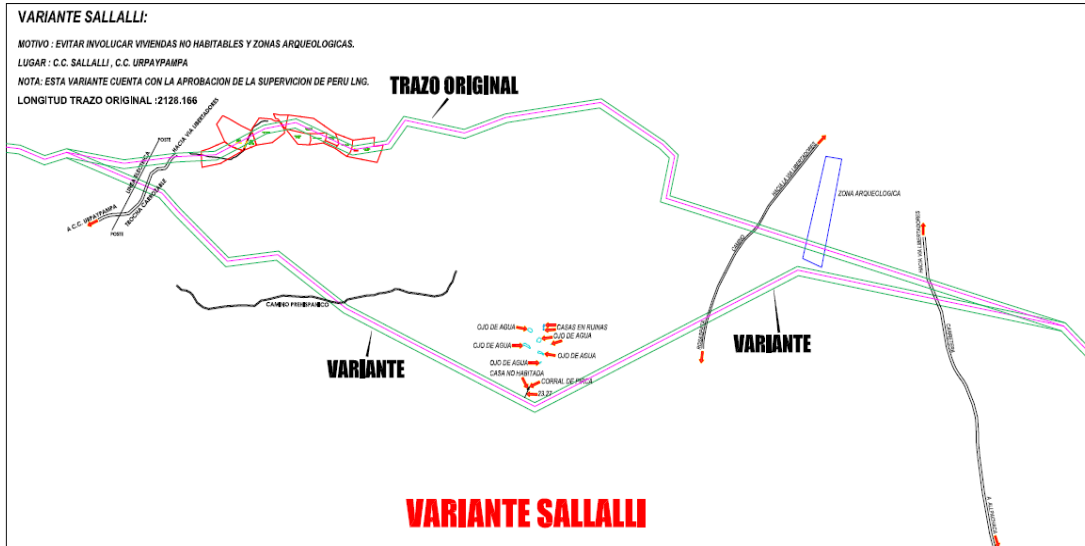
COMPANY has considered feasible alternative pipeline routes and has made micro-route modifications to avoid the relocation of rural Andean peoples from their communally held, traditional or customary lands under use. This has been a significant effort involving multi-disciplinary teams which have engineered the pipeline to avoid more than 60 sacred sites, wells and houses, etc. In Vinchos, which is a community with significant vulnerability, notable effort was invested to minimize the social impacts. An example of this avoidance is provided below.

Figure 1 Social Impact Avoidance Example

Location:

Vinchos Community, annex of Sallalli

Project affected person: Fortunata Curi López.



KP
105+445

COORDINATES:
18L 0574368
UTM 8530806

Description:

The edge of the ROW is 18 m from the dwelling.

Status: The variant has been implemented in order to avoid involuntary resettlement



Other examples of avoidance are provided in the Pipeline Compensation Management Plan

6.0 Mitigation and Management of Adverse Impacts

Following its socially responsible policy, and according to the defined criteria of vulnerability, COMPANY is committed to making significant efforts to manage any impact on communities with medium and high vulnerability levels. This rural Andean community Management Strategy intends to further prevent, minimize and mitigate any possible negative impact as well as to maximize the benefits of the positive impacts. In addition to sensitive route selection and additional micro-routing efforts, four other strategies have been established for the construction phase, as follows:

1. Exclusive and permanent social staff: Community Relations teams will be organized in order to dedicate exclusive staff to social supervision during construction stages for the communities of Vinchos, Huaychao, Churia-Rosaspampa, Lillinta-Ingahuasi and Santa Rosa de Tambo.

2. Additional social survey: COMPANY will conduct a social survey as a complementary baseline in communities with high and medium vulnerability, using participatory methods in order to design the social monitoring program during the construction stage. This will include a review of the individual cultural characteristics of each community to ensure that future programs are appropriate and sensitive to their specific needs.

3. Encouraging and assisting rural Andean people to seek outside advice. rural Andean communities and the PAP are free to seek and consult with outside advisors, and COMPANY encourages this activity. COMPANY supports rural Andean communities and individual community members who wish to seek outside advice during negotiations for land and easement negotiations. Because of the recent history of the area, rural Andean communities can be mistrustful of any outsiders. This makes it difficult for COMPANY to recommend specific institutions for the rural Andean communities to consult with for independent advice. Rather the rural Andean community members prefer to seek advice from people they already know and trust. COMPANY understands this, and takes several actions to support PAPs' as they seek this advice.

First, COMPANY does not rush through negotiations, but gives the PAPs time to contact advisors they trust, which may include local authorities, NGOs or relatives in distant cities. Second, COMPANY could cover the travel costs (transport) for these advisors, who are trusted by the PAPs, to ensure that these trusted advisors can visit the community and confer with them PAPs. Third, COMPANY welcomes these advisors to the negotiations and informs the PAPs that they have the right to seek advice at any moment.

In some cases, the PAP requests that COMPANY facilitate bringing in a trusted advisor and so COMPANY willingly pays the travel costs for the advisor. In other cases, the PAPs refuse COMPANY's logistic support to bring the advisor to a negotiation place as they wish to do this independently.

4. Responsive social program: Exceptional mechanisms to implement social plans and to invest in community development will be developed to provide attention to and engage with communities according to their vulnerability level. The nature, priority and timetable of the

social projects to be implemented will be defined in a participatory manner in workshops held with community members.

In order to deliver the Rural Andean Community Management Strategy, the following Project Plans and Procedures will be implemented:

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Pipeline Compensation Management Plan
- Environmental and Social Compliance Assurance Plan
- Grievance Procedure
- Local Hiring and Purchasing Plan
- Framework Plan for Investment in Community Development

These are described below:

6.1 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

Given the size of the Project and the issues associated with it, COMPANY is committed to conducting stakeholder engagement on three levels; international, national, and local. The objectives of stakeholder engagement are:

- Identifying, categorizing and prioritizing project stakeholders and mechanisms for stakeholder feedback and information sharing.
- Providing an outline for public consultation and disclosure activities at the international, national and local levels starting at the project planning stage, and continuing throughout construction, operation and decommissioning of the project.
- Ensuring that issues raised by project stakeholders are addressed in the assessment reports as well as in project decision-making and design.
- Identifying the resources required to implement the plan, and development of procedures to monitor its implementation.
- Providing a link to the grievance mechanisms designed and implemented by COMPANY and its CONTRACTORS.

COMPANY established an ongoing relationship with the affected rural Andean people from the onset of the Project and this will continue throughout the life of the Project. This relationship has and will ensure their free, prior, and informed consultation and facilitate their informed participation on matters that affect them directly. These will include proposed mitigation measures and the sharing of development benefits and opportunities. Ongoing consultations will also determine the effectiveness of these initiatives. The process of community engagement is culturally sensitive and commensurate with the risks and potential impacts to the rural Andean people. In particular, this process has included the following provisions:

- Involving rural Andean peoples' representative bodies;
- Extending engagement to women and men of different age groups;
- Providing sufficient time for rural Andean peoples' collective decision-making processes;
- Facilitating the rural Andean peoples' expression of views, concerns, and proposals in the language of their choice without manipulation, interference, or intimidation; and
- Ensuring the grievance mechanism established for the Project is culturally appropriate and accessible for the rural Andean peoples.

6.1.1 Regular Communication and Consultation

The population is regularly informed about all project activities in their territory. This information is provided before performing such activities. There is ongoing communication through individual conversations between community members and COMPANY community relations officers, however to inform most of the population and to put the communication on record, information workshops may be conducted as necessary.

COMPANY has a team of Quechua-speaking community relations officers (CROs) in the Andean part of the Project area, who are in close contact with the rural communities. They will continue to make frequent visits to each community, visiting local leaders, land owners and other key people, to ensure that the rural Andean people are satisfied with the Project.

As CONTRACTORS begin to work in the Andes, each will create a community relations team, which will coordinate with COMPANY. Some subcontractors may also have CROs. Those subcontractors that are too small to have their own CROs will handle community relations through COMPANY and/or Contractor CROs, as appropriate.

6.1.2 Summary of Consultations

Phase 1 February 2005 – April 2005. Workshops held before the ESIA informed Andean people about COMPANY, the Project, and the upcoming ESIA, to request their participation, and to obtain feedback. In the Andes, 35 rural communities and 38 annexes (villages) were contacted about the public consultation workshops, in nine districts in the department of Ayacucho (Paras, Socos, Vinchos, Tambillo, Acocro, Chiara, Acos Vinchos, San Miguel and Anco) and four in the department of Huancavelica (Ayaví, Tambo, Huaytará and Pilpichaca).

Phase 2 April 2005 – July 2005. COMPANY collected baseline data through 55 Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs), including 47 in the Andes, and interviews. The material used, such as informative pamphlets, was prepared specifically in Spanish and Quechua.

Phase 3 September 2005 – October 2005. Sixteen public information workshops were conducted during the preparation of the ESIA, to inform the authorities and communities of the progress of the ESIA. In the Andean area, 35 rural communities and 38 annexes were engaged.

Phase 4 February 2006 – March 2006. The ESIA was disclosed to a number of communities and organizations. In many of the public workshops, communities voiced concerns about construction activities affecting water sources. Therefore a study was conducted along the Andean portion of the Right of Way (ROW) to provide data specifically on the springs, in addition to the ESIA baseline data.

Over 13,000 people were officially consulted by March 2006. The main areas of concern raised during the meetings were:

- Recruitment
- Compensation processes
- Community investment
- ESIA development
- Communications with COMPANY, and
- Construction concerns, including mainly:
 - Erosion control
 - Re-vegetation
 - River crossings
 - Accidents
 - Spills
 - Waste management

6.1.3 Summary of Ongoing and Future Engagement

As part of COMPANY's social engagement policy, visits and consultations with the affected communities have been and will continue to be held after the ESIA process.

Phase 5 April 2006 – and currently on-going (July 2007). More than 300 workshops have been conducted in 35 communities and 38 annexes. First, 77 were conducted with the intention of responding to the main concerns/findings and providing introductory information about the compensation process. Following workshops were focused on detailed explanations and consultation about identification, appraisal, and negotiation as part of the Land and Easement acquisition stage. During the activities of owner identification and re-routing (See the document: "Small-Scale Re-Routes to Minimize Social Impacts and Avoid Involuntary Resettlement"), the number of communities really affected by the ROW has been accurately identified as 34 communities and 36 annexes involved as of this moment in the Project area of influence.

Regular engagement has occurred continually throughout the life of the Project, through the CROs, who will be in continuous contact with communities, especially with local leaders. There will also be other events. For example, in November 2007, a special round of workshops will be conducted to introduce the Pipeline builder (contractor) and explain details of the construction phase. Topics will include other themes of interest to the communities, including environment and community relations.

Other examples will be developed with the participation of the archaeology team in 2007; a round of informative workshops in each community along the Pipeline right of way, to discuss with the communities the archaeological excavations which will be undertaken before Pipeline construction.

6.2 PIPELINE COMPENSATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

The ultimate goal for Project land acquisition and resettlement planning is to ensure that individuals, rural Andean communities, possessors and other PAPs are compensated in accordance with the ESIA, Peruvian laws and regulations and the standards and policies of the International Financial Institutions, and have the opportunity to restore or improve their

living standards to at least pre-construction conditions. The Project undertakes to achieve this goal through meeting the following objectives:

1. Avoid physical relocation of people and their dwellings.
2. Minimize impacts on productive land and peoples' livelihoods.
3. Undertake land acquisition through open discussion with affected landowners and possessors thereby avoiding the need to acquire easements by administrative means, except as a last resort.
4. Pay fair compensation to cover full replacement cost for (a) temporary use of land for construction purposes; (b) permanent acquisition of land; (c) loss of immovable assets; and (d) restrictions on land use that may negatively affect the productivity of land in areas adjoining the RoW and AGIs.
5. Undertake land acquisition in accordance with the laws and regulations of Peru and in keeping with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and International Finance Corporation (IFC) policies, standards, and guidelines on involuntary resettlement.
6. Subject to such restrictions on land use as may be necessary to ensure public safety and integrity of the pipeline, allow land owners and possessors to resume their pre-construction agricultural practices on Project affected land following the completion of construction.
7. Pay particular attention to vulnerable groups and if necessary implement measures to ensure that they have equitable access to opportunities and benefits provided by the Project.
8. To fully disclose the Stakeholder Engagement Plan thereby ensuring ongoing consultation with Project affected people and communities during land acquisition, reinstatement and beyond.
9. Implement a Grievance Procedure for people to lodge any complaints about the Project (including a means to make anonymous complaints if preferred) and obtain a response from COMPANY.
10. Monitor the full implementation of the PCMP and its effectiveness over time.
11. Actively seek ways for PAP to participate and benefit from the Project's construction and operations.

Compensation for the use of land and natural resources will begin before construction, and will continue throughout the construction phase. Further to the completed social vulnerability analysis, the Project will review existing cultural data to determine whether any additional measures are necessary to address particular cultural vulnerabilities within the rural Andean communities. A detailed social survey and household survey will be conducted between October 2007 and February 2008 to augment or verify existing baseline data.

6.2.1 Process of Acquiring Easement and ROW

Formalization of land titles: During the negotiation phase, COMPANY supports communities (especially the highly vulnerable communities) to formalize legal documentation and requirements to get official ownership of their land.

Appraisal: The Pipeline Compensation Management Plan will assess and compensate all land owners or possessors for direct impacts to land. After an assessment of land values, including affected resources and improvements, by two independent appraisers, one governmental (the Ministry of Housing) and one private (Meridian Proyectos), COMPANY will select the higher of the two figures and offer that amount or more to the land owner and/or possessor. Land owners will be paid in cash for the use of their land by the Project.

Land possessors (who are the people who use the land, whether owners, renters or others) will be indemnified for the loss of annual crops and/or trees which are impacted during construction. Negotiations involving communities rather than individuals will be held in public, in the community involved, giving the Andean people time to consult with each other and with third parties if desired. The rural Andean people will be able to negotiate in their own communities, in the company of their friends and family members.

- Participatory Valuation Process
- Clear Negotiations
- Voluntary

6.2.2 Compensation and Social Restoration

The Project's social responsibility goes beyond making fair compensation payments for the use of land and loss of immovable assets. It aims to restore or improve peoples' livelihoods and special effort will be put into these activities in the vulnerable communities of the rural Andes. Section 11 of the Pipeline Compensation Management Plan describes the types of assistance program to be offered to the communities to help restore their social wellbeing.

6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSURANCE PLAN

The purpose of the Environmental and Social Assurance Plan is to detail how the Project ensures that COMPANY, CONTRACTORS and subcontractors are implementing applicable environmental and social commitments. The Plan describes the methods that will be utilized during the construction phase to verify compliance and provides a schedule for the implementation of these methods.

During the construction phase, a primary function of COMPANY's Environmental and Social (E&S) Department is to ensure the Contractor's compliance with Project requirements and commitments. The Project commitments are formalized within a number of documents which are described in COMPANY ESHS MS Manual which include but are not limited to:

- COMPANY Source Documents (i.e. ESIA's and Amendments, Supplementary Lenders Information Packages, Major Contracts, ESAP, Environmental Standards, Commitment Register Document, etc.)
- COMPANY E&S Management Documents (i.e. Ecological Management Plan, Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan, E&S Investment Programs, etc.)
- COMPANY E&S Contractor Management Plans (CMPs)
- CONTRACTOR E&S Implementation Plans (ESIPs).

6.3.1 Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting

COMPANY and contractor performance in social matters and the impacts on communities will be monitored, as mentioned above. As described in the Grievance Procedure, and the Pipeline Compensation Management Plan, all interactions between the Project and rural Andean communities will be documented. COMPANY will have regular documentation of:

- Investments in Community Development;

- Grievances lodged, and how they are resolved;
- Local recruitment (hiring);
- Negative impacts and mitigation;
- Compensation; and
- Environmental/biological monitoring (for example, a camelid study).

Quantitative and qualitative data will be synthesized and described in a final project report, which will be available for management review and for public disclosure.

6.3.2 Participatory Environmental Monitoring Mechanisms

Communities will be involved in environmental monitoring processes as part of the “Community Environmental Monitoring Program. Communities will elect representatives and choose the institution which will train them in basic monitoring skills. The program is expected to include other participants such as representatives from NGOs, the Ombudsman’s Office, and Government agencies, i.e. the Ministry of Health, and the DGAAE or OSINERGMIN.

6.4 GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

The general objectives of the Grievance Procedure is to receive and respond to any complaints made to the Project, including grievances towards COMPANY, CONTRACTORS and subcontractors, as quickly as possible, and therefore to avoid as much as possible any conflict and/or potential judicial processes.

Specific objectives are to:

- Establish a mechanism for responding to complaints in an understanding, transparent and culturally-suitable way.
- Develop an easy-access, no-cost and efficient complaint procedure for the local population involved and/or impacted by the Project
- Implement effective dialogue and open lines of communication with the public.
- Help to prevent unrealistic expectations and/or negative perceptions from the local population towards the Project.
- Establish a system of investigation, response and quick complaint resolution.
- Reduce the number of local populations’ grievances regarding the Project over time.
- Improve the Project’s social performance through the analysis of complaints and review of associated mitigation measures.

COMPANY has implemented a grievance procedure to manage and appropriately answer complaints made by the population including rural Andean communities. This procedure will be available to any person, group, community or local employee of the Project who considers himself/herself affected by Project activities; so they will be able to communicate their complaints to COMPANY or its CONTRACTORS. The effective management of this procedure will help maintain good relations between the Project and the local population.

A visit will be made to the affected parties to verify that any grievance situation is resolved to the satisfaction of all involved. Later, monitoring will be made on a regular basis, more frequently in the case of highly vulnerable communities. The data will be described in the complaints registry with codes coupled with codes from the reports of the Complaints Center.

The grievance procedure will remain in effect during all phases of the Project, i.e. from pre-construction through construction to operations. In this period the Grievance Procedure may be adapted or adjusted according to Project activities and the outcome of management reviews; however the framework stated in this document will remain the same.

6.5 LOCAL HIRING AND PURCHASING PLAN

The Local Hiring and Purchasing Plan overall objective is to define the process and guidelines for hiring local workers in the Project's area of influence in line with COMPANY's commitments. "Local Worker" is defined as any person who is employed by COMPANY or any of its CONTRACTORS or subcontractors and has resided in the Project area of influence since before the start of Project activities. The specific objectives are to:

- Develop procedures and practices that maximize opportunities for hiring local workers, and to minimize social risks in the areas of influence.
- Develop transparent procedures that allow access to Project jobs by the local population in an organized and fair manner.
- Establish a hiring process that respects local cultural and social norms in order to facilitate local participation and avoid conflicts and other negative social impacts.
- Promote fair practices in the hiring of local workers that protect against unauthorized third-party job brokers, child and forced labor, and discrimination.

It should be noted that although this plan is particularly detailed with regards to unskilled local workers, both skilled and semi-skilled workers will be sought as well from the local pool of candidates, if available. CONTRACTORS will seek skilled and semi-skilled candidates from the area of influence of the Project and will fill as many available positions as feasible with candidates having suitable experience. CONTRACTORS will provide training to local candidates for applicable skilled and semi-skilled positions.

6.6 FRAMEWORK PLAN FOR INVESTMENT IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of the Framework Plan for Investment in Community Development (PICD) is to provide and communicate the blueprint for the development and implementation of COMPANY's community investment program. Specifically, the PICD:

- Defines the process to design and optimize programs and projects that will have a positive impact on communities affected by the LNG plant and pipeline construction and operation;
- Promotes sustainable social, economic and, as applicable, environmental development with project-affected communities and groups. However, it must be recognized that due to operational requirements, funding limitations and time, not all project-affected communities and groups will be direct beneficiaries of the program;
- Provides an investment strategy that translates into community development actions designed to maximize benefits to the affected communities; and
- Lays the foundation and framework for producing results that are immediately visible and also translate into long-term sustainable benefits.

The FPICD: will be implemented during the Pipeline construction phase, which will last for about 18 months, from early 2008 until mid to late 2009. It will start with a

survey/consultation with rural Andean communities, to gauge their needs and to request their commitment to the Project. The investment program will have implementation partners (both for needs assessment and then for implementing the specific programs). COMPANY will have a Community Investment Manager to monitor the development of the program. Each component of the program will have verifiable indicators for success, which will be monitored for objective data on the progress of the program.

COMPANY will seek to identify, through the survey and a process of free, prior, and informed consultation with the rural Andean people, opportunities for culturally appropriate development benefits. Such opportunities will have the aim of improving their standard of living and livelihoods in a culturally appropriate manner, and to fostering the long-term sustainability of the natural resource on which they depend.

7.0 CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct is intended to protect communities from the types of abuses that have occurred in past projects. The Code of Conduct prohibits project employees from entering into relationships with local people. Inappropriate relations with local women are expressly forbidden. Employees must not use illegal drugs. They must not drink alcoholic beverages on Project premises or during working hours, and may not drink alcohol in communities in the Project area of influence.

Project employees may not fish, hunt, collect firewood, gather plants or otherwise extract natural resources from the Project area of influence. Non-local employees will be confined to camp during non-working hours. Enforcing these rules will greatly help safeguard the natural resources of rural Andean communities.

All Project employees will receive training in the Code of Conduct, and will be asked to sign it during their induction. They will then be given a copy for future reference. Infractions will be penalized according to the seriousness of the Code of Conduct infraction; penalties will include a notification, a fine, and/or worker dismissal.

8.0 SUMMARY OF MEASURES TO ENHANCE POSITIVE IMPACTS

Disclose the results of the social participatory survey at the community and regional level to provide baseline information for other development projects.

Training, COMPANY's community development projects will include training, linked to investment oriented to build and strengthen local capacities in development management.

Local hiring, the rural Andean people are keen to work on the Project. However, the estimated 600 temporary, unskilled job openings which will be available will probably be insufficient for the large number of job seekers. COMPANY will ensure that preference is given to local people along the right of way for these jobs. As described in the Local Hiring and Purchasing Plan, local people will be hired in an orderly and transparent manner. CROs will discuss labor needs with CONTRACTORS, and will visit nearby communities to explain these needs to the local people and their leaders in a community assembly.

CONTRACTORS will use uniform salary scales, with similar pay for similar work, in order to avoid feelings of inequity between communities. The local workers will be given PPE

(personal protection equipment) to perform the work in a safe manner and will also receive training on environment, health and safety.

Local purchasing, the rural Andean people have also expressed an interest in selling goods to the Project. In coordination with COMPANY's community relations team, CONTRACTORS will make a rapid inventory of the goods that they may need and that can be purchased locally. As discussed in the Local Hiring and Purchasing Plan, there will be some opportunity for the Project to buy local products, but this will be limited, especially in the Andes. rural Andean people may not always be able to offer their products in a consistent quality and quantity to meet Project demands. And if they can, the sale may cause market distortions (e.g. increase prices so as to make products more expensive for poor, local households). However, there may be some opportunities for local people to sell some products to the Project, for which they will be paid at fair, market value.

Investment in community development is a voluntary contribution to society from the Project. It is provided on agreement with groups or communities as an additional benefit from the Project and is above and beyond the direct mitigation of project impacts. It is often provided in the form of capacity building, infrastructure, buildings, equipment etc. Community investment allows COMPANY to deliver extra benefit from the Project to the communities.

As laid out in COMPANY's Plan for Investment in Community Development, Project-sponsored community investment programs will be carefully designed with the participation of the Andean communities. A specialist consulting firm will be hired to meet with Andean communities and to learn about their needs in greater detail than was possible during the ESIA. The local needs will be assessed for feasibility prior to being utilized to develop projects. For example, a community may request irrigation water, yet have no source of water to tap. Or a community may ask for a school, even though they do not have enough households to meet Peruvian government requirements for staffing a school.

The community development projects must be sustainable, in that the benefit must extend beyond pipeline construction or the availability of Project funds. The community development projects will be decided jointly, in each community, with local residents and COMPANY. In broad terms, initial data indicates that the communities are mainly interested in the following four topics:

- Health;
- Education;
- Agriculture; and
- Livestock.

Investments in community development will be coordinated with relevant government agencies (e.g. Ministry of Health, of Education, INIA—the National Agricultural Research Institute) which will make for better programs. The social investment plan will include follow-up of projects, to document their impact on people's lives.

9.0 TIMELINE

Time period	2004 - 2005	2006 - 2007	2008 - 2010
Major events	ESIA and public consultations	Negotiations	Pipeline construction investment in community development
Implementation of component plans of this Rural Andean Community Management Strategy	Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
		Pipeline Compensation Management Plan	Pipeline Compensation Management Plan
			Environmental and Social Compliance Assurance Plan
			Grievance Procedure
			Local Hiring and Purchasing Plan
			Framework Plan for Investment in Community Development

APPENDIX 1: COMMUNITIES & ANNEXES IN PROJECT AREA OF INFLUENCE

Region	Province	District	Community	Annex crossed by COMPANY ROW	
Ayacucho	La Mar	Anco	Chiquintirca	Chiquintirca	
				Qollpa	
			Anchihuay	Anchihuay Sierra	
				Totora	
			Hatunpallca		
		San Miguel	Virgen de Cocharcas de Cochas	Putacca	
				*	
				Uras	
				Túpac Amaru	
				Collpa	
			General Córdova de Socos		
			Santa Magdalena		
		Huamanga	Acos Vinchos	Huaychao	Ollucopampa
					Capillapata
	San Francisco de Mayupampa				
	Acocoro		Acocoro	San José de Cruz Pata	
				Pomapuquio	
				Virgen Asunción de Seccelambras	
	Tambillo		Pinao-Yantapacha	Yantapacha	
				Pinao	
	Chiara		San Martín de Yanapiruro-Ichubamba	Ichubamba	
				Yanapiruro	
				San Juan de Cochabamba II Alta	
				*	
			Llachoccmayo		
			Paucho		
	Socos		Tambocucho		
	Chiara		Allpachaca		
	Socos		Toccyascca		
	Vinchos		Rosaspata	Rosaspata	
				Sallalli	
				Urpaypampa	
		San José de Mayobamba			
		Vinchos	Accopampa		
			San Luis de Picha		
			Remillayocc		
			Ccasanccay		
			Tinco		
			Concahuaylla		
	Qochapunco				
Ranracancha					
Espera					
Occollo Azabran					
Paccha					
	Minas Corral				

Region	Province	District	Community	Annex crossed by COMPANY ROW		
				Huayraccasa		
				Cayramayo		
			Churia-Rosaspampa	Churia		
				Rosaspampa		
Cangallo	Paras	Ccarhuaccpampa	*			
Huancavelica	Castrovirreyna	Castrovirreyna	Llillinta-Ingahuasi	Paria		
				Pichccahuasi		
				Cacuya		
				Ingahuasi		
	Huaytará	Pilpichaca	Pilpichaca	*		
				Tambo	Santa Rosa de Tambo	Los Libertadores
				Huaytará	Huaytará	Negrayccasa
				Santa Cruz de Huancacasa	*	
	Ayaví	Ayaví	*			
*	Community does not have annexes					

APPENDIX 2: VULNERABILITY LEVEL OF COMMUNITIES ALONG COMPANY ROW

Community	P	D	Change/competence	Landscape Modification	Economic Activities & Eco-system	% A	Score of Risk	Value of Risk	Quintile of Shortage Rate *	IDH**	Investment Opportunity	Social Organization	Land Property Status	Central Government support	Score of Recovery	Value of Recovery	Value of Vulnerability	Vulnerability
Chiquintirca																	0	TBD
Anchihuay	2	1	1	1	0	0	5	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	5	1	3	Medium
Virgen de Cocharcas de Cochas	2	1	1	1	0	1	6	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	6	1	3	Medium
Uras	2	1	2	1	0	1	7	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	6	1	3	Medium
Túpac Amaru	2	2	0	1	0	2	7	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	5	1	3	Medium
General Córdova de Socos	2	1	1	1	0	2	7	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	6	1	3	Medium
Santa Magdalena	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	5	1	3	Medium
Huaychao	2	2	2	2	0	1	9	4	2	2	1	0	1	0	6	1	5	High
Acocro	2	0	1	1	0	1	5	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	5	1	3	Medium
Pomapuquio	2	0	1	1	0	2	6	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	6	1	3	Medium
Virgen Asunción de Seccelambras	2	0	1	1	0	2	6	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	6	1	3	Medium
Pinao - Yantapacha	2	0	1	1	0	1	5	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	7	1	3	Medium
San Martín de Yanapiruro - Ichubamba	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	5	1	3	Medium
San Juan de Cochabamba II Alta	2	0	1	1	0	0	4	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	5	1	3	Medium
Llachoccmayo	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	6	1	1	Low
Allpachaca	1	0	1	1	2	0	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	Low
Paucho	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	5	1	3	Medium
Tambocucho	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	1		0	5	1	1	Low
Toccyascca	2	0	1	1	0	1	5	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	7	1	3	Medium
Rosaspata	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	5	1	1	Low
Sallalli	2	2	0	1	0	2	7	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	5	1	3	Medium

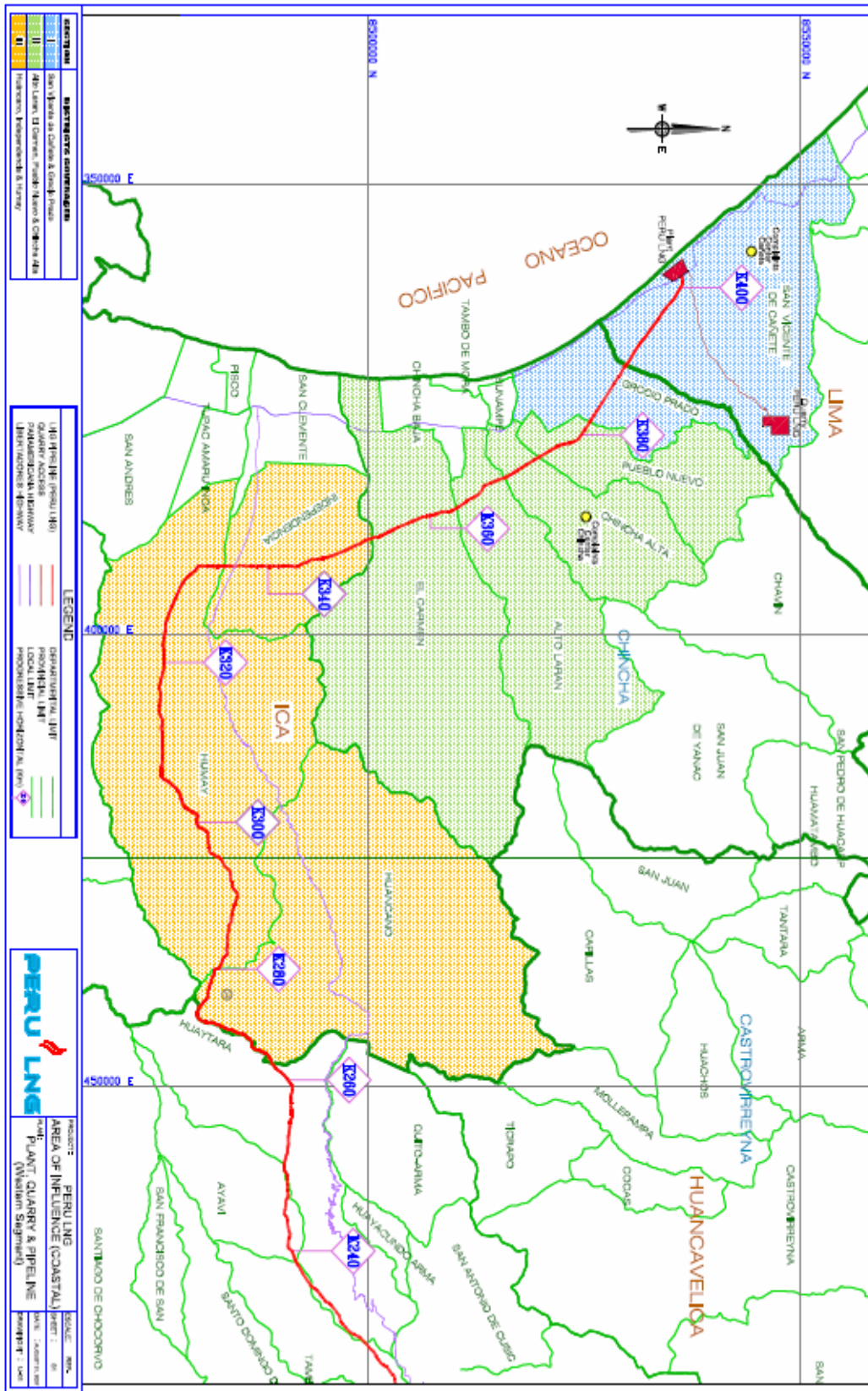
Community	P	D	Change/ competence	Landscape Modification	Economic Activities & Eco- system	% A	Score of Risk	Value of Risk	Quintile of Shortage Rate *	IDH**	Investment Opportunity	Social Organization	Land Property Status	Central Government support	Score of Recovery	Value of Recovery	Value of Vulnerability	Vulnerability
Urpaypampa	2	2	1	1	0	1	7	2	2	2	0	1	2	0	7	1	3	Medium
San José de Mayobamba	2	0	1	1	0	2	6	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	6	1	3	Medium
Vinchos	2	2	2	2	0	1	9	4	2	2	0	0	2	0	6	1	5	High
Occollo Azabran	1	2	1	1	2	0	7	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	5	1	3	Medium
Paccha	1	1	1	2	2	0	7	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	6	1	3	Medium
Churia-Rosaspampa	1	2	1	1	2	1	8	4	2	2	0	1	1	0	6	1	5	High
Ccarhuaccpampa	2	1	1	1	2	1	8	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	High
Llillinta-Ingahuasi	2	1	2	2	2	1	10	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	4	1	5	High
Pilpichaca	2	0	1	2	2	0	7	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	5	1	3	Medium
Santa Rosa de Tambo	2	0	2	2	2	1	9	4	2	2	0	1		0	5	1	5	High
Huaytará	2	2	2	2	0	1	9	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	Medium
Santa Cruz de Huancacasa	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	6	1	3	Medium
Ayaví	0	1	2	2	1	1	7	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	5	1	3	Medium

Province	District	Rural community	Risk		Recuperation		Vulnerability	
			Score	Value	Score	Value	Value	Degree
La Mar	Anco	Chiquintirca	9	4	5	1	5	High
		Anchiguay	5	2	5	1	3	Medium
	San Miguel	Virgen de Cocharcas de Cochas	5	2	6	1	3	Medium
		Uras	6	2				
		Túpac Amaru	7	2				
		General Córdova de Socos	6	2	6	1	3	Medium
Santa Magdalena	4	2	5	1	3	Medium		
Huamanga	Acosvinchos	Huaychao	8	4	6	1	5	High
	Acocro	Acocro	4	2	5	1	3	Medium
		Pomapuquio	4	2	6	1	3	Medium
		Virgen Asunción de Seccelambras	4	2	6	1	3	Medium
	Tambillo	Pinao - Yantapacha	4	2	7	1	3	Medium
	Chiara	San Martín de Yanapirro - Ichubamba	3	0				
		San Juan de Cochabamba II Alta	4	2	5	1	3	Medium
		Llachoccmayo	3	0	6	1	1	Low
		Allpachaca	5	2	3	0	2	Low
		Paucho	3	0	5	1	1	Low
	Socos	Tambocucho	3	0				
		Toccascca	4	2	7	1	3	Medium
	Vinchos	Rosaspata	3	0	5	1	1	Low
		Sallalli	6	2	5	1	3	Medium
		Urpaypampa	6	2	7	1	3	Medium
		San José de Mayobamba	4	2	6	1	3	Medium
		Vinchos	8	4	6	1	5	High
		Occollo Azabran	9	4	5	1	5	High
		Paccha	8	4	6	1	5	High
	Churia-Rosaspampa	7	2					
Cangallo	Paras	Ccarhuaccpampa	9	4	4	1	5	High
Castrovirrey na	Castrovirrey na	Liillinta-Ingahuasi	9	4			4	Medium
Huaytará	Pilpichaca	Pilpichaca	8	4	5	1	5	High
	Tambo	Santa Rosa de Tambo	8	4				
	Huaytará	Huaytará	8	4				
		Santa Cruz de Huancacasa	8	4	6	1	5	High
Ayavi	Ayavi	6	2			2		

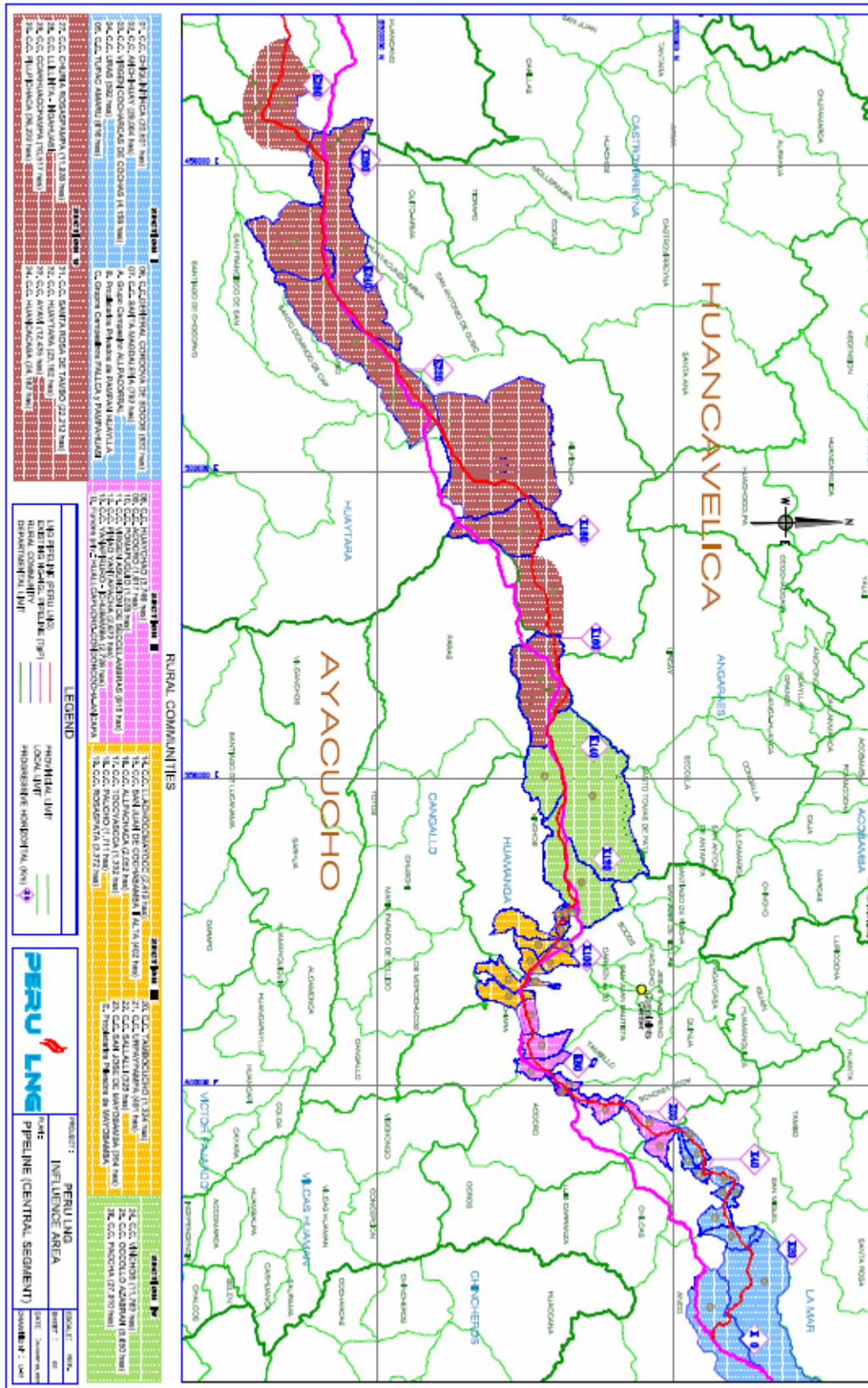
APPENDIX 3: PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITY LANDS AFFECTED BY THE ROW

N°	Community	Total area (Ha)	Affected area (Ha)	% of Territory affected
15	San Juan de Cochabamba II Alta	402.00	0.12	0.03
26	Paccha	27,910.00	21.26	0.08
1	Chiquintirca	20,501.00	16.15	0.08
20	Tambocucho	1,324.00	1.30	0.10
19	Rosaspata	3,372.00	3.40	0.10
2	Anchihuay	29,004.00	35.26	0.12
30	Pilpichaca	36,232.00	52.50	0.14
7	Santa Magdalena	792.00	1.30	0.16
16	Allpachaca	2,052.00	3.79	0.18
25	Occollo Azabran	5,650.00	10.54	0.19
14	Llachomayo	2,419.00	4.51	0.19
33	Ayaví	12,435.00	26.22	0.21
32	Huaytará	23,162.00	54.73	0.24
31	Santa Rosa de Tambo	22,212.00	59.02	0.27
29	Ccarhuaccpampa	10,517.00	29.11	0.28
27	Churia Rosas Pampa	11,928.00	35.92	0.30
4	Uras	592.00	1.84	0.31
12	Pinao-Yantapaccha	2,673.00	9.98	0.37
13	Yanapiruro	2,728.00	11.30	0.41
24	Vinchos	11,763.00	52.15	0.44
18	Paucho	1,711.00	8.45	0.49
3	Virgen de Cocharcas de Cochas	4,158.00	24.34	0.59
21	Urpaypampa	491.00	3.18	0.65
17	Toccyasca	1,332.00	8.90	0.67
9	Accocro	1,617.00	11.01	0.68
8	Huaychao	3,746.00	25.70	0.69
22	Sallalli	325.00	2.52	0.78
6	General Córdoba de Soccus	932.00	8.84	0.95
11	Virgen Asunción de Seccelambras	815.00	9.27	1.14
10	Pomapuquio	1,028.00	15.62	1.52
5	Túpac Amaru-Patibamba	616.00	10.05	1.63
23	San José de Mayobamba	354.00	9.75	2.75
28	Llillinta-Ingahuasi	No data	64.12	No data
34	Huancacasa	No data	60.53	No data

APPENDIX 4: Pipeline Western Segment Influence Area



APPENDIX 5: Pipeline Central Segment Influence Area



APPENDIX 6: Glossary

Term	Definition
Access road	A temporary or permanent road to the right of way. See “shoofly”
Action plan	Mitigation measures and actions necessary for the project to comply with applicable laws and regulations and to meet the requirements of the Performance Standards. The action plan may range from a brief description of routine mitigation measures to a series of specific plans (from the IFC “Glossary of Terms”)
Action tracking system	Procedures for recording non-compliances and for ensuring that the contractor or responsible party takes corrective action
Administrative establishment of easements	Spanish: <i>establecimiento de servidumbres por vía administrativa</i> . Acquiring rights to land through the Peruvian legal system when an owner will not or cannot negotiate. It is unlike eminent domain in two ways; first the land is not acquired, just the right to enter it and use it, and second the use rights are acquired for a company, not for a government
AGI	Above ground installation
Aggregate extraction site	Gravel pit or other place where “aggregate” (sand, gravel or stone) is removed for construction.
Amendments of the ESIA	Additional studies conducted after the Environmental Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), to fill gaps in the original information
Appraisal	A procedure for estimating a fair value of compensation and/or indemnity for a property. The appraisal is conducted by professional
Acquire	To obtain, as in to obtain the rights to use land or other resources
Archaeology	The field of anthropology that studies past human behavior through their material remains, mainly burials, artifacts and garbage. See “cultural heritage” and “site, archaeological”
Area of influence	The area that will be impacted by the Project. Occasionally divided into a “direct area of influence,” which will actually be impacted and an “indirect area of influence” where the impact will be negligible, but where there may be some interaction between Project staff and the population (e.g. as suppliers) Area of influence of COMPANY for the Plant, Quarry and Pipeline is defined and described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan
Artifact	Item manufactured by humans. The word is usually used in the archaeological sense (i.e. made by bygone humans). Artifacts include tools such as ceramic pots, but also include the broken pieces of pots (sherds). By far the most common artifacts in an archaeological site are sherds and flakes (broken rock left over from making stone tools). Most artifacts have no commercial value. Archaeologists are interested in artifacts for the information that can be recovered from them
Artisanal	Used to describe work that is done by hand, with skill. Adjective, from “artisan” (a skilled manual worker or craftsman)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Assurance	Plans and procedures associated with honoring Project social and environmental commitments
Audit	Periodic detailed investigation of elements of management and performance. Includes consideration of underlying causes of non-compliance and focuses attention on opportunities for improvements and recommends corrective actions. Is less frequent than an inspection
Authority (usually used in the plural: authorities)	Holders of formal political office, whether elected or appointed. Includes local officials
Back-dirt	Soil removed from a trench or pit. A common term, especially in archaeology
Baseline	A study before a project begins, used to compare final results with conditions before the intervention
Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	A plan for preparing inventories of selected species or habitats, and for assuring their conservation or restoration
Bio-restoration	Restoration of the flora and fauna in a site after the end of construction
Buffer zone	An uninhabited area surrounding the plant, in which the Ministry of Agriculture has forbidden any settlements. The zone is one-km wide in places, but it is narrower where settlers had already built small structures in the area
Camp	A site with temporary housing for Project workers during the construction of the pipeline. Camps help to minimize contact between employees and the local population. The camps will be dismantled at the end of the project
Campefino	Spanish, meaning a person who lives and works in the countryside. Through the 1980s, the word was usually translated into English as “peasant”, although “smallholder” is now the generally preferred term. See “rural community”
Capacity building	Assistance provided to communities, NGOs, agencies etc. to help them to develop a certain skill or competence. May include courses, tutoring, on-the-job training etc.
CEIP	Community & environmental investment strategy
Child labor	Employment of people under 18-years of age
Chinchorro	A standard Spanish term for seine net, a large net operated from the shore. The long net is arranged more or less parallel to the beach and is then drawn in from both ends, capturing fish near the center of the net
CIP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community investment plan 2. Contractor implementation plan

Term	Definition
Claim	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For intention of the document Grievance procedure the words “claim”, “complain”, “concern” or “observation” will be received in the same category while it comes from the stakeholders or population of COMPANY influence area. 2. Claim, Complain, concern or observation: a dissatisfaction (expressed or not) in regards to some aspect of the Project. The complaint does not necessarily request compensation, but the mitigation of the cause is required. 3. .Legal claim. A legal action to obtain money, property or the enforcement of a right protected by law against another party. A request for money in compensation for damage of goods or property
CMP	Contractor management plan
Coast	Spanish: <i>costa</i> . One of the three main geophysical provinces of Peru, the narrow Pacific coastal strip along the entire western edge of the country. The coast makes up 11% of the nation’s territory but is home to 52% of the population. The plant is being built on the coast. See “highlands” and “lowlands”
CoC	See “code of conduct”
Code of conduct	A written and verbal description of mandatory employee behavior, centering on social and environmental issues. For example, employees may not use drugs or alcohol, have inappropriate relations with local people, hunt, fish or other wise extract natural resources from the Project area of influence
COLP	Compañía Operadora de LNG del Perú (LNG Operating Company of Peru)
Commitments	Environmental and social commitments of the Project, especially those outlined in the ESIA
Commitment Register Document	A single document which brings together all the commitments from the ESIA
Communal assembly	Spanish: <i>Asamblea comunal</i> . General meeting with community members and their local authorities
Community investment	Social investment
Community	<p>Or rural community, or rural Andean community or Peasant community or <i>Comunidad Campesina</i> (Spanish) referred to the communities located in the highlands, basically in the central segment of the pipeline influence area (from Kp 0 to Kp 275). There are 34 Communities in the influence area of COMPANY.</p> <p>Community is legally constituted, landholding rural community as recognized by the Peruvian constitution; has specific social structures mainly regarding the property of the land. In the case of the community the owner of the land is the entire group of commoners that belongs to this community. Decision taken in under assembly domain.</p>

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Community needs based	Projects designed in consultation with communities and other stakeholders experienced in community investment and development
Community relations	Area responsible of execution and/or supervising and monitoring social plan, programs or procedures related with the Project .
Community Relations Officers (CRO)	Personnel of Community Relations execute social plans and broker information between COMPANY (and CONTRACTORS and subcontractors) and the communities (including cities and rural communities) in and around the area of influence
Community safety	Procedures, plans and personnel to safeguard the lives and health of the human population of the Project area of influence
Company, The	COMPANY
Compensation	A set of mechanisms which mitigate social and environmental impacts of a project. It may include a payment for use of land or other resources. Compensation seeks to create a positive impact that is equivalent to or greater than the negative impacts.
Complaint	See claim
Compliance monitoring	Monitoring to protect human health and the environment by ensuring that COMPANY, CONTRACTORS and subcontractors obey environmental laws/regulations
CONATA	Consejo Nacional de Tasaciones (National Rates Council, an agency of the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Land Titling (Ministerio de Vivienda, Construcción y Saneamiento) The CONATA finished its activities on December 2006. Nowadays, the functions of CONATA are developing by the Housing Ministry
Construction	Activities related to building the pipeline, plant and marine facilities
Consultation	A two-way process for sharing information with communities in the Project area of influence and with other stakeholders. COMPANY explains the Project, and relevant plans, programs and procedures, and answers questions from the stakeholders. Consultation does not imply that members of the public have a right to veto the Project
Contract	An agreement to provide goods and/or services
Contractor	A company hired by COMPANY to work on The Project
Corrective action request	A written request from COMPANY to a Contractor or subcontractor to correct a non-compliance
CRO	Community relations officer
Crop	Any plant grown by humans for an economic use (whether for sale or for use by the household), usually as food or fiber. Includes annual crops and perennial plants like trees
Crop rotation	The practice of planting a different crop every year or every season in the same field. For example, potatoes may be grown one year, followed by maize the next. Crop rotation is very common in Peru and worldwide, especially in smallholder agriculture

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Cultural heritage/ cultural resources	Places and physical assets related to past and present culture, usually archaeological sites and the artifacts and information obtained from them. Technically, cultural heritage includes oral history and other examples of contemporary culture, although it is more commonly applied to past culture
Cut-off date	Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Fixed assets (such as structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the cut-off date will not be compensated (from the IFC “Glossary of Terms”)
DGAAE	Dirección General de Asuntos Ambientales Energéticos (Directorate General of Energy-Related Environmental Affairs). Agency of the Government of Peru responsible for environmental protection associated with energy activities and for promoting harmonious social relations between business and civil society
DGH	Dirección General de Hidrocarburos (General Directorate of Hydrocarbons). The agency of the Government of Peru responsible for oil and gas
DNI	Documento Nacional de Identidad (National Identity Document). The national identity card of Peru
Dredging	Digging a navigation channel for the access of LNG ships at the marine facility
E&CA	Environmental and community affairs
Easement	The right for occupation, construction through a piece of land and to transit through the land (maintenance, inspection and repairs). An easement does not give the holder a right of possession of the property, only a right of use
Eligibility (for compensation)	Meeting certain criteria, such as being in the area of influence before the cut-off date, and being a Project-affected person
EHS MS	Environmental, social, health and safety management system
EIA	Environmental impact assessment. See “ESIA”
Employee	Any person paid to work on the Project by COMPANY, COLP, a Contractor or Subcontractor. See local employee.
Erosion control	Procedures for preventing soil erosion in areas impacted by Project construction
ESAP	Environmental and social action plan
ESHS	Environment, social, health and safety
ESIA	Environmental and social impact assessment. A comprehensive baseline of social and environmental conditions in the Project area of influence, and proposed mitigation procedures
ESIP	Environmental and social implementation plan
ESMP	Environmental and social management plan

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
ESSALUD	Seguro de Salud Social del Perú (Health Social Security of Peru). An agency of the Government of Peru providing health services and insurance
File	Spanish: <i>expediente</i> . A folder containing all of the papers for a specific case of compensation, for either a landowner or a possessor, no matter how small the property. The files are typically 60 pages long, but some are much longer. They hold photographs, contracts, assessments and any other documents about the case
Fisherman	Spanish: <i>pescador</i> . A person who collects fish or aquatic invertebrates for food, sale or sport. An alternative term is “fishers”
Footprint, pipeline	Social and environmental impacts
Forced labor	Work in which people are employed against their will by the threat of destitution, detention, violence, or extreme hardship to themselves, or to members of their families
Full replacement cost	Market value of assets plus transaction costs. Depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account (from the IFC “Glossary of Terms”)
Fumigation	A method of pest control that completely fills an area with gaseous pesticides to control pests in buildings, soil, grain, produce, or during import or export of goods to prevent transfer of exotic organisms. A rubber tent may be placed over the entire house. The conventional use of pesticides in agriculture is not fumigation, but is simply called “application” or “spraying” of pesticides
Grazing	Allowing livestock to feed in a pasture or fallow field
Grievance	A complaint or claim presented against the Project or identified by Project personnel (mainly Community Relations Officers), in writing or verbally, by any person (employee, stakeholder, PAP etc.)
H&S	Health and safety
Hazardous materials	Materials which can be life threatening or harmful to human or animal life
Helipad	A landing site for helicopters
Highlands, Andean highlands	Spanish: <i>sierra</i> . One of the three main geophysical provinces of Peru, the cordillera of the Andes, running roughly north to south through the center of the country. 37% of the population lives in the highlands, which are 31% of Peru’s territory. The pipeline will cross the highlands from east to west. See “coast” and “lowlands”
Hiring center	Or Recruitment Center: A center for receiving job applications, interviewing job candidates and inducting workers
Hydrobiological Monitoring Program	A COMPANY program to monitor living things (especially fish and invertebrates) in the sea near the plant site. Monitoring occurs with affected fishermen and the results are explained to them after each monitoring event, which occur four times a year. Monitoring for a year before the start of construction allowed the collection of baseline data to compare with the situation after plant construction

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Hydrocarbon	An organic compound consisting entirely of hydrogen and carbon, for example, methane. They are now one of the world's most important sources of energy
Hydrotest	Hydrostatic test, to check a gas pressure vessel such as a pipeline for leaks or flaws. The vessel is filled with water and examined for leaks or changes in shape
IADB (Spanish: BID)	Inter-American Development Bank, a member of the World Bank Group
IFC	International Finance Corporation. A member of the World Bank Group which provides loans, equity, structured finance and risk management products, and advisory services to the private sector in developing countries
IFC Performance Standards	Eight papers describing the environmental and social standards which the IFC applies to the projects it finances. The Standards discuss ways to minimize and mitigate negative impact; they define clients' roles and responsibilities for managing their projects and the requirements for receiving and retaining IFC support. The standards include requirements to disclose information.
ILO	International Labor Organization, an agency of the United Nations which seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labor rights
IMARPE	Instituto del Mar Peruano (Peruvian Institute of the Sea). Agency of the Government of Peru which conducts scientific research on the ocean and its resources
Impact	Influence, effect or change brought about by the Project on the population or the environment. Impact may be positive, (for example jobs), or negative. See "minimize" and "mitigate"
INC	Instituto Nacional de Cultura (National Institute of Culture). An agency of the Government of Peru responsible for cultural resources and related issues
Incident	A safety occurrence, including accidents and near misses
Indemnity	A payment for impact on crops, improvements, damages and restrictions of the land
Induction	Initial training received by Project employees, their first, or one of their first activities on the job
Information office	An office maintained by COMPANY and COLP (one in Chíncha and one in Cañete) to provide information to self-selected members of the public regarding the Project. The office has a counter, a waiting room and certain publications and audiovisuals for sharing information. Each office is run by an experienced staff member
Infrastructure	A kind of structure used for transportation or communication, to link people and places. For example: roads, railroads, electric cables, pipelines, drinking water systems, irrigation canals, telephone lines. See "structure"

Term	Definition
INIA	Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agraria (National Institute of Agricultural Research). An agency of the Government of Peru which conducts agricultural research and extension for commercial and smallholder farmers around Peru
Inspection	1. Intermittent examination of management practices or process integrity coupled with corrective actions. Investigation of non-compliance may indicate underlying cause. It is less frequent than monitoring ,but more frequent than an audit
Intensify agriculture	To apply greater amounts of labor or capital to make land more productive (in economic terms “to increase returns to land”). Investing capital (e.g. in fertilizer, seeds of high-yielding crop varieties, irrigation) can help Project-affected persons to increase yields to make up for temporary loss of portions of their land
International best practices	Business practices with respect for the environment and society, as expressed in the IFC Performance Standards and comparable papers by the World Banks group and similar international organizations
International standards	Social, economic, environmental policies described by major international organizations, e.g. the World Bank Group and the United Nations and its agencies
Irrigation canal	Artificial channel dug and maintained, almost always by groups of people, to bring water to crops by means of gravity. The canal may be earthen or cement-lined. Most are uncovered. A canal is almost always managed by a social institution (e.g. a users’ group)
ITB	Invitation to bid
Journey management	Procedures for planning and conducting vehicular travel in order to prevent accidents, incidents and to safeguard the safety and security of drivers, passengers, pedestrians and others
Kg of live weight	Usually used in expressing the purchase price of livestock on the hoof, for example a 450 kg cow valued at \$360 is worth 80 cents per kg of live weight
KPI	Key performance indicators
L&EA	Land and Easement Acquisition. COMPANY staff who work with CONTRACTORS, communities and individuals to acquire land rights (e.g. ROW) for the Project
Land tenure	The system of holding land, including public, private and communal ownership. Land may be acquired through purchase, rental, borrowing etc. Includes land that is titled and untitled land
Land title	A legally recognized document describing the relationship between an owner of land and a specific parcel of land
Law	See “Peruvian law”
Line management	Hierarchical management, corporate management

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Livelihood	The ways and means to make a living. It may be land-based (e.g. farming), wage-based (a job) or enterprise-based (a business)
Livestock	Domesticated farm animals, raised for traction, food, or fiber
LNG	Liquefied natural gas
Local purchases	Any purchase of goods or services for the Project, from the Project area of influence
Local worker	Or Local employee: Any person who is employed by COMPANY, COLP, or any of their CONTRACTORS or subcontractors and resides in the Project area of influence since before the start of Project activities,
Lowlands, Amazonian lowlands	Spanish: <i>selva</i> . One of the three main geophysical provinces of Peru, occupying the eastern half of the nation, with 58% of the country's territory, and 11% of the population. The gas for the Project will be sourced in the lowlands. See "coast" and "highlands"
Medical exam	Examination by a physician or other qualified health care professional of the state of health of the Project employee or job candidate. May include laboratory tests, e.g. for drugs and alcohol in blood. May be conducted before, during and at the end of employment
Method	A way of performing a certain task
Methodology	The study of method
MinAg	Ministerio de Agricultura (Ministry of Agriculture)
Minimize	To reduce a negative impact. For during pipeline trenching, impact on soil is minimized by separating the topsoil, protecting it, and returning it to the top of the subsoil
Miscellaneous compensation	Compensation for any impact on land after the three year Project construction phase
Mitigate	To remedy a negative impact by a preventative action. For example, pipeline construction through an archaeological site is mitigated by excavating the site. The site is still impacted, but the information and artifacts are salvaged
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoC	Management of change
Monitoring	Continuous or intermittent observations of process compliance. Often closely coupled with process control to provide automatic corrective action. Has no integral means of identifying underlying causes of non-compliance. It is more frequent than an inspection
Monitoring and evaluation	Procedures for gauging Project impact
Mussel (marine)	Bivalve mollusk of the family Mytilidae
Natural gas	A gaseous fossil fuel consisting primarily of methane but including ethane, butane, propane, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, helium and hydrogen sulfide. It is found in oil fields and natural gas fields, and in coal beds.

Term	Definition
NCR procedure	Non-compliance report procedure, for identifying and correcting deficiencies in Project construction or operations
Negotiate	To exchange information with owners or possessors of a resource in order to agree on an amount to be paid for compensation and/or indemnization. Some mitigation measures may also be negotiated
Non-compliance report	A written report from COMPANY to a contractor or subcontractor describing a failure to comply with health, safety, social or technical standards
NGO	Non-governmental organization
Observations / Responses	Comments by lenders or their representatives on Projects plans & programs, and replies by COMPANY
Operation	Operation of the Project, after construction, to export LNG
Ombudsman	See “Public Ombudsman”
One team approach	All project members, including management, field staff, CONTRACTORS and subcontractors, work towards one goal, each with specific tasks to fulfill in order to achieve the goal
OSINERGMIN	Organismo Supervisor de la Inversión en Energía y Minería (Supervisory Agency for Investment in Energy and Mining). The Peruvian government agency which inspects mining and energy activities
PAP	Project affected person. May also mean “project affected population.”
Parcel (of land)	A field or a pasture, assigned to a specific owner or possessor. A field may be divided into different crops (e.g. broad beans may be planted in the corner of a maize field), but as long as it is managed by a single household, the land is still just one parcel
Participatory development	A development philosophy (as in “participatory research,” “participatory planning” and “participatory extension”, among others), popular since the late 1980s, based on the idea that the local beneficiaries of a project should collaborate in designing and implementing the work
Participant observation	The dominant method of ethnographic research since the First World War. The anthropologist participates in local life and writes about his or her observations. Not to be confused with participatory development
Pasture	Land devoted to grass or other plants for grazing livestock. The plants may be wild or sown, of high or low productivity
PCDP	Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan
Performance Standards	See “IFC Performance Standards”
Peruvian law	The national laws of Peru, including <i>leyes</i> (laws, approved by the legislature) and <i>decretos supremos</i> (decrees, issued by the executive branch)

Term	Definition
Pesticide	Any chemical substance, whether commercially manufactured or homemade, designed to kill any noxious organisms. There are various broad classes, including insecticides to kill insects, herbicides to kill weeds, and fungicides to kill fungi, among others
Photo check	An identity card, bearing an employee's name and photograph
Pipeline	A metal pipe for transporting fluids, in this case, natural gas
Plan	A written description of how a program will be achieved. Several procedures may be associated with the plan
Plot (of land)	Parcel of land
Pollution prevention	Reducing or eliminating waste at the source by modifying production processes, promoting the use of non-toxic or less-toxic substances, implementing conservation techniques, and re-using materials rather than putting them into the waste stream (Environmental Protection Agency, EPA).
Possessor, especially "land possessor"	(Spanish: <i>posesionario</i>): a person, group etc. who holds or occupies property, not necessarily the owner. In this Project, some possessors are community members who are assigned use rights to parcels of land which are owned communally. Renters are also land possessors
PPE	Personal protection equipment, worn to protect employees from accidental injury at work. The equipment varies, depending on the type of work performed (e.g. hard hat, safety goggles)
Procedure	A specification of series of actions, acts or operations which have to be executed in the same manner in order to consistently obtain a similar result (for example, grievances procedures). See "plan"
PRODUCE	Ministerio de Producción (Ministry of Production). The ministry of the Government of Peru concerned with extraction, production and transformation in the industrial and fishing sectors
Proinversión	Agencia de Promoción de la Inversión Privada – Perú (Agency for the Promotion of Private Investment – Peru) the national government agency which promotes investment in business with high expectations of growth and profitability
Program	A collection of projects directed toward a common goal (e.g. a community investment program, made up of projects in various communities). See "plan"
Project, The	A proposed project to export LNG from Peru to international markets. It includes a 408 km pipeline from Chiquintirca and a gas liquefaction plant at Pampa Melchorita on the coast near Cañete, and marine facilities (e.g. for docking and loading gas tankers)
Protocol	An aid to memory, e.g. a checklist to use during a safety inspection of a worksite
Public deed	(Spanish: <i>escritura pública</i>) the contract between COMPANY and the landowner (whether an individual or a community), after it has been reviewed by a public registry (Spanish: <i>registro público</i>),

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Public Ombudsman,	(Spanish: la Defensoría del Pueblo) a human rights agency of the Government of Peru
Purchase	To buy durable or consumable goods for the construction or operation of the Project
Quarry	A non-metallic mining concession granted to COMPANY 25 km from the plant for extracting the rock needed to build the breakwater for the tanker dock
Questionnaire	A social science research method, common in sociology, but used in other disciplines. The researcher asks a fixed set of questions, usually written, and writes the answers in blank spaces (or ticks off a box). Useful for quantitative research with a large sample. The method is easy to abuse and difficult to use correctly
Quick impact project	A project which is not necessarily sustainable, but which obtains results rapidly, allowing a company to gain rapport with a skeptical community
Recruitment	Hiring of labor for the Project, including local and non local, unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled positions
Regulation	Spanish: <i>reglamento</i> . Stipulated penalties for a given infraction of a specific law (e.g. the fine for breaking the speed limit)
Re-route	Changing the proposed route of a pipeline in order to avoid impact on structures, infrastructure, archaeological sites etc.
Rescue, archaeological	Archaeological survey and excavation before a construction Project begins earthmoving. Also called archaeological salvage”
Resettlement, involuntary	Physical or economic displacement of local population as a result of project-related land acquisition. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that results in displacement
Resident of Chincha/ resident of Cañete	Any person who has been lived in the province of Chincha or the province of Cañete since before the start of Project activities. A person’s address on his or her DNI is considered proof of residency
RFP	Request for proposals
ROW	Right of way. Easement. The right of transit. The right for the pipeline to occupy, and pass through the lands of communities, individual owners and the State. The right is acquired by signing easement contracts and if necessary by administrative ways
Rural community	See community “
Sacred or important cultural site	See “site, sacred or cultural”
Safety	Protection from physical harm, injury, or illness. Preservation of employee and community health. Prevention of industrial and traffic incidents
Salvage, archaeological	See rescue, archaeological

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
SBN	Superintendencia de Bienes Nacionales (Superintendency of National Goods). Agency of the Government of Peru which manages all State property
Security	Protection of employees and industrial facilities from crime, sabotage, illegal tapping, and terrorist actions
Semi-skilled labor	Having some job skills but not enough to do specialized work
Semi-structured interview	A method of social science research, common in anthropology, in which the researcher poses several questions on a related topic to an interviewee, who responds, often at length. The interviewer takes notes (either during or after the interview). The method is uniquely suited for collecting qualitative descriptions on virtually any topic
Shining Path	The Communist Party of Peru, more commonly known as the Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso), a Maoist guerrilla organization that launched the internal conflict in Peru in 1980 in which nearly 70,000 people died. Since the capture of its leader Abimael Guzmán in 1992 it has only been sporadically active. Widely condemned for its brutality, including the murder of peasants, trade union organizers, popularly elected officials and the general civilian population, Shining Path is generally considered to be a terrorist organization
Shoofly	A temporary access road
Signage	Graphics that display information to a particular audience, especially to drivers of Project vehicles (e.g. indicating the traffic route) or for members of the general public (e.g. “authorized personnel only”)
SINABIP	Sistema de Información Nacional de Bienes de Propiedad Estatal (National Information System of State Goods and Property) is the agency of the SBN, Government of Peru, which gathers all administrative, legal, technical, geographical and cadastral information regarding real property belonging to the State
Site, archaeological	A locus of past human activity, whether pre-Colombian or historic. The site may have architecture (e.g. walls) or not. It may have an underground component or be entirely on the surface. It may or may not be visible from the surface. Sites usually contain artifacts, but not always. The site may or may not be known to local people and may or may not seem important to them. See “artifact”
Site, sacred or cultural	A place or area which is revered by contemporary, local people, including but not limited to cemeteries, sacred mountains, churches, places that feature in community myth or history
Skilled labor	Workers with some special skill, knowledge, or ability in their work. They may have attended a college, university or technical school, or may have learned their skills on the job
SLIP	Supplementary lender information packages

Term	Definition
Social investment	A program funded by the Project to enhance the ability of the local population to improve their livelihoods. The program may involve a mix of training, capital items and consumable materials (for example, a course on vegetable growing, plus a greenhouse and seed). Social investment is a voluntary contribution to society from the Project, beyond mandatory payments
Social monitor	A local person entrusted by his or her community to monitor Project-related activities and report back to the community on the social and environmental impacts. The social monitor must receive some training by the Project, e.g. in how to interpret laboratory test results of water quality, how to compare them to baselines, etc.
Soil conservation	Measures taken during Project construction to prevent the soil (especially the topsoil) from being carried away by water or wind
Speed limit	The maximum permitted speed in a certain place and under certain conditions. For example, speed limits may be lower at night. Speed limits may be set by a government or by the Project
Stakeholder	Individuals or groups that can be affected by the Project or can themselves impact the Project, or have “interests” in the Project. Stakeholders include the population of the area of influence, local governments, and agencies of the national government. Some stakeholders may be self-selected, such as NGOs, business partners, etc.
State	The organs of government of a sovereign country
Stretch	A continuous length of pipeline undergoing a similar process: e.g. a stretch of pipeline being trenched, or welded
Strip	Spanish: <i>franja</i> . The shape of the pipeline ROW, long and narrow and with a set width
Structure	An item built by humans, including fences, wells, houses, corrals, schools, clinics, town halls, storage devices, barns, and many others. See “infrastructure”
Subcontractor	A company or individual hired by a contractor to work on The Project
Suggestion box	A closed box, with a slot in the lid, where employees or members of the public may leave a written complaint
Sustainable	A process that can be conducted indefinitely. There are different types of sustainability, including ecological, economic, and institutional. In community relations, “sustainable” usually means that a program begun with local people will still function after it no longer receives direct project support
TGP	Transportadora de Gas del Perú (Transporter of Gas of Peru), a company created in October, 2000 to build and operate pipelines to transport natural gas and natural gas liquids from Camisea, in the lowlands of Cusco, to Lurín and Pisco, on the coast
TMP	Transport management plan

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Topsoil	The uppermost layer of soil, usually darker than the subsoil, with more organic matter and living things (e.g. earthworms, soil-dwelling insects). Topsoil is essential for agriculture
Traffic	The passage of vehicles (cars, trucks and others) along roads and other routes of transportation
Training	The teaching of knowledge, especially vocational or practical skills. May be conducted as a short course, as a lecture series, on-the-job or by other methods
Transaction costs	Costs associated with a purchase, which are not part of the purchase price. For example, legal fees, the cost of finding the good or service, the time and expense of negotiating with the seller
Transparency	Open to internal and external scrutiny and subject to reporting to allow potential beneficiaries, NGOs and authorities, lenders, and others to understand the approach
Tree	A large, perennial plant with a woody stem. It may be wild or cultivated. See “crop”
Trenching	Excavating a trench or ditch in which to bury the gas pipeline
Unplanned	Accidental or incidental
Unskilled labor	Workers without special training or education, although the workers may have other skills. For example, a person may have agricultural skills, yet seek unskilled work in industry or construction, because such work pays more than farm labor. See “semi-skilled”
Verify	To identify and verify the owner or possessor of a resource, and the state of the resource, especially of land for the right of way
Waste management	The appropriate transport and disposal of any waste (e.g. sewage, garbage, industrial debris)
World Bank	Not a bank in the common sense, but an institution which gives financial and technical assistance to developing countries. The Bank was established in 1944. Headquarters are in Washington, DC