



FINAL

PROPOSED MOZAMBIQUE SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEM

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS REPORT - EPDA PHASE

FINAL FOR GOVERNMENT APPROVAL
FEBRUARY 2022



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ADVISORY SERVICES



MOZAMBIQUE SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEM

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Prepared for:



VODACOM Mozambique

Prepared by:



Coastal and Environmental Services
(Pty) Ltd. t/a CES

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FEBRUARY 2022



REVISIONS TRACKING TABLE

This Report should be cited as follows: Coastal & Environmental Services, February 2022, Public Participation Process Report, Environmental Pre-Feasibility Study and Terms of Reference for the 2Africa Mozambique Submarine Cable System, CES, Maputo.

Report Title: Public Participation Process Report, Environmental Pre-Feasibility Study and Terms of Reference for the 2Africa Mozambique Submarine Cable System, CES, Maputo.

Version: Final

Consultant	Responsibility	Signature	Date
Lina Buque	Author		February 2022

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	<u>1</u>
2	<u>CONSULTANT AND PROPONENT DETAILS</u>	<u>5</u>
2.1	The Proponent	5
2.2	The Consultant	5
3	<u>PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS</u>	<u>6</u>
3.1	Objectives of The Public Consultation	6
3.2	The Public Participation Process.....	6
3.3	Identification of Interested and Affected Parties	7
3.4	Information Dissemination.....	7
4	<u>SUMMARY OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION</u>	<u>9</u>
4.1	Summary of presentation content	14
5	<u>QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS MATRIX.....</u>	<u>16</u>
5.1	Summary of Comments/Opinion Received	27
5.2	Opinion of the Provincial Service of the Environment of Nampula.....	28
5.3	Opinion of the Provincial Directorate of Industry and Commerce	30
6	<u>CONCLUSION.....</u>	<u>31</u>
	<u>APPENDIX A – NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT</u>	<u>33</u>
	<u>APPENDIX B – EXAMPLES OF LETTERS - INVITATION OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS</u>	<u>34</u>
	<u>APPENDIX C – ATTENDANCE RECORDS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS - MAPUTO.....</u>	<u>37</u>
	<u>APPENDIX C – ATTENDANCE RECORDS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS - NACALA</u>	<u>38</u>
	<u>APPENDIX D – CATEGORISATION LETTER</u>	<u>43</u>
	<u>APPENDIX E – LIST OF INSTITUTIONS INVITED TO THE MEETINGS</u>	<u>45</u>



LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1: Schedule of Public Consultation Meetings..... 10
Table 5.1: Comments & Response Trail..... 16

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Location of the BMH and the Earth System at the Nacala landing..... 2
Figure 2.2: Location of the BMH and the Earth system at the Maputo landing..... 3
Figure 2.3: Map illustrating the cable route along the Mozambican coast and the positions of landing points in Maputo and Nacala. 4

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 4.1: Public consultation meeting in Maputo on 5th October 2021 11
Plate 4.2: Public consultation meeting in Nampula on 6th October 2021..... 12
Plate 4.3: Public consultation meeting in Nampula on the 25th of November 2021 13
Plate 4.4: Public consultation meeting in Nacala on the 26th of November 2021 14



1 INTRODUCTION

The 2Africa Submarine Cable System involves the installation of a submarine cable system that will greatly improve connectivity across Africa and the Middle East. At 37,000 kilometers (km) long, 2Africa will be one of the largest undersea cable projects in the world and will interconnect Europe, the Middle East, at 35 terminal stations in 26 countries across Africa.

2Africa is being implemented by a consortium of companies, which for Mozambique includes Vodacom Moçambique ("Landing Provider"). Alcatel Submarine Networks (ASN) was contracted by the consortium to design, manufacture and install the submarine cable system.

Project 2Africa will include two cable landing points in Mozambique: one in Nacala and the second in Maputo. The Project will require the installation and operation of two subsea diversion cables crossing the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and Territorial Seas (TS) of Mozambique. The Project will also involve the installation of shore end cable in the coastal and beach environment, and the construction of a Junction Chamber for subsea and terrestrial cables – a Beach Manhole (BMH) at each landing site adjacent to the beach, in Nacala and Maputo to connect the submarine component to the terrestrial cable components (Figures 1-3).

Coastal & Environmental Services Mozambique Lda (CES) was contracted by ASN (the cable design, manufacture and laying company) to lead the environmental permit application process and develop the project's Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to meet the requirements of Mozambique's legislation and therefore led the process of disclosure of the draft Environmental Pre-feasibility Study and Scope Definition (EPDA) and Terms of Reference for Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) by the project. The Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA) through the National Directorate of Environment (DINAB), the authority at the central level of Environmental Impact Assessment, classified the installation project of the Submarine Cables system 2Africa Moçambique as Category A, according to item. n), number 2.1 of annex II, of the Regulation on the Environmental Impact Assessment Process, approved by Decree 54/2015 of 31 December 2015, therefore subject to carrying out the Environmental Impact Study pursuant to article 11 of the same regulation. See Appendix D for the Categorization Letter.

For this project, the Public Participation Process (PPP) was designed to ensure compliance with the requirements defined in Ministerial Decree No. 54/2015, of December 31, 2015, which requires the involvement of stakeholders and the need to disclose project information and the preparation of a report detailing the conduct of the public consultation, as part of the process of preparing Environmental Impact Studies. Thus, public consultation meetings took place on the 5th and 6th of October 2021 in Maputo, and on the 25th and 26th of November 2021 in Nampula and Nacala.

The following project-affected communities have been identified:

- In Nacala, the BMH is located on Fernão Veloso beach, in Naherenque neighborhood administrative post of Mutiva.
- In Maputo the BMH is located in Costa do sol beach, neighborhood with the same name, municipality district of Ka-Mavota.

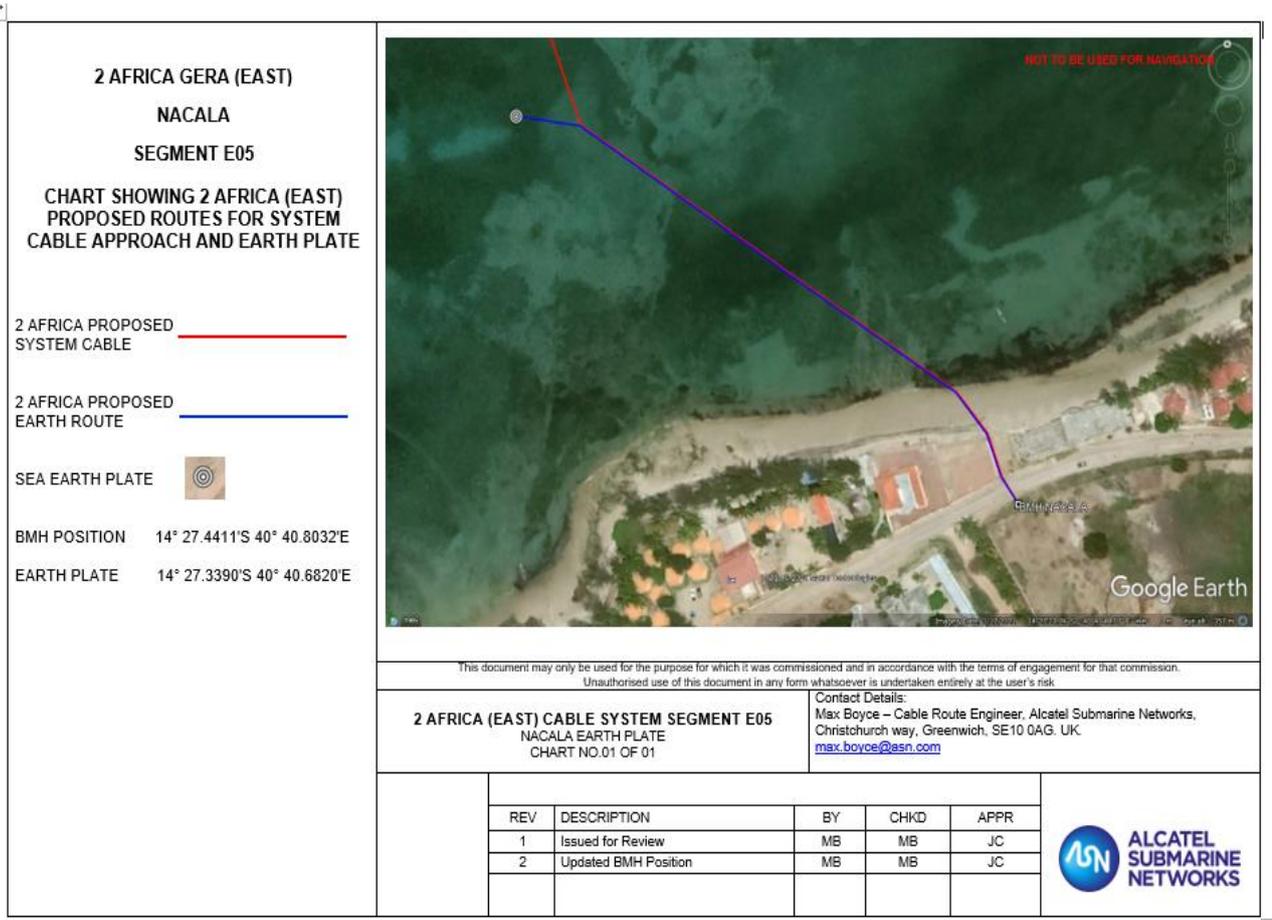


Figure 1.1: Location of the BMH and the Earth System at the Nacala landing.

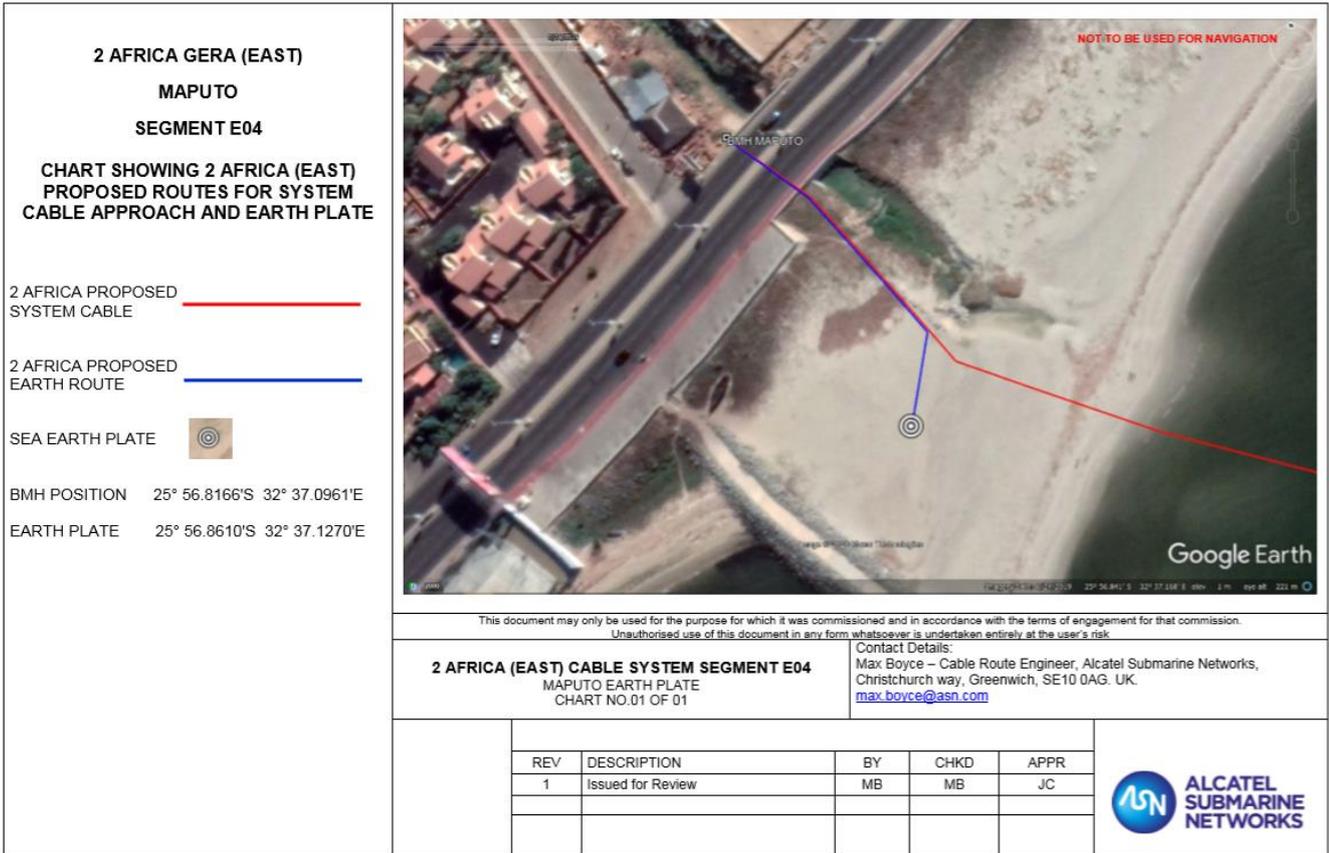


Figure 1.2: Location of the BMH and the Earth system at the Maputo landing.

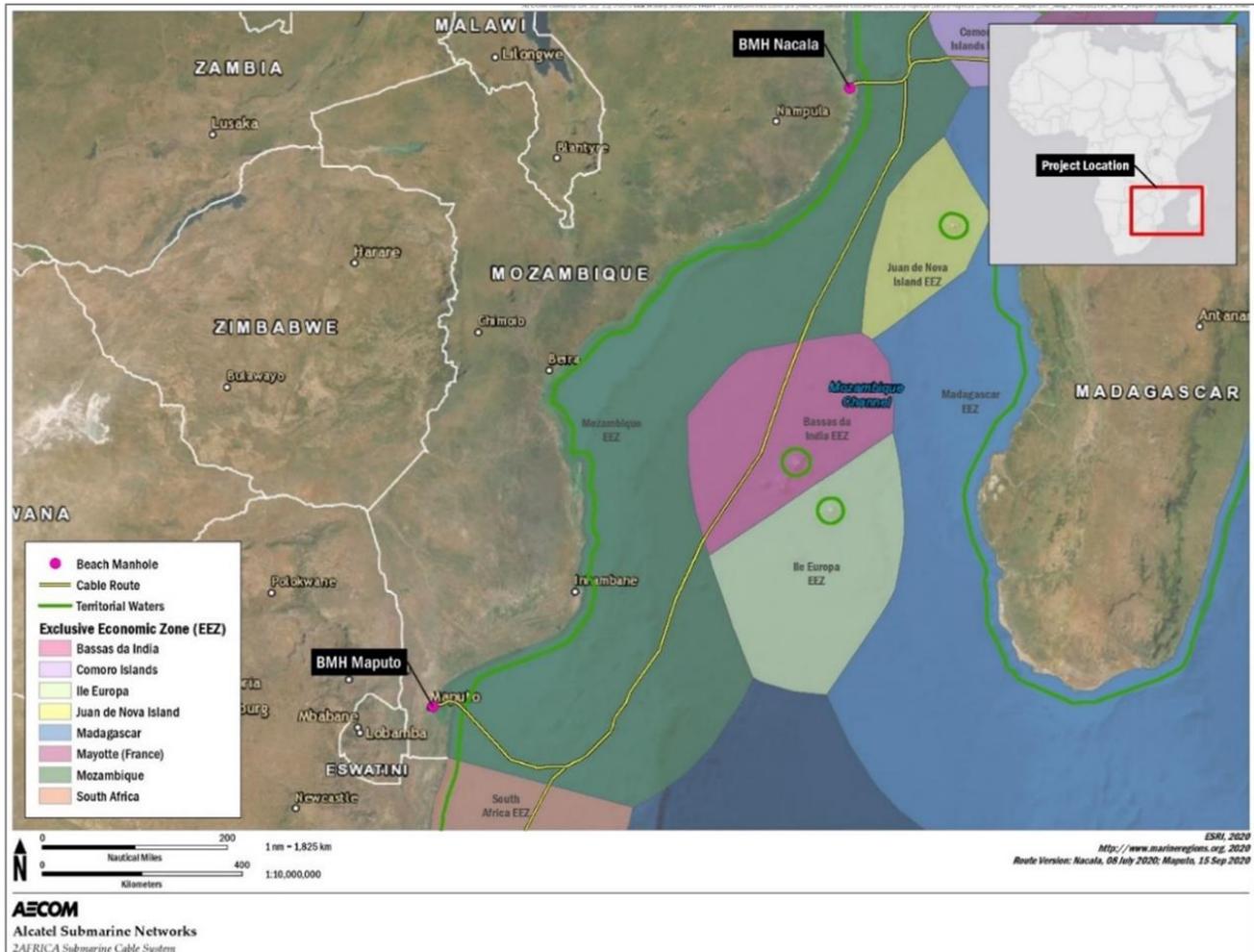


Figure 1.3: Map illustrating the cable route along the Mozambican coast and the positions of landing points in Maputo and Nacala.



2 CONSULTANT AND PROPONENT DETAILS

2.1 THE PROPONENT

The proponent for this project is Vodacom Mozambique, which is the 'Landing Provider' or Developer's representative for the Project within Mozambique. The Contact details for Vodacom Mozambique are as follows:

Mr. Jerry Mobbs
Email: Jerry.Mobbs@vm.co.mz
Edifício Vodacom,
Rua dos Desportistas, 649
Maputo, Moçambique

2.2 THE CONSULTANT

This document has been prepared by Coastal and Environmental Services Mozambique Lda (CES). CES is a company registered in Mozambique, with the Ministério da Terra e Ambiente (MTA).

The contact details for CES are as follows:

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3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

3.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The Public Consultation aims to address the concerns, issues and queries raised by Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) on the main issues that affect or could affect them as a result of the project. The Public Consultation meetings also aim to ensure that the issues raised by the I&APs are documented and considered by the Technical Environmental Impact Assessment Team (EIA), offering them the opportunity to comment on the results of the studies. This process also allows the establishment of a communication channel between the public and the Consultant, as well as between the public and the Proponent, to be used throughout the EIA implementation process, in a comprehensive, open and transparent manner.

The objectives of the public consultation process of the EPDA phase include:

- Inform interested and affected parties about the proposed project;
- Present the main findings of the EPDA;
- Document and respond to all questions, comments and suggestions and incorporate them into the relevant reports if applicable.

3.2 THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Under Mozambican legislation, the EIA process is regulated by Decree No. 54/2015, of 31 December 2015, applicable to all public and private sectors. The Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA), through the Provincial Environmental Services, is the authority responsible for reviewing and approving the EPDA. Ministerial Diploma No. 130/2006, of 9 June, referring to the Public Participation Process (PPP) defines the process as a procedure of great importance in the EIA process, and also as the main communication link between government agencies and the various sectors of civil society and local communities. The public participation process aims to assist the technical team, not only in identifying the negative and positive impacts of the activity, but also to support the assessment and design of mitigation measures and assist in establishing consensus and trust between I&APs involved in the project. The EIA encompasses Public Participation Processes that include the participation of all Interested and Affected Parties, including governmental and non-governmental entities that develop or wish to develop activities in the study area.

The General Directive for the Public Participation Process (PPP) in the EIA process, Ministerial Diploma 130/2006 of 19 July 2006, stipulates that public participation is a crucial part of the EIA process and is mandatory for projects categorised as A+, A and B. In the EPDA and ToR phase, public consultation must take place and a final report documenting the public participation process conducted must be prepared that captures all issues, concerns and comments raised by the I&APs. This report, the PPP report, must be submitted with the EPDA and then later updated during the public consultation during the ESIA Phase. The final EIA report submitted to the authorities will address the concerns and questions raised during the PPP.



The PPP involves consultations with the general public to facilitate the dissemination of information about the project and identify Stakeholders and Affected Parties. This includes public meetings to offer I&APs the opportunity to participate in public meetings that must be conducted in the presence of the authorities. Copies of all relevant documentation, including invitation letters, announcements and attendance records has been incorporated into Appendices A – C of this report.

The public consultation process comprised a five-step approach to achieving the objectives set out in Section 3.1. These steps included:

- Identification of Interested and Affected Parties;
- Dissemination of information to ensure the involvement of I&APs;
- Calling of meetings for public consultation;
- Collection and registration of I&AP contributions; and
- Preparation of the Public Participation Report.

The section below describes the different activities carried out during the Public Consultation process.

3.3 IDENTIFICATION OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

A number of invitation letters were addressed and sent to Interested and Affected Parties included in the database that CES has of previous projects developed in the project's areas of influence. The database has been revised and updated to ensure broad representation. The Public Participation process involved representatives of government agencies, representatives of local communities and civil society in general. Appendix E provides a comprehensive list of interested and affected parties that were invited to attend the relevant public consultation meetings.

3.4 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

Information about the project was disseminated to Interested and Affected Parties through the following means:

Information Document

The information document or Non-Technical Summary (RNT) was distributed 15 days prior to the meetings being held. This document was attached to the invitation letters and provided I&APs with a description of the project, the different alternatives considered, the assessment of the most significant negative impacts and, finally, the conclusions and recommendations of the EPDA. In addition to providing a general summary of the project, the aim of this document was to provide enough information to I&APs in order for them to provide the consultant with constructive input in the form of questions, comments and suggestions in relation to the project. This allows for greater involvement of the I&APs, as they are provided with the opportunity to review information related to the project prior to attending scheduled meetings.

Advertisements and Invitations

The notice period for disclosing the Draft EPDA and the details regarding the public consultation meetings were published in *Jornal Notícias* on September 21, 2021. This was



also advertised on Radio Moçambique-Antena Nacional (Maputo) e Emissor Provincial de Nampula on the 20th of September 2021 during both the morning and evening sessions. The additional two meetings held (one in Nampula and one in Nacala) were advertised on Radio Moçambique-Emissor Provincial de Nampula on 9,12,15,18,22 and 24 Novemeber both in the morning and evening sessions.

Invitation letters were distributed to government authorities from the provincial government, secretary of state, municipalities and district administrations of Maputo, Nampula and Nacala, formally informing them about the meetings and requesting their attendance. All invitation letters were accompanied by hard copies of the Non-Technical Summary (RNT) of the EPDA for the 2Africa Submarine Cable Systems Project, Mozambique. Samples of the letters of invitation are provided in Appendix B. When necessary, receipt of letters of invitation was confirmed by telephone.

The Draft EPDA was available for review and comment in electronic format on the CES website (<http://www.cesnet.co.za/mozambique-submarine-cable-system>). In addition, hard copies of the reports were made available at the following institutions:

- National Directorate of Environment – Maputo;
- Provincial Land and Environment Services - Nampula; and
- Municipality of Nacala.

Interested and affected parties wishing to receive additional information about the project and/or raise any questions, concerns and/or suggestions could do so via e-mail (L.BUQUE@cesnet.co.za) as well as by telephone (873591856).

As part of the advertisements and the letter of invitation the public was informed that the meetings would comply with the COVID 19 protocols as currently enforced in Mozambique.



4 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The public consultation meetings were facilitated by CES and scheduled to take place from 5-7 October 2021 as well as from 25-26 November 2021 as per Table 1 included below. The Public Consultation Team consisted of the following members:

- A representative of the environmental consultant, CES (Ms Lina Buque),
- Three representatives of Vodacom Mozambique (Basilio Pereira, Gil Freitas and Danilo Vada),
- Two technicians from the provincial environmental services of Nampula (Heles Adriano and Ali Armando),
- A technician from the National Directorate for the Environment (Bernardino Victor).
- Representatives of other government institutions from the project's area of influence as well as representatives of civil society (attendance registers have been included in Appendix C).

The meetings were held in Portuguese by means of a presentation in digital format - datashow - (Powerpoint slides). Photographic evidence of meetings conducted are provided in Plates 1 - 4 below.

In Maputo on 5 October 2021, the presentation was followed by a discussion session (question and answer sessions) in order to provide participants with the opportunity to raise questions, concerns or recommendations in regards to the project.

It is important to note that the complete public consultation process (i.e. a presentation by the environmental consultant followed by a discussion session) was only conducted in the city of Maputo during the meetings conducted during the October disclosure period. Full disclosure meetings were conducted in Nampula and Nacala during the November disclosure period (please refer to sections included below).

On 6 October 2021, the presentation of the project was conducted in a meeting in Nampula, however upon conclusion of the presentation, the meeting was adjourned by decree of his Excellency Secretary of State of Nampula Province, Mete Gondola. As such, the attendees were not given the opportunity to present their questions regarding the project. His Excellency, Secretary of State cancelled the meeting as he believed the attendees should have been given opportunity to bring a written institutional statement reflecting the organisations's/institution's position which they represent. In addition to this, his Excellency Secretary of State for the province of Nampula, also cancelled the meeting in Nacala that was sheduled to take place on 7 October 2021, and as such this meeting was rescheduled for November 2021.

The environmental consultant (CES), on behalf of the proponent, submitted a letter to the Ministry of Land and Environment dated 18 October 2021 in order to clarify what was expected of the proponent going forward, as the consultant had followed all the legal procedures regarding the public disclosure process. In response, MTA through DINAB informed the consultant (CES), that the proponent should repeat the adjourned and cancelled meetings thereby giving the attendees the opportunity to provide their written institutional statements. In compliance with this recommendation, the meetings to be conducted in Nampula and Nacala were rescheduled to the 25th and 26th of November respectively.



Table 4.1: Schedule of Public Consultation Meetings

VENUE	DATE	TIME
Maputo: Vip Hotel	5 October	9h00
Nampula Hotel Millenium (adjourned)	6 October	9h00
Nacala - Indico Executivo Hotel (cancelled)	7 October	9h00
Nampula Hotel Millenium	25 November	9h00
Nacala - Indico Executivo Hotel	26 November	9h00

The meeting held in Nampula on the 25th of November 2021 was chaired by the Director of the Provincial Environmental Services (SPA), Mr. Luís Tomas Sande and Mr Bernardino Victor representing the National Directorate of Environment. The Director of SPA opened the meeting stating that the proposed project is of paramount importance for the country not only because it will guarantee employment for some nationals, but also for enhancing the country's economic dynamics through more effective and quality communications. He commented that those present should pay attention to the contents of the EPDA as the environmental impacts associated with the project may affect the marine environment. In turn, the representative of DINAB stated that everyone was there to participate in the public consultation discussions and as such he hopes that everyone will participate and contribute to the discussions.

The meeting held in Nacala on the 26th of November 2021, was chaired by Mr Surice Amade from District Infrastructure Services and by Mr. Zacarias Cantueia, from the District Services for Economic Activities, both representing the district administrator who was unable to attend the meeting.



Plate 4.1: Public consultation meeting in Maputo on 5th October 2021



Plate 4.2: Public consultation meeting in Nampula on 6th October 2021



Plate 4.3: Public consultation meeting in Nampula on the 25th of November 2021



Plate 4.4: Public consultation meeting in Nacala on the 26th of November 2021

4.1 SUMMARY OF PRESENTATION CONTENT

At all meetings conducted (i.e. both in October and November 2021), the content of the Draft EPDA and ToR was presented by the consultant. This presentation discussed the objectives, location of the project, project motivation, the EIA process as well as a description of the social and biophysical environment. The information presented is summarized below:

- **Project description and location:** Vodacom Mozambique (the 'Proponent') is proposing the development of a 37,000 kilometer (km) 2Africa Submarine Cable System that will significantly improve connectivity in Africa and the Middle East. Project 2Africa will include two cable landing sites in Mozambique, one in Nacala and the second in Maputo. It will require the installation and operation of two submarine cables through the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and Territorial Waters of Mozambique. It will also involve laying cables at the coastal edge in the coastal and beach environment, and building a BMH at each landing site adjacent to the beach in Nacala and Maputo to connect the subsea component to the cable components.



- **Location alternatives:** The Proponent has identified the best route for the cable based on the underlying topography of the seabed, characteristics close to the coast and the beach. The route was chosen to avoid, whenever possible, highly sensitive features such as coral, shipwrecks and seagrass beds. Route refinements were made based on marine survey information to optimize the cable route and landing site. As such, no alternative route will be investigated.
- **Preliminary Environmental and Social Risk Assessment:** No fatal flaws were identified for this project. From an environmental and social perspective, it is clear that the project poses a low risk to people and the environment and therefore the project should proceed to the EIA phase.
- **Submarine Cable Technology:** The proposed cable is a fiber optic submarine cable, designed with materials to minimize environmental impact. The cable design will accommodate optical fibers, which are housed in a gelatin-filled stainless steel tube, surrounded by two layers of steel wires that form a dome to protect against pressure and external contact, and provide tensile strength.
- **BMH: Beach Manhole:** The BMH is a concrete vault located on or adjacent to the beach into which the cable is pulled from the beach landing. Inside the BMH the cable is connected to the terrestrial portion of the cable that will route to the CLS. The BMH is normally located within 200m from the waterline with a straight line of sight to the landing point and to the sea. The BMH is approximately 2.4 m wide and 3.4 m long (8.16m²) but final dimensions will still be determined based on local conditions at each landing site.
- **Employment Opportunities:** During the installation phase, it is estimated that up to 120 workers will be engaged at the peak of the construction phase, which is estimated to take about three months. During the operational phase, it is estimated that up to six workers will be employed in Maputo and up to a further six in Nacala.



5 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS MATRIX

Table 5.1 provides a Comments and Response Trail that was drafted based on the discussion session that followed the presentation in Maputo (5 October 2021), Nampula (25 November 2021) and Nacala (26 November 2021).

Table 5.1: Comments & Response Trail

ISSUE	Reply/Comment
Maputo Meeting (5 October 2021)	
<p>Bernardino Victor (DINAB) : More institutions should be present here at this meeting, even if they are not from the government, but that are interested and working in the marine area and other areas related to this project. Despite the publicity in the newspaper and on the radio, I don't know how many direct invitations were sent. I understand that we cannot all be in the same room due to the restrictions imposed as a result of the pandemic, but I think that institutions linked to education, environmental NGOs, fishermen associations, among others, should be invited to the meetings in the EIA phase.</p>	<p>CES: In addition to announcements in Jornal Noticias and radio station, Radio Moçambique, letters of invitations were sent (list available in Appendix E). However representatives of these institutions are not present here. We will expand the list of invitations for the next meetings in the EIA phase.</p>
<p>Bernardino Victor: Why wasn't an environmental impact study carried out on the land component of the cable, the component that goes from the BMH to the data center?</p>	<p>CES: The present study covers only the marine component, from the beach area and the marine section.</p> <p>Basilio: For the ground component, Vodacom is working with the municipality of Maputo to have the necessary authorizations to carry out the necessary excavations to place the cable on land, from the beach to the data center located at the Eduard Mondlane University.</p> <p>Bernardino Victor: This ground component you refer to should be subject to an environmental impact study. Vodacom must submit the information necessary for the environmental licensing of the activity to the competent authorities. The environmental authorities will categorize the project and, accordingly, issue an environmental license that allows construction to be carried out. The Environmental License is the first of all licenses. The municipality can then issue a building permit, but without the environmental one, construction activities cannot start.</p> <p>CES: Documented this recommendation</p> <p>Additional Response: Vodacom Mocambique obtained the necessarily licenses for the terrestrial duct build in Maputo to date, in line with the accepted standard procedure for any terrestrial work. No work has commenced on the beach manhole or seaward facing ducts in Maputo and the authorisations and process clarification for this work is underway.</p>



ISSUE	Reply/Comment
<p>Bernardino Victor: In terms of the risk matrix, how do you identify the risks, can you explain?</p>	<p>CES: The project related risks were assessed by combining significance with potential difficulty to mitigate issues, with "degree of difficulty to mitigate" interpreted in terms of effectiveness, practicality, and cost-effectiveness. Subsequently, a risk matrix was applied to arrive at a final risk rating. The environmental significance scale assesses the importance of a particular impact. The risk matrix presented here determines the overall level of risk associated with an impact by comparing the impact's significance and its mitigation difficulty.</p> <p>Mitigation measures and route selection ensured that the project will have as little social and environmental impact as possible, and as such, eleven risks are classified as minor negative risks, two are minor positive benefits, and one (the impact on marine heritage resources) is likely to have negligible significance.</p> <p>From an environmental and social perspective, it is clear that the project poses a low risk to the population and the environment, so the project should proceed to the EIA phase.</p>
<p>Bernardino Victor: Areas of coral will not be affected? Won't corals break during cable installation? Not much was said about corals, I saw about seagrasses. What will be the impact of using the vessels</p>	<p>CES: The coast off Nacala, where the Nacala diversion cable will land, occurs within the well-defined Ecozone of the Coral Coast. The reefs in this area are considered one of the most diverse ecosystems in the world, and in 2012 they were recognized as the second most biodiverse area for coral species in the Indo-Pacific. In fact, based on the results of the Bathymetric Survey carried out on the Coast, in Shallow Water and Deep Water for the Nacala and Maputo segments, it was determined that an expert study is needed to determine the impact of the proposed project on coral reefs and grasslands of seaweeds. Additionally, a marine assessment will be conducted as part of the EIA Phase..</p> <p>At this time, we cannot present any results of a specialized study because they have not yet been carried out.</p> <p>Additional Response: Divers are used to identify areas occupied by coral. These areas are generally avoided as far as practical as large coral reefs could potentially cause damage to the vessel.</p>
<p>Eugenio Nhantumbo (INIMAR): Has an exhaustive study done in bathymetric terms been completed to find out what happens on the seabed along the cable route?</p> <p>Has a study been carried out to detect whether the location of the cable does not interfere with or compete with other interests that exist in that area? The cable can be dragged by a boat.</p>	<p>CES: The Proponent through the cable route study has identified the best route for the cable based on the underlying topography of the seabed, features close to the coast and beach. The route was chosen to avoid, whenever possible, highly sensitive features such as coral, shipwrecks and seagrass beds. Route refinements were made based on marine survey information to optimize the cable route and landing site.</p> <p>The cable will be fixed to the seabed by its own weight in the sediment, so there is no danger of interfering with vessels and/or affecting animals. The Ministry of Transport and Communication authorized Vodacom to</p>



ISSUE	Reply/Comment
<p>Will the cable withstand the water pressure? The pressure at the bottom of the sea is very high. This type of study is important to avoid accidents.</p>	<p>install the cable, so we believe there are no conflicts of interest.</p> <p>Additional Response: A full bathymetric study was conducted as part of the cable route survey.</p> <p>The cable can withstand the pressure at the bottom of the sea without any impact on its performance.</p>
<p>Leonor Machiana (IDEPA/PESCAS): My concern is with the fishing communities. The project envisages installing the inspection well in beach areas where fishermen carry out their activities. I would like to know if these fishing communities have been contacted, if they are informed about the project? What is their opinion about this project?</p>	<p>CES: The study identified disturbance/interruption of fishing activities as an impact. Cable installation requires the presence of a ship, as well as machinery operating on the ship and on the seabed. The presence of the ship and machinery can directly interfere with fishing activities (commercial and artisanal), as these may be in the path of these ships. The noise generated by activities can also indirectly affect fishing, as it drives away marine fauna. For this reason, it is recommended that the proponent notify commercial and artisanal fishermen of their presence and the duration of their stay in the area. Also, it is important to note that this is limited to the construction phase which is a period of about three months for the entire cable in all of Mozambique waters not just this landing.</p> <p>The consultant have identified fisheries associations in both Maputo and Nacala, and engagement with this will start in the EIA phase.</p>
<p>Alfredo Antonio (ANE): The cable will cross roads either in Nacala or Maputo. I want to know if any contact has been made with the institution that manages the roads, ie ANE?</p>	<p>CES: The proponent has already contacted the national road administration (ANA) and Revimo, which manages the Avenida da amarginal road in Maputo. The project and the need to cross the cables on the road were presented.</p>
<p>Noemia Xerinda (ANE): must be contacted on the issue of road works. How will the cable be connected to the rest of the country's provinces?</p>	<p>The cables will be connected through the data centers located at both Maputo and Nacala. From the data center the existing land route will be followed.</p>
Meeting in Nampula on the 25th November	
<p>Luis Tomás Sande (SPA-Nampula): I Would like to know what material the cable is made of? We have problems with the deposition of polyethylene in sea water.</p>	<p>CES: Fiber optic undersea cable is designed with materials to minimize environmental impact. The cable design will accommodate optical fibers, which are housed in a gelatin-filled stainless steel tube, surrounded by two layers of steel wires that form a dome to protect against pressure and external contact, and provide tensile strength. This vault is then closed in a conductive tube hermetically sealed and insulated with a layer of polyethylene. The outer shell of low density polyethylene provides high voltage electrical insulation as well as protection against abrasion (refer to Section 3.4.1 in the EPDA).</p> <p>Cable is secured to anchors to prevent further lateral movement in high energy surf zones to provide stability. Clamps to secure the pipes normally, in most cable landings, the cable route is perpendicular to the dominant wave front, thus limiting the side drag component and therefore the need for clamps.</p> <p>Vodacom (Alcides Humba): Right now I can't specify the chemical composition of the cable, but I can guarantee that the cable is made of an environmentally friendly material that does not harm marine life.</p>
<p>Luis Tomás Sande (SPA-Nampula): Could it be that the cable cannot be damaged by animals trying to chew?</p>	



ISSUE	Reply/Comment
	<p>Additional response: Polyethylene is generally a plastic material. It was chosen for the outer layer of the cable as it provides high voltage insulation but also because it is resistant to oxidative ageing, i.e. it will not degrade or break down in sea water, the use of metals are not feasible as they will rust and break down over time. This type of plastic will also generally not be degraded by micro-organisms. Using polyethylene for the protection of the fibre-optic cable is very different from general plastic pollution within the marine environment and as such is highly unlikely to impact on the marine environment.</p>
<p>Luis Tomás Sande (SPA-Nampula): What earnings does the project bring to the country, will there be tax payments associated with the project?</p>	<p>CES: There are several taxes to be paid by the project. For example, to install the cable, Vodacom needs to have the Title for Use of Private Marine Space (TUPEM) issued by the Ministry of the Sea, Fisheries and Inland Waters. And to obtain the license there is a need to pay fees. The same goes for obtaining the environmental license, there is an obligation to pay fees.</p> <p>INCM (Jose Mucamira): There is a need for payment of telecommunications licenses, payments of annual fees related to communications.</p> <p>Additional response: Please refer to Section 3.2 and 3.6.3 of the EPDA. Internet use in Mozambique has grown from 30,000 users in 2000 to 6,523,613 at the end of 2019. However, it is estimated that only 20.9 percent of the population in Mozambique currently has internet access (Internet World Stats, 2020).</p> <p>The 2Africa project cable will deliver more than the total combined capacity of all submarine cables serving Africa today, with a design capacity of up to 180 terabits per second (Tbps) on key parts of the system. The system will deliver much needed internet capacity and reliability across large parts of Africa, supplement the fast-growing capacity demand in the Middle East, and underpin the further growth of 4G, 5G, and fixed broadband access for hundreds of millions of people. By connecting Mozambique to this network, businesses and consumers will benefit from an enhanced capacity and more reliable network that supports fixed and mobile communications networks and internet services. Access to affordable, high speed and reliable connectivity will aid in promoting sustainable growth and development in Mozambique. In addition, during the installation phase it is estimated that up to 120 workers will be employed at the peak of the construction phase, which is estimated to take approximately three months. Given the nature of the installation, only skilled and semi-skilled labour will be required. The nationality of the workers will be dependent on the contracting firm appointed to undertake the work. Mozambique workforce is preferred as it is more economical, however where suitably qualified and experienced skilled labour cannot be found in Mozambique, foreign skilled labour will need to be sourced, particularly during the construction phase.</p> <p>During the operational phase it is estimated that approximately six workers will be employed at the Maputo site and a further six at the Nacala site.</p>



ISSUE	Reply/Comment
	<p>The total investment of the project is \$5.32 million. Post-meeting Clarification: The investment value includes costs of labor and construction.</p>
<p>Rosalina Avilanahna (Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Fisheries from Nampula): Within your study did authorities such as INAMAR, INAHINA involved? I ask because they said that the project will use specific boats to install the cables. I would also like to know if you have contacted EMODRAGA, this because from my point of view, these are institutions that have some interest in this project.</p>	<p>CES: The National Institute of the Navy (INAMAR), has been made aware of the project as this is the institution responsible for exercising maritime authority as well as for granting special licenses for the use of land in the coastal zone (this project requires a special licence and as such an application has been made to INAMAR).</p> <p>A letter of invitation was sent to the National Institute of Hydrography and Navigation (INAHINA) to request their participation in this meeting, as we believe that its contribution to the study is important. INAHINA was invited because it is an authority whose main function is to facilitate safe navigation in the country's coastal and inland waters, in addition to providing several services of interest to the project. INAHINA did not respond to this round of meetings, however, an invitation to the public meetings during the EIA Phase will be sent.</p> <p>In terms of EMODRAGA (Mozambican Dredging Company), currently it is our understanding that no dredging will be required for the laying of the cable, as the cable is layed on the seabed. Only the section of the cable on the beach to be BMH will be buried. As such EMODRAGA was not notified of the proposed project, they will however be notified during the PPP Phase of the ESIA.</p>
<p>Rosalina Avilanahna (Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Fisheries from Nampula): I think you should also contact the Marine Pollution Prevention Directorate, a department within INAMAR that works on issues related to pollution of the sea.</p>	<p>Noted thank you. INAMAR (National Institute of the Navy) is a project interested and affected party as they are the institution responsible for the issueing of the special licence application. As such they have been informed about the project.</p>
<p>Basilio Pedro Mucole (DPIC, NPLA): This is a huge project and the report does not indicate the investment value. Would you like to know what the investment value is?</p>	<p>CES: The total value for Maputo and Nacala is US\$5.32 million. Post-meeting Clarification: The investment value includes costs of labor and construction.</p>
<p>Basilio Pedro Mucole (DPIC, NPLA): What will be the social responsibility of the project? Will the project be installed on the coast, will there be any community development programs associated with the project?</p>	<p>CES: At this stage of the project we do not have information on the undertaking of social projects by the proponent.</p> <p>Additional response: Corporate Responsibility is managed at a business level rather than at an individual project level by the Project Proponent. The whole Vodacom Group has a commitment to sustainable development in action and our sustainability strategy and corporate social responsibility report is now part of the annual reporting process. Vodacom firmly believes in the power of technology and communication services to support socioeconomic development, enhance financial inclusion and promote sustainable growth. The Vodacom Foundation spent 29million R in Mozambique (for the financial year ending 31 March 2021) on health, education, disaster relief and other social responsibility initiatives. As an example - in partnership with Goodbye</p>



ISSUE	Reply/Comment
	<p>Malaria and the Ministry of Health, the Vodacom Foundation provides malaria- spraying services in vulnerable communities of Mozambique. In financial year 2021, this was done by a team of 2500 people, a 25% increase from the previous year – spraying 18 districts in the provinces of southern Mozambique and protecting the lives of over two million people.</p>
<p>Basilio Pedro Mucole (DPIC, NPLA): This project will improve communication skills, I would like to know if it will benefit the localities in the interior, for example whoever is in Lalaua area, how will they benefit from optical fibre?</p>	<p>Vodacom (Daniel Junior): Wherever possible, existing infrastructure will be utilised to connect the landward portion to the BMH. The marine component of the cable also serves as a backup in case the ground connection fails. The submarine cable will facilitate data connection in Maputo and Nacala. For someone who is in Lalaua the connection of a call is currently processed in Maputo. The entire country will have access to fast internet and services brought by the fiber optic cable that you intend to install.</p>
<p>Basilio Pedro Mucole (DPIC, NPLA): This study only covers the marine component, but the cable will connect the terrestrial component, I would like to know if they are going to carry out an environmental impact study for the terrestrial component that makes the connection to the data center.</p>	<p>CES: As I mentioned before, the Study to be carried out covers only the marine part of the project, that is, from the beach area where the beach inspection wells and the marine component in the EEZ will be installed. Questions raised about the process of connecting the beach vaults to the data center either in Maputo or Nacala are activities not listed in this study.</p>
<p>José Albino Fernandes (Nampula province Governor's office): I wanted to know from the study of the terrestrial component if it will be done?</p>	<p>As for whether there will be a need to excavate the sidewalks or road to lay the cables to the data center, this is a separate process from the present study and the assessment of this would be done by the Project Proponent</p>
<p>José Albino Fernandes (Nampula province Governor's office): What are the safety mechanisms for divers when burying the cables and for fishermen, this during the implantation phase of the cables?</p>	<p>CES: The divers will be professionals in the area and work with safe equipment and with personnel who monitor their activities and guarantee their safety. As for safety for fishermen, in the area where cable installation activities are being carried out, fishing activities can be temporarily interrupted only in that particular area. Maritime authorities and fishing communities will be informed prior to the mobilization of the installation vessel and other equipment, everyone will be informed of the details of the routes, vessel positions, exclusion areas and schedules, through the means of communication to be established, all of this to safeguard the safety of everyone including Fishermen.</p>
<p>Celso Luis Fernando (Universidade Lúrio): Do we have any information about similar projects elsewhere either in Mozambique, Africa or Europe? What experiences can we gather? I recommend that the proponent gather this information as it can help to improve the project.</p>	<p>CES: Both the proponent and the consultant have information on the existence of fiber optic cables around the world and for some further background the following are useful sources of information: https://www.unep-wcmc.org/resources-and-data/submarine-cables-and-the-oceans--connecting-the-world and https://www.iscpc.org/</p> <p>Additional Response: ASN, the company designing, manufacturing and installing the cable has been doing this since 1864 and so has almost 160 years of experience to draw on.</p>
<p>Celso Luis Fernando (Universidade Lúrio): I've heard about the installation of a submarine optic fiber project in</p>	<p>For Mozambique, for example, there is a submarine cable installed in Mozambican waters by the mobile telephone company Tmcel (Mozambique Telecom,</p>



ISSUE	Reply/Comment
<p>Mozambique, something that happened a few years ago. It seems to me that this project experienced some problems when dredging sediments in an area where the project's submarine cables were buried. I want to know if Vodacom is taking care of this issue of disturbance of the cable in shallow waters and on the beach?</p>	<p>SA). This cable suffered some damage and there was a need to repair the submarine cable in the Maputo-Beira portion, in order to ensure redundancy of the South-Central link of the company's transmission network backbone.</p> <p>At this moment I cannot say what was the fault found in the Tmcel cable or whether the existing cables in the country have already suffered vandalization.</p> <p>Post meeting clarification: The mitigation measures that will be included in the ESMP will be implemented to prevent this from occurring, i.e. in shallow waters the cable will be buried to protect the cable from other threats such as anchoring and dredging.</p>
<p>Celso Luis Fernando (Universidade Lúrio): It was said that the estimated time for the installation of the Cable in Maputo is around 2 months and in Nacala 2 weeks. Would you like to know what the difference in installation time is due to?</p>	<p>CES: I think the difference in installation time is due to technical issues in the process.</p> <p>It is estimated that, excluding delays due to weather conditions, the installation of the Nacala cable uplift in territorial seas and EEZ will take around two to three weeks. For the Maputo cable derivation, it is estimated that the cable installation through territorial seas and EEZ takes approximately two months which includes most of the cable within the EEZ, extending to Nacala. The installation of the main trunk between Maputo and Nacala will take six (6) weeks.</p>
<p>Celso Luis Fernando (Universidade Lúrio): In the risk analysis table comes a qualitative analysis (lower, higher, etc.), would you like to understand how this assessment fits, what does it mean to say lower, lower high? How to quantify risk and how to measure it?</p>	<p>CES: The table on risks associated with the project is presented because there is an obligation to assess the fatal flaws related to this activity. This is stipulated in decree 54/2015, on the EIA process. It serves to guide the development of the ToR for specialist studies and the AIAS. The environmental significance scale assesses the importance of a particular impact. For example, the significance "Very High" is attributed to impacts that constitute a major and usually permanent change in the environment (natural and/or social) and would normally result in severe/very severe effects, or beneficial/very beneficial effects; "low significance" - impacts usually with medium and short term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as low are generally minor and generally constitute a short-term change in the environment (natural and/or social). These impacts are not substantial and are likely to have little real effect. The EPDA report presents an explanatory table on the impact assessment for this project.</p> <p>An assessment of the potential risks for this project revealed that with the implementation of mitigation measures there are no high or even medium risks for this project. Sensitive features such as corals, shipwrecks and seagrass meadows will be avoided where possible and when technology will not be used to reduce impacts. Of the fourteen identified risks, eleven are minor negatives, one is minor positive, one is major positive, and one is negligible.</p>
<p>Rosalina Tomas: The cape will be mostly in the exclusive economic zone, and that is why it seems to me that the fishing part will not have much impact on fishermen because most of those in Nampula practice artisanal fishing. But the cable will</p>	<p>CES: Procedures for dealing with fishermen and fisheries as a whole include keeping all fisheries sector stakeholders (e.g. representatives of fishing communities and government institutions) informed of the start and end of cable installation activities. Provide the National Maritime Authority (INAMAR) with the</p>



ISSUE	Reply/Comment
<p>also be buried in shallow water of 10-15 m and in this region there is already some artisanal fishing activity. I would like to know what the procedure will be for dealing with fishermen who do trawling.</p>	<p>details of the vessel's entry, the length of her stay and the exact area(s) and duration of the exclusion. INAMAR must issue a formal Notice to Navigators, for national dissemination, and to the Ministry of Fisheries. Providing information to all other fishermen who operate boats without normal maritime communication through provincial broadcasting and community radios should be considered.</p> <p>The envisaged route for the support vessels will be defined with the relevant authorities to avoid, as far as possible, the environment close to the coast, where sensitive ecosystems are found, and artisanal fisheries are practiced. It is planned to prepare and implement a Communication Plan, providing information to the fishing community about the location of the vessel and its exclusion zone; period for carrying out activities that include land, shallow water, or ocean. It will also be recommended to develop a Grievance Mechanism in accordance with good practice so that grievances can be filed if required.</p> <p>Post-Meeting Clarification: Relevant authorities and sea-users will be notified prior to cable installation in the EEZ and territorial sea, as required and according to normal industry practice. This typically includes notification of nearby local beach/landowners, local police, port captain, and naval and coast guard units. Subject to permitting requirements, the vessel's marine agent may also notify local organized fishing communities and unions in the days preceding the start of operations, so that fishermen have adequate opportunity to remove any fishing gear from the cable route during the brief period of installation, thereby preventing any inadvertent damage to their gear. During the operational phase (as noted above) the cable will be buried to protect it from trawling activities in shallow water.</p>
<p>Nacala</p> <p>Danilo Parialo (SDAE): Would you like to know what parameters are used to determine or conduct EPDA activity? In chronological terms, was the EPDA carried out simultaneously in Maputo and Nacala?</p>	<p>CES: The EPDA that we present today has not yet been evaluated by the environmental authorities, entities responsible for evaluating and approving EIA studies. The EPDA is prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the regulations concerning environmental impact assessment activities. The parameters used are those established in the ESIA Process, regulated by the Regulation for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of Mozambique (Decree No. 54/2015) and applicable to all public and private activities. The Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA), through the National Directorate of Environment (DINAB) is the entity responsible for environmental assessment.</p> <p>The studies for the present EPDA were carried out for the entire cable route, from Maputo to Nacala. The main objectives of this phase are: to determine any fatal flaws or environmental risks associated with the implementation of the activity and to determine the scope of the ESIA process and to develop Terms of Reference (ToR) for this phase, if no fatal flaws are identified.</p>



ISSUE	Reply/Comment
	<p>DINAB (Bernardino Victor): On the question relating to the criteria used for the EPDA, the responsibility of DINAB, through the MTA, analyzes the submitted report, evaluating the overall impacts of the projects. The EPDA presents general data made through a bibliographical survey and some studies in the areas of insertion of the project. If at this stage the existence of fatal impacts is identified, the authorities will assess whether or not to continue with the EIA studies. DINAB has criteria for categorizing projects, criteria already established by law. The approval of the environmental impact studies is done by a multidisciplinary team - the project's technical team, responsible for evaluating and issuing an opinion on the project for its environmental licensing.</p>
<p>Danilo Parialo (SDAE): What are the criteria for choosing the location for installing the cable?</p>	<p>CES: The proponent identified the best route for the cable based on the underlying topography of the seabed, features close to the coast and beach. The route was chosen to avoid, whenever possible, highly sensitive features such as coral, heritage features such as shipwrecks and seagrass beds. Route refinements were made based on marine survey information to optimize the cable route and landing site. As such, no alternative route will be investigated.</p> <p>Vodacom (Daniel Junior): One of the factors used to assess and determine the layout of the cable route, has to do with the relevance or redundancy of connections in the north and south of the country. Our country is extensive, in the case of a cut in the terrestrial level networks, for example in the central area it affected the northern area of the country which was without Vodacom's mobile telephone coverage. The cable will also allow the connection with the country Madagascar. So, these are the factors that also contributed to the determination of the final route.</p>
<p>Zarias contueia (SDPI – GA): The District Services of Economic Activities (SDAE) received the invitation to this meeting and extended it to fishermen from the affected area in Nacala port, we sent out invitations but, because of the distance they could not be present, it is about 16km from Naherenque to Nacala. I would like the public consultation to be held in Naherenque next time to allow the participation of the local community and fishermen in particular.</p>	<p>DINAB (Bernardino Victor): I think the consultant should consider holding additional meetings in the areas closest to the community at the project site to allow for better participation. Nothing prevents the public consultation sessions from being applied and carried out as closely as possible to fishing communities. These meetings should be scheduled to take place in the EIA phase.</p> <p>Additional response: CES will conduct stakeholder meetings with these communities during the EIA phase of the project as noted by Mr Victor.</p>
COMMENTS RECEIVED	
PROVINCIAL SERVICE OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF NAMPULA	
<p>1. By the nature of the project, which will occur almost 100% in the marine environment where various ecosystems and human activities develop, it is thought that severely or slightly they may be affected despite the fact that the report has minimized the most the possible environmental and social impacts. Thus, it is suggested to the proponents that at the different stages of the project take into</p>	<p>Please note that the risks associated with the project must be related to the project description. These cables are extremely small, they range in size from 17 mm (< 2 cm) to 50 mm (5 cm). As the cable is layed on the seabed no trenching is required except for the small section on the beach that leads to the BMH. These are very small trenches due to the small diameter of the cable. In addition, sensitive areas such as seagrass beds and coral reefs will be avoided where possible and no dredging is anticipated for the project. The installation</p>



ISSUE	Reply/Comment
account the biophilic and social risks, enhancing mitigation measures in the face of the proven impacts arising from the environmental pollution of spills of vessels and disruption of the marine parimonio of the partial protection areas.	of the entire cable will take no longer than 3 months and the vessels will not stay in one place for longer than one day at a time. A marine specialist assessment will be undertaken as part of the EIA Phase and will assess these impact in further detail.
2. The 2Africa project will cover the Mozambican coast, where other urban centers of capital important for development are located in Mozambique, Quelimanee, Inhambane, Xai-Xai and Vilanculos. The debate group suggests that the derivation of the cable in (Beach Inspection Well) covers the cities mentioned above.	The 2Africa system will serve all of Mozambique not just Maputo and Nacala. The cable allows for greater capacity and reliability for international internet connection between Mozambique and the rest of Africa, Europe and Asia.
3. In addition to the public consultations that serve as a disseminated or diffuse of the information concerning the tenderer, tenderers should capitalise on the involvement of the local communities they are impacting an important role of socializing communities now, during and after the day-to-day work of the project.	<p>The following project-affected communities (see Figure 1 to 3) have been identified:</p> <p>In Nacala, the BMH is located on Fernão Veloso beach, in Naherenque neighborhood administrative post of Mutiva.</p> <p>In Maputo the BMH is located in Costa do sol beach, neighborhood with the same name, municipality district of Ka-Mavota</p> <p>Please note that the construction of each BMH will be a total of 3 days. In addition, there are no long-term negative impacts associated with the operational phase of the development that would need to be offset by a social responsibility programme. Lastly, please note that the project itself has a large social benefit, i.e., improving communications within Mozambique.</p> <p>However, as far as practically possible, local labour will be utilised for the proposed project.</p>
4. From so many similar projects, it is noted that the issue of reliable social responsibility projects has been neglected, a fact that underdogs the social upheave of the development that is expected. In this perspective, it is suggested that the tenderer draw, at the time of its own, subsidised and comprehensive projects and that they will benefit the communities directly affected mainly from the coastal area through which the cable will pass. For example: the installation of "Wi-Fi" free for coastal cities.	Please refer to the response above related to social responsibility programmes.
5. The report does not present the investment value, an important assumption for the economic and political investigation of development projects, suggesting the declaration in subsequent phases.	CES: The total value for Maputo and Nacala is US\$5.32 million. This will be included in detail in the EIR.
6. The entanglement of cables placed on the surface with fish and marine mammiferos was classified as low meaning and of lower risk for the natural habitat. It is our suggestion that this risk be considered moderate because the marine ecosystem will start	<p>Please note that the cable will be layed on the sea-bed under tension (i.e. no slack) and as such entanglement with marine fauna is highly unlikely, as such the risk is rated as low risk.</p> <p>Post-meeting Clarification: Fibre-optic cable laying techniques include installing subsea cables under tension, away from rough topography, and development</p>



ISSUE	Reply/Comment
<p>cohabiting with a different element than usual.</p>	<p>of torque-balanced cables that are less prone to coiling. Repeated biological sampling over a period of 8 years after cable installation found that there are little to no detectable impacts on seabed geomorphology, sediment conditions, or biological assemblages in the vicinity of the cable (Kuhnz et al. 2015). There have been no documented whale entanglements with fibre-optic cables since 1959 (Wood and Carter 2008). Overall ecosystem impacts of submarine cable laying are considered minor or short-term (Taormina et al. 2018).</p> <p>The second part of this comment relates to what is typically referred to as a reef effect. If the submarine cable is buried in areas of soft sediment, then this impact will be negligible. If it is not buried, the cable is likely to self-bury in any event due to its weight and thus is also considered negligible. Should the cable cross rocky areas, the small diameter of the cable is unlikely to result in a reef effect and as a consequence the issue is considered to be minor.</p>
1. COMMENTS FROM THE PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE	
<p>1. Fundamentals for development: By connecting Mozambique to this network, companies and consumers will benefit from an improved capacity of a more reliable network that supports fixed and mobile communication networks and internet services. Access to affordable, high-speed and reliable connectivity will help promote growth and sustainable development in Mozambique.</p>	<p>Noted and agreed.</p>
<p>2. In the social area: It is concluded that the implementation of this project in Nacala is a great gain for the province of Nampula in particular and for the country in general, since it will improve the communication system between people thus overcoming the chronic problem of oscillation of the communication network that has occurred more frequently.</p>	<p>Noted and agreed.</p>
<p>3. In this case, a stimulus will be created to expand the business that will contribute to the balance of payment and revenues of the budget of the State.</p>	<p>Noted and agreed.</p>
<p>4. SUGGESTIONS: It is suggested to the project proponents so that the act of its implementation be cautious to biophysis and social risks using all the measures provided for in the regulation on the environmental assessment process.</p>	<p>All mitigation measures outlined in the EPDA will be implemented for the proposed project in order to minimise any risk to the marine environment. In addition, a marine impact assessment will be conducted as part of the EIA Phase of the project. This report may suggest additional mitigation measure that could be implemented to further reduce any social / environmental impacts related to the project.</p>



5.1 SUMMARY OF COMMENTS/OPINION RECEIVED

**National Communications Institute of Mozambique (INCM)
Nampula, 22 November 2021**

Subject: INCM opinion on the proposed project of submarine cable systems in Mozambique

Excia,

In the context of the liberalisation of the telecommunications market in Mozambique and the existence of several factors, with an effort for mobile telephone operators, namely Tmcel, Vodacom and Movitel, under their licenses these operators can build their own telecommunications infrastructure including submarine fiber optic cables. As an example, each of the three operators has terrestrial optical fiber infrastructure (see Annex 1) where Tmcel has another submarine cable infrastructure connecting Maputo to Beira with mooring points in Xai-Xai, Inhambane and Vilanculos.

In 2009, an underwater cable called SEACOM was installed, with mooring in Maputo serving the international connectivity of Mozambique, assisting some countries namely Malawi, Eswatini, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

In 2010 another submarine cable called EASSY was installed by several consortia that Tmcel is part of and has a mooring in Maputo serving once again as an international community bridge, similar to the cable cited in the previous paragraph.

The mooring points of an underwater cable bring advantages to highlight the connection of these points with internet service providers, thus reducing the costs of international connectivity of the country in connection with a satellite connection.

The present cable that is intended to be installed by this Consorcio where Vodacom is part, is in line with the calls that INCM has been making to operators to glue points of love in the main cities along the coast and with greater impact in the northern part of the country.

Vodacom having welcomed the recommendations of INCM is in this way that in this project the submarine cable intends to place a point of love in Nacala where it will be as a point of international connectivity to the entire northern area of the country. This point will bring several advantages from the presence of local internet providers as well as the reduction of the costs of internet service because it had not need to connect to Maputo.

Of the submarine cables installed in the country starting with the Tmcel submarine cable that connects Maputo to Beira and the others from EASSY and SEACOM, there has never been a record of conflicts with local populations, namely artisanal fishing populations living in the coastal zone whose livelihood has been fishing, much less problems with environmental degradation along the Mozambican coast.



It should also be noted that Vodacom was granted a unified license in 2019 with reference no. 02/LU/ARECOM/2019, valid for 20 years. Under this license, Vodacom was authorized to establish all types of remote-control infrastructure, including optical fiber infrastructure so that is undeterrestify with the technology to be used.

Accordingly, THE INCM, provincial delegation of Nampula and in line with its headquarters in Maputo sees no impediment to the establishment of said optic fiber cable in Nacala-Maputo.

However, we agree with the opinion of his Excia Secretario de Estado, who recommends Vodacaom to consider the involvement of local authorities, namely Civil Society, the fishermen's association, the Nampula Academic Business Council among other living forces of society and opinion leaders for a prior, to participate in the debates, to socialize with the project and its positive and negative impacts in order to make the consultation publishes an inclusive act, truly assuming characteristics of public consultation and not of a simple meeting to comply with the sleathing dictates in force.

With best regards

Antonio Alphabet
INCM Delegate in Nampula

5.2 OPINION OF THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF NAMPULA

Summary of The Meeting of Concertation/Harmonization of State Institutions on The Report of The Environmental Pre-Feasibility Study and Definition of Ambition and Terms of Reference of The 2africa Submarine Cable System

On the nineteenth of November 2021 the 9 hours and fifteen minutes in the session room of the Provincial Service of the Environment of Nampula for consideration and analysis of the EPDA report and terms of reference of the project for the implementation of the 2Africa System in preparation for the participation of public consultations to be held in the cities of Nampula and Nacala.

The meeting was moderated by two technicians from the environment sector in the sequence of the head of the department of the environment prevented from being present by service convention.

The technical staff were invited from the Provincial Directorates and Services of Transport and Communications, Industry and Trade, Agriculture and Fisheries, Territorial Development and Environment, the Provincial Environment Service and the National Communication Institute of Mozambique, namely: Eduardo Agostinho, Basilio Pedro Mucole, Casimiro Usene, Augusto Paulo Pachela, José Oliveira, Jose Mucanira, Ali Armando and Heles Arancisco Adriano respectively.

After the self-performance of those present, the coordinator of the meeting recalled the fact that it occurred as a reflection of the postponement of the consultation published last October, due to the lack of harmonization of views regarding the project of deployment of submarine cable on the Mocambican coast with terminals in Maputo and Nacala.



General Objective

To read the report for the perception of the conceptual and contextual nature of the 2Africa project for the country and in general for the province of Nampula in a particular way.

Specific objectives

- Familiarize yourself with the fundamentals of the implementation of the project and the impacts that may come from its consummation;
- To find out about infrastructure and its environmental and socio-economic effects and mitigation measures
- Identify aspects of penumbra related to the project as well as try to raise relevant questions to be incorporated or to be deleted.

Issues at a glance and highlight

After the assessment of the report and terms of reference, the participants at the meeting concluded that the implementation of the project in the country in general and in our province in particular was relevant and of added advantage. However, aspects of penumbra that give rise to some clarification or insertion were placed and we started to present:

1. By the nature of the project, which will occur almost 100% in the marine environment where various ecosystems and human activities develop, it is thought that severely or slightly they may be affected despite the fact that the report has minimized the most the possible environmental and social impacts. Thus, it is suggested to the proponents that at the different stages of the project take into account the biophilic and social risks, enhancing mitigation measures in the face of the proven impacts arising from the environmental pollution of spills of vessels and disruption of the marine patrimonio of the partial protection areas.
2. The 2Africa project will cover the Mozambican coast, where other urban centers of capital important for development are located in Mozambique, Quelimanee, Inhambane, Xai-Xai and Vilanculos. The debate group suggests that the derivation of the cable in (Beach Inspection Well) covers the cities mentioned above.
3. In addition to the public consultations that serve as a disseminated or diffuse of the information concerning the tenderer, tenderers should capitalise on the involvement of the local communities they perform, an important role of socializing communities now, during and after the day-to-day work of the project.
4. From so many similar projects, it is noted that the issue of reliable social responsibility projects has been neglected, a fact that underdogs the social upheave of the development that is expected. in this perspective, it is suggested that the tenderer draw, at the time of its own, subsidised and comprehensive projects and that they will benefit the communities directly affected mainly from the coastal area through which the cable will pass. For example: the installation of "Wi-Fi" free for coastal cities.
5. The report does not present the investment value, an important assumption for the economic and political investigation of development projects, suggesting the declaration in subsequent phases.
6. The entanglement of cables placed on the surface with fish and marine mammiferos was classified as low meaning and of lower risk for the natural habitat. It is our suggestion that this risk be considered moderate because the marine ecosystem will start cohabiting with a different element than usual.

**Final estoos:**

Discussed the document in a context and taken from the possible links that can serve as a basis for reflection in a more comprehensive forum, it is considered that the 2Africa project is timely and appropriate to the current environment of demand for telecommunications in an increasingly digital world today. However, the questions raised and suggested in the parecm fit at this moment to constitute facts of analysis.

5.3 OPINION OF THE PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

The provincial direction of industry and commerce is of the following opinion:

1. Fundamentals for development: by connecting Mozambique to this network, companies and consumers will benefit from an improved capacity of a more reliable network that supports fixed and mobile communication networks and internet services. Access to affordable, high-speed and reliable connectivity will help promote growth and sustainable development in Mozambique.
2. In the social area: it is concluded that the implementation of this project in Nacala is a great gain for the province of Nampula in particular and for the country in general, since it will improve the communication system between people thus overcoming the cronic problem of oscillation of the communication network that has occurred more frequently.
3. In this case, a stimulus will be created to expand the business business that will contribute to the balance of payment and revenues of the budget of the State.
4. SUGGESTIONS: it is suggested to the project proponents so that the act of its implementation be cautious to biophosis and social risks using all the measures provided for in the regulation on the environmental assessment process.

We are in favour of the proposed project



6 CONCLUSION

The rounds of Public Consultations related to this project had considerable participation in the places where the public consultation team visited. Participation at city level in Maputo, Nampula and Nacala was productive. The biggest concerns were related to the disturbance of corals and disruption of fishing activities, entanglement of surface laid cables with fish and marine mammals, pollution of the environment by discharge of waste and accidental leaks and spills of vessel fuel in the ocean as well as whether or not the project would provide social responsibility programmes. These meetings allowed the consultant and the proponent to gather comments and suggestions that could greatly support the process of preparing a final document that brings together all the sensitivities related to the project.



APPENDICES RELATED TO THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS



APPENDIX A – NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT

Terça-feira, 21 de Setembro de 2021



ANÚNCIO DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA

CONSULTA PÚBLICA PARA A PROPOSTA DE INSTALAÇÃO DO SISTEMA DE CABOS SUBMARINOS 2AFRICA MOÇAMBIQUE -FASE DE EPDA

A Empresa Coastal & Environmental Services (CES), Mozambique Limitada foi indicada pela 2Africa Submarine Cable Net (2Africa) para realizar uma Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (AIA) para a instalação de um cabo submarino ao longo da costa de moçambique, de acordo com a legislação ambiental vigente em Moçambique, nomeadamente o Regulamento do Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (Decreto 54/2015 de 31 de dezembro).

O projecto de cabos submarino 2Africa é implementada por um consórcio de empresas, que para Moçambique inclui a Vodacom Moçambique. O Projecto envolverá a instalação do cabo submarino e duas extremidades terrestres denominadas Poço de Inspeção de Praia em Maputo e Nacala. O cabo submarino 2Africa terá aproximadamente 37.000 km de comprimento e deverá ser um dos maiores projectos de cabos submarinos do mundo, interconectando a Europa (a leste via Egito), o Oriente Médio (via Arábia Saudita) e 21 pousos em 16 países da África. O sistema deverá estar operacional em 2023–2024.

Como parte do processo de Participação Pública (uma parte integrante do AIA) e com o propósito de apresentar o Relatório do Estudo de Pré-viabilidade Ambiental e Definição do Âmbito (EPDA), a CES informa ao público que irá realizar reuniões de consulta pública de 5 a 7 de Outubro de 2021 em Maputo, Nacala e Nampula. As datas e horas específicas são apresentadas na tabela abaixo.

LOCAL	DATA	HORA
Maputo: Vip Hotel	5 Out	9h00
Nampula Hotel Millenium	6 Out	9h00
Nacala - Indico Executivo Hotel	7 Out	9h00

Devido à pandemia Covid19 e em conformidade com o decreto presidencial que exige o distanciamento social e a prevenção de grandes encontros públicos, o número máximo de participantes será restrito. Para além disso, outros canais de comunicação alternativos para a divulgação de informação e consulta incluirão anúncios na rádio Moçambique e no Jornal Notícias. O Sumário Executivo do EPDA, estará disponível para consulta pública nos seguintes locais:

- Direcção Nacional do Ambiente –Maputo;
 - Serviços Provinciais de Terra e Ambiente – Nampula;
 - Município de Nacala; e
- pelo portal: <http://www.cesnet.co.za/public-documents>

Para mais informação queira por favor contactar pelo telefone 873591856 ou e-mail: l.buque@cesnet.co.za.

9038



APPENDIX B – EXAMPLES OF LETTERS - INVITATION OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

**COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
MOZAMBIQUE LIMITADA**
Gestão Ambiental e Avaliação de Impacto



Av. Patrice Lumumba No 391, 1º Andar
direito, Bairro Fomento
Tel: +258 873591856
Email: lina@cesnet.co.za
Website: www.cesnet.co.za
21 de setembro de 2021
Ref: CES2021/081

PARA: **Serviços Provinciais de Infraestruturas (SPI's) de Nampula**
Att: **Director provincial**

ASSUNTO: CONVITE PARA PARTICIPAR DA REUNIÃO DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA PARA A PROPOSTA DE INSTALAÇÃO DO SISTEMA DE CABOS SUBMARINOS 2AFRICA MOÇAMBIQUE -FASE DE EPDA

Prezado,

Como parte do processo de Participação Pública a empresa Coastal & Environmental Services Mocambique (CES) pretende apresentar o rascunho do Relatório do Estudo de Pré-viabilidade Ambiental e Definição do Âmbito (EPDA) e receber comentários das partes interessadas e afectadas. A CES irá realizar reuniões de consulta pública de 5 a 7 de Outubro de 2021 em Maputo, Nampula e Nacala. A CES, vem através desta convidá-lo a participar da reunião do dia 6 em Nampula e solicitar a vossa Excia. se digne a indicar técnicos da sua instituição para fazer o acompanhamento desta consulta pública do projecto em epigrafe. As datas e horas específicas são apresentadas na tabela abaixo. De salientar, que os custos

A CES Mozambique Limitada foi indicada 2Africa Submarine Cable Net (2Africa) para realizar uma Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (AIA) para a instalação de um cabo submarino ao longo da costa moçambicana, de acordo com a legislação ambiental vigente em Moçambique, nomeadamente o Regulamento do Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (Decreto 54/2015 de 31 de dezembro).

O projecto de cabos submarino 2Africa é implementado por um consórcio de empresas, que para Moçambique inclui a Vodacom Moçambique. O Projecto envolverá a instalação do cabo submarino e duas extremidades terrestres denominadas Poço de Inspeção de Praia em Maputo e Nacala. O cabo submarino 2Africa terá aproximadamente 37.000 km de comprimento e deverá ser um dos maiores projectos de cabos submarinos do mundo, interconectando a Europa (a leste via Egito), o Oriente Médio (via Arábia Saudita) e 21 países em 16 países da África. O sistema deverá estar operacional em 2023-2024.





**COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
MOZAMBIQUE LIMITADA**
Gestão Ambiental e Avaliação de Impacto



Av. Patrice Lumumba No 391, 1º Andar
direito, Bairro Fomento
Tel: +258 873591856
Email: lina@cesnet.co.za
Website: www.cesnet.co.za
21 de setembro de 2021
Ref: CES2021/099

PARA: Administração Nacional de Estradas-Direção Geral, Sede

Departamento de Segurança Rodoviária

Att: Director Geral

ASSUNTO: CONVITE PARA PARTICIPAR DA REUNIÃO DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA PARA A PROPOSTA DE INSTALAÇÃO DO SISTEMA DE CABOS SUBMARINOS 2AFRICA MOÇAMBIQUE -FASE DE EPDA

Prezado,

Como parte do processo de Participação Pública a empresa Coastal & Environmental Services Mocambique (CES) pretende apresentar o rascunho do Relatório do Estudo de Pré-viabilidade Ambiental e Definição do Âmbito (EPDA) e receber comentários das partes interessadas e afectadas. A CES irá realizar reuniões de consulta pública de 5 a 7 de Outubro de 2021 em Maputo, Nampula e Nacala. A CES, vem através desta convidar-lo a participar da reunião do dia 5 em Nampula e solicitar a vossa Excia. se digne a indicar técnicos da sua instituição para fazer o acompanhamento desta consulta pública do projecto em epigrafe. As datas e horas específicas são apresentadas na tabela abaixo.

A CES Mozambique Limitada foi indicada 2Africa Submarine Cable Net (2Africa) para realizar uma Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (AIA) para a instalação de um cabo submarino ao longo da costa moçambicana, de acordo com a legislação ambiental vigente em Moçambique, nomeadamente o Regulamento do Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (Decreto 54/2015 de 31 de dezembro).

O projecto de cabos submarino 2Africa é implementado por um consórcio de empresas, que para Moçambique inclui a Vodacom Moçambique. O Projecto envolverá a instalação do cabo submarino e duas extremidades terrestres denominadas Poço de Inspeção de Praia em Maputo e Nacala. O cabo submarino 2Africa terá aproximadamente 37.000 km de comprimento e deverá ser um dos maiores projectos de cabos submarinos do mundo, interconectando a Europa (a leste via Egito), o Oriente Médio (via Arábia Saudita) e 21 pousos em 16 países da África. O sistema deverá estar operacional em 2023–2024.

LOCAL	DATA	HORA
Maputo: Vip Hotel	5 Out	9h00
Nampula Hotel Millenium	6 Out	9h00
Nacala - Indico Executivo Hotel	7 Out	9h00

ANE SARH SECRETARIA GERAL
Entrada n.º 3109
Data 24 / 09 / 2021



COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
MOZAMBIQUE LIMITADA
Gestão Ambiental e Avaliação de Impacto



Tel: +258 873591856
Email: lina@cesnet.co.za
Website: www.cesnet.co.za
21 de setembro de 2021
Ref: CES2021/095

PARA: SDPI- Serviços Distritais de Planeamento e Infraestruturas de Nacala
Att: Director do SDPI

**ASSUNTO: CONVITE PARA PARTICIPAR DA REUNIÃO DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA
PARA A PROPOSTA DE INSTALAÇÃO DO SISTEMA DE CABOS SUBMARINOS
2AFRICA MOÇAMBIQUE -FASE DE EPDA**

Prezado,

Como parte do processo de Participação Pública a empresa Coastal & Environmental Services Mocambique (CES) pretende apresentar o rascunho do Relatório do Estudo de Pré-viabilidade Ambiental e Definição do Âmbito (EPDA) e receber comentários das partes interessadas e afectadas. A CES irá realizar reuniões de consulta pública de 5 a 7 de Outubro de 2021 em Maputo, Nampula e Nacala. A CES, vem através desta convidá-lo a participar da reunião do dia 6 em Nampula e solicitar a vossa Excia. se digne a indicar técnicos da sua instituição para fazer o acompanhamento desta consulta pública do projecto em epigrafe. As datas e horas específicas são apresentadas na tabela abaixo. De salientar, que os custos

A CES Mozambique Limitada foi indicada 2Africa Submarine Cable Net (2Africa) para realizar uma Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (AIA) para a instalação de um cabo submarino ao longo da costa moçambicana, de acordo com a legislação ambiental vigente em Moçambique, nomeadamente o Regulamento do Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental (Decreto 54/2015 de 31 de dezembro).

O projecto de cabos submarino 2Africa é implementado por um consórcio de empresas, que para Moçambique inclui a Vodacom Moçambique. O Projecto envolverá a instalação do cabo submarino e duas extremidades terrestres denominadas Poço de Inspeção de Praia em Maputo e Nacala. O cabo submarino 2Africa terá aproximadamente 37.000 km de comprimento e deverá ser um dos maiores projectos de cabos submarinos do mundo.





APPENDIX C – ATTENDANCE RECORDS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS - MAPUTO

		COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES MOZAMBIQUE LIMITADA Gestão Ambiental e Avaliação de Impacto 
CONSULTA PÚBLICA, DIVULGAÇÃO DO RASCUNHO DO EPDA E TRENOS DE REFERENCIA DO PROJECTO DE SISTEMA DE CABO SUBMARINO ZAFRICA		
LOCAL: <u>Maputo - Vip Hotel pela Telecom</u>	INICIO: <u>9</u>	FIM: _____
DATA: <u>25</u> /OUTUBRO /2021		

LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES		
NOME COMPLETO	INSTITUIÇÃO/Comunidade	CONTACTO
Lima Buxu	CES Moc	873591856
Alfredo António	ANE	843133453
NOÉMIA XERINDA	ANE	846175800
SÉRGIO MALOA		845131072
Beneditino VICION	DINAB/MTA	879761531
Basilco Pereira	Vodacom	849901300
Leonor Machiana	IDEPa/pescas	846521175
Eugenio E. Nhantumbo	INAMAR	844110599



APPENDIX C – ATTENDANCE RECORDS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS - NACALA

	AECOM	COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES MOZAMBIQUE LIMITADA Gestão Ambiental e Avaliação de Impacto	
CONSULTA PÚBLICA, DIVULGAÇÃO DO RASCUNHO DO EPDA E TREMOS DE REFERENCIA DO PROJECTO DE SISTEMA DE CABO SUBMARINO 2AFRICA			

LOCAL <i>Nampula - Hotel Relinica</i> DATA: <i>06</i> /OUTUBRO /2021	INICIO <i>9:30</i>	FIM
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LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES		
NOME COMPLETO	INSTITUIÇÃO/Comunidade	CONTACTO
<i>Gil de Cardauto</i>	<i>SPI</i>	<i>848412400</i>
<i>Abimário Marcelino Gove</i>	<i>G. S. E</i>	<i>847710477</i>
<i>Thales Francisco Adriano</i>	<i>SPA</i>	<i>840653582</i>
<i>Ali Amador</i>	<i>SPA</i>	<i>843008367</i>
<i>Arganda da Cruz</i>	<i>DEPA-NPL</i>	<i>844179731</i>
<i>Adelino Lilane</i>	<i>SPAE - d PESCA-NPL -</i>	<i>846043138</i>
<i>António Alfaiate</i>	<i>INCM</i>	<i>843099550</i>
<i>MANE FERNANDO</i>	<i>SOCIEDADE CIVIL</i>	<i>846593901</i>



		COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES MOZAMBIQUE LIMITADA Gestão Ambiental e Avaliação de Impacto	
CONSULTA PÚBLICA, DIVULGAÇÃO DO RASCUNHO DO EPDA E TREMOS DE REFERENCIA DO PROJECTO DE SISTEMA DE CABO SUBMARINO ZAFRICA			
LOCAL <i>Nampula - Hotel realense</i> DATA: <i>06</i> /OUTUBRO /2021		INICIO <i>9:30</i>	FIM

LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES		
NOME COMPLETO	INSTITUIÇÃO/Comunidade	CONTACTO
<i>Lúcia Buque</i>	<i>Consultor. CES</i>	<i>873591856</i>
<i>AMÉRICO ASSANIB</i>	<i>OPCOZUR</i>	<i>846044929</i>
<i>Sérvio A. Queiroz</i>	<i>ADNAP, IP</i>	<i>846496918</i>
<i>Gil Freitas</i>	<i>VODACOM - Mos</i>	<i>849901662</i>
<i>Beneditina Victoria</i>	<i>SNAB/MTA</i>	<i>879761531</i>
<i>Bárbara Pedro Mucela</i>	<i>DPIC, NPLA</i>	<i>842971642</i>
<i>Adelina Nazire Calima</i>	<i>SPEFTV</i>	<i>847197538</i>
<i>Lugusto Paulo Pacheco</i>	<i>DPOTA-NPL</i>	<i>842031300</i>
<i>Delfina Sebastião Jalane</i>	<i>SPA-NPL</i>	<i>842608888</i>


AECOM

 COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
 MOZAMBIQUE LIMITADA
 Gestão Ambiental e Avaliação de Impacto


CONSULTA PÚBLICA, DIVULGAÇÃO DO RASCUNHO DO EPDA E TREMOS DE REFERENCIA DO PROJECTO DE SISTEMA DE CABO SUBMARINO 2AFRICA

DATA: 26/NOVEMBRO/2021

LOCAL: Nacala Indico Hotel

INICIO:

FIM:

LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

NOME COMPLETO	INSTITUIÇÃO/Comunidade	CONTACTO
Lina Bague	CES Moçambique	873591856
MARCISO BENJAMIM FADUCO	CES-MOZAMBIQUE	847189890
BENJAMIN VILSON	DNAB/MTA	879761531
Danielo Ernesto Pereira	SDAE	847908319
* Heles Francisco Adriano	SPA-UPA	840653582
Daniel Junior	Vodacom Moçambique	849904496
ALBERTO HUMBERTO	VODACOM	849901927
* Zuleide A. Cantuel - Nyuto	GOVERNO SDPI-G.A	844997714
Bernardete Salino	SDAE Nacala	842996093
Alí Armando	SPA-NPA	843008367


AECOM

 COASTAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
 MOZAMBIQUE LIMITADA
 Gestão Ambiental e Avaliação de Impacto


CONSULTA PÚBLICA, DIVULGAÇÃO DO RASCUNHO DO EPDA E TREMOS DE REFERENCIA DO PROJECTO DE SISTEMA DE CABO SUBMARINO 2AFRICA

 LOCAL Nampula
 DATA 25 /NOVEMBRO /2021

INICIO _____

FIM _____

LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

NOME COMPLETO	INSTITUIÇÃO/Comunidade	CONTACTO
Costa Nácio	Unilulid	8410713727
Celso Luis Fernandes	Unilunid	890066777
Jose Mucanira	INCM	848385786
Delfim Sebastiao Taluma	SPA - Nampula	842608888
Elis Bela Tenasão	SPA - Nampula	844957223
Benedito VICTOR	MAZAB/MTA	879761531
LUIS TOMÁS SANDRE Luis Tomas Sandre	SPA - Nampula	847197126
NARCISO BENJAMIN FANCO	CES - MOZAMBIQUE	847189890
Lima Beugo	CES - Mocimboa	873591756



APPENDIX D – CATEGORISATION LETTER



**REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
MINISTÉRIO DA TERRA E AMBIENTE
DIRECCÃO NACIONAL DO AMBIENTE**

À:

Vodacom Moçambique
Att: Exmo Senhor Jerry Mobbs

Maputo

N/Refª Nº /MTA/ 1129 /DINAB/GDN/252/21 Data: 16-07-2021

Assunto: Submissão do Requerimento para a Instrução de Processo de Avaliação de Impacto Ambiental de Projecto Sistema de Cabos Submarinos, da Vodacom Moçambique

Exmo Senhor

A DINAB recebeu no dia 11 de Junho de 2021, o Relatório de Pré-avaliação Ambiental do Projecto de Sistema de Cabos Submarinos, cujo proponente é a empresa a Vodacom Moçambique.

Trata-se de um projecto de instalação de Sistemas de Cabos Submarinos no contorno do continente africano designado por Projecto 2Africa, com uma extensão de 37.000 Km.

O Projecto irá requerer a instalação e operação de dois cabos submarinos através da Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) e águas territoriais de Moçambique. O Projecto também envolverá a instalação de cabo de extremidade costeira no ambiente costeiro e de praia, e a construção de um Poço de inspecção de Praia (BP) em cada local de pouso ou adjacente à praia de Nacala e Maputo para conectar o componente submarino aos componentes do cabo terrestre.

Neste contexto, a DINAB serve-se da presente para informar à V.Excia que, a actividade de desenvolvimento em epígrafe, foi classificada como sendo de **categoria “A”**, de acordo com a alínea n), numero 2.1 do Anexo II, do Regulamento sobre o Processo de Avaliação do Impacto Ambiental, aprovado pelo Decreto nº 54/2015, de 31 de Dezembro, portanto, sujeita a realização do Estudo do Impacto Ambiental (EIA) nos termos do Artigo 11 do mesmo Regulamento. Recomenda-se que se trate de DUAT e Licenças Especiais,

Rua da Resistência, 1746/47, Celular: +258 823113668, Maputo, Email: mta@mta.gov.mz



aso seja necessário, de cada Município (Nacala e Maputo) para a construção de Poço de inspecção de Praia e a realização de consultas públicas nos municípios de Nacala e Maputo. Os EIA's deverão ser realizados por consultores licenciados pelo MTA.

Informa-se ainda que a antecedente os EIA's, deverão ser submetidos à nossa instituição 24 cópias dos Estudos de Pré-Viabilidade Ambiental e Definição de Âmbito (EPDA) e os respectivos Termos de Referência (TdR) para os projectos, em formato de papel A4, sendo 6 para a SPA Nampula, 6 para a SPA Maputo e 12 para a DINAB e 1 cópia em formato electrónico.

Com os melhores cumprimentos.

A Directora Nacional

Guilhermina Amurane
(Técnica Superior N1)

Rua da Resistência, 1746/47, Celular: +258 823113668, Maputo, Email: mta@mta.gov.mz



APPENDIX E – LIST OF INSTITUTIONS INVITED TO THE MEETINGS

LISTA DE PARTES INTERESSADAS E AFECTADAS					
Nr	Nome/Representante	Instituição	Endereço	Tell/Cell	E-mail
		CIDADE DE NAMPULA			
		Instituicoes governamentais			
1	Luisa Costa	Governo Provincial	R Josina Machel 202	258 26 217 391/258 82 305 5867	luisa.costa@gmail.com
2	Secretariado	Secretaria Provincial	Av Independência Edif Governo	258 26 212 167	
3	Secretariado	Conselho Municipal de Nampula	Av Eduardo Mondlane	258 26 217 252	cm.nampula@teledata.mz
4	Secretariado	Governo Distrital de Nampula	Nampula	258 26 940 085	
5	Yolanda Dambi	Secretaria do Estado de Nampula		848854435	ydambi4@gmail.com
6	Estevao Americo	Serviço Provincial de Ambiente de Nampula	Av Trabalho Edif Governo 1º-NAMPULA	258 26 216 478/ 843008367	estevaoamerico@yahoo.com
7	Manuel Adao	Administração Marítima	Bº Museu-Ilha de Moçambique	258 26 610 176	admarilhademocambique@gmail.com
8	Neto Borges Sulemane	Instituto Nacional de Investigação Pesqueira	R Batuqueiros 235-Angoche	844804015/258 26 720 134	acalieque@gmail.com / sulemane.borge@gmail.com
9		DPAP-Direcção Provincial de Agricultura e Pescas			
10		IDEPA-Instituto de Desenvolvimento da Pesca e Aquacultura			
11		Direcção Provincial das Obras Públicas, Habitação e Recursos Hídricos	Av 25 Setembro-Nampula		
12	Matiquite	Direcção Provincial da Cultura e Turismo	Av 25 Setembro Edif Gov	258 26 215 010	
13	Eduardo agostinho	Direcção Provincial dos Transportes e Comunicação	Av Trabalho	843902114	
14	Antonio Alfabeto	Instituto Nacional de Comunicacoes-delegacao de Nampula		863099550	
15	Tome Capece	Direcção Provincial do Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas	Av Eduardo Mondlane Bº Muhala Expansão	825096340/848916167/ 825508029	
16		Serviços Provinciais de Infraestruturas (SPI's) de Nampula			
17		Instituto de Investigação Pesqueira – IIP Nampula)	Rua dos Continuadores, 446, N.59	Telef. +258 26 213 222 Fax: +258 26 213 332 Cel: +258 82 303 2931	nampula@incm.gov.mz
18	Sr Mustafa	Instituto Nacional de Inspecção do Pescado	Nacala/Angoche	824001450/ 842705885	
19	Secretariado	INAHINA - Instituto Nacional de Hidrologia e Navegação	Cidade Baixa-Nacala	258 26 526 761	
20	Secretariado	INAMAR - Instituto Nacional da Marinha de Moçambique			
21		Direcção Provincial da Indústria e Comércio			
22	Secretariado	SDAE - Serviços Distritais de Actividades Económicas	R BIM-Nacala	258 26 526 154	
		NGO's Ambientais			



LISTA DE PARTES INTERESSADAS E AFECTADAS					
Nr	Nome/Representante	Instituição	Endereço	Tell/Cell	E-mail
23	Diogo Xavier	Visão Mundial	R Daniel Napatima	842132373/258 26 212 920	diogo_xavier@wvi.org
24	Luca Ventura	WFP - Programa Mundial de Alimentos	R Macombres 1024 r/C	840234227 / 258 26 215 377	
25	Secretariado	Organização para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável	Bº Muahivire	258 26 218 831	
Instituições Académicas					
26	Secretariado	Universidade Pedagógica	256 R Josina Machel	258 26 214 127	upnampula@teledata.mz
27	Carlos Francisco	Universidade Católica de Moçambique	Av 25 Setembro	84939612	
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38		AAAJC-Associação de Apoio e Assistência Jurídica as comunidades	Nacala	870962392	
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